

B4a What modification(s) is necessary to make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

B4b How would the modification(s) you propose make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

B4c Your suggested revised wording of any policy or text:

B5 If your representation is seeking a modification to the plan, do you consider it necessary to participate in the examination hearing session(s)?

☒ **YES** Yes, I want to take part in a hearing session

B5a Please outline in the box below why you consider it necessary to take part in the hearing session(s):

CPRE Hampshire is a keen proponent of a spatial strategy for planning development, such that it is located and designed appropriately to conserve and enhance the biodiversity of the area and would like to appear at the hearing sessions to discuss the likely effectiveness of **Policy NE1** in this regard.

POLICY NE2: Biodiversity net gain

B1 Which part of the Local Plan is this representation about?

X	A paragraph	Go to B1a
X	A policy	Go to B1b
X	The policies map	Go to B1c

B1a Which paragraph? Please enter the correct paragraph found in the Local Plan e.g. 1.5 would be the fifth paragraph in Chapter 1 (Introduction).

Paragraphs 9.28 to 9.44

B1b Which Policy? Please enter the correct Policy Codes found in the Local Plan e.g. HA9 – Heath Road, is the Housing Allocation policy for Heath Road, Locks Heath

Policy NE2: Biodiversity net gain

B1c Which part of the Policies Map?

The Local Ecological Network map in Appendix C

B2 Do you think the Publication Local Plan is:

Yes

No

Legally compliant

YES

Sound

YES

Complies with the duty to co-operate

YES

B3 Please provide details you have to support your answers above

The approach taken by Fareham BC is sound, and CPRE Hampshire SUPPORTS the requirement for biodiversity net gain as per the forthcoming Environment Act.

B4a What modification(s) is necessary to make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

B4b How would the modification(s) you propose make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

B4c Your suggested revised wording of any policy or text:

B5 If your representation is seeking a modification to the plan, do you consider it necessary to participate in the examination hearing session(s)?

YES

 Yes, I want to take part in a hearing session

B5a Please outline in the box below why you consider it necessary to take part in the hearing session(s):

CPRE Hampshire is a keen proponent of a spatial strategy for planning development, such that it is located and designed appropriately to see a net gain in biodiversity of the area, and would like to appear at the hearing sessions to discuss the likely effectiveness of **Policy NE2** in this regard.

POLICY NE4: Water quality effects on the SPAs, SACs and Ramsar sites of the Solent

B1 Which part of the Local Plan is this representation about?

X	A paragraph	Go to B1a
X	A policy	Go to B1b
	The policies map	Go to B1c

B1a Which paragraph? Please enter the correct paragraph found in the Local Plan e.g. 1.5 would be the fifth paragraph in Chapter 1 (Introduction).

Paragraphs 9.50 to 9.54

B1b Which Policy? Please enter the correct Policy Codes found in the Local Plan e.g. HA9 – Heath Road, is the Housing Allocation policy for Heath Road, Locks Heath

POLICY NE4: Water quality effects on the SPAs, SACs and Ramsar sites of the Solent

B1c Which part of the Policies Map?

B2 Do you think the Publication Local Plan is:

Yes

No

Legally compliant

NO

Sound

YES

Complies with the duty to co-operate

YES

B3 Please provide details you have to support your answers above

CPRE Hampshire understands there is an outstanding judicial process underway regarding the effectiveness of Fareham BC's proposals for mitigating nitrate and other pollutants on the Solent and other protected waterways. At this point, CPRE Hampshire is therefore unable to endorse the proposed policy until the legal issues have been resolved.

B4a What modification(s) is necessary to make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

B4b How would the modification(s) you propose make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

B4c Your suggested revised wording of any policy or text:

B5 If your representation is seeking a modification to the plan, do you consider it necessary to participate in the examination hearing session(s)?

YES

 Yes, I want to take part in a hearing session

B5a Please outline in the box below why you consider it necessary to take part in the hearing session(s):

CPRE Hampshire's remit covers protection and enhancement of both land and seascape, including Hampshire's iconic chalk streams and rivers, and the Solent. In the absence of an outcome on the legal matters, the hearing session may be the first opportunity to evaluate the effectiveness and legality of the proposed policy.

POLICY NE6: Trees, woodland and hedgerows

B1 Which part of the Local Plan is this representation about?

X	A paragraph	Go to B1a
X	A policy	Go to B1b
	The policies map	Go to B1c

B1a Which paragraph? Please enter the correct paragraph found in the Local Plan e.g. 1.5 would be the fifth paragraph in Chapter 1 (Introduction).

Paragraphs 9.79 to 9.89

B1b Which Policy? Please enter the correct Policy Codes found in the Local Plan e.g. HA9 – Heath Road, is the Housing Allocation policy for Heath Road, Locks Heath

POLICY NE6: Trees, woodland and hedgerows

B1c Which part of the Policies Map?

B2 Do you think the Publication Local Plan is:

	Yes	No
Legally compliant	YES	
Sound	YES	
Complies with the duty to co-operate	YES	

B3 Please provide details you have to support your answers above

CPRE Hampshire SUPPORTS the approach taken by Fareham BC and consider **Policy HE6** is sound. The Climate Change Committee has called for a 40% increase in the extent of hedgerows by 2050 to help tackle the climate emergency, and we would thus like to see more hedgerows planted and restored in Fareham BC.

B4a What modification(s) is necessary to make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

B4b How would the modification(s) you propose make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

B4c Your suggested revised wording of any policy or text:

B5 If your representation is seeking a modification to the plan, do you consider it necessary to participate in the examination hearing session(s)?

☐ **NO** Yes, I want to take part in a hearing session

B5a Please outline in the box below why you consider it necessary to take part in the hearing session(s):

POLICY NE8: Air quality

B1 Which part of the Local Plan is this representation about?

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	A paragraph	Go to B1a
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	A policy	Go to B1b
<input type="checkbox"/>	The policies map	Go to B1c

B1a Which paragraph? Please enter the correct paragraph found in the Local Plan e.g. 1.5 would be the fifth paragraph in Chapter 1 (Introduction).

Paragraphs 9.98 to 9.118

B1b Which Policy? Please enter the correct Policy Codes found in the Local Plan e.g. HA9 – Heath Road, is the Housing Allocation policy for Heath Road, Locks Heath

Policy NE8: Air quality

B1c Which part of the Policies Map?

B2 Do you think the Publication Local Plan is:

	Yes	No
Legally compliant	YES	
Sound	YES	
Complies with the duty to co-operate	YES	

B3 Please provide details you have to support your answers above

CPRE Hampshire SUPPORTS the approach taken by Fareham BC and consider **Policy HE8** is sound.

B4a What modification(s) is necessary to make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

B4b How would the modification(s) you propose make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

B4c Your suggested revised wording of any policy or text:

B5 If your representation is seeking a modification to the plan, do you consider it necessary to participate in the examination hearing session(s)?

☐ **NO** Yes, I want to take part in a hearing session

B5a Please outline in the box below why you consider it necessary to take part in the hearing session(s):

POLICY NE9: Green infrastructure

B1 Which part of the Local Plan is this representation about?

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	A paragraph	Go to B1a
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	A policy	Go to B1b
<input type="checkbox"/>	The policies map	Go to B1c

B1a Which paragraph? Please enter the correct paragraph found in the Local Plan e.g. 1.5 would be the fifth paragraph in Chapter 1 (Introduction).

Paragraphs 9.119 to9.125

B1b Which Policy? Please enter the correct Policy Codes found in the Local Plan e.g. HA9 – Heath Road, is the Housing Allocation policy for Heath Road, Locks Heath

Policy NE9: Green infrastructure

B1c Which part of the Policies Map?

B2 Do you think the Publication Local Plan is:

	Yes	No
Legally compliant	YES	
Sound	YES	
Complies with the duty to co-operate	YES	

B3 Please provide details you have to support your answers above

CPRE Hampshire SUPPORTS the approach taken by Fareham BC and consider **Policy HE9** is sound. However, we believe that a link with **Policy HE1** should be included within **Policy HE9** itself, rather than just within the supporting text in **Para 9.122**. CPRE Hampshire further believes that much better Green Infrastructure provision could be safeguarded over the long term if it were to be incorporated within a South Hampshire Green Belt.

B4a What modification(s) is necessary to make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

B4b How would the modification(s) you propose make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

B4c Your suggested revised wording of any policy or text:

B5 If your representation is seeking a modification to the plan, do you consider it necessary to participate in the examination hearing session(s)?

YES

Yes, I want to take part in a hearing session

B5a Please outline in the box below why you consider it necessary to take part in the hearing session(s):

CPRE Hampshire is a keen proponent of green infrastructure alongside planning development, such that it is located and designed appropriately, in order to benefit biodiversity, natural capital, but also residents' health and wellbeing. We would like to appear at the hearing sessions to discuss the likely effectiveness of **Policy NE9** in this regard, and to discuss whether a South Hampshire Green Belt could ensure green infrastructure is protected in perpetuity.

POLICY TIN1: Sustainable transport

B1 Which part of the Local Plan is this representation about?

X	A paragraph	Go to B1a
X	A policy	Go to B1b
	The policies map	Go to B1c

B1a Which paragraph? Please enter the correct paragraph found in the Local Plan e.g. 1.5 would be the fifth paragraph in Chapter 1 (Introduction).

Paragraphs 10.1 to 10.11

B1b Which Policy? Please enter the correct Policy Codes found in the Local Plan e.g. HA9 – Heath Road, is the Housing Allocation policy for Heath Road, Locks Heath

Policy TIN1: Sustainable transport

B1c Which part of the Policies Map?

B2 Do you think the Publication Local Plan is:

	Yes	No
Legally compliant	YES	
Sound		NO
Complies with the duty to co-operate	YES	

B3 Please provide details you have to support your answers above

CPRE Hampshire SUPPORTS the approach taken by Fareham BC and consider **Policy TIN1** to be a good starting point. CPRE Hampshire recognises that Fareham BC aspire to have ‘good growth’ with existing and proposed transport corridors influencing choice of development, however we feel **Policy TIN1** does not go far enough. The Council should feel empowered to reject development which is not already located around, or can provide, public mass transit hubs, in particular the rail network. The policy as it stands does not give Fareham BC a sufficiently robust mechanism for achieving this. It is therefore unlikely to comply with the aspirations to meet climate change objectives as set out in **Policy CC1** or for air quality in **Policy NE8**.

B4a What modification(s) is necessary to make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

The principles of development and transport as set out in the Transport for New Homes checklist should be followed - <https://www.transportfornewhomes.org.uk/the-project/checklist-for-new-housing-developments/>.

B4b How would the modification(s) you propose make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

The policy would then comply with climate change and air quality objectives.

B4c Your suggested revised wording of any policy or text:

B5 If your representation is seeking a modification to the plan, do you consider it necessary to participate in the examination hearing session(s)?

YES

Yes, I want to take part in a hearing session

B5a Please outline in the box below why you consider it necessary to take part in the hearing session(s):

CPRE Hampshire is a keen proponent of a spatial strategy for planning housing, such that it is located and designed appropriately around public transport hubs to minimise emissions and impacts on climate change. We would like to appear at the hearing sessions to discuss the likely effectiveness of **Policy TIN1** in this regard.

POLICY D1: High quality design and place making

B1 Which part of the Local Plan is this representation about?

X	A paragraph	Go to B1a
X	A policy	Go to B1b
	The policies map	Go to B1c

B1a Which paragraph? Please enter the correct paragraph found in the Local Plan e.g. 1.5 would be the fifth paragraph in Chapter 1 (Introduction).

Paragraphs 11.1 to 11.36

B1b Which Policy? Please enter the correct Policy Codes found in the Local Plan e.g. HA9 – Heath Road, is the Housing Allocation policy for Heath Road, Locks Heath

POLICY D1: High quality design and place making

B1c Which part of the Policies Map?

--

B2 Do you think the Publication Local Plan is:

Yes

No

Legally compliant

YES

Sound

NO

Complies with the duty to co-operate

YES

B3 Please provide details you have to support your answers above

CPRE Hampshire welcomes the approach taken by Fareham BC towards high quality design in **Policy D1** but would like to see the inclusion of the words countryside and landscape into **Criterion (i)**. The omission of these words makes it inconsistent with **Strategic Policies DS1 and DS3** and therefore unsound.

The design quality of future developments starts with overall masterplanning and landscape context as well as specific building details. Fareham has seen a proliferation of poorly designed car dependant nondescript developments over recent years, and it is critical that major improvements are made for the future.

B4a What modification(s) is necessary to make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

Include the words countryside and landscape into **Criterion (i)**.

B4b How would the modification(s) you propose make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

This would then be in accordance with **Strategic Policies DS1 and DS3**.

B4c Your suggested revised wording of any policy or text:

B5 If your representation is seeking a modification to the plan, do you consider it necessary to participate in the examination hearing session(s)?

YES

Yes, I want to take part in a hearing session

B5a Please outline in the box below why you consider it necessary to take part in the hearing session(s):

CPRE Hampshire has many members in Fareham who are keenly interested in the design of future developments and would like to see major improvements over previous failures in design quality, which has historically resulted in large sprawling estates of car-dependant nondescript housing.

Keely, Lauren

From: Jones, Daren [REDACTED]
Sent: 17 December 2020 20:32
To: Consultation
Subject: Local Plan comments

Serco Business

I am writing to make a comment on Fareham Councils Local Plan 2037 and in particular Strategic Policy DS3.

Figure 3.3 shows areas of 'Special Landscape Quality' and includes Wicor Recreation Ground. It is my opinion that this area should be enlarged to include the top quality agricultural land to the north of Wicor Rec and the Portchester football club. As well as being top grade agricultural land, it has been recently recognised as being of great importance to the Brent Geese and Solent Wader strategy and recognised as vital support area for the nearby SPA by Natural England.

Kind Regards

Daren

Daren Jones
Engineer
Serco Design, Integration and Test



serco

Respondent details:

Title:	Ms
First Name:	Fiona
Last Name:	Gray
Organisation: (where relevant)	Buckland Development Ltd

Agent details:

Title:	Mr
First Name:	Joseph
Last Name:	Carr
Job Title: (where relevant)	Associate
Organisation: (where relevant)	DAVID LOCK ASSOCIATES
Address:	
Postcode:	
Telephone Number:	
Email Address:	

1) Policy: H1 - Housing Provision

Legally compliant	Yes
Sound	Yes
Complies with the duty to co-operate	Yes

Please provide details you have to support your answers above

Welborne, as the single largest site in the Borough, is of strategic importance to Fareham and the wider area as a whole. Buckland are committed to delivering Welborne and the aspirations of the Welborne Plan, as set out in the outline planning application. However, as you will be aware, the draft planning conditions associated with the proposed planning permission include a condition which restricts development at Welborne until funding for the M27 J10 has been secured. The Welborne Outline Planning Application commits £20m of developer funding to the junction improvements. Since the planning committee in October 2019, the funding situation has worsened, with c. £30m of government funding now being reallocated to other schemes in the region. This leaves an estimated funding gap of c.£50m. Therefore, despite planning permission being imminent, development at Welborne cannot occur until this significant hurdle is overcome. Whilst Buckland generally support the Council's position to not revisit the detailed policies of the Welborne Plan, and consider it sound, consideration must be given to methods to unlock delivery at Welborne, especially given Welborne's role in the development plan, and its importance in ensuring the development plan is sound. Given the need to deliver substantial infrastructure to support the community, opportunity to reduce the costs of this infrastructure is low. Reviewing the policies and requirements of the Welborne Plan, the only opportunity which gives flexibility to reinvest further development receipts into M27 J10 is to provide 10% affordable housing in the initial phases of development. However, even at lower affordable housing levels within the parameters of Welborne Plan policy (with a minimum requirement of 10% affordable housing and a viability review process to increase affordable housing later in the development programme), Welborne cannot viably support funding an increased M27 J10 contribution. This is evidenced in the viability work undertaken as part of the outline planning application, as presented to planning committee in October 2019, which states that Welborne can only support 10% affordable housing in the initial phases with £20m of developer funding. Should the developer funding increase, the amount of affordable housing which Welborne could viably support will reduce accordingly. Whilst discussions are ongoing with FBC on methods to overcome these obstacles to Welborne's delivery, consideration must be given to methods to increase flexibility to enable Welborne to be able to deliver homes. This could be through edits to the Welborne Plan requirements, or through the removal of the condition which restricts development at Welborne until funding for the M27 J10 has been secured. This would enable development to start on site, whilst further funding was sought. The need to unlock delivery at Welborne is paramount, as Welborne is critical to achieving the short- and long-term aspirations of this Local Plan, with a large proportion of FBCs housing requirement (and employment floorspace) expected to be delivered at Welborne within the plan period to 2037. Therefore, Welborne's delivery is crucial to enable the development strategy of this plan to be considered justified and effective, which is imperative for the plan as a whole to be considered sound.

If your representation is seeking a modification to the plan, do you consider it necessary to participate in the examination hearing session(s)?

Yes, I want to take part in a hearing session

Please outline in the box below why you consider it necessary to take part in the hearing session(s):

If required by the Inspector, Buckland are available to attend, and contribute to the local plan examination as required, to support the continued allocation at Welborne.

2) Policy: DS3 – Landscape

Legally compliant	Yes
Sound	Yes
Complies with the duty to co-operate	Yes

Please provide details you have to support your answers above

We support the designation of the land to the east of Welborne as a special landscape area (under draft Policy DS3), which is reflective of its local importance and, due to the area's topography, prevents the visual encroachment of the urban area to the open countryside to the north of FBCs administrative boundary. We consider this approach to be both legally compliant and sound.

If your representation is seeking a modification to the plan, do you consider it necessary to participate in the examination hearing session(s)?

No, I don't want to take part in a hearing session

3) Paragraph: 9.3

Legally compliant	Yes
Sound	Yes
Complies with the duty to co-operate	Yes

Please provide details you have to support your answers above

We support the position outlined in paragraph 9.30 of the draft plan, in relation to Biodiversity Net Gain requirements, as Buckland are in the process of agreeing a bespoke biodiversity enhancement strategy with FBC, following the provisions of the Welborne Plan. This Strategy which will reflect commitment to the delivery of significant biodiversity enhancement at Welborne, through its comprehensive network of open space and SANGs. Furthermore, it is important to note that these Biodiversity Net Gain requirements are yet to be legislated at a national level, and thus exact provisions and expectations are yet to be set out by Government. Thus, it could be questioned whether Policy NE2 is in fact premature, although this may be resolved depending on the time this plan is examined, and thus can be reviewed in this context by the Inspector at a later date.

If your representation is seeking a modification to the plan, do you consider it necessary to participate in the examination hearing session(s)?

No, I don't want to take part in a hearing session

4) Paragraph: 10.27

Legally compliant	Yes
Sound	Yes
Complies with the duty to co-operate	Yes

Please provide details you have to support your answers above

We would wish to support the viability work which has been undertaken by the Council to underpin this Local Plan. We particularly support the recommendation that a zero CIL rate should be applied to Welborne, given the scale of infrastructure contribution to be provided through the Welborne S106 agreement, and the viability discussions which have been undertaken as a part of the Welborne Outline Planning Application

If your representation is seeking a modification to the plan, do you consider it necessary to participate in the examination hearing session(s)?

No, I don't want to take part in a hearing session

Gayle Wooton
Fareham Borough Council
Civic Offices
Civic Way
Hampshire
PO16 7AZ

18th December 2020

BDL010 / JGC

Dear Gayle

**FAREHAM DRAFT LOCAL PLAN 2037 – PUBLICATION
VERSION**

Response on behalf of Buckland Development Limited

We are pleased to respond to the above consultation on behalf of our clients, Buckland Development Ltd (Buckland). As you are aware, Buckland are the promoters and development managers of Welborne. The Outline Planning Application for Welborne was submitted in March 2017 and is expected to be determined imminently, with reserved matters applications and construction to follow in the coming years. It is in this context we write to respond to the above consultation. We have also responded to the online questionnaire with answers supporting the points raised below.

Welborne, as the single largest site in the Borough, is of strategic importance to Fareham and the wider area as a whole. Buckland are committed to delivering Welborne and the aspirations of the Welborne Plan, as set out in the outline planning application. However, as you will be aware, the draft planning conditions associated with the proposed planning permission include a condition which restricts development at Welborne until funding for the M27 J10 has been secured. The Welborne Outline Planning Application commits £20m of developer funding to the junction improvements.

Since the planning committee in October 2019, the funding situation has worsened, with c. £30m of government funding now being reallocated to other schemes in the region. This leaves an estimated funding gap of c.£50m. Therefore, despite planning permission being imminent, development at Welborne cannot occur until this significant hurdle is overcome. Whilst Buckland generally support the Council's position to not revisit the detailed policies of the Welborne Plan, and consider it sound, consideration must be given to methods to unlock delivery at Welborne, especially given Welborne's role in the development plan, and its importance in ensuring the development plan is sound.

Given the need to deliver substantial infrastructure to support the community, opportunity to reduce the costs of this infrastructure is low. Reviewing the policies and requirements of the Welborne Plan, the only opportunity which gives flexibility to reinvest further development receipts into M27 J10 is to provide 10% affordable housing in the initial phases of development. However, even at

DAVID LOCK ASSOCIATES LIMITED

50 North Thirteenth Street
Central Milton Keynes
Buckinghamshire
MK9 3BP

☎ +44 (0) 1908 666276

✉ mail@davidlock.com

💻 www.davidlock.com

VAT Reg. No. 486 0599 05.
Registered in England No. 2422692.
Registered Office as above.

lower affordable housing levels within the parameters of Welborne Plan policy (with a minimum requirement of 10% affordable housing and a viability review process to increase affordable housing later in the development programme), Welborne cannot viably support funding an increased M27 J10 contribution. This is evidenced in the viability work undertaken as part of the outline planning application, as presented to planning committee in October 2019, which states that Welborne can only support 10% affordable housing in the initial phases with £20m of developer funding. Should the developer funding increase, the amount of affordable housing which Welborne could viably support will reduce accordingly.

Whilst discussions are ongoing with FBC on methods to overcome these obstacles to Welborne's delivery, consideration must be given to methods to increase flexibility to enable Welborne to be able to deliver homes. This could be through edits to the Welborne Plan requirements, or through the removal of the condition which restricts development at Welborne until funding for the M27 J10 has been secured. This would enable development to start on site, whilst further funding was sought.

The need to unlock delivery at Welborne is paramount, as Welborne is critical to achieving the short- and long-term aspirations of this Local Plan, with a large proportion of FBCs housing requirement (and employment floorspace) expected to be delivered at Welborne within the plan period to 2037. Therefore, **Welborne's delivery is crucial to enable the development strategy of this plan to be considered justified and effective, which is imperative for the plan as a whole to be considered sound.**

On more specific matters, we support the designation of the land to the east of Welborne as a special landscape area (under draft Policy DS3), which is reflective of its local importance and, due to the area's topography, prevents the visual encroachment of the urban area to the open countryside to the north of FBCs administrative boundary. We consider this approach to be both legally compliant and sound.

We also support the position outlined in paragraph 9.30 of the draft plan, in relation to Biodiversity Net Gain requirements, as Buckland are in the process of agreeing a bespoke biodiversity enhancement strategy with FBC, following the provisions of the Welborne Plan. This Strategy which will reflect commitment to the delivery of significant biodiversity enhancement at Welborne, through its comprehensive network of open space and SANGs. Furthermore, it is important to note that these Biodiversity Net Gain requirements are yet to be legislated at a national level, and thus exact provisions and expectations are yet to be set out by Government. Thus, it could be questioned whether Policy NE2 is in fact premature, although this may be resolved depending on the time this plan is examined, and thus can be reviewed in this context by the Inspector at a later date.

Finally, we would also wish to support the viability work which has been undertaken by the Council to underpin this Local Plan. We particularly support the recommendation that a zero CIL rate should be applied to Welborne, given the scale of infrastructure contribution to be provided through the Welborne S106 agreement, and the viability discussions which have been undertaken as a part of the Welborne Outline Planning Application.

We look forward to formal confirmation that these comments have been received and processed. We also look forward to the opportunity to comment on the further phases of consultation on this plan, and are available to attend, and contribute to the local plan examination as required. If you have any questions or queries regarding the points raised in this letter, please do not hesitate to be in touch with me at your earliest convenience.

Yours sincerely



JOSEPH CARR
Associate

Email:



encs

cc.

Lee Smith	FBC
Rachael Hebden	FBC
Mark Thistlethwayte	BDL
John Beresford	BDL
Fiona Gray	BDL
Paul Willoughby	BDL



Historic England

By email only to: planningpolicy@fareham.gov.uk

Our ref: PL00049426

Your ref:



Date: 18/12/2020

Dear Sir or Madam

Regulation 19 Local Plan Consultation

Thank you for consulting Historic England on the above document. Our main comments are set out in Appendices 1 and 2 to this letter.

Appendix 1 deals with all policies we wish to make comment on, excluding site allocation policies. Site allocation policies are located in Appendix 2. Appendix 3 is the same set of comments in Appendices 1 and 2, The official forms do not appear to be editable, so we have not used them.

We do not consider our appearance to be necessary at examination on any of the points we have raised, however, we would be happy to attend, should the Inspector request this.

Yours faithfully

Edward Winter

Historic Environment Planning Adviser



Historic England, 4th Floor, The Atrium, Cannon Bridge House, 25 Dowgate Hill, London EC4R 2YA

Telephone 020 7973 3700 HistoricEngland.org.uk

Please note that Historic England operates an access to information policy.

Correspondence or information which you send us may therefore become publicly available.



Appendix 1: Table of Historic England’s detailed comments on the Fareham Regulation 19 Local Plan Policies (excluding site allocations: see Appendix B for site allocations)

Policy/section	Soundness/legal compliance/DTC	Comments	Suggested change
Vision, strategic priorities	Not sound.	We welcome the reference to the continued protection of heritage in the vision, and strategic priorities 3 and 10. These are important elements of the positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment, which the plan should demonstrate, as set out in NPPF paragraph 185. However, to be consistent with NPPF, and therefore sound , para 185, in Strategic Priority 10, “historical assets” should be replaced with “historic environment”.	In Strategic Priority 10, “historical assets” should be replaced with “historic environment”.
Policy HP1: New Residential Development	No comment.	No comment.	
Design chapter, Policy D1	Sound.	We welcome the characterisation of well-designed, contextual development that is “responsive to local history, culture and heritage”, and the reference to heritage in criterion (i) in Policy D1.	
Strategic Policy DS3: Landscape	Sound.	We support criterion (f) as part of the positive strategy for conserving and enhancing the historic environment	

Strategic Policy HE1: Historic Environment and Heritage Assets	Sound.	We support having a strategic policy for the historic environment and heritage assets and welcome its identification in paragraph 1.35, which lists those policies that are considered to be strategic, in line with NPPF paragraph 21. The inclusion of a strategic policy for heritage complies with NPPF paragraph 20.	
Historic Environment Chapter (general approach)	Sound.	We support the approach the Council has taken, to have separate policies for conservation areas, listed buildings/structures & settings, archaeology, non-designated assets and heritage at risk. The separation of each of these asset-classes provides more detailed policy for each of the identified types of asset, which should be more useful to applicants and decision-makers. The detailed policies are supported by the strategic policy, which also references national heritage policy. NB: Fareham has locally listed parks and gardens, i.e. non-designated assets, but has no registered parks & gardens i.e. designated assets.	
Background paper	Sound.	We welcome the background paper as a useful tool in demonstrating that a suitable evidence base has informed the plan, in respect of the historic environment.	

Appendix 2: Table of Historic England's detailed comments on the Fareham Regulation 19 Local Plan Site Allocation Policies

Site ref	Site name	Soundness/legal compliance/DTC	Comments	Suggested Change
FTC1	Palmerston Car Park	Sound	A number of grade II listed buildings and structures, as well as a conservation area are located near to the site. These assets should be conserved and enhanced. The historic environment policies in section 12 of the plan and criteria c and d in policy FTC1 are considered appropriate for this purpose.	
FTC2	Market Quay	No comment.	No comment.	
FTC3	Fareham Station East	No comment.	No comment.	
FTC4	Fareham Station West	No comment.	No comment.	
FTC5	Crofton Conservatories	No comment.	No comment.	
FTC6	Magistrates Court	No comment.	No comment.	
HA1	North and South of Greenaway	No comment.	No comment.	

Site ref	Site name	Soundness/legal compliance/DTC	Comments	Suggested Change
	Lane			
HA3	Southampton Road	No comment.	No comment.	
HA4	Downend Road	Sound	We support criteria (b) and (g).	
HA7	Warsash Maritime Academy	Not sound	<p>We welcome criteria f and g, but we do not consider they go far enough to protect the listed buildings on site. As they stand, we do not consider the policy to be sound, because in offering insufficient protection to heritage assets, in is not consistent with national policy.</p> <p>The policy requirements should make it clear that new development should not be located to the west of the listed buildings. This because the relationship between the River Hamble/Southampton Water and academy is an important element to the significance of the academy.</p> <p>While development to the west of the listed buildings may be less likely, due to the presence of the Area of Special</p>	<p>Change criterion (f) to:</p> <p>“f) Provision of a heritage statement (in accordance with Policy HE3)that assesses the potential impact of proposals on the significance of the Grade II Listed Buildings and their setting; and”</p> <p>Add new criterion:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> “No development should be located to the west of the listed buildings”

Site ref	Site name	Soundness/legal compliance/DTC	Comments	Suggested Change
			<p>Landscape Quality and the flood zones 2/3, it is our view that this should be made explicit, through a policy requirement. We recommend adding the following criterion:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “No development should be located to the west of the listed buildings” <p>Alternatively, the site boundary could be redrawn, to exclude this area.</p> <p>In addition to the above, the text in criterion (f) lacks some clarity. We are of the view that it should be amended as follows:</p> <p>“f) Provision of a heritage statement (in accordance with Policy HE3) that assesses the potential impact of proposals on the significance of the Grade II Listed Buildings and their setting; and”</p>	<p>Or,</p> <p>“Alternatively, the site boundary could be redrawn, to exclude this area”</p>
HA9	Locks Heath	No comment.	No comment.	
HA10	Funtley Road	No comment.	No comment.	

Site ref	Site name	Soundness/legal compliance/DTC	Comments	Suggested Change
	South			
HA12	Moraunt Drive	No comment.	No comment.	
HA13	Hunts Pond Road	No comment.	No comment.	
HA15	Beacon Bottom West	No comment.	No comment.	
HA17	69 Botley Road	No comment.	No comment.	
HA19	399-403 Hunts Pond Road	No comment.	No comment.	
HA22	Wynton Way	No comment.	No comment.	
HA23	Stubbington Lane	No comment.	No comment.	
HA24	335-357 Gosport Road	No comment.	No comment.	
HA26	Beacon Bottom East	No comment.	No comment.	



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Site ref	Site name	Soundness/legal compliance/DTC	Comments	Suggested Change
HA27	Rookery Avenue	No comment.	No comment.	
HA28	3-33 West Street	No comment.	No comment.	
HA29	Land East of Church Road	No comment.	No comment.	
HA30	33 Lodge Road	No comment.	No comment.	
HA31	Hammond Industrial Estate	No comment.	No comment.	
HA32	Egmont Nursery, Brook Avenue	No comment.	No comment.	
HA33	Land East of Bye Road, Swanwick	No comment.	No comment.	
HA34	Land South West of Sovereign	No comment.	No comment.	



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Site ref	Site name	Soundness/legal compliance/DTC	Comments	Suggested Change
	Crescent			
HA35	Former Scout Hut, Coldeast Way	No comment.	No comment.	
HA36	Land at Locks Heath District Centre	No comment.	No comment.	
HA37	Former Locks Heath Filling Station	No comment.	No comment.	
HA38	68 Titchfield Park Road	No comment.	No comment	
HA39	Land at 51 Greenaway Lane	No comment.	No comment	
HA40	Land west of Northfield Park	No comment.	No comment.	
HA41	22-27a Stubbington Green	No comment.	No comment.	



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Site ref	Site name	Soundness/legal compliance/DTC	Comments	Suggested Change
HA42	Land South of Cams Alders	Not sound	<p>Proposed site allocation H42 is one of three sites proposed to be allocated for sheltered housing, in this case for 60 dwellings, the site being 1.29 hectares in total area. The site allocation plan shows the extent of the scheduled area of Fort Fareham, as well as a 50m buffer around the monument. The site allocation area, is located approximately 70m due north of the monument, at the closest point. The site allocation area extends to the north-east and north-west of this point, with an irregular shape.</p> <p>The whole of the proposed allocation is considered to be located within the setting of Fort Fareham. The setting of the fort has already been significantly compromised by development in its setting, as well as within the monument itself. The northern corner of the monument, where the proposed allocation is located, therefore represents the only significant area that remains free from development, and this would have been part of the field of fire associated with the fort. This area does contain a tree belt,</p>	<p>Change criterion (h) to:</p> <p>“h. Provision of a heritage statement (in accordance with Policy HE3) that assesses the potential impact of proposals on the significance of Fort Fareham and through development in its setting, together with an archaeological assessment (in accordance with Policy HE4) and a scheme of mitigation to off-set any harm to the setting of the monument.”</p>

Site ref	Site name	Soundness/legal compliance/DTC	Comments	Suggested Change
			<p>which, through blocking the field on fire, also compromises the setting, but as this is not development, we consider this is something that has the potential to be reversed at some point in the future.</p> <p>The allocation text or plan does not make clear to what extent the allocated area would be built upon, but with a stated capacity of 60 dwellings on a site of 1.29 hectares, we presume that no significant areas of the site would be left undeveloped. Therefore it is likely that the proposed development will affect the significance of the monument, through development in its setting.</p> <p>The NPPF states that “[heritage] assets are an irreplaceable resource, and should be conserved in a manner appropriate to their significance, so that they can be enjoyed for their contribution to the quality of life of existing and future generations” (184), and that “great weight should be given to the asset’s conservation (and the more important the asset, the greater the weight should be). This is irrespective of whether any potential harm amounts to</p>	

Site ref	Site name	Soundness/legal compliance/DTC	Comments	Suggested Change
			<p>substantial harm, total loss or less than substantial harm to its significance” (193). “Any harm to, or loss of, the significance of a designated heritage asset (from its alteration or destruction, or from development within its setting), should require clear and convincing justification” and “scheduled monuments are considered to be assets of the highest significance” (194).</p> <p>The NPPF also states that “significant adverse effects on [any of the sustainability] objectives should be avoided and, wherever possible, alternative options which reduce or eliminate such impacts should be pursued. Where significant adverse impacts are unavoidable, suitable mitigation measures should be proposed (or, where this is not possible, compensatory measures should be considered) (32).</p> <p>We recognise that the site allocation requires a heritage statement and this is welcome.</p>	

Site ref	Site name	Soundness/legal compliance/DTC	Comments	Suggested Change
			<p>In the SA of the publication version of the plan, the main reason for the site selection seems to be based on location: the SA asserts that demand for sheltered housing is most likely to occur in Portchester and Fareham South. Presumably, no other suitable sites are suitable, in terms of location (if other sites were available that do not cause significant adverse effects on a sustainability objective, following NPPF para 32, Land South of Cam Alders should not be allocated). However, given that the impact of the proposed allocation is recognised as 'negative' in the high level assessment result, in the historic environment objective, the policy should reflect the NPPF requirement to mitigate, as set out in para 32.</p> <p>Therefore the site allocation should require a mitigation plan to offset harm to the setting of Fort Fareham. Without this, we consider the policy to be inconsistent with national policy and therefore unsound.</p> <p>In addition to the above concern, the</p>	

Site ref	Site name	Soundness/legal compliance/DTC	Comments	Suggested Change
			<p>policy is also somewhat unclear in terms of its wording, with regard to “conservation and setting...” and “grade II scheduled monument”. Fort Fareham is not a grade II scheduled monument: this classification does not exist. It is both a scheduled monument, AND a grade II listed building. In such cases, the scheduling take precedence. Describing Fort Fareham as a grade II scheduled monument could give the impression that it is not an asset of the highest significance. The reference to “conservation and setting” is considered to lack clarity. We suggest criterion (h) is amended as suggested below, to account for all three of our concerns. Without amendment, we consider the policy to be inconsistent with national policy and therefore unsound, for each of the three reasons we cite.</p> <p>“h. Provision of a heritage statement (in accordance with Policy HE3) that assesses the potential impact of proposals on the significance of Fort Fareham and through development in</p>	

Site ref	Site name	Soundness/legal compliance/DTC	Comments	Suggested Change
			its setting, together with an archaeological assessment (in accordance with Policy HE4) and a scheme of mitigation to off-set any harm to the setting of the monument.”	
HA43	Corner of Station Road, Portchester	No comment.	No comment.	
HA44	Assheton Court	No comment.	No comment.	
HA45	Rear of 77 Burridge Road	No comment.	No comment.	
E2	Faraday Business Park	No comment.	No comment.	
E3	Swordfish Business Park	No comment.	No comment.	
E4	Solent 2	No comment.	No comment.	



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Date: 18 December 2020
Our ref: 333521
Your ref: N/A



Planning Strategy Team
Fareham Borough Council

BY EMAIL ONLY

Customer Services
Hornbeam House
Crewe Business Park
Electra Way
Crewe
Cheshire
CW1 6GJ

T 0300 060 3900

Dear Sir/Madam,

Regulation 19 Local Plan Consultation (6th November – 18th December 2020)

Thank you for your consultation dated 06 November 2020 which was received by Natural England on the same date.

Natural England is a non-departmental public body. Our statutory purpose is to ensure that the natural environment is conserved, enhanced, and managed for the benefit of present and future generations, thereby contributing to sustainable development.

Natural England welcomes the Council's approach to achieving sustainable development through its Local Plan, particularly through its suite of Natural Environment policies that include protection of internationally, nationally and locally designated sites, the enhancement of the local ecological network and the requirement for biodiversity net gain.

Our comments on the Regulation 19 Local Plan and supporting Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) and Sustainability Appraisal (SA) are made below.

Strategic Policy DS1: Development in the Countryside

It is recommended this Policy also requires proposals to ensure compliance with Natural Environment policies, in particular Strategic Policy NE1 and Policy NE2, to ensure impacts on nature conservation interests are properly considered and addressed, and biodiversity net gain is achieved (for applicable development).

With regards to soils, the local plan outlines that 'the benefits of protecting the Best and Most Versatile (BMV) agricultural land are considered against the need for development'. This Policy requires development proposals to demonstrate they 'Conserve and enhance landscapes, sites of biodiversity or geological value and soils'.

The National Planning Policy Framework sets out that:

'Plans should: distinguish between the hierarchy of international, national and locally designated sites; allocate land with the least environmental or amenity value, where consistent with other policies in this Framework¹; take a strategic approach to maintaining and enhancing networks of habitats and green infrastructure; and plan for the enhancement of natural capital at a catchment or landscape scale across local authority boundaries.'

1 Where significant development of agricultural land is demonstrated to be necessary, areas of poorer quality land should be preferred to those of a higher quality.

It is recommended that this Policy is amended to give appropriate weight to the roles performed by the area's soils. These should be valued as a finite multi-functional resource which underpin our wellbeing and prosperity. Decisions about development should take full account of the impact on soils, their intrinsic character and the sustainability of the many ecosystem services they deliver. The plan should safeguard the long term capability of BMV agricultural land (Grades 1, 2 and 3a in the Agricultural Land Classification) as a resource for the future.

Where site allocations are sited on BMV land, the Plan should outline a requirement for the protection of soils during construction where possible, referencing the '[Defra Code of practice for the sustainable use of soils on construction sites](#)'.

Strategic Policy DS3: Landscape

Natural England welcomes the proposed designation of eight Areas of Special Landscape Quality within the Borough, and the requirement for development in these areas to meet stringent criteria that seek to protect and enhance landscape.

Strategic Policy CC1: Climate Change

Natural England advise all Local Plans consider climate change adaption and recognise the role of the natural environment to deliver measures to reduce the effects of climate change, for example tree planting to moderate heat island effects. In addition factors which may lead to exacerbate climate change (through more greenhouse gases) should be avoided (e.g. pollution, habitat fragmentation, loss of biodiversity) and the natural environment's resilience to change should be protected. Green Infrastructure and resilient ecological networks play an important role in aiding climate change adaptation.

Natural England welcomes Strategic Policy CC1: Climate Change that promotes mitigation and adaptation to climate change through various methods including the integration of green and blue infrastructure into the design of developments, adopting higher water efficiency standards, the integration of energy efficiency, renewable and low carbon technologies into all development, and reducing reliance on car travel.

Natural England supports the embedding of policy that will deliver measures to increase sustainability of development over the Plan period. This should also include reducing consumption of raw natural resources, sourcing more renewable or 'green' energy, and reducing waste. Consideration should be given to the collection of financial contributions from development to offset residual carbon emissions elsewhere in the Borough. Consideration can also be given to the retrofitting of existing development with technology that improves energy and water efficiency.

It is recommended that Local Plan policy also seeks measures that help natural habitats across the Borough adapt to the effects of climate change. We would encourage you to refer to the Natural England and RSPB [Climate Change Adaptation Manual](#) and look at the step by step approach to identifying the climate resilience of habitats that occur in the Borough. Consideration should be given to addressing issues on habitats and protected sites that will be exacerbated by climate change, such as flooding, drought, reduction of water resources etc.- the Manual can also help identify these.

Consideration can be given to delivering specific projects within the Borough. For example, to maximise climate change adaptation and mitigation through the establishment of a Nature Recovery Network (NRN), and the Local Nature Recovery Strategy in which the NRN would sit, to ensure climate change resilience at their core. Such projects could potentially benefit from carbon offsetting contributions from development over the local plan period.

Such an approach could link into other aspects of the Plan such as water and air quality, nutrient mitigation for Solent European designated sites, delivery of biodiversity net gain, natural flood management, and green infrastructure implementation among others. Natural England would be happy to advise further on this aspect.

Policy CC2: Managing Flood Risk and Sustainable Drainage Systems

Natural England welcome this Policy that requires development ensures flood and surface drainage are properly addressed, and that Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) are designed in accordance with CIRIA C753 SuDs Manual, to be as 'natural' as possible.

It is advised that the policy makes clear that where a development drains to a protected site(s), an additional treatment component (i.e. over and above that required for standard discharges), or other equivalent protection may be required to ensure water quality impacts are avoided.

Where SuDS are proposed serving as mitigation for protected sites, development should ensure that appropriate resources are put in place to ensure their long-term (in perpetuity) monitoring, maintenance/replacement, and funding.

Policy CC3: Coastal Change Management Areas (CCMAs)

Sea level rise and coastal change are inevitable and bring both challenges and opportunities for people and nature. Sustainable coastal management needs to embrace long-term change and achieve positive outcomes for both.

Policy CC3 identifies that the North Solent Shoreline Management Plan (SMP) policy for the majority of Fareham Borough's coastline is 'Hold the Line', and identifies two CCMAs between Hook spit and Meon Shore, with an identified coastal management policy of 'No Active Intervention'. The Policy will ensure that development in these areas will appropriately consider coastal change. It also will ensure replacement coastal defence schemes 'are consistent with the relevant Shoreline Management Plan and that there will be no severe adverse impact on the environment, the English Coast Path, and the rights of way network'.

We would advise that the Local Plan should also help facilitate the relocation of valued environmental assets away from areas of risk.

Strategic Policy NE1: Protection of Nature Conservation, Biodiversity and the Local Ecological Network

Natural England welcomes this policy that sets out clearly the hierarchy of nature conservation and the requirement for development to 'demonstrate clearly that the mitigation hierarchy has been followed' in terms of avoiding, mitigating or compensating (as a last resort) impacts on biodiversity. Natural England welcomes the Local Ecological Network (LEN) approach that has been included in the local plan.

It is helpful that the LEN and the Council's Green Infrastructure Strategy have been suggested as tools to provide opportunity for enhancements across the Borough. Please read our comments below in relation to Policy NE2 that regards the choosing of suitable opportunities for biodiversity enhancement.

Policy NE2: Biodiversity Net Gain

Natural England is fully supportive of the inclusion in the local plan of a Policy for biodiversity net gain. It is welcomed that the policy refers to the benefits to Borough residents from the ecosystem services that being close to nature provides, and outlines an expectation that offsite net gain must be sought as close to the development as possible. However in some instances this may be difficult, and Natural England recommends that consideration is given to developing a suite of projects across the LEN that development within the Borough can contribute to thereby ensuring the biodiversity within the Borough is protected and enhanced. For example, partners that manage Local Nature Reserves and Sites of Importance for Natural Conservation in the Borough could submit projects to the local planning authority to enhance the ecological value of these sites. These projects could be funded by development that requires offsite compensation or additional enhancements to achieve biodiversity net gain. This approach can also be used by development with limited opportunities for biodiversity net gain on-site.

The Policy outlines that the Council may prepare and adopt a Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) for Biodiversity Net Gain. Due to the need to ensure net gain is delivered in a suitably

strategic way, and having regard to the timescales of the legislative requirement for net gain and further national guidance, Natural England would support the development of such an SPD and would encourage Policy NE2 to outline this as a clear intention of the Council, in order to provide further guidance and support to aid sustainable development across the borough. Natural England will be happy to advise further to aid the development of such an SPD.

- *Calculating net gain*

Please note that Biodiversity Metric 3.0 is due to be published early 2021, which will supersede [Biodiversity Metric 2.0](#). We advise that the Policy is updated accordingly and that this metric is used to measure gains and losses to biodiversity resulting from development, and implement development plan policies on biodiversity net gain.

Please note that although the Policy includes 'nesting and roosting features' as suggestions for achieving net gain, it is our advice that features such as bird and bat boxes, swift bricks, bee hotels etc should be classed as general biodiversity enhancements that should be included as part of a wider biodiversity enhancement and mitigation plan. Net gain specifically should derive strictly from habitat enhancement and creation, required as calculated using the metric.

- *Wider environmental gains*

The reference to seeking wider environmental gains, for example to address water/air quality, flooding, climate change etc. is welcomed. Opportunities for environmental gains, including nature based solutions to help adapt to climate change, might include:

- Identifying opportunities for new multi-functional green and blue infrastructure.
- Managing existing and new public spaces to be more wildlife friendly (e.g. by sowing wild flower strips, changing cutting regime of open spaces and road verges*) and climate resilient
- Planting trees, including street trees, characteristic to the local area to make a positive contribution to the local landscape.
- Improving access and links to existing greenspace, identifying improvements to the existing public right of way network or extending the network to create missing footpath or cycleway links.
- Restoring neglected environmental features (e.g. a hedgerow or stone wall or clearing away an eyesore)
- Designing a scheme to encourage wildlife, for example by ensuring lighting does not pollute areas of open space or existing habitats

*Please see this [paper](#) regarding cost-effective and low-maintenance management for species-rich grassland on road verges and the value it can contribute to biodiversity and ecosystem services.

Please note that Natural England and Defra are developing an Environmental Net Gain/metric for Natural Capital Net Gain that can be used in conjunction with the Biodiversity Metric (but not instead of). Further information will be available in 2021.

- *Monitoring of net gain*

Your plan should include requirements to monitor biodiversity net gain. This should include indicators to demonstrate the amount and type of gain provided through development. The indicators should be as specific as possible to help build an evidence base to take forward for future reviews of the plan, for example the total number and type of biodiversity units created, the number of developments achieving biodiversity net gains and a record of on-site and off-site contributions.

LPAs should work with local partners, including the Local Environmental Record Centre and wildlife trusts, to share data and consider requirements for long term habitat monitoring. Monitoring requirements should be clear on what is expected from landowners who may be delivering biodiversity net gains on behalf of developers. This will be particularly important for strategic housing allocations and providing as much up front information on monitoring will help to streamline the project stage.

Policy NE3: Recreational Disturbance on the Solent Special Protection Areas (SPAs)

Natural England welcome this policy that will require new residential development to address in-combination effects on the Solent SPAs via recreational disturbance. It is recommended the Policy also outlines that other types of development (such as new hotels, student accommodation, care homes etc.) may also need to address recreational disturbance impacts, both alone and in-combination. Such development should be assessed on a case by case basis.

Policy NE4: Water Quality Effects on the Special Protection Areas (SPAs), Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) and Ramsar Sites of the Solent

Natural England welcome this policy that will require new development that propose a net increase in overnight accommodation to address in-combination effects on the Solent designated sites via eutrophication from nutrients in wastewater.

Policy NE5: Solent Wader and Brent Goose Sites

Natural England welcome this policy that will require development to address effects on sites identified by the Solent Wader and Brent Goose Strategy (SWBGS) which serve as functionally linked land to the Solent SPAs.

It is recommended that the following wording within the Policy “*Sites which are used by Solent Waders and/or Brent Geese (as shown on the Policies map)*” is amended to read “*Sites which are used by Solent Waders and/or Brent Geese (as identified within the most up to date version of the Solent Wader and Brent Goose Strategy)*” to take account of any changes to sites and their distribution across the Borough, as these updates can be implemented at irregular times. Any further references to the Policies map should be similarly amended to refer to the SWBGS mapping.

Core Areas – due to their essential function within the SWBG network, it is advised these sites are identified for protection by the Policy. Any development that would result in impacts to a Core Area will need to be carefully assessed on a case-by-case basis. There are limited options where the function of a Core site can be fully replicated elsewhere in terms of its suitability and appropriate locality; where such land is available, an assessment of replicability will need to be undertaken through discussions with Natural England and the Local Planning Authority.

Financial contributions – it is welcomed that the Policy outlines that financial contributions proposed as mitigation will be used for the management and enhancement of an ‘agreed suitable identified site for Solent Waders and Brent Geese’. Such proposals should demonstrate how such funds will be used to enhance, manage and monitor sites within the wider Solent Waders and Brent Geese network, in perpetuity. It is suggested that the Council works with relevant partners/stakeholders, including cross-boundary partnerships, to develop a strategic project(s), such as a bird reserve, and/or list of projects to enhance, manage and monitor the wider Solent wader and brent goose ecological network, to which contributions can be directed.

Policy NE6: Trees, Woodland and Hedgerows

Natural England welcomes this Policy that seeks to protect and enhance trees, woodland and hedgerows within the Borough. It is recommended that this Policy requires development proposals that affect ancient woodland, ancient trees and veteran trees, to ensure they are in line with [standing advice](#) published by Natural England and the Forestry Commission.

Policy NE8: Air Quality

It is welcomed that the Policy recognises that ‘poor levels of air quality can also lead to environmental issues’. The Policy includes a need for planning applications to consider if they will have a ‘potential adverse effect on biodiversity, especially where it would affect sites designated for their biodiversity value’.

The Policy outlines that the Local Plan HRA concludes the Plan ‘would not have a likely significant effect on the internationally important habitats and species present in the area’. As this issue has

been considered within the HRA appropriate assessment, the wording here should be amended to use the correct terminology under the Habitats Regulations, i.e. the HRA concludes the Plan will not result in an 'adverse effect on integrity' (the term 'likely significant effect' is used at the screening stage of the HRA). See further comments on air quality below in regards to the Local Plan HRA.

Policy NE9: Green Infrastructure

Natural England welcomes this Policy that seeks to fully integrate green infrastructure (GI) into development and maximise opportunities to connect to the wider environment. The provision of enhanced green infrastructure and sites of nature conservation value can not only help address some of the mental and physical health problems that are experienced in the Borough's population, but can also benefit society in other ways including improvements to local air and water quality, reducing the risk of flooding, alleviating noise levels and aiding climate change adaptation.

Policy NE10: Protection and Provision of Open Space

This Policy references protection of public rights of way. Natural England advises that the Policy should also seek to secure enhancement of public rights of way and National Trails, as outlined in paragraph 98 of the NPPF. Recognition should be given to the value of rights of way and access to the natural environment in relation to health and wellbeing and links to the wider green infrastructure network. It is welcomed the plan seeks new access opportunities; it should seek to link existing rights of way where possible. The plan should avoid building on open space of public value as outlined in paragraph 97 of the NPPF.

It is welcomed that the Policy makes provision for appropriate quantity and quality of green space to meet identified local needs (as outlined in paragraph 96 of the NPPF) based on Natural England's work on [Accessible Natural Greenspace Standard \(ANGSt\)](#) in assessing the level of accessible natural greenspace; it is also welcomed that it recognises development may be required to 'provide more open space above what is required by the standards to make the development more acceptable'.

Policy D1: High Quality Design and Place Making

Natural England welcomes this Policy that requires the design of developments to integrate existing and new habitats and biodiversity within a coherent and well managed, connected structure. It is advised that landscaping of developments and open spaces seeks to use appropriate native and locally sourced species as far as possible to cater for local wildlife.

Policy D4: Water Quality and Resources

Natural England welcome this policy that seeks to conserve water and improve its quality.

Southern Water's Water Resources Management Plan (WRMP) 2019, that covers the planning period 2020-2070, projects a significant supply demand deficit during periods of drought in the Western Area, and commits to implementing a long term water resources scheme to restore the supply demand balance whilst avoiding and/or mitigating impacts on European sites, including the River Itchen SAC.

It is Natural England's advice that in advance of any permitting of such a suitable long term scheme, uncertainty remains with regards to water resources and the impacts of abstraction on protected sites.

Although it is welcomed that Policy D4 requires a water consumption for new dwellings of no more than 110 litres per person per day, Natural England strongly recommend all new development within the Southern Water supply area adopt a higher standard of water efficiency of 100 litres/per person/day, including external water use and re-use, in line with Southern Water's Target 100 demand reduction programme which is committed to within their WRMP19. Natural England also recommends that the Policy encourages the wise use of water in conjunction with the water companies, for example by developments incorporating grey water recycling systems and efficient appliances

Please see Natural England advice above in relation to Policies NE4 and Policy CC2 with regards to nutrients and surface water treatment via SuDS.

Neighbourhood Plans

Currently there are no Neighbourhood Plans in the Borough, but the Local Plan provides a 'strategic evidence base' which will inform any future Neighbourhood Plans.

It is recommended that any future Neighbourhood Plans which allocate housing should also identify spaces for environmental enhancement, for the purpose of offsetting environmental impacts, e.g. through the designation of Local Green Spaces. Such a local approach could give communities more ownership over such green spaces and provide a more strategic route to addressing common environmental impacts from development in that area, such as air and water pollution, habitat and species loss and increased carbon emissions, and could deliver biodiversity net gain and nutrient offsetting.

Such spaces could include the development of community orchards and play areas, woodlands and nature reserves, and serve a variety of functions that benefit both nature and the local community, for example providing benefits to health and wellbeing, offsetting nutrient discharges from allocated development and providing further scope for carbon sequestration.

Specific comments on Housing Allocation Policies

- HA9 - Heath Road (70 dwellings)

It is acknowledged this allocation site has resolution to grant permission for 70 dwellings. It is recommended this Policy includes the requirement to secure an appropriate level of offsite compensation to address the loss of secondary woodland on site which may in parts qualify as lowland mixed deciduous woodland habitat.

- HA29 - Land East of Church Road (20 dwellings)

Much of this site shows as Lowland Mixed Deciduous Woodland priority habitat on the Ecological Network mapping for Hampshire. Part of the site is designated as a Site of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC) according to the Policy map. The Policy outlines a requirement for ecological mitigation for the site-specific construction and operational impacts of a development proposal. It is advised the Policy outlines a requirement to secure an appropriate level of offsite compensation to address any loss of priority habitat on site to ensure compliance with Policy NE1.

- HA31 - Hammond Industrial Estate (64 bed care home)

The Policy should ensure the impact of nutrients in wastewater is addressed to ensure compliance with Policy NE4.

- HA37 - Former Locks Heath Filling Station (30 dwellings)

This site is adjacent to an area of Lowland Mixed Deciduous Woodland priority habitat as shown on the Ecological Network mapping. The Policy should ensure that impacts on priority habitats and protected species are taken into account and appropriately addressed.

- HA38 – 68 Titchfield Park Road (9 dwellings)

The site is adjacent to Sylvan Glade SINC, much of which is ancient semi-natural woodland. The Policy should ensure compliance with standing advice on ancient woodland, ancient trees and veteran trees and that impacts on the SINC and protected species are appropriately addressed.

- HA42 - Land South of Cams Alders (60 sheltered housing)

This allocation site is located on 'Fort Fareham Grassland' SINC that supports woodland and meadow communities. It also lies adjacent to Fort Fareham SINC known for supporting wet woodland communities.

As previously advised in our response to the Supplement to the Reg 18 Local Plan (letter dated 23rd April 2020), allocations and development proposals should ensure they engage the mitigation

hierarchy, where impacts on designated ecological sites/features should first be avoided, and where not possible, adequately mitigated. Where this is not possible, any loss of priority habitat should be appropriately compensated. All residual ecological impacts will need to be addressed before any net gain for biodiversity can be achieved.

Natural England recommends that where loss of SINC habitat cannot be avoided, the policy should make clear how requirements set out within the NPPF, NERC Act 2006 and Local Plan Natural Environment policies will be met. It is advised an appropriate level of offsite compensation should be required to address any loss of priority habitat on site to ensure compliance with Policy NE1.

- E4: Solent 2 (Employment - 23,500 sq. metres)

This employment allocation is located on Whiteley Meadow - Plot 2184 SINC and Ashley Wood, Fareham SINC. The Hampshire Ecological Network Mapping dataset shows much of this area as Lowland Mixed Deciduous Woodland, a priority habitat listed as required under Section 41 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006. The site is also situated adjacent to the Gull Coppice (South-West Remnant) SINC which comprises ancient semi-natural woodland.

It is acknowledged that this site is an existing allocation within the adopted Fareham Local Plan Part 2 (2015). The current Policy outlines a requirement for this development to protect existing woodland and avoid habitat severance, and appropriate mitigation and compensation for any loss of protected trees. However, it is our view that a significant area of habitat, including mature woodland, is likely to be lost as a result of development. The Policy should ensure that it is compliant with Strategic Policy NE1 with regards to impacts on the local ecological network in this locality. In line with existing national and local policy and legislation, it is Natural England's advice that the mitigation hierarchy of avoid, mitigate and lastly compensate is employed where considering impacts on these habitats, particularly those designated as SINC. Measures should be sought to protect and enhance the local ecological network. Where impacts cannot be avoided or adequately mitigated, a comprehensive compensation package should be required that addresses the loss of all priority habitat on site (rather than just specifying protected trees), that seeks to enhance and connect habitat in the locality.

Comments on the HRA

Natural England notes that your authority, as competent authority, has undertaken an appropriate assessment of the Local Plan in accordance with regulation 63 of the Conservation of Species and Habitats Regulations 2017 (as amended). Natural England is a statutory consultee on the appropriate assessment stage of the Habitats Regulations Assessment process.

We have the following comments on the HRA:

- *Recreational disturbance – New Forest designated sites*

The Local Plan HRA screening assessment outlines that although the Borough falls within the 25km buffer of the New Forest designated sites (via a straight line), the minimum actual travel distance by car is of approximately 30km travel distance (via the M27). In comparison to the number of visits from residents closer to the New Forest, the assessment states 'visits to the New Forest SAC/SPA/Ramsar associated with increased housing development in Fareham Borough contribute a significantly lower proportion of overall visits to the designated sites and it is not considered likely that significant effects associated with recreational disturbance from Fareham housing development would arise'. The HRA screens this impact pathway out from an appropriate assessment on this basis.

It is understood Footprint Ecology are currently conducting further analysis on several aspects of their latest visitor surveys. This analysis will assist the definition of a robust catchment area for recreational impacts. It will help in the preparation of a strategic, cross-boundary approach with neighbouring competent authorities to deliver habitat mitigation for the New Forest SPA/SAC/Ramsar. This work is due to be completed shortly and will provide a useful update to the evidence base against which such impacts from new development from surrounding local authority areas can be assessed.

Therefore, whilst acknowledging that the level of additional impacts from new residents is known to significantly decrease with distance from the New Forest designated sites, Natural England consider at this time there remains some uncertainty with regard to the evidence confirming the level of additional impacts from new residents of Fareham local plan development. We therefore advise this issue is taken forward to the appropriate assessment stage where further work may be carried out to ascertain the level of impacts as accurately as possible.

Where impacts are identified, suitable and proportionate mitigation should be proposed; we recommend the Council works with the New Forest National Park Authority and the other partner authorities to develop a strategic approach to addressing recreational impacts from new development on the New Forest designated sites. Such an approach should include developer contributions towards the New Forest National Park Authority's Habitat Mitigation Scheme to enable the authority to deliver site specific mitigation measures on behalf of applicants.

Natural England will be happy to provide further advice to the Council on this aspect as the evidence base develops.

- *Air quality*

The Local Plan is supported by an Air Quality Habitats Regulations Assessment (Ricardo, Sept 2020). The conclusions drawn in the Local Plan HRA in regards to air quality impacts are based on those drawn within the Ricardo report. Natural England concurs with the conclusions drawn in the report.

The Ricardo report suggests that the Council regularly reviews the Defra airborne NOx forecast levels. This is welcomed as a way to ensure any changes in forecasting and potential consequential changes to conclusions drawn in the report for this pollutant can be appropriately reviewed and addressed during the local plan period.

- *Water quality – nutrients*

The HRA calculates a nitrogen budget for the local plan of 2536.99 kgTN/yr. Appendix III of the HRA outlines various mitigation schemes that can be utilised or progressed as a means to ensure nutrient neutrality can be delivered by new development.

The HRA states within its Summary of Findings that the sites Chichester and Langstone Harbours SPA/Ramsar, Portsmouth Harbour SPA/Ramsar and Solent and Dorset Coast SPA are screened out of an appropriate assessment in relation to water pollution impacts. Much of development within Fareham borough is served by Peel Common wastewater treatment works (WwTW), which is a coastal WwTW that discharges effluent several kilometres out into the Solent. It is our advice that long-shore outfall pipes are likely to have shifted and widened the distribution of nitrogen loading within the effluent across the Solent SAC and SPAs. It is important to recognise the loading from Peel Common WwTW contributes to a number of estuaries and catchments within the Solent (including Portsmouth Harbour, Langstone Harbour, Chichester Harbour, River Meon, Wootton Creek and the Medina Estuary catchments). It is therefore Natural England's view that, because of this wide distribution of nitrogen loading, all designated sites should be screened in.

- *Other comments on the HRA*

Section 7.7.3 – this paragraph refers to the 'SAC' although it is relating to Portsmouth Harbour SPA and Ramsar.

Comments on the SA

We are broadly satisfied that the objectives and indicators within the Sustainability Appraisal cover our key interests, and welcome the identification of the need to conserve and enhance biodiversity, landscape character, and to reduce pollution. We also welcome the need to address minimise the

effects of climate change, and to minimise impacts on best and most versatile agricultural land. Please see some more specific comments below.

- SA5: To Minimise Carbon Emissions and Promote Adaptation to Climate Change

This SA objective to address the effects of climate change is welcomed. It is suggested a further monitoring parameter(s) is included to monitor the implementation of new GI/habitat that can seek to alleviate the pressures of climate change on species and the ecological network whilst also providing other benefits as described further in our advice above; e.g. percentage of new GI/ extent of priority habitat within the ecological network.

- SA7: To Conserve and Enhance Biodiversity

We advise that this SA objective also seeks to conserve and enhance geodiversity within the Borough, in line with national planning policy.

The SA outlines the Plan 'is predicted to lead to negative impacts to ecological receptors in the short to medium term, but many of these impacts are capable of being mitigated. Long-term effects are likely to be both positive and negative, and highly site-specific'. It is acknowledged these effects can be avoided/mitigated by the implementation of several policies including NE1, NE3, NE4 and NE5. It is advised Local Plan Policy requires relevant development to carry out site-level Habitats Regulations Assessments in order to ensure impacts on European sites are suitably addressed.

It is also suggested that further monitoring parameters are incorporated to ensure impacts on internationally, nationally and locally designated sites are monitored throughout the Plan period, e.g. via the number, extent and condition of sites designated for nature conservation. We would advise the use of a green infrastructure standard as an indicator, such as Natural England's Accessible Natural Greenspace Standard (ANGSt). Parameters for measuring the implementation of net gain should be introduced, see further above for our advice on net gain monitoring.

We would be very happy to comment further as the plan process progresses. If you have any queries relating to the detail in this letter please contact me on 07787005505.

Yours faithfully

Rebecca Aziz
Sustainable Development Senior Advisor
Thames Solent Area Team

FAREHAM LOCAL PLAN 2037 REPRESENTATIONS

FORMER POLICY HA2 HOUSING ALLOCATION - LAND AT NEWGATE LANE SOUTH, FAREHAM

**ON BEHALF OF
THE HAMMOND FAMILY, MILLER HOMES AND BARGATE HOMES**

**TOWN & COUNTRY PLANNING ACT 1990 (AS AMENDED)
PLANNING AND COMPULSORY PURCHASE ACT 2004**

Prepared by: Jeremy Gardiner & Trevor Moody



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DESIGN ENVIRONMENT PLANNING ECONOMICS HERITAGE

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Accompanying Supporting Specialist Representations
(referred to in these representations):

Pegasus Group – Preliminary Landscape and Visual Appraisal

i-Transport – Transport Delivery Technical Note

WYG (part of Tetra Tech) – Ecology Technical Note

1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 The following representations are by Pegasus Group on behalf of our clients The Hammond Family, Miller Homes and Bargate Homes. Our clients have interests in land at Newgate Lane South, Fareham which was previously proposed to be allocated for about 475 dwellings in the Regulation 18 version of this plan. For the reasons set out in these representations, our clients are strongly of the view that this allocation should be reinstated in the local plan.
- 1.2 Our clients are important stakeholders within Fareham and are keen to work with the Council to produce a plan which is legally compliant and meets the tests of soundness set out within the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF). Currently the plan is neither legally compliant nor sound.
- 1.3 The following representations utilise the same format as the Council's response form. Each area of the Publication Local Plan (PLP) which is deemed to be either not legally compliant or unsound is clearly outlined below. Proposed changes to the plan in relation to policies, supporting text and the proposals map are provided.

	Agent	Client
Title	Mr	The Hammond
First Name	Jeremy	Family, Miller
Last Name	Gardiner	Homes and Bargate
Job Title	Senior Director	Homes c/o Agent
Organisation	Pegasus Group	
Address	3 West Links Tollgate Chandlers Ford Eastleigh Hampshire	
Postcode	SO53 3TG	
Telephone		
Email		

2.0 Plan Overall

B1 Which part of the Local Plan is this representation about?

2.1 The following comments relate to the overall Local Plan.

B1a Which paragraph? Please enter the correct paragraph found in the Local Plan:

2.2 Paragraphs 1.5 - 1.6, 1.14, 1.17, 1.37, 2.12, 3.19 - 3.22, 3.43, 3.46, 3.49 - 3.57, 4.1 - 4.20, Appendices B and C.

B1b Which Policy? Please enter the correct Policy Codes found in the Local Plan

2.3 Policies H1, HP4, HP5, HP7, DS1, DS2, DS3, E2, E3, NE5, D1.

B1c Which part of the Policies Map

2.4 Former Policy HA2 allocation site Newgate Lane South, Employment allocations Policies E2 and E3.

B2 Do you think the Publication Local Plan is:

Legally compliant - No

Sound - No

Complies with the duty to co-operate - No

2.5 The Fareham Local Plan is not legally compliant and is unsound as it is not consistent with national policy, effective or justified.

B3 Please provide details you have to support your answers above.

B3.1 The Publication Local Plan is not Legally Compliant

2.6 The Publication Local Plan (PLP) has based its housing proposals on the annual housing target derived from the Government's draft Revised Standard Methodology published in August 2020 in its consultation "Planning for the Future". The Government's response to this consultation was published on 16th December 2020.

The Government does not propose to proceed with the changes to assessing local housing need consulted on earlier this year in "Changes to the Current Planning System"; but instead has published a revised approach to the Standard Method, which retains the method in its previous and current form except for London and 19 of the most populated cities and urban centres.

2.7 The key change is to apply a 35% uplift to the Standard Method for Greater London and the 19 most populated cities and urban areas in England – Birmingham, Liverpool, Bristol, Manchester, Sheffield, Leeds, Leicester, Coventry, Bradford, Nottingham, Kingston upon Hull, Newcastle upon Tyne, Stoke on Trent, Southampton, Plymouth, Derby, Reading, Wolverhampton and Brighton and Hove. The minimum housing requirement for Fareham calculated using the amended standard method therefore remains 514hpa.

2.8 The Government's White Paper, "Changes to the Current Planning System" (published in August 2020 alongside the "Planning for the Future" consultation) provided guidance to local planning authorities which were at or close to the Regulation 19 stage of plan-making at paragraph 43:

2.9 "Transition

43. The Government is aware that any change in the standard method will have an impact for plans that are currently under development, as authorities expend considerable resources in developing new plans. To enable an orderly transition to the revised standard method, and achieve as much short-term supply as possible while setting the right expectations for early stage plan-making, we propose that from the publication date of the revised guidance, authorities which are already at the second stage of the strategic plan consultation process (Regulation 19) are given 6 months to submit their plan to the Planning Inspectorate for examination. Authorities close to publishing their second stage consultation (Regulation 19), should be given 3 months from the publication date of the revised guidance to publish their Regulation 19 plan and a further 6 months to submit their plan to the Planning Inspectorate. This is to strike a balance between allowing an appropriate transition period for plans that are nearly through the process, but without causing a significant delay in planning for a higher level of need." (our underlining)

2.10 This transitional arrangement applied to Fareham at the time, such that the previous Standard Method (514hpa) continued to apply for plan-making purposes

in the borough in any event, but the Council chose not to follow this national guidance.

- 2.11 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) states (paragraph 16 a)) that Plans should "be prepared with the objective of contributing to the achievement of sustainable development". Footnote 10 confirms that this is a legal requirement of local planning authorities in exercising their plan-making functions. Meeting the objectives of sustainable development includes "...meeting the needs of the present...". By preparing a Plan based on the Consultation draft Standard Methodology target of 403 dwellings per annum, the local planning authority is failing to meet its local objectively assessed need for housing, thereby failing to plan to deliver sustainable development.
- 2.12 The PPG (ID 2a-003-20190220) is clear that the standard method should be used and any other method should only be used in exceptional circumstances. It further explains that:
- 2.13 *"...Where an alternative approach results in a lower housing need figure than that identified using the standard method, the strategic policy-making authority will need to demonstrate, using robust evidence, that the figure is based on realistic assumptions of demographic growth and that there are exceptional local circumstances that justify deviating from the standard method. This will be tested at examination."* (PPG ID 2a-015-20190220).
- 2.14 As discussed above the extant standard method identifies a requirement of 514hpa. The NPPF (paragraph 60) identifies that the current Standard Method provides a minimum requirement. To depart and provide a figure lower than the current Standard Method requires exceptional circumstances and must be justified by clear and robust evidence. This is absent from the Council's evidence base and as such is an unsound approach.
- 2.15 The Government's guidance is that transitional arrangements require Regulation 19 plans to be based on the current Standard Methodology figure (in Fareham's case, 514 hpa) – a requirement confirmed by the Government's announcement of 16th December, 2020. As such, Fareham's decision to progress to Regulation 19 stage with a strategy based on the Consultation revised Standard Methodology figure of 403 hpa was procedurally flawed, lacking in evidential basis, premature and misleading.

- 2.16 The NPPF (paragraph 33) also states that plans should be reviewed every 5 years and updated as necessary. The Inspector's Report on the Examination into the Fareham Local Plan Part 2 (dated 12th May 2015) included modifications which were all proposed by the Council. Its first Main Modification was "a commitment to an early review of the local plan (ie. LP1, LP2 and LP3)". This included a timetable for the local plan review between 2016 and 2018 which the Council has failed to adhere to, having previously expressed its commitment to the Inspector.
- 2.17 The Local Plan Part 3 is the Welborne Plan which was adopted in 2015. The total quantum of housing to be delivered at Welborne has reduced over the years, and the date for its commencement has repeatedly slipped back. The development is currently running about 5 years late. Recently, serious doubts have been expressed over whether it is deliverable at all given the reported funding gap of tens of millions of pounds that exists in relation to the required upgrade of M27 junction 10. The development is certainly not currently "deliverable" in NPPF terms. Nonetheless, the PLP relies heavily on the delivery of homes at Welborne as by far the most important source of its housing supply - 4,020 homes (just over 48%) out of a total suggested supply of 8,389 homes are timetabled to be completed at Welborne by 2037, and completions are included in the Council's trajectory for the first five years of the plan. Given the heavy reliance placed on a development which, at best, appears to be at serious risk of continuing to be significantly delayed, the Welborne Plan should be reviewed as a matter of urgency.
- 2.18 Given the importance of the Welborne Plan to housing delivery this is considered an issue of both soundness and legal non-compliance.

B3.2 The Publication Local Plan is not Sound

- 2.19 Paragraphs 1.5 – 1.6 of the PLP set out the "Tests of Soundness" which require that the Plan has been "positively prepared, justified, effective and consistent with national policy". The PLB fails to meet the Tests of Soundness for the following reasons:

1. It has not been "positively prepared":

- 2.20 The Plan does not seek to, as a minimum, meet the area's objectively assessed need. Given that the Core Strategy was adopted on 4th August, 2011, it is significantly out of date such that (as advised by paragraph 73 and footnote 32 of

the NPPF) local housing need should be calculated using the current Standard Methodology. On this basis the local housing need target is 514 homes per annum (hpa) plus the appropriate buffer (5% or 20%). Instead, the PLP plans for 403 hpa, thereby failing to plan for the area's objectively assessed need, and failing to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development.

- 2.21 The lower housing requirement has also not been the subject of sustainability appraisal (SA). Whilst the SA re-assesses sites based upon a lower housing requirement it fails to consider the implications of a lower housing requirement, compared to the current standard method, upon the delivery of the SA objectives. Even if the lower requirement were justified by national policy, which it is not, the retention of the housing requirement at the level previously consulted upon would be a reasonable alternative.
- 2.22 The Council published an Affordable Housing Strategy in 2019. On page 14 of the Affordable Housing Strategy, it is suggested that there is a need for 3,500 affordable homes to 2036, or circa 220 per annum. This is based on the existing need for 3,000 affordable homes and an allowance of 500 homes to provide for new households and those falling into need. Given that an average of only 76 affordable homes have been built per annum in Fareham Borough since 2011, there is a significant need to boost the supply of additional affordable housing to address needs. Indeed, the delivery of affordable housing needs to almost treble. The provision of affordable housing to address this need is a significant matter.
- 2.23 It is also unclear whether the PLP has planned to adequately accommodate unmet need from other authorities. The PPG (ID 2a-010-20190220) identifies that meeting unmet needs from neighbouring authorities as set out in a Statement of Common Ground is one reason why local housing need calculated using the current standard should be exceeded. Contrary to the advice within the PPG (ID 2a-010-20190220) there are currently no Statements of Common Ground identifying if the figure of 847 dwellings is adequate or accepted by other authorities. Rather the Council speculates that this contribution would be "ratified" by a subsequent Partnership for South Hampshire Statement of Common Ground (Duty to Co-operate Statement of Compliance, paragraph 4.5). There is, however, no evidence to support this speculation. Indeed, the only evidence presented confirms a request for Fareham to accommodate 1,000 dwellings from a single neighbouring authority. The PLP has been prepared in advance of the publication of Statements of Common Ground –

as such it's preparation is premature.

- 2.24 At paragraph 4.4 of the PLP it is stated that unmet need in the sub-region over the plan period could be "circa 10,750 dwellings". At paragraph 4.5, Fareham's "immediate neighbours" are considered, and it is confirmed that Portsmouth City Council has requested that Fareham contributes 1,000 dwellings towards its unmet need, and that Gosport is "likely to have an unmet need issue, currently estimated to be in the region of 2,500 dwellings...". The Council's 'Duty to Co-operate Statement of Compliance' identifies at paragraph 4.6 that instead of responding to the request from Portsmouth the Council is proposing to: "...take the approach that the issue of unmet need is not dealt with as specific to any authority, but as a general contribution." It is not clear how this "general contribution" has been calculated but it appears inadequate. Gosport Borough lies between Portsmouth and Fareham. It is clear that Portsmouth cannot accommodate any of Gosport's unmet need so the obvious place to accommodate it is in Fareham Borough, and Fareham East forms part of the Portsmouth Housing Market Area. Therefore, if Fareham plans to deliver the unmet needs of Portsmouth and Gosport, its contribution would be 3,500 homes. However, the PLP (Table 4.1) proposes a contribution of just 847 dwellings to wider unmet need. This figure should be reviewed.
- 2.25 In relation to unmet need, it should also be remembered that Welborne (previously known as the North of Fareham SDA) was originally conceived by PUSH (now PFSH) as one of two SDAs which were promoted to meet the sub-regional needs of south Hampshire and brought forward in the "South East Plan". The Inspector's Report on the Examination into the Fareham LDF Core Strategy (dated 20th July, 2011) identified five Main Issues, Main Issue 1 being:

"7. The North of Fareham SDA represents the most significant and controversial element of the Core Strategy.While the principle of the SDA's development is contained in the regional strategy – policy SH2 of the South East Plan (SEP) – the justification for the proposal derives from evidence prepared by South Hampshire local authorities (the Partnership for Urban South Hampshire [PUSH]) during the SEP's preparation....The advantages of SDAs are seen as threefold: safeguarding existing towns and villages by reducing coalescence; providing more opportunities for planning gain; and achieving a critical mass to deliver sustainability benefits.

The development now proposed is one of two SDAs proposed by PUSH and brought forward into the SEP. Both are aimed at meeting sub-regional housing needs and, as such, their housing totals are separated from the housing requirement for the remainder of the Boroughs concerned in the sub-regional strategy and SEP." (our underlining)

- 2.26 However, the Council is now treating Welborne as a source of housing supply for Fareham Borough only, disregarding its planned sub-regional role. This compounds the lack of positive preparation of the PLP and starkly contrasts the Council's current approach to the delivery of housing to meet sub-regional needs with its approach of a decade ago.

2. It is not Justified:

- 2.27 The PLP's strategy for housing delivery is not appropriate, because it is based on a need figure derived from the draft revised Standard Methodology which was still the subject of public consultation at the time that the Plan was prepared. The Government's response to the consultation is awaited. The Government's guidance is that transitional arrangements require Regulation 19 plans to be based on the current Standard Methodology figure (in Fareham's case, 514 hpa). As such, Fareham's decision to progress to Regulation 19 stage with a strategy based on the draft revised Standard Methodology figure of 403 hpa is procedurally flawed, lacking in evidential basis, premature and potentially misleading.

3. It is not Effective:

- 2.28 Fareham has decided to deliberately plan to not meet its local objectively assessed housing need, so fundamentally the plan will not be effective. This, coupled with its apparent failure to plan to contribute appropriately to the unmet housing need of the sub-region, indicates a failure to work effectively with its neighbouring authorities on cross-boundary strategic planning for housing delivery and a failure "to support the Government's objective of significantly boosting the supply of homes" (NPPF, paragraph 59). Rather, the PLP proposes to restrict the supply of homes in the plan period in a way which will exacerbate the local housing crisis.

4. It is not Consistent with National Policy:

- 2.29 The PLP is not consistent with the NPPF because:

- It will not contribute to the achievement of sustainable development by not, as a minimum, planning to meet its local objectively assessed housing need;
- It is not planning to adequately meet the unmet housing needs of neighbouring authorities in the sub-region;
- It has not based its housing proposals on the current Standard Methodology annual housing need figure of 514 hpa;
- Its strategy lacks a robust evidential justification;
- It's proposed housing land supply includes a majority of housing from sites which are not "deliverable" as defined by the NPPF

B3.3 The Publication Local Plan does not Comply with the Duty to Co-operate

- 2.30 As stated at B3.1 above, it is unclear whether the PLP has planned to adequately accommodate unmet need from other authorities.
- 2.31 Against a sub-regional unmet need figure of "circa 10,750 dwellings", and in the context of both neighbouring authorities of Portsmouth City Council and Gosport Borough Council having "unmet need issue(s)", and Havant Borough Council being expressly unable to accommodate any unmet need, the PLP (Table 4.1) proposes a contribution of 847 dwellings to wider unmet need. It is not clear how this has been calculated and it appears inadequate.

B4a What modification(s) is necessary to make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

1. Plan to meet, as a minimum, the area's objectively assessed housing need. The current Standard Methodology annual housing need figure is currently 514 hpa.
2. Provide Statements of Common Ground in relation to unmet need from neighbouring and PfSH authorities. Any agreements will need to be included as additional housing to the minimum 514hpa.
3. In any event, plan for a level of housing which contributes to the

achievement of sustainable development.

4. Treat this plan as an interim plan and reaffirm the Council's commitment to undertake an urgent a review of the Welborne Plan for incorporation into a consolidated early review of this plan.
 5. The Council has not undertaken SA of all reasonable alternative housing requirements;
 6. The Council has not planned to meet current housing needs, opting instead to phase its housing supply in a way which will exacerbate the current significant under-supply problems;
- 2.32 Consequential to the above, the Council must allocate additional sites for housing in this interim plan (ahead of the urgent review of the Welborne Plan) to meet its confirmed housing target of 514 hpa, including reinstating the allocation of the former Policy HA2 site, Newgate Lane South.

B4b How would the modification(s) you propose make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

- 2.33 The role of plan-making in contributing to the achievement of sustainable development is a legal requirement (Section 39(2) of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004).
- 2.34 Revisions to the plan so that it plans, as a minimum, to meet the local objectively assessed need for housing, meet affordable housing need and adequately contribute to meeting unmet need would assist the PLP to meet the Tests of Soundness.

3.0 Specific Proposed Changes

B4c Suggested revised wording of any policy or text:

Policy H1: Housing provision

- 3.1 Completely revise the proposed housing target on the basis of the confirmed Standard Methodology figure for the Borough of a minimum of 514 hpa plus an appropriate contribution to meeting sub-regional unmet needs.
- 3.2 Ensure that the revised housing target includes the delivery of a minimum of 220 affordable homes per annum.
- 3.3 Plan to deliver the revised housing target including a five year supply of deliverable sites. In this regard, Welborne (the supply of housing from which is relied on heavily by the PLP) cannot currently be regarded as "deliverable" as defined in the NPPF.
- 3.4 Consequential updates to paragraphs 4.1 – 4.20 including Tables 4.1, 4.2, 4.3.
- 3.5 Consequential revisions to the list of Housing Allocation Policies under paragraph 4.20 to include allocations sufficient to deliver the revised housing and affordable housing targets, including the re-instatement of HA2 Newgate Lane South for about 500 dwellings.
- 3.6 Policy H1 also seeks to identify a 'phased' requirement. The overall supply is described as at least 8,389 dwellings - this is just 165 dwellings greater than the requirement when the correct local housing need standard method is applied. Given the need to provide for unmet needs from neighbouring authorities this is clearly insufficient and as such further allocations are required.
- 3.7 Policy H1 seeks to 'phase' this supply identifying the following:
 - Approximately 2,250 dwellings (averaging 450 dwellings per annum) between 2021/22 and 2025/2613,
 - Approximately 2,400 dwellings (averaging 480 dwellings per annum) between 2026/27 and 2030/31,

- Approximately 3,750 dwellings (averaging 625 dwellings per annum) between 2031/32 and 2036/2037.

- 3.8 This phasing clearly will not meet the overall plan requirement. The rationale for this phasing is due to an anticipation that many of the housing allocations will begin to deliver later in the plan period. This is simply a factor of the sites chosen rather than an evidence-based approach to need. The net effect is that in the early part of the plan period the full need will not be met, exacerbating the current significant housing land supply shortfall in the Borough. This will mean households will either be unable to form or will be forced to move elsewhere to find appropriate accommodation. This not only has an impact upon affordability through increased demand but also has implications for social mobility and health for young and old alike.
- 3.9 The lack of housing to meet needs in the short-term is exacerbated by recent under-delivery of both market and affordable housing. The Council recognises it has under-delivered in recent years due to the reference to the need for a 20% buffer in accordance with NPPF, paragraph 73 (paragraph 4.16, PLP).
- 3.10 The housing requirement in the PLP should not be phased to manufacture a five-year housing land supply in the short-term. The plan should seek to address housing need now - to do otherwise is not justified or effective.
- 3.11 The second part of Policy H1 identifies the sources of supply. Whilst our clients do not wish to comment upon individual sites, we do have significant concerns that the sources of supply will not deliver the plan period housing requirement in full. The PLP, paragraph 4.16, acknowledges that many of the chosen sites will not deliver until later in the plan period therefore any slippage in timescale could well push delivery beyond the plan period. Furthermore, the Council is heavily reliant upon delivery at Welborne. Within our comments upon the Plan overall we identify the need for delivery from this site to be reviewed and indeed question whether it is deliverable at all given the funding gap of tens of millions of pounds that exists in relation to the required upgrade of M27 junction 10.
- 3.12 Furthermore, the Council cannot currently demonstrate a five-year housing land supply. The Council's most recent assessment of its five-year housing land supply suggests a 4.03-year supply. This assessment appears optimistic given recent

appeal decisions which identify it is closer 2.4 years. Given these shortcomings it is essential that the PLP seeks to address this under-supply in the short-term.

Development Strategy

- 3.13 This section is substantially focussed on restricting development outside the existing settlement policy boundaries of urban areas. This marks a significant change in approach since the Regulation 18 version of this plan when the emphasis was on a strategy for locating development sustainably. This is in conflict with the NPPF, paragraph 11, which advises that "Plans and decisions should apply a presumption in favour of sustainable development" and that "For plan-making this means that:
- a) plans should positively seek opportunities to meet the development needs of their areas, and be sufficiently flexible to adapt to rapid change".
- 3.14 The highly restrictive strategic policy approach introduced into the PLP does not accord with this national guidance.

Policy DS1: Development in the Countryside

- 3.15 For housing development which is brought forward in the absence of a 5 year housing land supply, Policy HP4 applies. This will necessarily introduce new built form onto greenfield sites adjacent or well related to existing urban area boundaries. This will inevitably cause a change to the landscape character of the site and immediately adjacent land. Criteria ii) and iii) require proposals to "conserve and enhance landscapes" and "recognise the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside". It is not clear which "landscapes" are being referred to – presumably this should be restricted to formally designated landscapes or defined "valued" landscapes because otherwise it could be applied to every area of countryside. It is also not clear how, for example, a housing development can "conserve and enhance" a landscape – relevant measures should be defined. Moreover, it is not clear how the extent to which a proposal has recognised "the intrinsic character of the beauty of the countryside" can be measured. After all, those attributes can be "recognised" but then disregarded. It is true that every area of countryside has a "character" but not that every area of countryside has "beauty".

- 3.16 Criterion v) should include an exception for development which is brought forward under Policy HP4, where the application of the "tilted balance" would allow the loss of BMVAL.
- 3.17 Paragraph 3.39 fails to explain how this policy works in relation to housing policies.

Policy DS2: Development in Strategic Gaps

- 3.18 Strategic Gap 2 "Fareham / Bridgemarky and Stubbington / Lee-on-the-Solent" should be redefined to exclude all land to the east of Newgate Lane, between Newgate Lane and the urban settlement boundary of Bridgemarky.
- 3.19 Paragraph 3.46 states:
- "Further to the east, retaining the gap will help maintain the separation of Stubbington and Lee-on-the-Solent from Fareham and Bridgemarky along with maintaining the separate identity of Peel Common." (our underlining)*
- 3.20 Peel Common is not an urban settlement with a separate identity which merits protection. It has resulted from an evolution of wayside development into ribbon development and even now is, in landscape terms, non-descript as a settlement. The purpose of the gap should be to maintain the separation of Stubbington from Fareham and Lee-on-the-Solent; and the separation of Lee-on-the-Solent from Rowner.
- 3.21 Paragraph 3.43 refers to "The need to respect settlement boundaries and protect the identity of our key settlements". Peel Common is not a key settlement and it does not have a settlement boundary. The deletion of housing allocation Policy HA2 Newgate Lane South from this version of the local plan has been accompanied by the extension of the Strategic Gap designation across the HA2 site to the settlement boundary of Bridgemarky on the Proposals Map. It is suspected that the reference to Peel Common having a "separate identity" in the supporting text has been inserted to attempt to justify the extension of the gap designation over land which has previously been assessed as being suitable for development.

3.22 Paragraph 3.46 states that *"Although no boundary changes are proposed at this time, evidence has shown (that the) boundary of this strategic gap could be redrawn whilst retaining its important function of preventing settlement coalescence."* This is a key failure of the process at this stage. The Council has a quite recent landscape character assessment as part of the evidence base (2017) and a very recent gap study. There are also two strategic road schemes (one complete, one in construction) that affect the landscape character of this gap. This is surely the time for the Council to redraw the boundaries of this strategic gap and strategically plan for growth.

3.23 In this regard, these representations are accompanied by a Preliminary Landscape and Visual Appraisal prepared by Pegasus Group of the former Policy HA2 site, Newgate Lane South. The Summary and Conclusions of this Appraisal include the following:

"7.7. In summary the site sits within a variable pocket of landscape. In isolation the site comprises remnant agricultural enclosures however it cannot be separated from the extensive urbanising influences which surround and frame it, particularly in the context of the more recent severance of the agricultural land that has arisen from the route of the bypass (Newgate Lane East East)....

7.16. In terms of the Fareham and Stubbington strategic gap, the site (along with its local landscape context), is well placed to accommodate some form of development without undue consequences or impacts on the role and function of the Strategic Gap as a whole. This is on the basis that:

- *A substantial distance will be retained across the wider gap, between the site and Stubbington;*
- *In terms of visibility, the site is physically and visually well contained, placed as the area is within a strong framework of green infrastructure and the settlement edge – furthermore, the site (and potential development) will not be visible across the gap from Stubbington;*
- *The surrounding context and urbanising influences, including the residential areas of Peel Common, Bridgemary and Woodcot which reduce the degree of change as they provide a relevant settlement edge context;*

- *The opportunity to contribute to, and maintain, a strong green infrastructure network and facilitate a strategic green infrastructure connection through the area that will reinforce and connect the linear routes which cross broadly north to south through this area; and*
- *In connection with the green infrastructure provision, the ability to incorporate substantial mitigation that will successfully avoid or minimise landscape and visual effects.*

3.24 These conclusions are consistent with the evidence base in relation to the Strategic Gap which acknowledges that the gap designation does not relate to landscape quality, value or condition; that development can be accommodated within gaps without undermining their function; and that urban influences can detract from the functioning of the gap, to the extent that they present a clear justification for amending the boundaries of the gap. The study concludes that the part of the gap between Peel Common and Bridgemary is weak and under development pressure, particularly with the recently constructed Newgate Lane East now forming such a strong urbanising feature in the local landscape context. The Policy HA2 site is not considered to form part of a priority area which is required to maintain the integrity and function of the Fareham / Stubbington Strategic Gap and it is concluded that the site is well placed to accommodate development that could come forward as a well-connected urban extension without significantly affecting the integrity of the gap and the physical and visual separation of settlements. Indeed, this was the Council's previous conclusion when it proposed to allocate the Policy HA2 site. Its December 2019 SHELAA included commentary on the three land parcels (SHELAA sites 3002, 3028 and 3057) which together make up the Policy HA2 site. The Suitability Comment for sites 3002 and 3028 (the smaller northern and southern parcels) were:

"The site is considered suitable for development as part of the proposed housing allocation. Development could be accommodated without significant effects on the landscape character of the wider area."

3.25 For site 3057 (the larger central parcel) the Suitability Comment was:

"Development could be accommodated without significant effects on the landscape character of the wider area (following construction of Newgate Lane South) or the integrity of the Strategic Gap..."

- 3.26 All three component parcels of the HA2 site were described as Suitable, Available and Achievable. Nothing has changed in this regard.

Policy DS3: Landscape

- 3.27 This draft policy designates about a quarter of the land area of the Borough as "Areas of Special Landscape Quality" (as shown on Figure 3.3).
- 3.28 From the commentary provided in paragraph 3.49, it appears that the Council is equating its 'Areas of Special Landscape Quality' (ASLQ) with 'valued landscapes'. This is questionable. All landscapes are valued at some level by different people. NPPF paragraph 170 triggers a need to consider when landscape value is just a local consideration, or when landscapes are more 'out of the ordinary'. Fundamentally, for a landscape to be a valued landscape, it does not have to be designated - so by designating the ASLQ (or by creating a valued landscape designation) the Council is at risk of creating a policy that is irrelevant, because guidance says that non designated landscapes can be valued, so site-by-site assessments will be required in any event.
- 3.29 Paragraph 3.55 states that "...all parts of the Borough have some landscape quality and may be sensitive to landscape change". This is ambiguous. All landscape will be of 'a quality' but quality (in GLVIA3 aligned with condition) is only one consideration of landscape sensitivity.
- 3.30 With regard to "How the policy works", paragraph 3.56 states that "*The criteria within the policy (points a-g) are derived from the Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (GLVIA 3) published by the Landscape Institute.*". The GLVIA is an extensive and diverse document and, if it is to be used as basis for this policy then a specific reference or explanation should be provided as to how points a-g have been derived.
- 3.31 Paragraph 3.57 refers to the submission of "...a proportionate Landscape Assessment". This should be amended to require the submission of a 'Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment'. There are many applications of LVIA and several forms of reporting. Reference to LVIA would be specific and clear as to what is required (and incidentally relates better to the approaches set out in GLVIA3).

Policy HP1: New Residential Development

3.32 This policy relates to all new housing proposals. However, it only envisages housing coming forward outside Urban Area boundaries through either the conversion of a non-residential building or as a replacement dwelling. It should also cross-refer to Policy HP4 which allows housing to come forward on land outside Urban Area boundaries if the Council cannot demonstrate a Five Year Housing Land Supply.

3.33 Therefore add:

"c) It is for additional housing in circumstances where the Council cannot demonstrate a Five Year Housing Land Supply and Policy HP4 applies."

Policy HP4: Five-Year Housing Land Supply

3.34 The housing requirement set out in Policy H1 must be re-calculated using the current Standard methodology as described in our comments on draft Policy H1 above.

3.35 Paragraph 5.24 infers that Policy HP4 reproduces Local Plan Part 2 Policy DSP40. However, the third criterion in Policy DSP40 was as follows:

"iii) The proposal is sensitively designed to reflect the character of the neighbouring settlement and to minimise any adverse impact on the Countryside and, if relevant, the Strategic Gaps;"

3.36 This has been replaced in Policy HP4 by:

"c) The proposal is sensitively designed to reflect the landscape character and setting of the settlement, is of a scale proportionate to its setting and recognises the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside and, if relevant, does not significantly affect the integrity of a Strategic Gap;"

3.37 If a five year housing land supply cannot be demonstrated, then in accordance with the NPPF, paragraph 11d, the most relevant policies in the plan would be out of date and the presumption in favour of sustainable development would apply. This policy may therefore be judged to be inappropriate because it adds restrictions which may prevent sustainable sites from coming forward. However,

if such a policy is held to be necessary, then a faithful reproduction of Policy DSP40 iii) is strongly preferred. See our comments on Policy DS1 in this regard.

Policy HP5: Provision of Affordable Housing

3.38 This draft policy states that "affordable housing must be provided" (our underlining) in the following proportions:

- i. At least 10% as Social Rent; and
- ii. At least 55% as Affordable Rent or Social Rent; and
- iii. The remainder, but no less than 10% as Affordable Home Ownership.
- iv. The mix of property size and type should reflect the local need and the site characteristics.

3.39 As drafted this policy is not sufficiently flexible. As acknowledged at paragraph 5.36, development viability will be an issue on some sites. As acknowledged at paragraph 5.39, occasionally the tenure mix prescribed by the policy will not be appropriate; and as acknowledged at paragraph 5.34, other exceptional circumstances may arise (such as abnormal costs) which dictate that a non-standard provision of affordable housing is demonstrated to be appropriate.

3.40 Therefore, amend the first part of the policy to read:

"Sites that can accommodate 10 or more dwellings or sites with an area of 0.5 hectares or more shall normally provide: ..."

3.41 And amend the second part of the policy to read:

"The affordable housing shall normally be provided in accordance with the following proportions: ..."

Policy HP7: Adaptable and Accessible Dwellings

3.42 This draft policy states:

"Development proposals for all new dwellings shall provide:

- a) At least 15% of all new dwellings at Category 2 standard; and

b) On schemes of over 100 dwellings (gross), at least 2% of private housing and 5% of affordable housing shall be provided as wheelchair accessible Category 3 properties."

3.43 Similar to Policy HP5 above, as drafted this policy is not sufficiently flexible. It is acknowledged that this policy is based on the requirements of Part M of the Building Regulations but it must allow for circumstances arising which mean that these requirements cannot be delivered (fully or otherwise).

3.44 Therefore, amend the first line of the policy to read:

"Development proposals for all new dwellings shall normally provide: ..."

3.45 Paragraph 5.57 of the supporting text states:

"The cost to development for providing Category 2 and 3 is relatively minimal. Flexibility for additional costs have been factored into the viability evidence base and this indicates that the requirements for Category 2 and 3 should have no detrimental impact on the viability of schemes in the Borough..."

3.46 This statement is strongly disputed. In reality, these costs will not be factored into a developer's viability calculations (particularly in relation to Category 3 requirements) because option agreements / conditional contracts will have already been agreed on the sites that the Council want to see come forward, so these costs will not have been anticipated. The Category 3 requirements must be substantiated by quantified evidence of the need for such units in the Borough.

Policy HP9: Self and Custom Build Homes

3.47 This policy requires 10% of dwellings on sites of 40 dwellings or more to be provided for Self and Custom Build Homes. The practical implications of managing self or custom build developments on sites otherwise being constructed by housing developers or housing associations must be carefully considered. There is concern that 40 dwellings is too small a threshold at which to introduce this requirement due to the potentially onerous construction management implications which will arise. It would be preferable for the Council to allocate specific sites for self and custom build developments instead of requiring this element on all housing developments of 40 dwellings or more.

- 3.48 It is noted that, as stated at paragraph 5.70, only 1% of housing plots at Welborne are required to be provided for self or custom build under the Welborne Plan (2015). Strategic allocations such as Welborne provide the ideal opportunity for parcels of land to be allocated for self or custom build, so that opportunity should not be missed. This should be addressed in the review of the Welborne Plan which is overdue and necessary.

Policy E2: Faraday Business Park

- 3.49 This draft policy proposes the allocation of land for 65,000 sq. metres of employment development (in addition to the 22,000 sq. metres already consented). The site is designated as a Low Use site for Brent Geese and Waders.

- 3.50 Criterion e) of the policy states:

"e) Proposals shall meet the requirements of Policy NE5 given the site's Low Use status for Solent Waders and Brent Geese..."

- 3.51 The two site-specific reasons for the deletion of housing allocation HA2 Newgate Lane South given in the Fareham SHLAA (in the context of the Council planning for a reduced housing requirement in the PLP) are that the site lies within a Strategic Gap and that the site is designated as a Low Use site for Brent Geese and Waders. Given the proposed allocation at the Faraday Business Park, a site's designation as of Low Use status for Solent Waders and Brent Geese clearly does not prevent a site from being allocated for development.

Policy E3: Swordfish Business Park

- 3.52 This draft policy proposes the allocation of land for 12,100 sq. metres of employment development (in addition to the 28,000 sq. metres already consented). The site is designated as a Low Use site for Brent Geese and Waders.

- 3.53 Criterion f) of the policy states:

"f) Proposals shall meet the requirements of Policy NE5 given the site's Low Use status for Solent Waders and Brent Geese..."

- 3.54 The two site-specific reasons for the deletion of housing allocation HA2 Newgate Lane South given in the Fareham SHLAA (in the context of the Council planning for a reduced housing requirement in the PLP) are that the site lies within a

Strategic Gap and that the site is designated as a Low Use site for Brent Geese and Waders. Given the proposed allocation at the Swordfish Business Park, a site's designation as of Low Use status for Solent Waders and Brent Geese clearly does not prevent a site from being allocated for development.

Policy NE5: Solent Wader and Brent Goose Sites

- 3.55 Accompanying these representations is a WYG Technical Note in relation to Ecology and the former Policy HA2 Newgate Lane South housing allocation. This addresses the two proposed options for mitigating the impact of development of Low Use SWBG sites. Policy NE5 limits mitigation solutions to either on-site provision or a financial contribution towards mitigation on a suitable identified site. However, as reported in the Technical Note, an off-site solution has been proposed as part of outline application P/19/1260/OA Land East of Newgate Lane East (that application site being the southern part of the former HA2 allocation), and that solution has been reviewed by the Council's Ecologist and found to be acceptable. This therefore represents a compliant solution which can be replicated for other developments in similar circumstances. Policy NE5 should be amended to include this additional option.

Policy D1: High Quality Design and Place Making

- 3.56 This is a highly aspirational policy which sets out ten criteria ("key characteristics of high quality design") against which all development proposals will be judged "to ensure the creation of quality places." It is not clear what a "quality place" is – this should be defined. The ten criteria push the "bar" too high – all proposals cannot be expected to "create places that are attractive, memorable, distinctive and of strong character", for example, laudable though those aspirations are. In practice, very few proposals would receive planning permission if assessed against this requirement.

Appendix B: Housing Trajectory

- 3.57 This appendix must be updated as it does not reflect the quantum of housing required to meet the local needs. It also projects completions of 975 homes in 2023/24 and 961 homes in 2024/5, which are at risk due to the delays to Welborne which continue. Completions from Welborne should be shown separately as previously.

Appendix C:

- 3.58 The purpose of the inclusion of the Local Ecological Network Map at Appendix C is not understood. It includes the identification of land as "Network Opportunities". This does not appear to have a basis in the policies of the PLP. The former Policy HA2 Newgate Lane South site is identified as a Network Opportunity on this plan. This is not explained. This appendix should be deleted, as happened to a similar plan appended to the Regulation 19 Chichester District Local Plan.

Reinstatement of the Policy HA2: Newgate Lane South housing allocation

- 3.59 The Council omitted a number of previous housing allocation sites for the Regulation 19 PLP on the basis that the PLP plans for the reduced housing requirement of 403 hpa. We have asserted that this approach fails to comply with legal requirements and is unsound. It is foreseeable that the Council's housing requirement may increase and in such circumstances Policy HA2 should be reintroduced and updated to allocate the site for about 500 dwellings.

- 3.60 The Policy HA2 site is comprised of three SHELAA sites:

- Cops Field, Newgate Lane, Peel Common (3028);
- Land East of Newgate Lane, Peel Common (3057); and
- Land East of Newgate Lane East, Peel Common (3002).

- 3.61 In the Council's SHELAA of December 2019, the commentary on each of these sites concluded with a "Suitability" (for allocation for development) Comment. For sites 3002 and 3028 (the smaller northern and southern parcels) the Suitability Comments were:

"The site is considered suitable for development as part of the proposed housing allocation. Development could be accommodated without significant effects on the landscape character of the wider area."

- 3.62 For site 3057 (the larger central parcel) the Suitability Comment was:

"Development could be accommodated without significant effects on the landscape character of the wider area (following construction of Newgate Lane South) or the integrity of the Strategic Gap...."

3.63 All three component parcels of the HA2 site were described as Suitable, Available and Achievable. Nothing has changed in this regard.

3.64 In omitting Policy HA2 from the PLP, the Council also updated its SHELAA for consistency with the PLP and justified the omission of the HA2 allocation due to the impact of development on the strategic gap, and the fact that the site is a low use SWBG site. Gosport Borough Council also previously objected to the HA2 allocation due to its alleged traffic impact on Newgate Lane East. Taking each of these matters in turn:

Strategic Gap:

3.65 These representations are accompanied by a Preliminary Landscape and Visual Appraisal prepared by Pegasus Group of the former Policy HA2 site, Newgate Lane South. This study concludes that the part of the gap between Peel Common and Bridgemary is weak and under development pressure, particularly with the recently constructed Newgate Lane East now forming such a strong urbanising feature in the local landscape context. The Policy HA2 site is not considered to form part of a priority area which is required to maintain the integrity and function of the Fareham / Stubbington Strategic Gap and it is concluded that the site is well placed to accommodate development that could come forward without significantly affecting the integrity of the gap and the physical and visual separation of settlements. This was the Council's previous conclusion when it proposed to allocate the Policy HA2 site, as evidenced by the quotations from the December 2019 SHELAA above.

Low Use SWBG site:

3.66 It is noted that Employment allocations E2 and E3 are similarly designated. These representations are accompanied by an Ecology Technical Note prepared by WYG which describes the off-site mitigation solution already advanced and agreed by the Council's ecologist in relation to a planning application for housing on the southern part of the HA2 site. Demonstrably, this is not an issue which would prevent development coming forward in principle on this site.

Transport impact:

-
- 3.67 These representations are accompanied by a Transport Technical Note prepared by i-Transport. This reports that the Council's transport evidence base was substantially prepared before the Council amended its spatial strategy in response to the draft revised Standard Methodology housing target so it included assessments of the Policy HA2 site, together with other housing allocations since omitted including the two Strategic Growth Areas (SGAs). On this basis the Council's Strategic Transport Assessment concludes that the plan is deliverable and sound from a transport perspective.
- 3.68 The Transport TN reviews the sustainable transport credentials of the HA2 site. The site is very well served by public transport – it is within a 5-10 minute walk of the South East Hampshire Rapid Transit system, and is close to local bus routes. HCC and its partners have recently submitted funding bids to Government for later stages of the SEHRT which includes a potential extension of the SEHRT to the site and the Solent Enterprise Zone. This will further improve the accessibility of the site to public transport services.
- 3.69 The site lies in close proximity (comfortable walk or short cycle trip) to major employment areas (Fareham Business Park, Newgate Lane Industrial Estate, Solent EZ) and supermarkets (such as Asda next to the site) for convenience shopping.
- 3.70 The primary vehicular access to the site will be from a new roundabout on Newgate Lane South. This has been designed to minimise interruptions to traffic flows on Newgate Lane South. The operation of this junction has been modelled, and this confirmed that the greatest queueing delay on any arm during peak periods is about 8 seconds. Thus the roundabout will operate wholly within capacity with a "Level of Service" rating of "A", classified as "Free Flow", such that it will not prejudice the benefits of the recent road project.
- 3.71 Hampshire County Council has not raised any in principle design or safety concerns with the junction and following substantial dialogue has accepted the junction modelling as a basis to consider the operation of the junction but required consideration of the corridor effects of the junction within the Local Plan evidence base.
- 3.72 This wider corridor assessment has now been completed with the release of the FBC SRTM Assessment, summarised in Section 4 of the accompanying Transport

TN. In summary this demonstrates that there are no material impacts on the wider Newgate Lane corridor that result from the delivery of an access to the HA2 site from Newgate Lane. Any objection to the allocation of the HA2 site on this basis is therefore not sustainable.

- 3.73 For all of these reasons, the Council is encouraged to reinstate the Policy HA2 housing allocation for about 500 dwellings. The site is controlled by two highly reputable housing developers – Miller Homes and Bargate Homes – who have a strong local track record of delivery and who are keen to bring it forward for development immediately, such that the site can make a significant contribution to the Council's five year housing land supply.

4.0 Participation at the examination hearing sessions

B5 If your representation is seeking a modification to the plan, do you consider it necessary to participate in the examination hearing session(s)?

Yes, I want to take part in a hearing session.

B5a Please outline in the box below why you consider it necessary to take part in the hearing session(s):

To contribute to testing the legal compliance and soundness of the PLP for the reasons set out in these representations.

FAREHAM LOCAL PLAN 2037 REPRESENTATIONS

LAND ADJACENT TO 75 HOLLY HILL LANE, SARISBURY

ON BEHALF OF BARGATE HOMES



Pegasus Group

Birmingham | Bracknell | Bristol | Cambridge | Cirencester | Dublin | East Midlands | Leeds | Liverpool | London | Manchester | Newcastle | Peterborough

 **DESIGN**  **ENVIRONMENT**  **PLANNING**  **ECONOMICS**  **HERITAGE**

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Registered Office: Pegasus House, Querns Business Centre, Whitworth Road, Cirencester, Gloucestershire, GL7 1RT

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APPENDICES:

1.0 Landscape Response prepared by Terra Firma Consultancy including Opportunities and Constraints Plan

1.0 Introduction

- 1.1** The following representations are prepared by Pegasus Group on behalf of our client, Bargate Homes. Our client has interests in Land adjacent to 75 Holly Hill Lane in Sarisbury.
- 1.2** The site is irregular in shape and extends to approximately 2.6 hectares. It is accessed via Holly Hill Lane, which adjoins the south-western boundary of the site, and the majority of the site lies to the east (rear) of the properties which front Holly Hill Lane. The southern boundary of the site adjoins Holly Hill Woodland Park and the eastern boundary extends as far as the boundaries of the properties on Mulberry Lane (accessed from Barnes Lane). The site has previously been promoted through Fareham Borough Council's (FBC) Strategic Housing and Employment Land Availability Assessment (SHELAA) – Site ID 1005.
- 1.3** For the reasons set out in these representations, our client is strongly of the view that this site should be allocated for residential development in the Fareham Local Plan 2037 (hereafter referred to as the Publication Local Plan). It is estimated that the site could accommodate approximately 30 dwellings. These representations also set out our client's position in relation to required amendments to some of the more general policies proposed within the Publication Local Plan (PLP).
- 1.4** Our client is an important stakeholder within Fareham and is keen to work with the Council to produce a plan which is legally compliant and meets the tests of soundness set out within the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF). Currently the plan is neither legally compliant nor sound.
- 1.5** The following representations utilise the same format as the Council's response form. Each area of the PLP which is deemed to be either not legally compliant or unsound is clearly outlined below. Proposed changes to the plan in relation to policies, supporting text and the proposals map are provided.

	Agent	Client
Title	Mr	Bargate Homes c/o
First Name	Jeremy	Agent
Last Name	Gardiner	
Job Title	Senior Director	
Organisation	Pegasus Group	
Address	3 West Links Tollgate Chandlers Ford Eastleigh Hampshire	
Postcode	SO53 3TG	
Telephone		
Email		

2.0 Plan Overall

B1 Which part of the Local Plan is this representation about?

2.1 The following comments relate to the overall Local Plan.

B1a Which paragraph? Please enter the correct paragraph found in the Local Plan:

2.2 Paragraphs 1.5–1.6, 1.14, 1.17, 1.37, 2.12, 3.19–3.22, 3.49–3.57, 4.1–4.20, Appendix B.

B1b Which Policy? Please enter the correct Policy Codes found in the Local Plan

2.3 Policies H1, HP1, HP4, HP5, HP6, HP7, HP9, DS1, DS3, NE8, D1.

B2 Do you think the Publication Local Plan is:

Legally compliant – No

Sound – No

Complies with the duty to co-operate – No

2.4 The Fareham Local Plan is not legally compliant and is unsound as it is not consistent with national policy, effective or justified.

B3 Please provide details you have to support your answers above.

B3.1 The Publication Local Plan is not Legally Compliant

2.5 The Publication Local Plan (PLP) has based its housing proposals on the annual housing target derived from the Government's draft Revised Standard Methodology published in August 2020 in its consultation "Planning for the Future". The Government's response to this consultation was published on 16th December 2020. The Government does not propose to proceed with the changes to assessing local housing need consulted on earlier this year in

"Changes to the Current Planning System"; but instead has published a revised approach to the Standard Method, which retains the method in its previous and current form except for London and 19 of the most populated cities and urban centres.

- 2.6 The key change is to apply a 35% uplift to the Standard Method for Greater London and the 19 most populated cities and urban areas in England – Birmingham, Liverpool, Bristol, Manchester, Sheffield, Leeds, Leicester, Coventry, Bradford, Nottingham, Kingston upon Hull, Newcastle upon Tyne, Stoke on Trent, Southampton, Plymouth, Derby, Reading, Wolverhampton and Brighton and Hove. The minimum housing requirement for Fareham calculated using the amended standard method therefore remains 514hpa.
- 2.7 The Government's White Paper, "Changes to the Current Planning System" (published in August 2020 alongside the "Planning for the Future" consultation) provided guidance to local planning authorities which were at or close to the Regulation 19 stage of plan-making at paragraph 43:

"Transition

43. The Government is aware that any change in the standard method will have an impact for plans that are currently under development, as authorities expend considerable resources in developing new plans. To enable an orderly transition to the revised standard method, and achieve as much short-term supply as possible while setting the right expectations for early stage plan-making, we propose that from the publication date of the revised guidance, authorities which are already at the second stage of the strategic plan consultation process (Regulation 19) are given 6 months to submit their plan to the Planning Inspectorate for examination. Authorities close to publishing their second stage consultation (Regulation 19), should be given 3 months from the publication date of the revised guidance to publish their Regulation 19 plan and a further 6 months to submit their plan to the Planning Inspectorate. This is to strike a balance between allowing an appropriate transition period for plans that are nearly through the process, but without causing a significant delay in planning for a higher level of need."

-
- 2.8 This transitional arrangement applies to Fareham at the time, such that the previous Standard Method (514 hpa) continued to apply for plan-making purposes in the borough in any event, but the Council chose not to follow this national guidance.
- 2.9 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) states (paragraph 16 a)) that Plans should "be prepared with the objective of contributing to the achievement of sustainable development". Footnote 10 confirms that this is a legal requirement of local planning authorities in exercising their plan-making functions. Meeting the objectives of sustainable development includes "...meeting the needs of the present...". By preparing a Plan based on the revised draft Standard Methodology target of 403 dwellings per annum, the local planning authority is failing to meet its local objectively assessed need for housing, thereby failing to plan to deliver sustainable development.
- 2.10 The PPG (ID 2a-003-20190220) is clear that the standard method should be used and any other method should only be used in exceptional circumstances. It further explains that:
- "...Where an alternative approach results in a lower housing need figure than that identified using the standard method, the strategic policy-making authority will need to demonstrate, using robust evidence, that the figure is based on realistic assumptions of demographic growth and that there are exceptional local circumstances that justify deviating from the standard method. This will be tested at examination."* (PPG ID 2a-015-20190220).
- 2.11 As discussed above the extant standard method identifies a requirement of 514hpa. The NPPF (paragraph 60) identifies that the current standard method provides a minimum requirement. To depart and provide a figure lower than the current Standard Method requires exceptional circumstances and must be justified by clear and robust evidence. This is absent from the Council's evidence base and as such is an unsound approach.
- 2.12 The Government's guidance is that transitional arrangements require Regulation 19 plans to be based on the current Standard Methodology figure (in Fareham's case, 514 hpa) – a requirement confirmed by the Government's

announcement of 16th December 2020. As such, Fareham's decision to progress to Regulation 19 stage with a strategy based on the draft revised Standard Methodology figure of 403 hpa was procedurally flawed, lacking in evidential basis, premature and misleading.

2.13 The NPPF (paragraph 33) also states that plans should be reviewed every 5 years and updated as necessary. The Inspector's Report on the Examination into the Fareham Local Plan Part 2 (dated 12th May 2015) included modifications which were all proposed by the Council. Its first Main Modification was "a commitment to an early review of the local plan (ie. LP1, LP2 and LP3)". This included a timetable for the local plan review between 2016 and 2018 which the Council has failed to adhere to, having previously expressed its commitment to the Inspector.

2.14 The Local Plan Part 3 is the Welborne Plan which was adopted in 2015. The total quantum of housing to be delivered at Welborne has reduced over the years, and the date for its commencement has repeatedly slipped back. The development is currently running about 5 years late. Recently, serious doubts have been expressed over whether it is deliverable at all given the reported funding gap of tens of millions of pounds that exists in relation to the required upgrade of M27 junction 10. The development is certainly not currently "deliverable" in NPPF terms. Nonetheless, the PLP relies heavily on the delivery of homes at Welborne as by far the most important source of its housing supply - 4,020 homes (just over 48%) out of a total suggested supply of 8,389 homes are timetabled to be completed at Welborne by 2037, and completions are included in the Council's trajectory for the first five years of the plan. Given the heavy reliance placed on a development which, at best, appears to be at serious risk of continuing to be significantly delayed, the Welborne Plan should be reviewed as a matter of urgency.

2.15 Given the importance of the Welborne Plan to housing delivery this is considered an issue of both soundness and legal non-compliance.

B3.2 The Publication Local Plan is not Sound

2.16 Paragraphs 1.5 – 1.6 of the PLP set out the "Tests of Soundness" which require

that the Plan has been "positively prepared, justified, effective and consistent with national policy". The PLP fails to meet the Tests of Soundness for the following reasons:

1. It has not been "positively prepared"

- 2.17 The Plan does not seek to, as a minimum, meet the area's objectively assessed need. Given that the Core Strategy was adopted on 4th August 2011, it is significantly out of date such that (as advised by paragraph 73 and footnote 32 of the NPPF) local housing need should be calculated using the current Standard Methodology. On this basis the local housing need target is 514 homes per annum (hpa) plus the appropriate buffer (5% or 20%). Instead, the PLP plans for 403 hpa, thereby failing to plan for the area's objectively assessed need, and failing to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development.
- 2.18 The lower housing requirement has also not been the subject of sustainability appraisal (SA). Whilst the SA re-assesses sites based upon a lower housing requirement it fails to consider the implications of a lower housing requirement, compared to the current standard method, upon the delivery of the SA objectives. Even if the lower requirement were justified by national policy, which it is not, the retention of the housing requirement at the level previously consulted upon would be a reasonable alternative.
- 2.19 The Council published an Affordable Housing Strategy in 2019. On page 14 of the Affordable Housing Strategy, it is suggested that there is a need for 3,500 affordable homes to 2036, or circa 220 per annum. This is based on the existing need for 3,000 affordable homes and an allowance of 500 homes to provide for new households and those falling into need. Given that an average of only 76 affordable homes have been built per annum in Fareham Borough since 2011, there is a significant need to boost the supply of additional affordable housing to address needs. Indeed, the delivery of affordable housing needs to almost treble. The provision of affordable housing to address this need is a significant matter.
- 2.20 It is also unclear whether the PLP has planned to adequately accommodate unmet need from other authorities. The PPG (ID 2a-010-20190220) identifies

that meeting unmet needs from neighbouring authorities as set out in a Statement of Common Ground is one reason why local housing need calculated using the current standard should be exceeded. Contrary to the advice within the PPG (ID 2a-010-20190220) there are currently no Statements of Common Ground identifying if the figure of 847 dwellings is adequate or accepted by other authorities. Rather the Council speculates that this contribution would be "ratified" by a subsequent Partnership for South Hampshire Statement of Common Ground (Duty to Co-operate Statement of Compliance, paragraph 4.5). There is, however, no evidence to support this speculation. Indeed, the only evidence presented confirms a request for Fareham to accommodate 1,000 dwellings from a single neighbouring authority. The PLP has been prepared in advance of the publication of Statements of Common Ground – as such its preparation is premature.

2.21 At paragraph 4.4 of the PLP it is stated that unmet need in the sub-region over the plan period could be "circa 10,750 dwellings". At paragraph 4.5, Fareham's "immediate neighbours" are considered, and it is confirmed that Portsmouth City Council has requested that Fareham contributes 1,000 dwellings towards its unmet need, and that Gosport is "likely to have an unmet need issue, currently estimated to be in the region of 2,500 dwellings...". The Council's 'Duty to Co-operate Statement of Compliance' identifies at paragraph 4.6 that instead of responding to the request from Portsmouth the Council is proposing to: "...take the approach that the issue of unmet need is not dealt with as specific to any authority, but as a general contribution." It is not clear how this "general contribution" has been calculated but it appears inadequate. Gosport Borough lies between Portsmouth and Fareham. It is clear that Portsmouth cannot accommodate any of Gosport's unmet need so the obvious place to accommodate it is in Fareham Borough. Therefore, if Fareham plans to deliver the unmet needs of Portsmouth and Gosport, its contribution would be 3,500 homes. However, the PLP (Table 4.1) proposes a contribution of just 847 dwellings to wider unmet need. This figure should be reviewed.

2.22 In relation to unmet need, it should also be remembered that Welborne (previously known as the North of Fareham SDA) was originally conceived by PUSH (now PfSH) as one of two SDAs which were promoted to meet the sub-regional needs of south Hampshire and brought forward in the "South East

Plan". The Inspector's Report on the Examination into the Fareham LDF Core Strategy (dated 20th July 2011) identified five Main Issues, Main Issue 1 being:

"7. The North of Fareham SDA represents the most significant and controversial element of the Core Strategy.While the principle of the SDA's development is contained in the regional strategy – policy SH2 of the South East Plan (SEP) – the justification for the proposal derives from evidence prepared by South Hampshire local authorities (the Partnership for Urban South Hampshire [PUSH]) during the SEP's preparation....The advantages of SDAs are seen as threefold: safeguarding existing towns and villages by reducing coalescence; providing more opportunities for planning gain; and achieving a critical mass to deliver sustainability benefits. The development now proposed is one of two SDAs proposed by PUSH and brought forward into the SEP. Both are aimed at meeting sub-regional housing needs and, as such, their housing totals are separated from the housing requirement for the remainder of the Boroughs concerned in the sub-regional strategy and SEP."
(our underlining)

- 2.23 However, the Council is now treating Welborne as a source of housing supply for Fareham Borough only, disregarding its planned sub-regional role. This compounds the lack of positive preparation of the PLP and starkly contrasts the Council's current approach to the delivery of housing to meet sub-regional needs with its approach of a decade ago.

2. It is not "justified":

- 2.24 The PLP's strategy for housing delivery is not appropriate, because it is based on a need figure derived from the draft revised Standard Methodology which was still the subject of public consultation at the time that the Plan was prepared. Government's guidance is that transitional arrangements require Regulation 19 plans to be based on the current Standard Methodology figure (in Fareham's case, 514 hpa) – a requirement confirmed by the Government's announcement of 16th December 2020. As such, Fareham's decision to progress to Regulation 19 stage with a strategy based on the draft revised Standard Methodology figure of 403 hpa is procedurally flawed, lacking in evidential basis, premature and potentially misleading.

3. It is not "effective":

- 2.25 Fareham has decided to deliberately plan to not meet its local objectively assessed housing need, so fundamentally the plan will not be effective. This, coupled with its apparent failure to plan to contribute appropriately to the unmet housing need of the sub-region, indicates a failure to work effectively with its neighbouring authorities on cross-boundary strategic planning for housing delivery and a failure "to support the Government's objective of significantly boosting the supply of homes" (NPPF, paragraph 59). Rather, the PLP proposes to restrict the supply of homes in the plan period in a way which will exacerbate the local housing crisis.

4. It is not "consistent with national policy":

- 2.26 The PLP is not consistent with the NPPF because:
- It will not contribute to the achievement of sustainable development by not, as a minimum, planning to meet its local objectively assessed housing need;
 - It is not planning to adequately meet the unmet housing needs of neighbouring authorities in the sub-region;
 - It has not based its housing proposals on the current Standard Methodology;
 - Its strategy lacks a robust evidential justification; and
 - Its proposed housing land supply includes a majority of housing from sites which are not "deliverable" as defined by the NPPF.

B3.3 The Publication Local Plan does not Comply with the Duty to Co-operate

- 2.27 As stated at B3.1 above, it is unclear whether the PLP has planned to adequately accommodate unmet need from other authorities.
- 2.28 Against a sub-regional unmet need figure of "circa 10,750 dwellings", and in the context of both neighbouring authorities of Portsmouth City Council and

Gosport Borough Council having "unmet need issue(s)", and Havant Borough Council being expressly unable to accommodate any unmet need, the PLP (Table 4.1) proposes a contribution of 847 dwellings to wider unmet need. It is not clear how this has been calculated and it appears inadequate.

B4a What modification(s) is necessary to make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

1. Plan to meet, as a minimum, the area's objectively assessed housing need. The current Standard Methodology annual housing need figure is currently 514 hpa.
2. Provide Statements of Common Ground in relation to unmet need from neighbouring and PfSH authorities. Any agreements will need to be included as additional housing to the minimum 514hpa.
3. In any event, plan for a level of housing which contributes to the achievement of sustainable development.
4. Treat this plan as an interim plan and reaffirm the Council's commitment to undertake an urgent a review of the Welborne Plan for incorporation into a consolidated early review of this plan.
5. The Council has not undertaken SA of all reasonable alternative housing requirements.
6. The Council has not planned to meet current housing needs, opting instead to phase its housing supply in a way which will exacerbate the current significant under-supply problems.

2.29 Consequential to the above, the Council must allocate additional sites for housing in this interim plan (ahead of the urgent review of the Welborne Plan) to meet its confirmed housing target of 514 hpa, including the allocation of our client's interest at Land adjacent to 75 Holly Hill Lane, Sarisbury for approximately 30 dwellings.

B4b How would the modification(s) you propose make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

2.30 The role of plan-making in contributing to the achievement of sustainable development is a legal requirement (Section 39(2) of the Planning and

Compulsory Purchase Act 2004).

- 2.31 Revisions to the plan so that it plans, as a minimum, to meet the local objectively assessed need for housing, meet affordable housing need and adequately contribute to meeting unmet need would assist the PLP to meet the Tests of Soundness.

3.0 Specific Proposed Changes

B4c Suggested revised wording of any policy or text

Policy H1: Housing provision

- 3.1** Completely revise the proposed housing target on the basis of the current Standard Methodology figure for the Borough of a minimum of 514 hpa plus an appropriate contribution to meeting sub-regional unmet needs.
- 3.2** Ensure that the revised housing target includes the delivery of a minimum of 220 affordable homes per annum.
- 3.3** Plan to deliver the revised housing target including a five-year supply of deliverable sites. In this regard, Welborne (the supply of housing from which is relied on heavily by the PLP) cannot currently be regarded as "deliverable" as defined in the NPPF.
- 3.4** Consequential updates to paragraphs 4.1 – 4.20 including Tables 4.1, 4.2, 4.3.
- 3.5** Consequential revisions to the list of Housing Allocation Policies under paragraph 4.20 to include allocations sufficient to deliver the revised housing and affordable housing targets, including the allocation of Land adjacent to 75 Holly Hill Lane, Sarisbury for approximately 30 dwellings.
- 3.6** Policy H1 also seeks to identify a 'phased' requirement. The overall supply is described as at least 8,389 dwellings - this is just 165 dwellings greater than the requirement when the correct local housing need standard method is applied. Given the need to provide for unmet needs from neighbouring authorities this is clearly insufficient and as such further allocations are required.
- 3.7** Policy H1 seeks to 'phase' this supply identifying the following:
 - Approximately 2,250 dwellings (averaging 450 dwellings per annum) between 2021/22 and 2025/2613;

- Approximately 2,400 dwellings (averaging 480 dwellings per annum) between 2026/27 and 2030/31; and
- Approximately 3,750 dwellings (averaging 625 dwellings per annum) between 2031/32 and 2036/2037.

3.8 This phasing clearly will not meet the overall plan requirement. The rationale for this phasing is due to an anticipation that many of the housing allocations will begin to deliver later in the plan period. This is simply a factor of the sites chosen rather than an evidence-based approach to need. The net effect is that in the early part of the plan period the full need will not be met, exacerbating the current significant housing land supply shortfall in the Borough. This will mean households will either be unable to form or will be forced to move elsewhere to find appropriate accommodation. This not only has an impact upon affordability through increased demand but also has implications for social mobility and health for young and old alike.

3.9 The lack of housing to meet needs in the short-term is exacerbated by recent under-delivery of both market and affordable housing. The Council recognises it has under-delivered in recent years due to the reference to the need for a 20% buffer in accordance with NPPF, paragraph 73 (paragraph 4.16, PLP).

3.10 The housing requirement in the PLP should not be phased to manufacture a five-year housing land supply in the short-term. The plan should seek to address housing need now – to do otherwise is not justified or effective.

3.11 The second part of Policy H1 identifies the sources of supply. Whilst our client does not wish to comment upon individual sites, we do have significant concerns that the sources of supply will not deliver the plan period housing requirement in full. The PLP, paragraph 4.16, acknowledges that many of the chosen sites will not deliver until later in the plan period therefore any slippage in timescale could well push delivery beyond the plan period. Furthermore, the Council is heavily reliant upon delivery at Welborne. Within our comments upon the Plan overall we identify the need for delivery from this site to be reviewed and indeed question whether it is deliverable at all given the funding gap of tens of millions of pounds that exists in relation to the required upgrade of M27 junction 10.

- 3.12** Furthermore, the Council cannot currently demonstrate a five-year housing land supply. The Council's most recent assessment of its five-year housing land supply suggests a 4.03-year supply. This assessment appears optimistic given recent appeal decisions which identify it is closer 2.4 years. Given these shortcomings it is essential that the PLP seeks to address this under-supply in the short-term.

Section 3: Development Strategy

- 3.13** This section is substantially focussed on restricting development outside the existing settlement policy boundaries of urban areas. This is in conflict with the NPPF, paragraph 11, which advises that "Plans and decisions should apply a presumption in favour of sustainable development" and that "For plan-making this means that:

a) plans should positively seek opportunities to meet the development needs of their areas, and be sufficiently flexible to adapt to rapid change".

- 3.14** The highly restrictive strategic policy approach introduced into the PLP does not accord with this national guidance.

- 3.15** Paragraph 3.9 of the PLP states:

"Recent planning appeal decisions in the Borough have highlighted the need to consider the designation of valued landscapes as part of the Local Plan. Previous Local Plans have included the demarcation of 'Areas of Special Landscape Quality' in the Borough which were used to help shape planning strategy and decisions on planning applications. These areas were the Meon, Hamble and Hook valleys, Portsdown Hill and the Forest of Bere. Both the Landscape Assessment (2017), and the more recent 'Technical Review of Areas of Special Landscape Quality and the Strategic Gaps' (2020) still recognise the intrinsic character and distinctiveness of these relatively undeveloped areas of the Borough and so their locations have been used to shape the development strategy. There is a presumption against major development in these areas, unless it can be demonstrated through a landscape assessment that the quality

and distinctiveness of the landscape character can be conserved. For these reasons there remain no development allocations in these areas." (our underlining)

Our client objects to the identification of the Areas of Special Landscape Quality (ASLQ) in the borough, and particularly to the presumption against development in ASLQ and against allocation any sites for development within these areas. This is discussed in detail in the section relating to Policy DS3: Landscape below.

Policy DS1: Development in the Countryside

- 3.16** For housing development which is brought forward in the absence of a 5-year housing land supply, Policy HP4 applies. This will necessarily introduce new built form onto greenfield sites adjacent or well related to existing urban area boundaries. This will inevitably cause a change to the landscape character of the site and immediately adjacent land. Criteria ii) and iii) require proposals to "conserve and enhance landscapes" and "recognise the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside". It is not clear which "landscapes" are being referred to – presumably this should be restricted to formally designated landscapes or defined "valued" landscapes because otherwise it could be applied to every area of countryside. It is also not clear how, for example, a housing development can "conserve and enhance" a landscape – relevant measures should be defined. Moreover, it is not clear how the extent to which a proposal has recognised "the intrinsic character of the beauty of the countryside" can be measured. After all, those attributes can be "recognised" but then disregarded. It is true that every area of countryside has a "character" but not that every area of countryside has "beauty".
- 3.17** Criterion v) should include an exception for development which is brought forward under Policy HP4, where the application of the "tilted balance" would allow the loss of BMVAL.
- 3.18** Paragraph 3.39 fails to explain how this policy works in relation to housing policies.

Policy DS3: Landscape

3.19 This draft policy designates about a quarter of the land area of the Borough as "Areas of Special Landscape Quality" (as shown on Figure 3.3).

3.20 From the commentary provided in paragraph 3.49, it appears that the Council is equating its 'Areas of Special Landscape Quality' (ASLQ) with 'valued landscapes'. This is questionable. All landscapes are valued at some level by different people. NPPF paragraph 170 triggers a need to consider when landscape value is just a local consideration, or when landscapes are more 'out of the ordinary'. Fundamentally, for a landscape to be a valued landscape, it does not have to be designated - so by designating the ASLQ (or by creating a valued landscape designation) the Council is at risk of creating a policy that is irrelevant, because guidance says that non-designated landscapes can be valued, so site-by-site assessments will be required in any event. **Given that Policy DS3 is irrelevant, it is unnecessary and it should be deleted.**

3.21 However, if it is held that Policy DS3 should not be deleted, the following comments apply.

3.22 Paragraph 3.55 states that "...all parts of the Borough have some landscape quality and may be sensitive to landscape change". This is ambiguous. All landscape will be of 'a quality' but quality (in GLVIA3 aligned with condition) is only one consideration of landscape sensitivity.

3.23 With regard to "How the policy works", paragraph 3.56 states that "*The criteria within the policy (points a-g) are derived from the Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (GLVIA 3) published by the Landscape Institute.*". The GLVIA3 is an extensive and diverse document and, if it is to be used as basis for this policy then a specific reference or explanation should be provided as to how points a-g have been derived.

3.24 Paragraph 3.57 refers to the submission of "...a proportionate Landscape Assessment". In the event that Policy DS3 is not deleted, this should be amended to require the submission of a 'Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment'. There are many applications of Landscape Assessment and

several forms of reporting. Reference to LVIA would be specific and clear as to what is required (and incidentally relates better to the approaches set out in GLVIA3).

3.25 Having specific regard to our client's land interest adjacent to 75 Holly Hill Lane in Sarisbury, the site has previously been promoted through FBC's SHELAA dated September 2020 (Site ID 1005) and was discounted solely because it is located within an ASLQ. Consequently, our client has appointed Terra Firma Consultancy to review this matter and a Landscape Response is attached to these representations at Appendix 1, together with an Opportunities and Constraints Plan for the site.

3.26 In summary, it is considered that if Policy DS3 is not deleted, it should better allow for flexibility when it can be proven that parcels of land within the ASLQ, when taken in isolation and studied in depth, can accommodate sensitive small-scale development. It is considered that our client's site has capacity for development without detriment to the wider Landscape Character Area and would also create opportunities for landscape enhancement and protection. Further site-specific details for Land adjacent to 75 Hilly Hill Lane are provided at the end of this section.

Policy HP1: New Residential Development

3.27 This policy relates to all new housing proposals. However, it only envisages housing coming forward outside Urban Area boundaries through either the conversion of a non-residential building or as a replacement dwelling. It should also cross-refer to Policy HP4 which allows housing to come forward on land outside Urban Area boundaries if the Council cannot demonstrate a Five-Year Housing Land Supply.

3.28 Therefore add:

"c) It is for additional housing in circumstances where the Council cannot demonstrate a Five Year Housing Land Supply and Policy HP4 applies."

Policy HP4: Five-Year Housing Land Supply

3.29 The housing requirement set out in Policy H1 must be re-calculated using the current Standard methodology as described in our comments on draft Policy H1 above.

3.30 Paragraph 5.24 infers that Policy HP4 reproduces Local Plan Part 2 Policy DSP40. However, the third criterion in Policy DSP40 was as follows:

"iii) The proposal is sensitively designed to reflect the character of the neighbouring settlement and to minimise any adverse impact on the Countryside and, if relevant, the Strategic Gaps;"

3.31 This has been replaced in Policy HP4 by:

"c) The proposal is sensitively designed to reflect the landscape character and setting of the settlement, is of a scale proportionate to its setting and recognises the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside and, if relevant, does not significantly affect the integrity of a Strategic Gap;"

3.32 If a five-year housing land supply cannot be demonstrated, then in accordance with the NPPF, paragraph 11d, the most relevant policies in the plan would be out of date and the presumption in favour of sustainable development would apply. This policy may therefore be judged to be inappropriate because it adds restrictions which may prevent sustainable sites from coming forward. However, if such a policy is held to be necessary, then a faithful reproduction of Policy DSP40 iii) is strongly preferred. See our comments on Policy DS1 in this regard.

Policy HP5: Provision of Affordable Housing

3.33 This draft policy states that "affordable housing must be provided" (our underlining) in the following proportions:

- i. At least 10% as Social Rent; and
- ii. At least 55% as Affordable Rent or Social Rent; and

- iii. The remainder, but no less than 10% as Affordable Home Ownership.
- iv. The mix of property size and type should reflect the local need and the site characteristics.

3.34 As drafted this policy is not sufficiently flexible. As acknowledged at paragraph 5.36, development viability will be an issue on some sites. As acknowledged at paragraph 5.39, occasionally the tenure mix prescribed by the policy will not be appropriate; and as acknowledged at paragraph 5.34, other exceptional circumstances may arise (such as abnormal costs) which dictate that a non-standard provision of affordable housing is demonstrated to be appropriate.

3.35 Therefore, amend the first part of the policy to read:

"Sites that can accommodate 10 or more dwellings or sites with an area of 0.5 hectares or more shall normally provide: ..."

3.36 And amend the second part of the policy to read:

"The affordable housing shall normally be provided in accordance with the following proportions: ..."

Policy HP7: Adaptable and Accessible Dwellings

3.37 This draft policy states:

"Development proposals for all new dwellings shall provide:

- a) At least 15% of all new dwellings at Category 2 standard; and
- b) On schemes of over 100 dwellings (gross), at least 2% of private housing and 5% of affordable housing shall be provided as wheelchair accessible Category 3 properties."

3.38 Similar to Policy HP5 above, as drafted this policy is not sufficiently flexible. It is acknowledged that this policy is based on the requirements of Part M of the Building Regulations but it must allow for circumstances arising which mean that these requirements cannot be delivered (fully or otherwise).

3.39 Therefore, amend the first line of the policy to read:

**"Development proposals for all new dwellings shall normally provide:
..."**

3.40 Paragraph 5.57 of the supporting text states:

"The cost to development for providing Category 2 and 3 is relatively minimal. Flexibility for additional costs have been factored into the viability evidence base and this indicates that the requirements for Category 2 and 3 should have no detrimental impact on the viability of schemes in the Borough..."

3.41 This statement is strongly disputed. In reality, these costs will not be factored into a developer's viability calculations (particularly in relation to Category 3 requirements) because option agreements / conditional contracts will have already been agreed on the sites that the Council want to see come forward, so these costs will not have been anticipated. The Category 3 requirements must be substantiated by quantified evidence of the need for such units in the Borough.

Policy HP9: Self and Custom Build Homes

3.42 This policy requires 10% of dwellings on sites of 40 dwellings or more to be provided for Self and Custom Build Homes. The practical implications of managing self or custom build developments on sites otherwise being constructed by housing developers or housing associations must be carefully considered. There is concern that 40 dwellings is too small a threshold at which to introduce this requirement due to the potentially onerous construction management implications which will arise. It would be preferable for the Council to allocate specific sites for self and custom build developments instead of requiring this element on all housing developments of 40 dwellings or more.

3.43 It is noted that, as stated at paragraph 5.70, only 1% of housing plots at Welborne are required to be provided for self or custom build under the Welborne Plan (2015). Strategic allocations such as Welborne provide the ideal opportunity for parcels of land to be allocated for self or custom build, so that

opportunity should not be missed. This should be addressed in the review of the Welborne Plan which is overdue and necessary.

Policy D1: High Quality Design and Place Making

- 3.44** This is a highly aspirational policy which sets out ten criteria ("key characteristics of high quality design") against which all development proposals will be judged "to ensure the creation of quality places." It is not clear what a "quality place" is – this should be defined. The ten criteria push the "bar" too high – all proposals cannot be expected to "create places that are attractive, memorable, distinctive and of strong character", for example, laudable though those aspirations are. In practice, very few proposals would receive planning permission if assessed against this requirement.

Appendix B: Housing Trajectory

- 3.45** This appendix must be updated as it does not reflect the quantum of housing required to meet the local needs. It also projects completions of 975 homes in 2023/24 and 961 homes in 2024/5, which are at risk due to the delays to Welborne which continue. Completions from Welborne should be shown separately as previously.

Allocation of Land adjacent to 75 Holly Hill Lane, Sarisbury

- 3.46** Our client's land interest adjacent to 75 Holly Hill Lane in Sarisbury has previously been promoted through the Council's Strategic Housing and Employment Land Availability Assessment (SHELAA) dated September 2020. The site is discounted solely for the reason that it is located within a SLQA and our client's objection to this is set out above.
- 3.47** Otherwise, the SHELAA confirms that the principle of highway access to the site is acceptable, subject to allowing for the turning of refuse vehicles within the design of the access road, which could be addressed. It is confirmed that there are no known conservation constraints or noise/air quality constraints, and that the site is not within an identified area of archaeological potential. The SHELAA suggests that there is the potential for moderate to high quality

habitats and ecological interest within the woodland areas, but this could be assessed and appropriately mitigated.

- 3.48** In terms of its accessibility and sustainability, the SHELAA confirms that the site is located within 800m of accessible green space or play space, within 800m of a community/leisure facility, within 1,200m of a Primary School and within 1,600m of a Secondary School. It is also noted that the site is located 0.5 miles (by road) to the south of the A27 and its associated local facilities and services. There are also bus routes that run along Barnes Lane to the east, and the A27.
- 3.49** The SHELAA concludes that the site is both available and achievable but that it is not suitable due to its location within an ASLQ.
- 3.50** The Landscape Response prepared by Terra Firma Consultancy, enclosed at Appendix A, includes an Opportunities and Constraints Plan for the site which identifies an indicative developable area extending to approximately 0.93 hectares. On the basis of a development density of 30-35 dph, this would equate to the provision of between 28-33 dwellings on the site.
- 3.51** On the basis of the above, the Council is encouraged to allocate Land adjacent to 75 Holly Hill Lane in Sarisbury for approximately 30 dwellings. This site is controlled by a highly reputable local housing developer – Bargate Homes – who has a strong local track record of delivery and is keen to bring it forward for development immediately, such that the site can make an important contribution to the Council's five-year housing land supply.

4.0 Participation at the Examination Hearing Sessions

B5 If your representation is seeking a modification to the plan, do you consider it necessary to participate in the examination hearing session(s)?

4.1 Yes, we want to take part in a hearing session.

B5a Please outline in the box below why you consider it necessary to take part in the hearing session(s):

4.2 To contribute to testing the legal compliance and soundness of the PLP for the reasons set out in these representations.

APPENDIX 1

Landscape Response prepared by Terra Firma Consultancy and associated Opportunities and Constrains Plan

FAREHAM LOCAL PLAN 2037 REPRESENTATIONS

LAND WEST OF OLD STREET, STUBBINGTON

ON BEHALF OF BARGATE HOMES

**TOWN & COUNTRY PLANNING ACT 1990 (AS AMENDED)
PLANNING AND COMPULSORY PURCHASE ACT 2004**

Prepared by: Jeremy Gardiner & Trevor Moody



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DESIGN ENVIRONMENT PLANNING ECONOMICS HERITAGE

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1.0 Introduction

- 1.1** The following representations are by Pegasus Group on behalf of our client, Bargate Homes. These representations are consistent with and build upon the previous representations submitted to the Council by WYG in relation to this site in response to the Fareham Draft Local Plan 2036 Supplement in February 2020, and we ask that those previous representations are also considered alongside this submission because their content is not repeated here.
- 1.2** Our client has an interest in **land to the west of Old Street, Stubbington** which was previously the subject of development proposals for up to 160 (reduced to 150) new homes (planning application P/17/1451/OA refused on 23 March 2018, and appeal ref. APP/A1720/W/18/3200409 dismissed on 22 January 2019 refer). Since this appeal decision, and in the light of the Inspector's reasoning, extensive belts of strategic woodland planting have been undertaken at the site which will have the effect of visually detaching part of the site from the Meon Valley and creating a more modest sustainably located site for about 75 new homes on the edge of the urban area of Stubbington. Our client is strongly of the view that these material changes of circumstances at the site, coupled with the need for the Council to meet its local housing target of a minimum of 514 homes per annum, justify the allocation of the site for about 75 dwellings in the local plan.
- 1.3** Our client is an important stakeholder within Fareham and is keen to work with the Council to produce a plan which is legally compliant and meets the tests of soundness set out within the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF). Currently the plan is neither legally compliant nor sound.
- 1.4** The following representations utilise the same format as the Council's response form. Each area of the Publication Local Plan (PLP) which is deemed to be either not legally compliant or unsound is clearly outlined below. Proposed changes to the plan in relation to policies, supporting text and the proposals map are provided.

	Agent	Client
Title	Mr	Bargate Homes c/o
First Name	Jeremy	Agent
Last Name	Gardiner	
Job Title	Senior Director	
Organisation	Pegasus Group	
Address	3 West Links Tollgate	

	Chandlers Ford
	Eastleigh
	Hampshire
	SO53 3TG
Postcode	
Telephone	
Email	



2.0 Plan Overall

B1 Which part of the Local Plan is this representation about?

2.1 The following comments relate to the overall Local Plan.

B1a Which paragraph? Please enter the correct paragraph found in the Local Plan:

2.2 Paragraphs 1.5 - 1.6, 1.14, 1.17, 1.37, 2.12, 3.19 - 3.22, 3.43, 3.46, 3.49 - 3.57, 4.1 - 4.20, Appendices B and C.

B1b Which Policy? Please enter the correct Policy Codes found in the Local Plan

2.3 Policies H1, HP4, HP5, HP7, DS1, DS2, DS3, E2, E3, NE5, D1.

B1c Which part of the Policies Map

2.4 Remove Strategic Gap designation from Land West of Old Street, Stubbington.

B2 Do you think the Publication Local Plan is:

Legally compliant - No

Sound - No

Complies with the duty to co-operate - No

2.5 The Fareham Local Plan is not legally compliant and is unsound as it is not consistent with national policy, effective or justified.

B3 Please provide details you have to support your answers above.

B3.1 The Publication Local Plan is not Legally Compliant

2.6 The Publication Local Plan (PLP) has based its housing proposals on the annual housing target derived from the Government's draft Revised Standard Methodology published in August 2020 in its consultation "Planning for the Future". The Government's response to this consultation was published on 16th December 2020. The Government does not propose to proceed with the changes to assessing local

housing need consulted on earlier this year in "Changes to the Current Planning System"; but instead has published a revised approach to the Standard Method, which retains the method in its previous and current form except for London and 19 of the most populated cities and urban centres.

2.7 The key change is to apply a 35% uplift to the Standard Method for Greater London and the 19 most populated cities and urban areas in England – Birmingham, Liverpool, Bristol, Manchester, Sheffield, Leeds, Leicester, Coventry, Bradford, Nottingham, Kingston upon Hull, Newcastle upon Tyne, Stoke on Trent, Southampton, Plymouth, Derby, Reading, Wolverhampton and Brighton and Hove. The minimum housing requirement for Fareham calculated using the amended standard method therefore remains 514hpa.

2.8 The Government's White Paper, "Changes to the Current Planning System" (published in August 2020 alongside the "Planning for the Future" consultation) provided guidance to local planning authorities which were at or close to the Regulation 19 stage of plan-making at paragraph 43:

2.9 "Transition

43. The Government is aware that any change in the standard method will have an impact for plans that are currently under development, as authorities expend considerable resources in developing new plans. To enable an orderly transition to the revised standard method, and achieve as much short-term supply as possible while setting the right expectations for early stage plan-making, we propose that from the publication date of the revised guidance, authorities which are already at the second stage of the strategic plan consultation process (Regulation 19) are given 6 months to submit their plan to the Planning Inspectorate for examination. Authorities close to publishing their second stage consultation (Regulation 19), should be given 3 months from the publication date of the revised guidance to publish their Regulation 19 plan and a further 6 months to submit their plan to the Planning Inspectorate. This is to strike a balance between allowing an appropriate transition period for plans that are nearly through the process, but without causing a significant delay in planning for a higher level of need." (our underlining)

2.10 This transitional arrangement applied to Fareham at the time, such that the previous Standard Method (514hpa) continued to apply for plan-making purposes in the borough in any event, but the Council chose not to follow this national

guidance.

- 2.11 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) states (paragraph 16 a)) that Plans should "be prepared with the objective of contributing to the achievement of sustainable development". Footnote 10 confirms that this is a legal requirement of local planning authorities in exercising their plan-making functions. Meeting the objectives of sustainable development includes "...meeting the needs of the present...". By preparing a Plan based on the Consultation draft Standard Methodology target of 403 dwellings per annum, the local planning authority is failing to meet its local objectively assessed need for housing, thereby failing to plan to deliver sustainable development.
- 2.12 The PPG (ID 2a-003-20190220) is clear that the standard method should be used and any other method should only be used in exceptional circumstances. It further explains that:
- 2.13 *"...Where an alternative approach results in a lower housing need figure than that identified using the standard method, the strategic policy-making authority will need to demonstrate, using robust evidence, that the figure is based on realistic assumptions of demographic growth and that there are exceptional local circumstances that justify deviating from the standard method. This will be tested at examination."* (PPG ID 2a-015-20190220).
- 2.14 As discussed above the extant standard method identifies a requirement of 514hpa. The NPPF (paragraph 60) identifies that the current Standard Method provides a minimum requirement. To depart and provide a figure lower than the current Standard Method requires exceptional circumstances and must be justified by clear and robust evidence. This is absent from the Council's evidence base and as such is an unsound approach.
- 2.15 The Government's guidance is that transitional arrangements require Regulation 19 plans to be based on the current Standard Methodology figure (in Fareham's case, 514 hpa) – a requirement confirmed by the Government's announcement of 16th December, 2020. As such, Fareham's decision to progress to Regulation 19 stage with a strategy based on the Consultation revised Standard Methodology figure of 403 hpa was procedurally flawed, lacking in evidential basis, premature

and misleading.

- 2.16 The NPPF (paragraph 33) also states that plans should be reviewed every 5 years and updated as necessary. The Inspector's Report on the Examination into the Fareham Local Plan Part 2 (dated 12th May 2015) included modifications which were all proposed by the Council. Its first Main Modification was "a commitment to an early review of the local plan (ie. LP1, LP2 and LP3)". This included a timetable for the local plan review between 2016 and 2018 which the Council has failed to adhere to, having previously expressed its commitment to the Inspector.
- 2.17 The Local Plan Part 3 is the Welborne Plan which was adopted in 2015. The total quantum of housing to be delivered at Welborne has reduced over the years, and the date for its commencement has repeatedly slipped back. The development is currently running about 5 years late. Recently, serious doubts have been expressed over whether it is deliverable at all given the reported funding gap of tens of millions of pounds that exists in relation to the required upgrade of M27 junction 10. The development is certainly not currently "deliverable" in NPPF terms. Nonetheless, the PLP relies heavily on the delivery of homes at Welborne as by far the most important source of its housing supply - 4,020 homes (just over 48%) out of a total suggested supply of 8,389 homes are timetabled to be completed at Welborne by 2037, and completions are included in the Council's trajectory for the first five years of the plan. Given the heavy reliance placed on a development which, at best, appears to be at serious risk of continuing to be significantly delayed, the Welborne Plan should be reviewed as a matter of urgency.
- 2.18 Given the importance of the Welborne Plan to housing delivery this is considered an issue of both soundness and legal non-compliance.

B3.2 The Publication Local Plan is not Sound

- 2.19 Paragraphs 1.5 – 1.6 of the PLP set out the "Tests of Soundness" which require that the Plan has been "positively prepared, justified, effective and consistent with national policy". The PLB fails to meet the Tests of Soundness for the following reasons:

1. It has not been "positively prepared":

- 2.20 The Plan does not seek to, as a minimum, meet the area's objectively assessed

need. Given that the Core Strategy was adopted on 4th August, 2011, it is significantly out of date such that (as advised by paragraph 73 and footnote 32 of the NPPF) local housing need should be calculated using the current Standard Methodology. On this basis the local housing need target is 514 homes per annum (hpa) plus the appropriate buffer (5% or 20%). Instead, the PLP plans for 403 hpa, thereby failing to plan for the area's objectively assessed need, and failing to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development.

- 2.21 The lower housing requirement has also not been the subject of sustainability appraisal (SA). Whilst the SA re-assesses sites based upon a lower housing requirement it fails to consider the implications of a lower housing requirement, compared to the current standard method, upon the delivery of the SA objectives. Even if the lower requirement were justified by national policy, which it is not, the retention of the housing requirement at the level previously consulted upon would be a reasonable alternative.
- 2.22 The Council published an Affordable Housing Strategy in 2019. On page 14 of the Affordable Housing Strategy, it is suggested that there is a need for 3,500 affordable homes to 2036, or circa 220 per annum. This is based on the existing need for 3,000 affordable homes and an allowance of 500 homes to provide for new households and those falling into need. Given that an average of only 76 affordable homes have been built per annum in Fareham Borough since 2011, there is a significant need to boost the supply of additional affordable housing to address needs. Indeed, the delivery of affordable housing needs to almost treble. The provision of affordable housing to address this need is a significant matter.
- 2.23 It is also unclear whether the PLP has planned to adequately accommodate unmet need from other authorities. The PPG (ID 2a-010-20190220) identifies that meeting unmet needs from neighbouring authorities as set out in a Statement of Common Ground is one reason why local housing need calculated using the current standard should be exceeded. Contrary to the advice within the PPG (ID 2a-010-20190220) there are currently no Statements of Common Ground identifying if the figure of 847 dwellings is adequate or accepted by other authorities. Rather the Council speculates that this contribution would be "ratified" by a subsequent Partnership for South Hampshire Statement of Common Ground (Duty to Co-operate Statement of Compliance, paragraph 4.5). There is, however, no evidence to support this speculation. Indeed, the only evidence presented confirms a request for Fareham

to accommodate 1,000 dwellings from a single neighbouring authority. The PLP has been prepared in advance of the publication of Statements of Common Ground – as such its preparation is premature.

2.24 At paragraph 4.4 of the PLP it is stated that unmet need in the sub-region over the plan period could be "circa 10,750 dwellings". At paragraph 4.5, Fareham's "immediate neighbours" are considered, and it is confirmed that Portsmouth City Council has requested that Fareham contributes 1,000 dwellings towards its unmet need, and that Gosport is "likely to have an unmet need issue, currently estimated to be in the region of 2,500 dwellings...". The Council's 'Duty to Co-operate Statement of Compliance' identifies at paragraph 4.6 that instead of responding to the request from Portsmouth the Council is proposing to: "...take the approach that the issue of unmet need is not dealt with as specific to any authority, but as a general contribution." It is not clear how this "general contribution" has been calculated but it appears inadequate. Gosport Borough lies between Portsmouth and Fareham. It is clear that Portsmouth cannot accommodate any of Gosport's unmet need so the obvious place to accommodate it is in Fareham Borough, and Fareham East forms part of the Portsmouth Housing Market Area. Therefore, if Fareham plans to deliver the unmet needs of Portsmouth and Gosport, its contribution would be 3,500 homes. However, the PLP (Table 4.1) proposes a contribution of just 847 dwellings to wider unmet need. This figure should be reviewed.

2.25 In relation to unmet need, it should also be remembered that Welborne (previously known as the North of Fareham SDA) was originally conceived by PUSH (now PfSH) as one of two SDAs which were promoted to meet the sub-regional needs of south Hampshire and brought forward in the "South East Plan". The Inspector's Report on the Examination into the Fareham LDF Core Strategy (dated 20th July, 2011) identified five Main Issues, Main Issue 1 being:

"7. The North of Fareham SDA represents the most significant and controversial element of the Core Strategy.While the principle of the SDA's development is contained in the regional strategy – policy SH2 of the South East Plan (SEP) – the justification for the proposal derives from evidence prepared by South Hampshire local authorities (the Partnership for Urban South Hampshire [PUSH]) during the SEP's preparation....The advantages of SDAs are seen as threefold: safeguarding existing towns and villages by reducing coalescence; providing more opportunities

for planning gain; and achieving a critical mass to deliver sustainability benefits. The development now proposed is one of two SDAs proposed by PUSH and brought forward into the SEP. Both are aimed at meeting sub-regional housing needs and, as such, their housing totals are separated from the housing requirement for the remainder of the Boroughs concerned in the sub-regional strategy and SEP." (our underlining)

- 2.26 However, the Council is now treating Welborne as a source of housing supply for Fareham Borough only, disregarding its planned sub-regional role. This compounds the lack of positive preparation of the PLP and starkly contrasts the Council's current approach to the delivery of housing to meet sub-regional needs with its approach of a decade ago.

2. It is not Justified:

- 2.27 The PLP's strategy for housing delivery is not appropriate, because it is based on a need figure derived from the draft revised Standard Methodology which was still the subject of public consultation at the time that the Plan was prepared. The Government's guidance is that transitional arrangements require Regulation 19 plans to be based on the current Standard Methodology figure (in Fareham's case, 514 hpa). As such, Fareham's decision to progress to Regulation 19 stage with a strategy based on the draft revised Standard Methodology figure of 403 hpa was procedurally flawed, lacking in evidential basis, premature and misleading (as confirmed by the Government's announcement on 16 December 2020 that the Council's annual housing target is to remain at 514 homes per annum).

3. It is not Effective:

- 2.28 The Council has decided to deliberately plan to not meet its local objectively assessed housing need, so fundamentally the plan will not be effective. This, coupled with its apparent failure to plan to contribute appropriately to the unmet housing need of the sub-region, indicates a failure to work effectively with its neighbouring authorities on cross-boundary strategic planning for housing delivery and a failure "to support the Government's objective of significantly boosting the supply of homes" (NPPF, paragraph 59). Rather, the PLP proposes to restrict the supply of homes in the plan period in a way which will exacerbate the local housing crisis.

4. It is not Consistent with National Policy:

The PLP is not consistent with the NPPF because:

- It will not contribute to the achievement of sustainable development by not, as a minimum, planning to meet its local objectively assessed housing need;
- It is not planning to adequately meet the unmet housing needs of neighbouring authorities in the sub-region;
- It has not based its housing proposals on the current Standard Methodology annual housing need figure of 514 hpa;
- Its strategy lacks a robust evidential justification;
- It's proposed housing land supply includes a majority of housing from sites which are not "deliverable" as defined by the NPPF

B3.3 The Publication Local Plan does not Comply with the Duty to Co-operate

2.29 As stated at B3.1 above, it is unclear whether the PLP has planned to adequately accommodate unmet need from other authorities.

2.30 Against a sub-regional unmet need figure of "circa 10,750 dwellings", and in the context of both neighbouring authorities of Portsmouth City Council and Gosport Borough Council having "unmet need issue(s)", and Havant Borough Council being expressly unable to accommodate any unmet need, the PLP (Table 4.1) proposes a contribution of 847 dwellings to wider unmet need. It is not clear how this has been calculated and it appears inadequate.

B4a What modification(s) is necessary to make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

1. Plan to meet, as a minimum, the area's objectively assessed housing need. The current Standard Methodology annual housing need figure is currently 514 hpa.
2. Provide Statements of Common Ground in relation to unmet need from neighbouring and PfSH authorities. Any agreements will need to be

included as additional housing to the minimum 514 hpa.

3. In any event, plan for a level of housing which contributes to the achievement of sustainable development.
4. Treat this plan as an interim plan and reaffirm the Council's commitment to undertake an urgent a review of the Welborne Plan for incorporation into a consolidated early review of this plan.
5. The Council has not undertaken SA of all reasonable alternative housing requirements;
6. The Council has not planned to meet current housing needs, opting instead to phase its housing supply in a way which will exacerbate the current significant under-supply problems;

- 2.31 Consequential to the above, the Council must allocate additional sites for housing in this interim plan (ahead of the urgent review of the Welborne Plan) to meet its confirmed housing target of 514 hpa, including the allocation of Land West of Old Street, Stubbington for about 75 dwellings.

B4b How would the modification(s) you propose make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

- 2.32 The role of plan-making in contributing to the achievement of sustainable development is a legal requirement (Section 39(2) of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004).
- 2.33 Revisions to the plan so that it plans, as a minimum, to meet the local objectively assessed need for housing, meet affordable housing need and adequately contribute to meeting unmet need would assist the PLP to meet the Tests of Soundness.

3.0 Specific Proposed Changes

B4c Suggested revised wording of any policy or text:

Policy H1: Housing provision

- 3.1** Completely revise the proposed housing target on the basis of the confirmed Standard Methodology figure for the Borough of a minimum of 514 hpa plus an appropriate contribution to meeting sub-regional unmet needs.
- 3.2** Ensure that the revised housing target includes the delivery of a minimum of 220 affordable homes per annum.
- 3.3** Plan to deliver the revised housing target including a five year supply of deliverable sites. In this regard, Welborne (the supply of housing from which is relied on heavily by the PLP) cannot currently be regarded as "deliverable" as defined in the NPPF.
- 3.4** Consequential updates to paragraphs 4.1 – 4.20 including Tables 4.1, 4.2, 4.3.
- 3.5** Consequential revisions to the list of Housing Allocation Policies under paragraph 4.20 to include allocations sufficient to deliver the revised housing and affordable housing targets, including the allocation of Land West of Old Street, Stubbington for about 75 dwellings.
- 3.6** Policy H1 also seeks to identify a 'phased' requirement. The overall supply is described as at least 8,389 dwellings - this is just 165 dwellings greater than the requirement when the correct local housing need standard method is applied. Given the need to provide for unmet needs from neighbouring authorities this is clearly insufficient and as such further allocations are required.
- 3.7** Policy H1 seeks to 'phase' this supply identifying the following:
 - Approximately 2,250 dwellings (averaging 450 dwellings per annum) between 2021/22 and 2025/2613,
 - Approximately 2,400 dwellings (averaging 480 dwellings per annum) between 2026/27 and 2030/31,

- Approximately 3,750 dwellings (averaging 625 dwellings per annum) between 2031/32 and 2036/2037.

- 3.8** This phasing clearly will not meet the overall plan requirement. The rationale for this phasing is due to an anticipation that many of the housing allocations will begin to deliver later in the plan period. This is simply a factor of the sites chosen rather than an evidence-based approach to need. The net effect is that in the early part of the plan period the full need will not be met, exacerbating the current significant housing land supply shortfall in the Borough. This will mean households will either be unable to form or will be forced to move elsewhere to find appropriate accommodation. This not only has an impact upon affordability through increased demand but also has implications for social mobility and health for young and old alike.
- 3.9** The lack of housing to meet needs in the short-term is exacerbated by recent under-delivery of both market and affordable housing. The Council recognises it has under-delivered in recent years due to the reference to the need for a 20% buffer in accordance with NPPF, paragraph 73 (paragraph 4.16, PLP).
- 3.10** The housing requirement in the PLP should not be phased to manufacture a five-year housing land supply in the short-term. The plan should seek to address housing need now - to do otherwise is not justified or effective.
- 3.11** The second part of Policy H1 identifies the sources of supply. Whilst our clients do not wish to comment upon individual sites, we do have significant concerns that the sources of supply will not deliver the plan period housing requirement in full. The PLP, paragraph 4.16, acknowledges that many of the chosen sites will not deliver until later in the plan period therefore any slippage in timescale could well push delivery beyond the plan period. Furthermore, the Council is heavily reliant upon delivery at Welborne. Within our comments upon the Plan overall we identify the need for delivery from this site to be reviewed and indeed question whether it is deliverable at all given the funding gap of tens of millions of pounds that exists in relation to the required upgrade of M27 junction 10.
- 3.12** Furthermore, the Council cannot currently demonstrate a five-year housing land supply. The Council's most recent assessment of its five-year housing land supply suggests a 4.03-year supply. This assessment appears optimistic given recent

appeal decisions which identify it is closer 2.4 years. Given these shortcomings it is essential that the PLP seeks to address this under-supply in the short-term.

Development Strategy

3.13 This section is substantially focussed on restricting development outside the existing settlement policy boundaries of urban areas. This marks a significant change in approach since the Regulation 18 version of this plan when the emphasis was on a strategy for locating development sustainably. This is in conflict with the NPPF, paragraph 11, which advises that "Plans and decisions should apply a presumption in favour of sustainable development" and that "For plan-making this means that:

a) plans should positively seek opportunities to meet the development needs of their areas, and be sufficiently flexible to adapt to rapid change".

3.14 The highly restrictive strategic policy approach introduced into the PLP does not accord with this national guidance.

Policy DS1: Development in the Countryside

3.15 For housing development which is brought forward in the absence of a 5 year housing land supply, Policy HP4 applies. This will necessarily introduce new built form onto greenfield sites adjacent or well related to existing urban area boundaries. This will inevitably cause a change to the landscape character of the site and immediately adjacent land. Criteria ii) and iii) require proposals to "conserve and enhance landscapes" and "recognise the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside". It is not clear which "landscapes" are being referred to – the spatial extent of 'landscapes' should be defined here to avoid ambiguity. While the landscape as a whole could be enhanced by carefully designed development proposals, the principle of landscape change within the site itself should be established. If this requirement to 'conserve and enhance landscapes' is applied to the landscape features and character of a potential development site, then this requirement is excessive and unachievable once the landscape 'change' from an undeveloped site to a developed site is taken into account. Either the spatial extent of 'landscapes' should be defined or the requirement to 'enhance landscapes' be removed from the policy.

- 3.16** Moreover, it is not clear how the extent to which a proposal has recognised "the intrinsic character of the beauty of the countryside" can be measured. After all, those attributes can be "recognised" but then disregarded. It is true that every area of countryside has a "character" but not that every area of countryside has "beauty".
- 3.17** Criterion v) should include an exception for development which is brought forward under Policy HP4, where the application of the "tilted balance" would allow the loss of BMVAL.
- 3.18** Paragraph 3.39 fails to explain how this policy works in relation to housing policies.

Policy DS2: Development in Strategic Gaps

- 3.19** Under the heading 'Why we need this policy', Paragraph 3.43 of the Publication Local Plan states that "Strategic Gaps do not necessarily have intrinsic landscape value but are important in maintaining the settlement pattern, defining settlement character and providing green infrastructure opportunities". The introduction of 'settlement character' into the policy wording is not consistent with the evidence base which confirms at paragraph 2 in Chapter 4 of the Technical Review of Areas of Special Landscape Quality and Strategic Gaps that the "primary purpose of identifying Strategic Gaps is to prevent the coalescence of separate settlements and help maintain distinct community identities. Strategic Gaps do not necessarily have intrinsic landscape value but are important in maintaining the settlement pattern, protecting settlement identity and providing green infrastructure opportunities".
- 3.20** Strategic Policy DS2: Development in Strategic Gaps should only apply to land which provides a spatial function to maintain separation of settlements and define settlement pattern rather than defining settlement character. Land west of Old Street, Stubbington does not contribute to the spatial separation of settlements, therefore Strategic Policy DS2 should not be applied to this land.
- 3.21** This view is supported by the Inspector for the appeal relating to Land west of Old Street, Stubbington APP/A1720/W/18/3200409 who stated that:

"The Meon Gap lies between Fareham/ Stubbington and the Western Wards/Whiteley. Policy CS22 requires the integrity of the gap to be maintained and the physical and visual separation of settlements to be respected. In terms of separation of settlements there is no dispute that there would be no diminution either in physical or visual terms if the development were to go ahead. The policy indicates that the gap boundaries will be reviewed to ensure that no more land than necessary is included in order to maintain gap function". (our underlining)

3.22 The Inspector goes on to state:

"It should be remembered that gap policy is a spatial tool. The Council referred to the role of the gap in maintaining the character or setting of Stubbington. This is considered in the 2017 LCA where the strategic gap designation is reviewed. However, the document makes clear that its purpose is to consider what role the landscape plays within the strategic gaps. It is not intended to examine the designation criteria, or the broad areas identified. This is important to note because it is landscape rather than spatial considerations that are key to settlement character and setting. The character and setting of Stubbington is not pertinent to gap designation or function in policy CS22".

3.23 The Inspector concluded:

"I appreciate that a review of gap boundaries was undertaken in 2012 and that no changes were recommended in relation to the land immediately adjacent to Stubbington. However, for the reasons I have given I do not consider that the proposed development of the appeal site would adversely affect the integrity of the Meon Gap". (our underlining)

3.24 For this reason, Strategic Policy DS2 should not apply to Land west of Old Street, Stubbington, because it has been confirmed that this land does not contribute to the function of the Strategic Gap. The Meon Valley is protected by many environmental designations which prevent development into this area from the Fareham side of the valley. The designated valley floor of the Meon Valley maintains separation of settlements to an extent that an adequate gap is maintained without the inclusion of Land west of Old Street, Stubbington within the Strategic Gap. Fareham Policy CS: 22: Strategic Gaps, states that "In

defining the extent of a gap, no more land than is necessary to prevent the coalescence of settlements should be included having regard to maintaining their physical and visual separation.” It is therefore unnecessary for Strategic Policy DS2 to apply Land west of Old Street, Stubbington.

- 3.25** At paragraph 7 of Chapter 4 of the Technical Review of Areas of Special Landscape Quality and Strategic Gaps states that “Where it is considered that there is capacity to absorb more development within the Fareham-Stubbington Strategic Gap, GI mitigation will be required, to a greater or lesser extent depending on the scale and nature of any development”. Again, at paragraph 11 of the chapter 4 summary the Technical Review states “The ability to absorb development into the landscape exists, without compromising the integrity of the Gap function, again on the understanding that the settlement edges must include appropriate Green Infrastructure”.
- 3.26** We submit that there is similar potential within the Meon Gap where the Gap is significantly wider than is the case for the Fareham-Stubbington Strategic Gap. This is particularly the case for Land west of Old Street, Stubbington where advance planting and green infrastructure has already been implemented during 2019 and is establishing well. This will continue to develop and establish a wooded edge to the Meon Valley, providing separation between the Meon Valley and Land west of Old Street, Stubbington. This would reinforce the wooded edge characteristics of settlements which are a feature throughout Fareham Borough, as referred to within the Fareham Borough Gap Review 2012, which states “The edges of new housing are often more visible than older housing stock as a result of garden tree planting, which has helped to screen the older properties adjoining the gap. Properties which back onto woodland have the most robust edge to the gap”. In the case of Land west of Old Street, Stubbington the advance planting will create a wooded edge, providing a strong boundary between the site and the Meon Valley (stronger than is the case for the older housing at Hill Head where rear garden boundaries are visible from the Meon Valley) and in so doing it would be more consistent with the character of the settlement edges of the Borough. These green infrastructure enhancements already implemented will bring benefits to the biodiversity of the Meon Valley through enhanced planting and management of the existing farmland.

Policy DS3: Landscape

- 3.27** This draft policy designates about a quarter of the land area of the Borough as "Areas of Special Landscape Quality" (as shown on Figure 3.3).
- 3.28** From the commentary provided in paragraph 3.49, it appears that the Council is equating its 'Areas of Special Landscape Quality' (ASLQ) with 'valued landscapes'. This is questionable. All landscapes are valued at some level by different people. NPPF paragraph 170 triggers a need to consider when landscape value is just a local consideration, or when landscapes are more 'out of the ordinary'. Fundamentally, for a landscape to be a valued landscape, it does not have to be designated - so by designating the ASLQ (or by creating a valued landscape designation) the Council has created a policy that is irrelevant, because guidance says that non designated landscapes can be valued, so site-by-site assessments will be required in any event. **Given that Policy DS3 is irrelevant, it is unnecessary and it should be deleted.**
- 3.29** However, if it is held that Policy DS3 should not be deleted, the following comments apply:
- 3.30** Paragraph 3.55 states that "...all parts of the Borough have some landscape quality and may be sensitive to landscape change". This is ambiguous. All landscape will be of 'a quality' but quality (in GLVIA3 aligned with condition) is only one consideration of landscape sensitivity.
- 3.31** With regard to "How the policy works", paragraph 3.56 states that "*The criteria within the policy (points a-g) are derived from the Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (GLVIA 3) published by the Landscape Institute.*". The GLVIA is an extensive and diverse document and, if it is to be used as basis for this policy then a specific reference or explanation should be provided as to how points a-g have been derived.
- 3.32** Paragraph 3.57 refers to the submission of "...a proportionate Landscape Assessment". In the event that Policy DS3 is not deleted, this should be amended to require the submission of a 'Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment'. There are many applications of Landscape Assessment and several forms of reporting. Reference to LVIA would be specific and clear as to what is required (and incidentally relates better to the approaches set out in GLVIA3).

3.33 The local plan evidence at page 50 of the Technical Review of Areas of Special Landscape Quality and Strategic Gaps does not include the requirement for the landscape to be “protected and enhanced”. The requirement to “protect and enhance” the landscape is ambiguous because it is not clear whether it is intended to refer to the landscape of the ASLQ as a whole or if it would apply to a potential development site, within which the requirement to enhance is excessive and unachievable once the landscape ‘change’ from an undeveloped site to a developed site is taken into account. As an example, a development could provide enhancement to the ASLQ landscape through restoration of landscape features or new green infrastructure, but at a site scale the landscape ‘change’ from an undeveloped site to a developed site is unlikely to result in ‘enhancement’.

3.34 Each of the Candidate Areas of Special Landscape Quality have been assessed against the GLVIA3 Box 5.1 criteria, which is an accepted tool to assess landscape value. Land west of Old Street, Stubbington is located within ASLQ 4: Meon Valley and in LLCA 6.1c which is described as within the Landscape Assessment (2017) as:

“On the eastern side of the valley floor, area 6.1c is occupied by similar land uses but with greater variation in field pattern and enclosure. The area comprises a mosaic of smaller-scale pastures bounded by strong hedgerows and trees (particularly within the northern and southern ends of the area), two small-scale enclosed tributary valleys and some larger fields with a more open, denuded character within the central section around the Crofton Manor Equestrian Centre. Together with the adjacent horticultural glasshouses and other commercial operations, this lends a localised fringe character to the landscape but does not detract significantly from the essentially rural characteristics of the overall area”.

3.35 At Figure 3.3 each of the LCA within Fareham is assessed against the GLVIA3 ‘valued landscape’ criteria. Figure 1.3 explains the criteria in more detail, defining a ‘High match’, ‘Good match’, ‘Fair match’ and ‘Partial match’.

3.36 Land west of Old Street, Stubbington is located within LLCA 6.1c which is assessed as a ‘good match’ for all criteria, except ‘Associations’ which is a ‘partial match’. Figure 3.2 defines a ‘Good match’ as *“The area’s scenic quality and condition are both relatively high. It has a generally unspoilt, intact and coherent character with a good level of topographic and visual unity. It has several*

features of note, including natural and cultural designations, and is valued for its recreational opportunities. There are some detracting influences, but these do not generally intrude”.

- 3.37** We submit that the assessment of LLCA 6.1c has attributed a higher value for the ‘Recreational value’ criteria than can be justified. The southern half of LLCA 6.1c does not have any means of public access so can not be described as being ‘valued for its recreational opportunities’. In the northern half there are infrequent public footpaths and the Crofton Manor Equestrian Centre, neither of which justify the area being defined as ‘valued for its recreational opportunities’. Instead, the term ‘Recreational value is relatively limited’ is a fair reflection of the recreation provision within LLCA 6.1c as a whole, which is the definition applicable to a ‘Partial Match’.
- 3.38** Landscape quality (condition) is also assessed as a ‘Good Match’, despite the Landscape Assessment (2017) acknowledging its ‘denuded character’ and ‘fringe character’. This character is a feature of LLCA 6.1c, and for this reason the ‘Good Match’ definition as ‘generally unspoilt, intact and coherent character’ is not justifiable. A ‘Fair Match’ is most applicable to LLCA 6.1c, defined as “condition is moderate to good. It is generally intact and coherent with some unspoilt characteristics”.
- 3.39** The criteria of ‘Conservation interests’ is also assessed as a ‘Good Match’, defined as “It has a number of features of note, including natural and cultural designations”. We submit that ‘Fair Match’ is a more balanced description of LLCA 6.1c, defined as “some features of note which may include natural or cultural designations”.

Policy HP1: New Residential Development

- 3.40** This policy relates to all new housing proposals. However, it only envisages housing coming forward outside Urban Area boundaries through either the conversion of a non-residential building or as a replacement dwelling. It should also cross-refer to Policy HP4 which allows housing to come forward on land outside Urban Area boundaries if the Council cannot demonstrate a Five Year Housing Land Supply.
- 3.41** Therefore add:

"c) It is for additional housing in circumstances where the Council cannot demonstrate a Five Year Housing Land Supply and Policy HP4 applies."

Policy HP4: Five-Year Housing Land Supply

3.42 The housing requirement set out in Policy H1 must be re-calculated using the current Standard methodology as described in our comments on draft Policy H1 above.

3.43 Paragraph 5.24 infers that Policy HP4 reproduces Local Plan Part 2 Policy DSP40. However, the third criterion in Policy DSP40 was as follows:

"iii) The proposal is sensitively designed to reflect the character of the neighbouring settlement and to minimise any adverse impact on the Countryside and, if relevant, the Strategic Gaps;"

3.44 This has been replaced in Policy HP4 by:

"c) The proposal is sensitively designed to reflect the landscape character and setting of the settlement, is of a scale proportionate to its setting and recognises the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside and, if relevant, does not significantly affect the integrity of a Strategic Gap;"

3.45 If a five year housing land supply cannot be demonstrated, then in accordance with the NPPF, paragraph 11d, the most relevant policies in the plan would be out of date and the presumption in favour of sustainable development would apply. This policy may therefore be judged to be inappropriate because it adds restrictions which may prevent sustainable sites from coming forward. However, if such a policy is held to be necessary, then a faithful reproduction of Policy DSP40 iii) is strongly preferred. See our comments on Policy DS1 in this regard.

Policy HP5: Provision of Affordable Housing

3.46 This draft policy states that "affordable housing must be provided" (our underlining) in the following proportions:

- i. At least 10% as Social Rent; and

- ii. At least 55% as Affordable Rent or Social Rent; and
- iii. The remainder, but no less than 10% as Affordable Home Ownership.
- iv. The mix of property size and type should reflect the local need and the site characteristics.

3.47 As drafted this policy is not sufficiently flexible. As acknowledged at paragraph 5.36, development viability will be an issue on some sites. As acknowledged at paragraph 5.39, occasionally the tenure mix prescribed by the policy will not be appropriate; and as acknowledged at paragraph 5.34, other exceptional circumstances may arise (such as abnormal costs) which dictate that a non-standard provision of affordable housing is demonstrated to be appropriate.

3.48 Therefore, amend the first part of the policy to read:

"Sites that can accommodate 10 or more dwellings or sites with an area of 0.5 hectares or more shall normally provide: ..."

3.49 And amend the second part of the policy to read:

"The affordable housing shall normally be provided in accordance with the following proportions: ..."

Policy HP7: Adaptable and Accessible Dwellings

3.50 This draft policy states:

"Development proposals for all new dwellings shall provide:

- a) At least 15% of all new dwellings at Category 2 standard; and
- b) On schemes of over 100 dwellings (gross), at least 2% of private housing and 5% of affordable housing shall be provided as wheelchair accessible Category 3 properties."

3.51 Similar to Policy HP5 above, as drafted this policy is not sufficiently flexible. It is acknowledged that this policy is based on the requirements of Part M of the Building Regulations but it must allow for circumstances arising which mean that these requirements cannot be delivered (fully or otherwise).

3.52 Therefore, amend the first line of the policy to read:

"Development proposals for all new dwellings shall normally provide: ..."

3.53 Paragraph 5.57 of the supporting text states:

"The cost to development for providing Category 2 and 3 is relatively minimal. Flexibility for additional costs have been factored into the viability evidence base and this indicates that the requirements for Category 2 and 3 should have no detrimental impact on the viability of schemes in the Borough..."

3.54 This statement is strongly disputed. In reality, these costs will not be factored into a developer's viability calculations (particularly in relation to Category 3 requirements) because option agreements / conditional contracts will have already been agreed on the sites that the Council want to see come forward, so these costs will not have been anticipated. The Category 3 requirements must be substantiated by quantified evidence of the level of need for such units in the Borough – in the absence of this it is not clear whether the level of provision sought by this policy is appropriate.

Policy HP9: Self and Custom Build Homes

3.55 This policy requires 10% of dwellings on sites of 40 dwellings or more to be provided for Self and Custom Build Homes. The practical implications of managing self or custom build developments on sites otherwise being constructed by housing developers or housing associations must be carefully considered. There is concern that 40 dwellings is too small a threshold at which to introduce this requirement due to the potentially onerous construction management implications which will arise. It would be preferable for the Council to allocate specific sites for self and custom build developments instead of requiring this element on all housing developments of 40 dwellings or more.

3.56 It is noted that, as stated at paragraph 5.70, only 1% of housing plots at Welborne are required to be provided for self or custom build under the Welborne Plan (2015). The total number of homes to be delivered by Welborne has reduced considerably over the last five years so this level of requirement should be reviewed as it will not yield the number of self or custom build homes as was anticipated at the time the Welborne Plan was prepared. Strategic allocations

such as Welborne provide the ideal opportunity for parcels of land to be allocated for self or custom build, so that opportunity should not be missed. This should be addressed in the review of the Welborne Plan which is overdue and necessary.

Policy D1: High Quality Design and Place Making

- 3.57** This is a highly aspirational policy which sets out ten criteria ("key characteristics of high quality design") against which all development proposals will be judged "to ensure the creation of quality places." It is not clear what a "quality place" is – this should be defined. The ten criteria push the "bar" too high – all proposals cannot be expected to "create places that are attractive, memorable, distinctive and of strong character", for example, laudable though those aspirations are. In practice, very few proposals would receive planning permission if assessed against this requirement.

Appendix B: Housing Trajectory

- 3.58** This appendix must be updated as it does not reflect the quantum of housing required to meet the local needs. It also projects completions of 975 homes in 2023/24 and 961 homes in 2024/5, which are at risk due to the delays to Welborne which continue. Completions from Welborne should be shown separately as previously.

Proposed housing allocation of Land West of Old Street, Stubbington for about 75 dwellings

- 3.59** In 2019 the appeal Inspector concluded that the development of the site would not adversely affect the integrity of the Meon Valley Strategic Gap. Clearly, therefore, the site should be excluded from the Strategic Gap boundary. The boundaries of the strategic gap were defined in relation to Core Strategy Policy CS22 and they were drawn in the context of the understanding of development needs at that time – an understanding which no longer reflects current reality, that being a very substantial shortfall in housing land supply and the preparation of the PLP by the Council which plans to under-provide housing against the Council's annual housing requirement of 514 homes per annum. Strategic Gap boundaries must be reviewed as part of the process of allocating additional sites for housing in this local plan, and our client's site west of Old Street, Stubbington should be removed from the Strategic Gap.

- 3.60** The 2019 appeal Inspector found that the West of Old Street, Stubbington site lay in an area of valued landscape. In this context, the value of the site's landscape has been re-assessed as part of our commentary on Policy DS3 above, against the GLVIA3 'valued landscape' criteria. As described, the site performs no better than as a Fair or Partial match against these criteria. When account is taken of the effect of the structural woodland planting undertaken over time, it is clear that development of the eastern part of the site will only have a minor impact on the wider landscape at most. Lying adjacent to the existing settlement of Stubbington, the introduction of development will appear entirely characteristic within the receiving landscape, while providing a strong, vegetated edge to the countryside in perpetuity. There is no doubt that the character of the developed part of the site would change, but that is no different for any greenfield development. There is no reason to assume that the site's development will be anything other than an attractive extension to Stubbington and one which is entirely congruous with its surroundings. The site's landscape containment has been enhanced through woodland planting which will both screen it from the Meon Valley and enhance its biodiversity.
- 3.61** Moreover, the western part of the site, beyond the woodland planting belt, is being used to provide mitigation habitat for Solent Waders and Brent Geese, offsetting development impact on low use SWBG sites elsewhere in borough. The segregation of this part of the site acknowledges this function and avoids its disturbance.
- 3.62** The West of Old Street site is also sustainably located for access to services and facilities and to sustainable transport modes (walking, cycling and public transport).
- 3.63** For all of these reasons, the Council is encouraged to allocate Land West of Old Street, Stubbington for about 75 dwellings. The site is controlled by a highly reputable local housing developer – Bargate Homes – which has a strong local track record of delivery and is keen to bring it forward for development immediately, such that the site can make an important contribution to the Council's five year housing land supply.

4.0 Participation at the examination hearing session

B5 If your representation is seeking a modification to the plan, do you consider it necessary to participate in the examination hearing session(s)?

Yes, I want to take part in a hearing session.

B5a Please outline in the box below why you consider it necessary to take part in the hearing session(s):

To contribute to testing the legal compliance and soundness of the PLP for the reasons set out in these representations.

FAREHAM LOCAL PLAN 2037 REPRESENTATIONS

POLICY HA1 HOUSING ALLOCATION – LAND NORTH AND SOUTH OF GREENAWAY LANE, WARSASH

**ON BEHALF OF
BARGATE HOMES**



Pegasus Group

Birmingham | Bracknell | Bristol | Cambridge | Cirencester | Dublin | East Midlands | Leeds | Liverpool | London | Manchester | Newcastle | Peterborough

 **DESIGN**  **ENVIRONMENT**  **PLANNING**  **ECONOMICS**  **HERITAGE**

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APPENDICES:

Appendix 1 - Site Location Plan (Drawing No. FLPR-LP.01 – Rev P1)

1.0 Introduction

- 1.1** The following representations are prepared by Pegasus Group on behalf of our client, Bargate Homes. Our client has interests in three parcels of land that all form part of the proposed Policy HA1 housing allocation – Land North and South of Greenaway Lane, Warsash, identified within the emerging Fareham Local Plan 2037 (hereafter referred to as the Publication Local Plan).
- 1.2** The three land interests are as follows: 1. Land South of Greenaway Lane (adjacent to 125 Greenaway Lane); 2. Land East of Brook Lane and West of Lockwood Road (our client controls all but the easternmost part of this site); and 3. Land East of Brook Lane and North of Warsash Road. A Site Location Plan (Drawing No. FLPR-LP.01 – Rev P1) is attached at Appendix 1.
- 1.3** At the time of writing these representations, all three sites are subject to outline planning applications, which have all been considered by Fareham Borough Council's (FBC) Planning Committee. Land South of Greenaway Lane (adjacent to 125 Greenaway Lane) has a resolution to grant outline planning permission for the construction of up to 100 dwellings (Ref. No. P/19/0402/OA). Land East of Brook Lane and West of Lockwood Road has a resolution to grant outline planning permission for the construction of up to 157 dwellings (Ref. No. P/17/0998/OA). Land East of Brook Lane and North of Warsash Road has a resolution to grant outline planning permission for up to 140 dwellings (Ref. No. P/17/0752/OA).
- 1.4** For the reasons set out in these representations, our client strongly supports the allocation of their three land interests as part of Policy HA1. However, their view is that amendments are required to the specific wording of this policy. These representations also set out our client's position in relation to required amendments to some of the more general policies proposed within the Publication Local Plan (PLP).
- 1.5** Our client is an important stakeholder within Fareham and is keen to work with the Council to produce a plan which is legally compliant and meets the tests of soundness set out within the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF). Currently the plan is neither legally compliant nor sound.

1.6 The following representations utilise the same format as the Council’s response form. Each area of the PLP which is deemed to be either not legally compliant or unsound is clearly outlined below. Proposed changes to the plan in relation to policies, supporting text and the proposals map are provided.

	Agent	Client
Title	Mr	Bargate Homes c/o
First Name	Jeremy	Agent
Last Name	Gardiner	
Job Title	Senior Director	
Organisation	Pegasus Group	
Address	3 West Links Tollgate Chandlers Ford Eastleigh Hampshire	
Postcode	SO53 3TG	
Telephone	<div></div>	
Email		

2.0 Plan Overall

B1 Which part of the Local Plan is this representation about?

2.1 The following comments relate to the overall Local Plan.

B1a Which paragraph? Please enter the correct paragraph found in the Local Plan:

2.2 Paragraphs 1.5–1.6, 1.14, 1.17, 1.37, 2.12, 3.19–3.22, 3.49–3.57, 4.1–4.20, Appendix B.

B1b Which Policy? Please enter the correct Policy Codes found in the Local Plan

2.3 Policies H1, HA1, HP1, HP4, HP5, HP6, HP7, HP9, DS1, DS3, NE8, D1.

B1c Which part of the Policies Map

2.4 Policy HA1 allocation site – Land North and South of Greenaway Lane, Warsash.

B2 Do you think the Publication Local Plan is:

Legally compliant – No

Sound – No

Complies with the duty to co-operate – No

2.5 The Fareham Local Plan is not legally compliant and is unsound as it is not consistent with national policy, effective or justified.

B3 Please provide details you have to support your answers above.

B3.1 The Publication Local Plan is not Legally Compliant

2.6 The Publication Local Plan (PLP) has based its housing proposals on the annual housing target derived from the Government's draft Revised Standard

Methodology published in August 2020 in its consultation "Planning for the Future". The Government's response to this consultation was published on 16th December 2020. The Government does not propose to proceed with the changes to assessing local housing need consulted on earlier this year in "Changes to the Current Planning System"; but instead has published a revised approach to the Standard Method, which retains the method in its previous and current form except for London and 19 of the most populated cities and urban centres.

2.7 The key change is to apply a 35% uplift to the Standard Method for Greater London and the 19 most populated cities and urban areas in England – Birmingham, Liverpool, Bristol, Manchester, Sheffield, Leeds, Leicester, Coventry, Bradford, Nottingham, Kingston upon Hull, Newcastle upon Tyne, Stoke on Trent, Southampton, Plymouth, Derby, Reading, Wolverhampton and Brighton and Hove. The minimum housing requirement for Fareham calculated using the amended standard method therefore remains 514hpa.

2.8 The Government's White Paper, "Changes to the Current Planning System" (published in August 2020 alongside the "Planning for the Future" consultation) provided guidance to local planning authorities which were at or close to the Regulation 19 stage of plan-making at paragraph 43:

"Transition

43. The Government is aware that any change in the standard method will have an impact for plans that are currently under development, as authorities expend considerable resources in developing new plans. To enable an orderly transition to the revised standard method, and achieve as much short-term supply as possible while setting the right expectations for early stage plan-making, we propose that from the publication date of the revised guidance, authorities which are already at the second stage of the strategic plan consultation process (Regulation 19) are given 6 months to submit their plan to the Planning Inspectorate for examination. Authorities close to publishing their second stage consultation (Regulation 19), should be given 3 months from the publication date of the revised guidance to publish their Regulation 19 plan and a further 6 months to submit their plan to the Planning

Inspectorate. This is to strike a balance between allowing an appropriate transition period for plans that are nearly through the process, but without causing a significant delay in planning for a higher level of need."

- 2.9 This transitional arrangement applies to Fareham at the time, such that the previous Standard Method (514 hpa) continued to apply for plan-making purposes in the borough in any event, but the Council chose not to follow this national guidance.
- 2.10 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) states (paragraph 16 a)) that Plans should "be prepared with the objective of contributing to the achievement of sustainable development". Footnote 10 confirms that this is a legal requirement of local planning authorities in exercising their plan-making functions. Meeting the objectives of sustainable development includes "...meeting the needs of the present...". By preparing a Plan based on the revised draft Standard Methodology target of 403 dwellings per annum, the local planning authority is failing to meet its local objectively assessed need for housing, thereby failing to plan to deliver sustainable development.
- 2.11 The PPG (ID 2a-003-20190220) is clear that the standard method should be used and any other method should only be used in exceptional circumstances. It further explains that:
- "...Where an alternative approach results in a lower housing need figure than that identified using the standard method, the strategic policy-making authority will need to demonstrate, using robust evidence, that the figure is based on realistic assumptions of demographic growth and that there are exceptional local circumstances that justify deviating from the standard method. This will be tested at examination."* (PPG ID 2a-015-20190220).
- 2.12 As discussed above the extant standard method identifies a requirement of 514hpa. The NPPF (paragraph 60) identifies that the current standard method provides a minimum requirement. To depart and provide a figure lower than the current Standard Method requires exceptional circumstances and must be justified by clear and robust evidence. This is absent from the Council's evidence base and as such is an unsound approach.

- 2.13 The Government's guidance is that transitional arrangements require Regulation 19 plans to be based on the current Standard Methodology figure (in Fareham's case, 514 hpa) – a requirement confirmed by the Government's announcement of 16th December 2020. As such, Fareham's decision to progress to Regulation 19 stage with a strategy based on the draft revised Standard Methodology figure of 403 hpa was procedurally flawed, lacking in evidential basis, premature and misleading.
- 2.14 The NPPF (paragraph 33) also states that plans should be reviewed every 5 years and updated as necessary. The Inspector's Report on the Examination into the Fareham Local Plan Part 2 (dated 12th May 2015) included modifications which were all proposed by the Council. Its first Main Modification was "a commitment to an early review of the local plan (ie. LP1, LP2 and LP3)". This included a timetable for the local plan review between 2016 and 2018 which the Council has failed to adhere to, having previously expressed its commitment to the Inspector.
- 2.15 The Local Plan Part 3 is the Welborne Plan which was adopted in 2015. The total quantum of housing to be delivered at Welborne has reduced over the years, and the date for its commencement has repeatedly slipped back. The development is currently running about 5 years late. Recently, serious doubts have been expressed over whether it is deliverable at all given the reported funding gap of tens of millions of pounds that exists in relation to the required upgrade of M27 junction 10. The development is certainly not currently "deliverable" in NPPF terms. Nonetheless, the PLP relies heavily on the delivery of homes at Welborne as by far the most important source of its housing supply - 4,020 homes (just over 48%) out of a total suggested supply of 8,389 homes are timetabled to be completed at Welborne by 2037, and completions are included in the Council's trajectory for the first five years of the plan. Given the heavy reliance placed on a development which, at best, appears to be at serious risk of continuing to be significantly delayed, the Welborne Plan should be reviewed as a matter of urgency.
- 2.16 Given the importance of the Welborne Plan to housing delivery this is considered an issue of both soundness and legal non-compliance.

B3.2 The Publication Local Plan is not Sound

2.17 Paragraphs 1.5 – 1.6 of the PLP set out the "Tests of Soundness" which require that the Plan has been "positively prepared, justified, effective and consistent with national policy". The PLP fails to meet the Tests of Soundness for the following reasons:

1. It has not been "positively prepared"

2.18 The Plan does not seek to, as a minimum, meet the area's objectively assessed need. Given that the Core Strategy was adopted on 4th August 2011, it is significantly out of date such that (as advised by paragraph 73 and footnote 32 of the NPPF) local housing need should be calculated using the current Standard Methodology. On this basis the local housing need target is 514 homes per annum (hpa) plus the appropriate buffer (5% or 20%). Instead, the PLP plans for 403 hpa, thereby failing to plan for the area's objectively assessed need, and failing to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development.

2.19 The lower housing requirement has also not been the subject of sustainability appraisal (SA). Whilst the SA re-assesses sites based upon a lower housing requirement it fails to consider the implications of a lower housing requirement, compared to the current standard method, upon the delivery of the SA objectives. Even if the lower requirement were justified by national policy, which it is not, the retention of the housing requirement at the level previously consulted upon would be a reasonable alternative.

2.20 The Council published an Affordable Housing Strategy in 2019. On page 14 of the Affordable Housing Strategy, it is suggested that there is a need for 3,500 affordable homes to 2036, or circa 220 per annum. This is based on the existing need for 3,000 affordable homes and an allowance of 500 homes to provide for new households and those falling into need. Given that an average of only 76 affordable homes have been built per annum in Fareham Borough since 2011, there is a significant need to boost the supply of additional affordable housing to address needs. Indeed, the delivery of affordable housing needs to almost treble. The provision of affordable housing to address this need is a

significant matter.

- 2.21 It is also unclear whether the PLP has planned to adequately accommodate unmet need from other authorities. The PPG (ID 2a-010-20190220) identifies that meeting unmet needs from neighbouring authorities as set out in a Statement of Common Ground is one reason why local housing need calculated using the current standard should be exceeded. Contrary to the advice within the PPG (ID 2a-010-20190220) there are currently no Statements of Common Ground identifying if the figure of 847 dwellings is adequate or accepted by other authorities. Rather the Council speculates that this contribution would be "ratified" by a subsequent Partnership for South Hampshire Statement of Common Ground (Duty to Co-operate Statement of Compliance, paragraph 4.5). There is, however, no evidence to support this speculation. Indeed, the only evidence presented confirms a request for Fareham to accommodate 1,000 dwellings from a single neighbouring authority. The PLP has been prepared in advance of the publication of Statements of Common Ground – as such its preparation is premature.
- 2.22 At paragraph 4.4 of the PLP it is stated that unmet need in the sub-region over the plan period could be "circa 10,750 dwellings". At paragraph 4.5, Fareham's "immediate neighbours" are considered, and it is confirmed that Portsmouth City Council has requested that Fareham contributes 1,000 dwellings towards its unmet need, and that Gosport is "likely to have an unmet need issue, currently estimated to be in the region of 2,500 dwellings...". The Council's 'Duty to Co-operate Statement of Compliance' identifies at paragraph 4.6 that instead of responding to the request from Portsmouth the Council is proposing to: "...take the approach that the issue of unmet need is not dealt with as specific to any authority, but as a general contribution." It is not clear how this "general contribution" has been calculated but it appears inadequate. Gosport Borough lies between Portsmouth and Fareham. It is clear that Portsmouth cannot accommodate any of Gosport's unmet need so the obvious place to accommodate it is in Fareham Borough. Therefore, if Fareham plans to deliver the unmet needs of Portsmouth and Gosport, its contribution would be 3,500 homes. However, the PLP (Table 4.1) proposes a contribution of just 847 dwellings to wider unmet need. This figure should be reviewed.

2.23 In relation to unmet need, it should also be remembered that Welborne (previously known as the North of Fareham SDA) was originally conceived by PUSH (now PfSH) as one of two SDAs which were promoted to meet the sub-regional needs of south Hampshire and brought forward in the "South East Plan". The Inspector's Report on the Examination into the Fareham LDF Core Strategy (dated 20th July 2011) identified five Main Issues, Main Issue 1 being:

"7. The North of Fareham SDA represents the most significant and controversial element of the Core Strategy.While the principle of the SDA's development is contained in the regional strategy – policy SH2 of the South East Plan (SEP) – the justification for the proposal derives from evidence prepared by South Hampshire local authorities (the Partnership for Urban South Hampshire [PUSH]) during the SEP's preparation....The advantages of SDAs are seen as threefold: safeguarding existing towns and villages by reducing coalescence; providing more opportunities for planning gain; and achieving a critical mass to deliver sustainability benefits. The development now proposed is one of two SDAs proposed by PUSH and brought forward into the SEP. Both are aimed at meeting sub-regional housing needs and, as such, their housing totals are separated from the housing requirement for the remainder of the Boroughs concerned in the sub-regional strategy and SEP."
(our underlining)

2.24 However, the Council is now treating Welborne as a source of housing supply for Fareham Borough only, disregarding its planned sub-regional role. This compounds the lack of positive preparation of the PLP and starkly contrasts the Council's current approach to the delivery of housing to meet sub-regional needs with its approach of a decade ago.

2. It is not "justified":

2.25 The PLP's strategy for housing delivery is not appropriate, because it is based on a need figure derived from the draft revised Standard Methodology which was still the subject of public consultation at the time that the Plan was prepared. The Government's response to the consultation is awaited. The Government's guidance is that transitional arrangements require Regulation 19 plans to be based on the current Standard Methodology figure (in Fareham's

case, 514 hpa). As such, Fareham's decision to progress to Regulation 19 stage with a strategy based on the draft revised Standard Methodology figure of 403 hpa is procedurally flawed, lacking in evidential basis, premature and potentially misleading.

3. It is not "effective":

- 2.26 Fareham has decided to deliberately plan to not meet its local objectively assessed housing need, so fundamentally the plan will not be effective. This, coupled with its apparent failure to plan to contribute appropriately to the unmet housing need of the sub-region, indicates a failure to work effectively with its neighbouring authorities on cross-boundary strategic planning for housing delivery and a failure "to support the Government's objective of significantly boosting the supply of homes" (NPPF, paragraph 59). Rather, the PLP proposes to restrict the supply of homes in the plan period in a way which will exacerbate the local housing crisis.

4. It is not "consistent with national policy":

- 2.27 The PLP is not consistent with the NPPF because:
- It will not contribute to the achievement of sustainable development by not, as a minimum, planning to meet its local objectively assessed housing need;
 - It is not planning to adequately meet the unmet housing needs of neighbouring authorities in the sub-region;
 - It has not based its housing proposals on the current Standard Methodology;
 - Its strategy lacks a robust evidential justification; and
 - Its proposed housing land supply includes a majority of housing from sites which are not "deliverable" as defined by the NPPF.

B3.3 The Publication Local Plan does not Comply with the Duty to Co-operate

- 2.28 As stated at B3.1 above, it is unclear whether the PLP has planned to

adequately accommodate unmet need from other authorities.

- 2.29 Against a sub-regional unmet need figure of "circa 10,750 dwellings", and in the context of both neighbouring authorities of Portsmouth City Council and Gosport Borough Council having "unmet need issue(s)", and Havant Borough Council being expressly unable to accommodate any unmet need, the PLP (Table 4.1) proposes a contribution of 847 dwellings to wider unmet need. It is not clear how this has been calculated and it appears inadequate.

B4a What modification(s) is necessary to make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

1. Plan to meet, as a minimum, the area's objectively assessed housing need. The current Standard Methodology annual housing need figure is currently 514 hpa.
 2. Provide Statements of Common Ground in relation to unmet need from neighbouring and PfSH authorities. Any agreements will need to be included as additional housing to the minimum 514hpa.
 3. In any event, plan for a level of housing which contributes to the achievement of sustainable development.
 4. Treat this plan as an interim plan and reaffirm the Council's commitment to undertake an urgent a review of the Welborne Plan for incorporation into a consolidated early review of this plan.
 5. The Council has not undertaken SA of all reasonable alternative housing requirements.
 6. The Council has not planned to meet current housing needs, opting instead to phase its housing supply in a way which will exacerbate the current significant under-supply problems.
- 2.30 Consequential to the above, the Council must allocate additional sites for housing in this interim plan (ahead of the urgent review of the Welborne Plan) to meet its confirmed housing target of 514 hpa.

B4b How would the modification(s) you propose make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

- 2.31 The role of plan-making in contributing to the achievement of sustainable development is a legal requirement (Section 39(2) of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004).
- 2.32 Revisions to the plan so that it plans, as a minimum, to meet the local objectively assessed need for housing, meet affordable housing need and adequately contribute to meeting unmet need would assist the PLP to meet the Tests of Soundness.

3.0 Specific Proposed Changes

B4c Suggested revised wording of any policy or text

Policy H1: Housing provision

- 3.1** Completely revise the proposed housing target on the basis of the current Standard Methodology figure for the Borough of a minimum of 514 hpa plus an appropriate contribution to meeting sub-regional unmet needs.
- 3.2** Ensure that the revised housing target includes the delivery of a minimum of 220 affordable homes per annum.
- 3.3** Plan to deliver the revised housing target including a five-year supply of deliverable sites. In this regard, Welborne (the supply of housing from which is relied on heavily by the PLP) cannot currently be regarded as "deliverable" as defined in the NPPF.
- 3.4** Consequential updates to paragraphs 4.1 – 4.20 including Tables 4.1, 4.2, 4.3.
- 3.5** Consequential revisions to the list of Housing Allocation Policies under paragraph 4.20 to include allocations sufficient to deliver the revised housing and affordable housing targets.
- 3.6** Policy H1 also seeks to identify a 'phased' requirement. The overall supply is described as at least 8,389 dwellings - this is just 165 dwellings greater than the requirement when the correct local housing need standard method is applied. Given the need to provide for unmet needs from neighbouring authorities this is clearly insufficient and as such further allocations are required.
- 3.7** Policy H1 seeks to 'phase' this supply identifying the following:
 - Approximately 2,250 dwellings (averaging 450 dwellings per annum) between 2021/22 and 2025/2613;
 - Approximately 2,400 dwellings (averaging 480 dwellings per annum)

between 2026/27 and 2030/31; and

- Approximately 3,750 dwellings (averaging 625 dwellings per annum) between 2031/32 and 2036/2037.

- 3.8** This phasing clearly will not meet the overall plan requirement. The rationale for this phasing is due to an anticipation that many of the housing allocations will begin to deliver later in the plan period. This is simply a factor of the sites chosen rather than an evidence-based approach to need. The net effect is that in the early part of the plan period the full need will not be met, exacerbating the current significant housing land supply shortfall in the Borough. This will mean households will either be unable to form or will be forced to move elsewhere to find appropriate accommodation. This not only has an impact upon affordability through increased demand but also has implications for social mobility and health for young and old alike.
- 3.9** The lack of housing to meet needs in the short-term is exacerbated by recent under-delivery of both market and affordable housing. The Council recognises it has under-delivered in recent years due to the reference to the need for a 20% buffer in accordance with NPPF, paragraph 73 (paragraph 4.16, PLP).
- 3.10** The housing requirement in the PLP should not be phased to manufacture a five-year housing land supply in the short-term. The plan should seek to address housing need now – to do otherwise is not justified or effective.
- 3.11** The second part of Policy H1 identifies the sources of supply. Whilst our client does not wish to comment upon individual sites, we do have significant concerns that the sources of supply will not deliver the plan period housing requirement in full. The PLP, paragraph 4.16, acknowledges that many of the chosen sites will not deliver until later in the plan period therefore any slippage in timescale could well push delivery beyond the plan period. Furthermore, the Council is heavily reliant upon delivery at Welborne. Within our comments upon the Plan overall we identify the need for delivery from this site to be reviewed and indeed question whether it is deliverable at all given the funding gap of tens of millions of pounds that exists in relation to the required upgrade of M27 junction 10.

- 3.12** Furthermore, the Council cannot currently demonstrate a five-year housing land supply. The Council's most recent assessment of its five-year housing land supply suggests a 4.03-year supply. This assessment appears optimistic given recent appeal decisions which identify it is closer 2.4 years. Given these shortcomings it is essential that the PLP seeks to address this under-supply in the short-term.

Section 3: Development Strategy

- 3.13** This section is substantially focussed on restricting development outside the existing settlement policy boundaries of urban areas. This is in conflict with the NPPF, paragraph 11, which advises that "Plans and decisions should apply a presumption in favour of sustainable development" and that "For plan-making this means that:

a) plans should positively seek opportunities to meet the development needs of their areas, and be sufficiently flexible to adapt to rapid change".

- 3.14** The highly restrictive strategic policy approach introduced into the PLP does not accord with this national guidance.

Policy DS1: Development in the Countryside

- 3.15** For housing development which is brought forward in the absence of a 5-year housing land supply, Policy HP4 applies. This will necessarily introduce new built form onto greenfield sites adjacent or well related to existing urban area boundaries. This will inevitably cause a change to the landscape character of the site and immediately adjacent land. Criteria ii) and iii) require proposals to "conserve and enhance landscapes" and "recognise the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside". It is not clear which "landscapes" are being referred to – presumably this should be restricted to formally designated landscapes or defined "valued" landscapes because otherwise it could be applied to every area of countryside. It is also not clear how, for example, a housing development can "conserve and enhance" a landscape – relevant measures should be defined. Moreover, it is not clear how the extent to which a proposal has recognised "the intrinsic character of the beauty of the countryside" can

be measured. After all, those attributes can be "recognised" but then disregarded. It is true that every area of countryside has a "character" but not that every area of countryside has "beauty".

3.16 Criterion v) should include an exception for development which is brought forward under Policy HP4, where the application of the "tilted balance" would allow the loss of BMVAL.

3.17 Paragraph 3.39 fails to explain how this policy works in relation to housing policies.

Policy DS3: Landscape

3.18 This draft policy designates about a quarter of the land area of the Borough as "Areas of Special Landscape Quality" (as shown on Figure 3.3).

3.19 From the commentary provided in paragraph 3.49, it appears that the Council is equating its 'Areas of Special Landscape Quality' (ASLQ) with 'valued landscapes'. This is questionable. All landscapes are valued at some level by different people. NPPF paragraph 170 triggers a need to consider when landscape value is just a local consideration, or when landscapes are more 'out of the ordinary'. Fundamentally, for a landscape to be a valued landscape, it does not have to be designated - so by designating the ASLQ (or by creating a valued landscape designation) the Council is at risk of creating a policy that is irrelevant, because guidance says that non designated landscapes can be valued, so site-by-site assessments will be required in any event. **Given that Policy DS3 is irrelevant, it is unnecessary and it should be deleted.**

3.20 However, if it is held that Policy DS3 should not be deleted, the following comments apply.

3.21 Paragraph 3.55 states that "...all parts of the Borough have some landscape quality and may be sensitive to landscape change". This is ambiguous. All landscape will be of 'a quality' but quality (in GLVIA3 aligned with condition) is only one consideration of landscape sensitivity.

3.22 With regard to "How the policy works", paragraph 3.56 states that "*The criteria within the policy (points a-g) are derived from the Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (GLVIA 3) published by the Landscape Institute.*". The GLVIA is an extensive and diverse document and, if it is to be used as basis for this policy then a specific reference or explanation should be provided as to how points a-g have been derived.

3.23 Paragraph 3.57 refers to the submission of "...a proportionate Landscape Assessment". This should be amended to require the submission of a 'Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment'. There are many applications of Landscape Assessment and several forms of reporting. Reference to LVIA would be specific and clear as to what is required (and incidentally relates better to the approaches set out in GLVIA3).

Policy HA1: Land North and South of Greenaway Lane

3.24 As set out in the Introduction to these representations, our client has interests in three parcels of land that all form part of the proposed Policy HA1 housing allocation – Land North and South of Greenaway Lane, Warsash. Our client therefore strongly supports Policy HA1 and the identification of their three land interests within this proposed residential allocation.

3.25 The three land interests are as follows: 1. Land South of Greenaway Lane (adjacent to 125 Greenaway Lane); 2. Land East of Brook Lane and West of Lockwood Road; and 3. Land East of Brook Lane and North of Warsash Road.

3.26 At the time of writing these representations, all three sites are subject to outline planning applications, which have all been considered by Fareham Borough Council's (FBC) Planning Committee. Land South of Greenaway Lane (adjacent to 125 Greenaway Lane) has a resolution to grant outline planning permission for the construction of up to 100 dwellings (Ref. No. P/19/0402/OA). Land East of Brook Lane and West of Lockwood Road has a resolution to grant outline planning permission for the construction of up to 157 dwellings (Ref. No. P/17/0998/OA). Land East of Brook Lane and North of Warsash Road has a resolution to grant outline planning permission for up to 140 dwellings (Ref. No. P/17/0752/OA).

3.27 The outstanding matters relating to the outline planning applications are all close to being resolved, especially now that a solution has been agreed in relation to nitrogen deposition into the Solent. It is therefore anticipated that outline planning permission can be granted for all three sites in the near future. Our client then intends to proceed to detailed planning followed by construction stages in a phased but timely manner, such that all three sites are deliverable and can therefore contribute towards the Council's housing land supply position in the short-term.

3.28 Whilst our client supports Policy HA1 and the allocation of their land interests for residential development in principle, in their view the wording of the site-specific requirements contained within the policy requires some amendments, as explained below.

a) The quantum of housing proposed shall be broadly consistent with the indicative site capacity

3.29 Policy HA1 sets out an indicative yield for the allocation as a whole of 824 dwellings. This is supported and no changes are suggested to this site-specific requirement. Our client's three land interests could provide up to 366 dwellings when combined. This includes up to 100 dwellings on Land South of Greenaway Lane (adjacent to 125 Greenaway Lane); approximately 126 dwellings on Land East of Brook Lane and East of Lockwood Road (considering our client does not control the easternmost part of the site so cannot deliver all of the 'up to 157 dwellings' approved at the outline stage); and up to 140 dwellings on Land East of Brook Lane and North of Warsash Road. This represents almost 45% of the indicative yield.

b) Primary highway access should be focused on Brook Lane and Lockwood Road with limited access via Greenaway Lane where necessary, subject to consideration of the impact on the character of Greenaway Lane

3.30 This is not supported, particularly having regard to Land South of Greenaway Lane (adjacent to 125 Greenaway Lane). The wording of this site-specific requirement, including the use of 'limited' and 'where necessary', could be

considered to preclude the provision of a primary vehicular access to the Land South of Greenaway Lane (adjacent to 125 Greenaway Lane) from Greenaway Lane.

- 3.31** The wording of site-specific requirement b) is inconsistent with Figure 4.1 – Policy HA1 Indicative Framework Plan contained within the PLP. Figure 4.1 identifies 'Indicative Principal Vehicular Access' points into the HA1 allocation, which are indicated by purple arrows and includes the identification of a principal access to the Land South of Greenaway Lane (adjacent to 125 Greenaway Lane) from Greenaway Lane, located in the north-west corner of the site. Figure 4.1 also identifies two further principal accesses further east along Greenaway Lane associated with other parts of the HA1 allocation (outside of our client's control).
- 3.32** The wording of site-specific requirement b) is also inconsistent with the Illustrative Masterplan that has been approved by the Council as part of the resolution to grant outline planning permission for Land South of Greenaway Lane (adjacent to 125 Greenaway Lane) under Ref. No. P/19/0402/OA. The approved Illustrative Masterplan includes the provision of a primary vehicular access point from Greenaway Lane, located in the north-west corner of the site (in a similar location to the purple arrow shown on Figure 4.1 of the PLP).
- 3.33** The Committee Report relating to the outline application (dated 16 December 2020), discusses highways matters at paragraphs 8.46 to 8.51. It confirms that from a highway safety perspective, the proposed access from Greenaway Lane is acceptable subject to the imposition of planning conditions (requiring the construction of the access junctions and visibility splays in accordance with the approved plans) and financial contributions towards off-site highways works and a Travel Plan.
- 3.34** The Committee Report confirms that the Highway Authority is satisfied that a safe means of access can be provided and identifies this as *"...a significant material planning consideration."* In terms of the impact on Greenaway Lane as a result of the physical alterations proposed as part of the development, the Committee Report states that these *"...are not of a level that would adversely detract from the character of Greenaway Lane or justify refusal of outline*

planning permission." The Committee Report then makes reference to the decision of the Planning Inspectorate in relation to a previous scheme for the site (Ref. No. APP/A1720/W/19/3225866 dated 11 December 2019), in which the Inspector confirms at paragraph 42 that *"...it would be possible to secure complementary development of the Greenaway Lane frontage within the scope of the reserved matters. Furthermore, highways works, and any additional traffic generated by the development, would affect only a very short section of the lane which lacks the more rural character seen towards the east."* At paragraph 38 of the Inspector's decision, it is concluded that *"...no necessity for an alternative access has been demonstrated on highways grounds."*

3.35 On the above basis, it is considered that the wording of site-specific requirement b) is inappropriate and misleading in potentially precluding the provision of a primary vehicular access to Land South of Greenaway Lane (adjacent to 125 Greenaway Lane) from Greenaway Lane. This would be inconsistent with the provisions of Figure 4.1 of the PLP, as well as the Council's recent resolution to grant outline planning permission and conclusions of the previous appeal Inspector.

3.36 Accordingly, the wording of site-specific requirement b) should be amended to state:

"b) Primary highways access should be in accordance with the broad locations of the 'Indicative Principal Vehicular Access' points shown on Figure 4.1."

c) The provision of vehicular highway access between development parcels without prejudice to adjacent land in accordance with Policy D3

3.37 This is supported and no changes are suggested to this site-specific requirement. Figure 4.1 – Policy HA1 Indicative Framework Plan of the PLP shows the location of 'indicative secondary vehicular link roads' which are identified by dotted grey arrows. Our client agrees with the indicative location of these secondary access points within the Policy HA1 allocation, insofar as they relate to their three land interests, although it should be noted some of these connections may be bought forwards as pedestrian/cycle links only at

the detailed planning application stage to avoid more than 100 units having direct access onto Greenaway Lane.

d) The provision of a continuous north-south Green Infrastructure Corridor between the northern and southern site boundaries that is of an appropriate scale to accommodate public open space, connected foot and cycle paths, natural greenspace and wildlife habitats that link the two badger setts and other species, and east-west wildlife corridors. Highway cross-over points shall be limited in number and width and include wildlife tunnels where necessary, in accordance with the Framework Plan

3.38 The provisions of this site-specific requirement are supported in principle. The outline illustrative masterplans for the three parts of the HA1 allocation under our client's control incorporate these measures as far as possible and have been agreed with the Council.

3.39 Figure 4.1 – Policy HA1 Indicative Framework Plan of the PLP shows the location of 'indicative wildlife link tunnels'. This includes one running north-south on Land East of Brook Lane and North of Warsash Road which is accepted.

3.40 Figure 4.1 also shows two tunnels on Land South of Greenaway Lane (adjacent to 125 Greenaway Lane), both of which are shown running north-south. Whilst it is acknowledged that these tunnels are only shown indicatively on Figure 4.1, it is noted that the southernmost tunnel on Land South of Greenaway Lane (adjacent to 125 Greenaway Lane) should in fact be shown running east-west, so that it crosses and runs perpendicular (not parallel to) the 'indicative secondary vehicular link road' in this location, and so that it reflects the line of the green corridor running along the southern boundary of the land parcel. Otherwise, the provision of two tunnels within this part of the allocation is accepted, as is the indicative location and orientation of the northernmost tunnel.

e) The provision of pedestrian and cycle connectivity between adjoining land parcels, as well as providing connectivity with Warsash Road and nearby facilities and services

3.41 This site-specific requirement is supported in principle and the outline illustrative masterplans for the three parts of the HA1 allocation under our client's control incorporate these measures as far as possible and have been agreed with the Council.

3.42 It is noted that it is not possible to provide direct connectivity between the land within the HA1 allocation and Warsash Road to the south, as the boundaries do not immediately adjoin the road. However, the outline illustrative masterplans provide pedestrian and cycle linkages to Brook Lane, which in turn leads to Warsash Road and nearby facilities and services.

3.43 In relation to the development proposals for Land East of Brook Lane and North of Warsash Road, it has previously been proposed to provide a pedestrian/cycle link from the southern boundary of the site into the rear car park of The Victory Hall which fronts on to Warsash Road. However, this proposal was not supported by the relevant stakeholders and so has not been carried forward into the illustrative outline masterplan for the site.

f) Building heights should be limited to a maximum of 2.5 storeys, except for buildings which front onto Greenaway Lane and Brook Lane where building heights shall be limited to a maximum of 2 storeys

3.44 The first part of this site-specific requirement is not supported. It is considered that some elements of 3 storey development are appropriate on the allocation site, provided they are located sensitively in the central parts of the site and setback from the site boundaries, allowing them to be appropriately screened and for a buffer to be provided to existing adjoining land uses. This is consistent with the requirement for the efficient use of land as set out in the NPPF.

3.45 The second part of this site-specific requirement for buildings fronting Greenaway Lane and Brook Lane to be limited to a maximum of 2 storeys is accepted.

g) Existing trees subject to a Tree Preservation Order should be retained and incorporated within the design and layout of proposals in a manner that does

not impact on living conditions

3.46 This is not supported. The wording of this site-specific requirement suggests that any tree that is subject to a Tree Preservation Order (TPO) cannot be removed. This is not appropriate and is not justified, particularly in light of the vehicular link required through TPO woodland in the southern most portion of the allocation. It is possible that cases may arise where it is necessary to remove a tree even if it is subject to a TPO, for example if the tree is no longer in a good condition or if it poses a health and safety risk in the future.

3.47 The wording of this site-specific requirement should be amended to provide greater flexibility and should state:

"Where possible, existing trees subject to a Tree Preservation Order should be retained and incorporated within the design and layout of proposals in a manner that does not impact on living conditions, unless agreed in writing with the Local Authority."

h) A Construction Environmental Management Plan to avoid adverse impacts of construction on the Solent designated sites shall be provided

3.48 This is supported and no changes are suggested to this site-specific requirement.

i) Provide future access to the existing underground water and wastewater infrastructure for maintenance and upsizing purposes (included at the request of Southern Water)

3.49 This is supported and no changes are suggested to this site-specific requirement. These measures can be incorporated into the detailed design for the three land parcels controlled by our client to ensure that future access is provided.

j) The site is identified as a mineral safeguarded site (sand and gravel are likely to underlay site). A Minerals Assessment will be required prior to any

development in accordance with the Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan (2013)

3.50 The justification and evidence in support of this site-specific requirement are unclear. From our review of the information available on Hampshire County Council's (HCC) website, including the HCC Minerals and Waste Plan (adopted 2013) and its associated online Proposals Map, the HCC Minerals and Waste Safeguarding in Hampshire Supplementary Planning Document (adopted February 2016) and the HCC Minerals and Waste Plan Minerals Consultation Area (2015), the land within the Policy HA1 allocation does not appear to be identified as a minerals safeguarded site or as having any potential to be underlain by any mineral resources.

3.51 Furthermore, this matter has not been raised during the outline planning stages for our client's land interests.

3.52 This site-specific requirement is therefore not supported and should be deleted in relation to the Policy HA1 allocation.

k) Infrastructure provision and contributions including but not limited to health, education and transport shall be provided in line with Policy TIN4 and NE3. In addition, the following site-specific infrastructure will be required:

i) Two junior football pitches on-site; and

ii) Off-site improvements to existing sports facilities

3.53 The wording of site-specific requirement k) implies that financial contributions will definitely be required. This wording should be amended to provide more flexibility, in the event that it is agreed between the relevant parties that contributions are not in fact required in relation to one or more of the matters referred to.

3.54 The provision of reasonable financial contributions towards education and transport are accepted in principle where a specific need is identified and at an appropriate level to be agreed between the relevant parties.

3.55 In terms of our client's three land interests, financial contributions towards

education and transport have been agreed in principle through the resolutions to grant outline planning permission, with Section 106 Agreements to secure these being agreed prior to the outline planning permission for each site being issued.

- 3.56** The reference in site-specific requirement k) to providing contributions towards health is not supported. The Committee Report relating to Land South of Greenaway Lane (adjacent to 125 Greenaway Lane) (Ref. No. P/19/0402/OA dated 16 December 2020) discusses this matter with regard to a request from the University Hospital Southampton NHS Foundation Trust for a financial contribution to provide services needed by the occupants of the proposed new dwellings. The Officer's comments at paragraphs 8.64-8.68 of the Committee Report are as follows:

"In considering the requests it is noted that the construction of houses does not itself lead to population growth. Officers consider that the need for housing is a consequence of population growth. Furthermore, there is no account in the representations, it seems, for the potential for the residents of the new development to be moving locally around the Borough or adjoining boroughs such that their residence locally is already accounted for by the current services and funding commissioned by the hospital..."

...The length of time between sites being identified, planning permission being granted, and the houses actually being constructed and subsequently occupied is many years. The amount of residential development coming forward in the Borough which has not been reasonably foreseeable for a period of year is therefore very limited.

In January 2019 the NHS launched its new 10-year plan. This plan sets out how the NHS thinks it can overcome the challenges that the NHS faces, such as staff shortages and growing demand for services. This is to be achieved essentially by doing things differently and at no point does it refer to the need for new developments to provide for healthcare services by means of financial contribution such as that requested by the Trust.

For the reasons set out above, Officers do not consider that the contribution

sought by the Trust is necessary to make the development acceptable in planning terms and thus the tests for planning obligations as set out above are not considered to have been met. Furthermore, given the adopted policy framework it is considered that in the absence of the contribution, the application does not fail as a consequence as this issue alone would not justify a reason for refusal, which it must do in order to make the contribution necessary to make the development acceptable in planning terms and meet the test for a planning obligation."

- 3.57** The same conclusions should be made in terms of site-specific requirement k) and the reference to health should therefore be deleted.
- 3.58** Finally, the requirement to provide two junior football pitches on-site is not supported. During the time that developers in the 'Warsash Cluster' have been in discussion with FBC in relation to their land interests, the Council has not been able to justify why on-site provision is needed and appears to have been an aspiration which has not been properly considered. The provision of sports pitches in this location is not appropriate, particularly having regard to the likely noise and traffic implications associated with this use, as well as the presumed need for a complementary pavilion. Site-specific requirement k) i) should therefore be deleted.
- 3.59** In terms of the requirement to provide off-site improvements to existing sports facilities, this is inconsistent with the financial contributions that have been agreed as part of the resolutions to grant outline planning permission for our client's three land interests and this requirement has not been raised by FBC as part of this process. The wording of site-specific requirement k) should therefore be amended to provide more flexibility, so that it cannot be interpreted that an off-site financial contribution towards sports facilities is required in relation to all land parcels within the Policy HA1 allocation (such as our client's three sites), but so that this can be sought in relation to the other parcels of land if justified and agreed between the relevant parties.
- 3.60** Taking into account all of the above, the wording of site-specific requirement k) should be amended to state:

"Infrastructure provision or contributions including but not limited to education and transport may be necessary in line with Policy TIN4 and NE3. In addition, contributions towards off-site improvements to existing sports facilities may be required."

Figure 4.1 – Policy HA1 Indicative Framework Plan

3.61 Figure 4.1 includes the identification of areas referred to as 'open space or development options. Development not on both', which are marked by a light green diagonal hatching. The only areas annotated as such on Figure 4.1 relate to our client's interest at Land South of Greenaway Lane (adjacent to 125 Greenaway Lane) – one is shown at the western end of the site frontage with Greenaway Lane and the other running north-south in the centre of the site.

3.62 These annotations are not necessary and should be deleted as their intended purpose is unclear. The agreed illustrative outline masterplan for this site shows that development will be set back from Greenaway Lane with a linear area of public open shown across the entire site frontage, which in turn connects with further public open space shown running north-south through the centre of the site.

Policy HP1: New Residential Development

3.63 This policy relates to all new housing proposals. However, it only envisages housing coming forward outside Urban Area boundaries through either the conversion of a non-residential building or as a replacement dwelling. It should also cross-refer to Policy HP4 which allows housing to come forward on land outside Urban Area boundaries if the Council cannot demonstrate a Five-Year Housing Land Supply.

3.64 Therefore add:

"c) It is for additional housing in circumstances where the Council cannot demonstrate a Five Year Housing Land Supply and Policy HP4 applies."

Policy HP4: Five-Year Housing Land Supply

3.65 The housing requirement set out in Policy H1 must be re-calculated using the current Standard methodology as described in our comments on draft Policy H1 above.

3.66 Paragraph 5.24 infers that Policy HP4 reproduces Local Plan Part 2 Policy DSP40. However, the third criterion in Policy DSP40 was as follows:

"iii) The proposal is sensitively designed to reflect the character of the neighbouring settlement and to minimise any adverse impact on the Countryside and, if relevant, the Strategic Gaps;"

3.67 This has been replaced in Policy HP4 by:

"c) The proposal is sensitively designed to reflect the landscape character and setting of the settlement, is of a scale proportionate to its setting and recognises the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside and, if relevant, does not significantly affect the integrity of a Strategic Gap;"

3.68 If a five-year housing land supply cannot be demonstrated, then in accordance with the NPPF, paragraph 11d, the most relevant policies in the plan would be out of date and the presumption in favour of sustainable development would apply. This policy may therefore be judged to be inappropriate because it adds restrictions which may prevent sustainable sites from coming forward. However, if such a policy is held to be necessary, then a faithful reproduction of Policy DSP40 iii) is strongly preferred. See our comments on Policy DS1 in this regard.

Policy HP5: Provision of Affordable Housing

3.69 This draft policy states that "affordable housing must be provided" (our underlining) in the following proportions:

- i. At least 10% as Social Rent; and
- ii. At least 55% as Affordable Rent or Social Rent; and

- iii. The remainder, but no less than 10% as Affordable Home Ownership.
- iv. The mix of property size and type should reflect the local need and the site characteristics.

3.70 As drafted this policy is not sufficiently flexible. As acknowledged at paragraph 5.36, development viability will be an issue on some sites. As acknowledged at paragraph 5.39, occasionally the tenure mix prescribed by the policy will not be appropriate; and as acknowledged at paragraph 5.34, other exceptional circumstances may arise (such as abnormal costs) which dictate that a non-standard provision of affordable housing is demonstrated to be appropriate.

3.71 Therefore, amend the first part of the policy to read:

"Sites that can accommodate 10 or more dwellings or sites with an area of 0.5 hectares or more shall normally provide: ..."

3.72 And amend the second part of the policy to read:

"The affordable housing shall normally be provided in accordance with the following proportions: ..."

Policy HP7: Adaptable and Accessible Dwellings

3.73 This draft policy states:

"Development proposals for all new dwellings shall provide:

- a) At least 15% of all new dwellings at Category 2 standard; and
- b) On schemes of over 100 dwellings (gross), at least 2% of private housing and 5% of affordable housing shall be provided as wheelchair accessible Category 3 properties."

3.74 Similar to Policy HP5 above, as drafted this policy is not sufficiently flexible. It is acknowledged that this policy is based on the requirements of Part M of the Building Regulations but it must allow for circumstances arising which mean that these requirements cannot be delivered (fully or otherwise).

3.75 Therefore, amend the first line of the policy to read:

**"Development proposals for all new dwellings shall normally provide:
..."**

3.76 Paragraph 5.57 of the supporting text states:

"The cost to development for providing Category 2 and 3 is relatively minimal. Flexibility for additional costs have been factored into the viability evidence base and this indicates that the requirements for Category 2 and 3 should have no detrimental impact on the viability of schemes in the Borough..."

3.77 This statement is strongly disputed. In reality, these costs will not be factored into a developer's viability calculations (particularly in relation to Category 3 requirements) because option agreements / conditional contracts will have already been agreed on the sites that the Council want to see come forward, so these costs will not have been anticipated. The Category 3 requirements must be substantiated by quantified evidence of the need for such units in the Borough.

Policy HP9: Self and Custom Build Homes

3.78 This policy requires 10% of dwellings on sites of 40 dwellings or more to be provided for Self and Custom Build Homes. The practical implications of managing self or custom build developments on sites otherwise being constructed by housing developers or housing associations must be carefully considered. There is concern that 40 dwellings is too small a threshold at which to introduce this requirement due to the potentially onerous construction management implications which will arise. It would be preferable for the Council to allocate specific sites for self and custom build developments instead of requiring this element on all housing developments of 40 dwellings or more.

3.79 It is noted that, as stated at paragraph 5.70, only 1% of housing plots at Welborne are required to be provided for self or custom build under the Welborne Plan (2015). Strategic allocations such as Welborne provide the ideal opportunity for parcels of land to be allocated for self or custom build, so that

opportunity should not be missed. This should be addressed in the review of the Welborne Plan which is overdue and necessary.

Policy D1: High Quality Design and Place Making

- 3.80** This is a highly aspirational policy which sets out ten criteria ("key characteristics of high quality design") against which all development proposals will be judged "to ensure the creation of quality places." It is not clear what a "quality place" is – this should be defined. The ten criteria push the "bar" too high – all proposals cannot be expected to "create places that are attractive, memorable, distinctive and of strong character", for example, laudable though those aspirations are. In practice, very few proposals would receive planning permission if assessed against this requirement.

Appendix B: Housing Trajectory

- 3.81** This appendix must be updated as it does not reflect the quantum of housing required to meet the local needs. It also projects completions of 975 homes in 2023/24 and 961 homes in 2024/5, which are at risk due to the delays to Welborne which continue. Completions from Welborne should be shown separately as previously.

4.0 Participation at the Examination Hearing Sessions

B5 If your representation is seeking a modification to the plan, do you consider it necessary to participate in the examination hearing session(s)?

4.1 Yes, we want to take part in a hearing session.

B5a Please outline in the box below why you consider it necessary to take part in the hearing session(s):

4.2 To contribute to testing the legal compliance and soundness of the PLP for the reasons set out in these representations.

APPENDIX 1

Site Location Plan (Drawing No. FLPR-LP.01 – Rev P1)

FAREHAM LOCAL PLAN 2037 REPRESENTATIONS

LAND AT BROOK AVENUE, WARSASH

ON BEHALF OF

ANTHONY AND LISA KING AND ANDREW AND MELANIE NORRIS

**TOWN & COUNTRY PLANNING ACT 1990 (AS AMENDED)
PLANNING AND COMPULSORY PURCHASE ACT 2004**

Prepared by: Jeremy Gardiner & Trevor Moody



Pegasus Group

Birmingham | Bracknell | Bristol | Cambridge | Cirencester | Dublin | East Midlands | Leeds | Liverpool | London | Manchester | Newcastle | Peterborough

 **DESIGN**  **ENVIRONMENT**  **PLANNING**  **ECONOMICS**  **HERITAGE**

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Registered Office: Pegasus House, Querns Business Centre, Whitworth Road, Cirencester, Gloucestershire, GL7 1RT

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1.0 Introduction

- 1.1** The following representations are by Pegasus Group on behalf of our clients, Anthony and Lisa King, and Andrew and Melanie Norris, who own a potential housing site at Brook Avenue, Warsash. For the reasons set out in these representations, our clients are strongly of the view that their land should be allocated for housing development in the local plan.
- 1.2** These representations are consistent with, and build on, the previous representations which were submitted on behalf of Anthony and Lisa King by WYG in relation to the Fareham Draft Local Plan 2036 Supplement in February, 2020. Those previous representations are re-submitted with this representation for ease of reference.
- 1.3** The following representations utilise the same format as the Council's response form. Each area of the Publication Local Plan (PLP) which is deemed to be either not legally compliant or unsound is clearly outlined below. Proposed changes to the plan in relation to policies, supporting text and the proposals map are provided.

	Agent	Client
Title	Mr	Anthony and Lisa
First Name	Jeremy	King and Andrew
Last Name	Gardiner	and Melanie Norris
Job Title	Senior Director	c/o Agent
Organisation	Pegasus Group	
Address	3 West Links Tollgate Chandlers Ford Eastleigh Hampshire	
Postcode	SO53 3TG	
Telephone		
Email		

2.0 Plan Overall

B1 Which part of the Local Plan is this representation about?

2.1 The following comments relate to the overall Local Plan.

B1a Which paragraph? Please enter the correct paragraph found in the Local Plan:

2.2 Paragraphs 1.5 - 1.6, 1.14, 1.17, 1.37, 2.12, 3.19 - 3.22, 3.43, 3.46, 3.49 - 3.57, 4.1 - 4.20, Appendices B and C.

B1b Which Policy? Please enter the correct Policy Codes found in the Local Plan

2.3 Policies H1, HP4, HP5, HP7, DS1, DS2, DS3, E2, E3, NE5, D1.

B1c Which part of the Policies Map

2.4 Former Policy HA2 allocation site Newgate Lane South, Employment allocations Policies E2 and E3.

B2 Do you think the Publication Local Plan is:

Legally compliant - No

Sound - No

Complies with the duty to co-operate - No

2.5 The Fareham Local Plan is not legally compliant and is unsound as it is not consistent with national policy, effective or justified.

B3 Please provide details you have to support your answers above.

B3.1 The Publication Local Plan is not Legally Compliant

2.6 The Publication Local Plan (PLP) has based its housing proposals on the annual housing target derived from the Government's draft Revised Standard Methodology published in August 2020 in its consultation "Planning for the Future". The Government's response to this consultation was published on 16th December 2020.

The Government does not propose to proceed with the changes to assessing local housing need consulted on earlier this year in "Changes to the Current Planning System"; but instead has published a revised approach to the Standard Method, which retains the method in its previous and current form except for London and 19 of the most populated cities and urban centres.

2.7 The key change is to apply a 35% uplift to the Standard Method for Greater London and the 19 most populated cities and urban areas in England – Birmingham, Liverpool, Bristol, Manchester, Sheffield, Leeds, Leicester, Coventry, Bradford, Nottingham, Kingston upon Hull, Newcastle upon Tyne, Stoke on Trent, Southampton, Plymouth, Derby, Reading, Wolverhampton and Brighton and Hove. The minimum housing requirement for Fareham calculated using the amended standard method therefore remains 514hpa.

2.8 The Government's White Paper, "Changes to the Current Planning System" (published in August 2020 alongside the "Planning for the Future" consultation) provided guidance to local planning authorities which were at or close to the Regulation 19 stage of plan-making at paragraph 43:

2.9 "Transition

43. The Government is aware that any change in the standard method will have an impact for plans that are currently under development, as authorities expend considerable resources in developing new plans. To enable an orderly transition to the revised standard method, and achieve as much short-term supply as possible while setting the right expectations for early stage plan-making, we propose that from the publication date of the revised guidance, authorities which are already at the second stage of the strategic plan consultation process (Regulation 19) are given 6 months to submit their plan to the Planning Inspectorate for examination. Authorities close to publishing their second stage consultation (Regulation 19), should be given 3 months from the publication date of the revised guidance to publish their Regulation 19 plan and a further 6 months to submit their plan to the Planning Inspectorate. This is to strike a balance between allowing an appropriate transition period for plans that are nearly through the process, but without causing a significant delay in planning for a higher level of need." (our underlining)

2.10 This transitional arrangement applied to Fareham at the time, such that the previous Standard Method (514hpa) continued to apply for plan-making purposes

in the borough in any event, but the Council chose not to follow this national guidance.

- 2.11 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) states (paragraph 16 a)) that Plans should "be prepared with the objective of contributing to the achievement of sustainable development". Footnote 10 confirms that this is a legal requirement of local planning authorities in exercising their plan-making functions. Meeting the objectives of sustainable development includes "...meeting the needs of the present...". By preparing a Plan based on the Consultation draft Standard Methodology target of 403 dwellings per annum, the local planning authority is failing to meet its local objectively assessed need for housing, thereby failing to plan to deliver sustainable development.
- 2.12 The PPG (ID 2a-003-20190220) is clear that the standard method should be used and any other method should only be used in exceptional circumstances. It further explains that:
- 2.13 *"...Where an alternative approach results in a lower housing need figure than that identified using the standard method, the strategic policy-making authority will need to demonstrate, using robust evidence, that the figure is based on realistic assumptions of demographic growth and that there are exceptional local circumstances that justify deviating from the standard method. This will be tested at examination."* (PPG ID 2a-015-20190220).
- 2.14 As discussed above the extant standard method identifies a requirement of 514hpa. The NPPF (paragraph 60) identifies that the current Standard Method provides a minimum requirement. To depart and provide a figure lower than the current Standard Method requires exceptional circumstances and must be justified by clear and robust evidence. This is absent from the Council's evidence base and as such is an unsound approach.
- 2.15 The Government's guidance is that transitional arrangements require Regulation 19 plans to be based on the current Standard Methodology figure (in Fareham's case, 514 hpa) – a requirement confirmed by the Government's announcement of 16th December, 2020. As such, Fareham's decision to progress to Regulation 19 stage with a strategy based on the Consultation revised Standard Methodology figure of 403 hpa was procedurally flawed, lacking in evidential basis, premature and misleading.

- 2.16 The NPPF (paragraph 33) also states that plans should be reviewed every 5 years and updated as necessary. The Inspector's Report on the Examination into the Fareham Local Plan Part 2 (dated 12th May 2015) included modifications which were all proposed by the Council. Its first Main Modification was "a commitment to an early review of the local plan (ie. LP1, LP2 and LP3)". This included a timetable for the local plan review between 2016 and 2018 which the Council has failed to adhere to, having previously expressed its commitment to the Inspector.
- 2.17 The Local Plan Part 3 is the Welborne Plan which was adopted in 2015. The total quantum of housing to be delivered at Welborne has reduced over the years, and the date for its commencement has repeatedly slipped back. The development is currently running about 5 years late. Recently, serious doubts have been expressed over whether it is deliverable at all given the reported funding gap of tens of millions of pounds that exists in relation to the required upgrade of M27 junction 10. The development is certainly not currently "deliverable" in NPPF terms. Nonetheless, the PLP relies heavily on the delivery of homes at Welborne as by far the most important source of its housing supply - 4,020 homes (just over 48%) out of a total suggested supply of 8,389 homes are timetabled to be completed at Welborne by 2037, and completions are included in the Council's trajectory for the first five years of the plan. Given the heavy reliance placed on a development which, at best, appears to be at serious risk of continuing to be significantly delayed, the Welborne Plan should be reviewed as a matter of urgency.
- 2.18 Given the importance of the Welborne Plan to housing delivery this is considered an issue of both soundness and legal non-compliance.

B3.2 The Publication Local Plan is not Sound

- 2.19 Paragraphs 1.5 – 1.6 of the PLP set out the "Tests of Soundness" which require that the Plan has been "positively prepared, justified, effective and consistent with national policy". The PLB fails to meet the Tests of Soundness for the following reasons:

1. It has not been "positively prepared":

- 2.20 The Plan does not seek to, as a minimum, meet the area's objectively assessed need. Given that the Core Strategy was adopted on 4th August, 2011, it is significantly out of date such that (as advised by paragraph 73 and footnote 32 of

the NPPF) local housing need should be calculated using the current Standard Methodology. On this basis the local housing need target is 514 homes per annum (hpa) plus the appropriate buffer (5% or 20%). Instead, the PLP plans for 403 hpa, thereby failing to plan for the area's objectively assessed need, and failing to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development.

- 2.21 The lower housing requirement has also not been the subject of sustainability appraisal (SA). Whilst the SA re-assesses sites based upon a lower housing requirement it fails to consider the implications of a lower housing requirement, compared to the current standard method, upon the delivery of the SA objectives. Even if the lower requirement were justified by national policy, which it is not, the retention of the housing requirement at the level previously consulted upon would be a reasonable alternative.
- 2.22 The Council published an Affordable Housing Strategy in 2019. On page 14 of the Affordable Housing Strategy, it is suggested that there is a need for 3,500 affordable homes to 2036, or circa 220 per annum. This is based on the existing need for 3,000 affordable homes and an allowance of 500 homes to provide for new households and those falling into need. Given that an average of only 76 affordable homes have been built per annum in Fareham Borough since 2011, there is a significant need to boost the supply of additional affordable housing to address needs. Indeed, the delivery of affordable housing needs to almost treble. The provision of affordable housing to address this need is a significant matter.
- 2.23 It is also unclear whether the PLP has planned to adequately accommodate unmet need from other authorities. The PPG (ID 2a-010-20190220) identifies that meeting unmet needs from neighbouring authorities as set out in a Statement of Common Ground is one reason why local housing need calculated using the current standard should be exceeded. Contrary to the advice within the PPG (ID 2a-010-20190220) there are currently no Statements of Common Ground identifying if the figure of 847 dwellings is adequate or accepted by other authorities. Rather the Council speculates that this contribution would be "ratified" by a subsequent Partnership for South Hampshire Statement of Common Ground (Duty to Co-operate Statement of Compliance, paragraph 4.5). There is, however, no evidence to support this speculation. Indeed, the only evidence presented confirms a request for Fareham to accommodate 1,000 dwellings from a single neighbouring authority. The PLP has been prepared in advance of the publication of Statements of Common Ground –

as such it's preparation is premature.

- 2.24 At paragraph 4.4 of the PLP it is stated that unmet need in the sub-region over the plan period could be "circa 10,750 dwellings". At paragraph 4.5, Fareham's "immediate neighbours" are considered, and it is confirmed that Portsmouth City Council has requested that Fareham contributes 1,000 dwellings towards its unmet need, and that Gosport is "likely to have an unmet need issue, currently estimated to be in the region of 2,500 dwellings...". The Council's 'Duty to Co-operate Statement of Compliance' identifies at paragraph 4.6 that instead of responding to the request from Portsmouth the Council is proposing to: "...take the approach that the issue of unmet need is not dealt with as specific to any authority, but as a general contribution." It is not clear how this "general contribution" has been calculated but it appears inadequate. Gosport Borough lies between Portsmouth and Fareham. It is clear that Portsmouth cannot accommodate any of Gosport's unmet need so the obvious place to accommodate it is in Fareham Borough, and Fareham East forms part of the Portsmouth Housing Market Area. Therefore, if Fareham plans to deliver the unmet needs of Portsmouth and Gosport, its contribution would be 3,500 homes. However, the PLP (Table 4.1) proposes a contribution of just 847 dwellings to wider unmet need. This figure should be reviewed.
- 2.25 In relation to unmet need, it should also be remembered that Welborne (previously known as the North of Fareham SDA) was originally conceived by PUSH (now PFSH) as one of two SDAs which were promoted to meet the sub-regional needs of south Hampshire and brought forward in the "South East Plan". The Inspector's Report on the Examination into the Fareham LDF Core Strategy (dated 20th July, 2011) identified five Main Issues, Main Issue 1 being:

"7. The North of Fareham SDA represents the most significant and controversial element of the Core Strategy.While the principle of the SDA's development is contained in the regional strategy – policy SH2 of the South East Plan (SEP) – the justification for the proposal derives from evidence prepared by South Hampshire local authorities (the Partnership for Urban South Hampshire [PUSH]) during the SEP's preparation....The advantages of SDAs are seen as threefold: safeguarding existing towns and villages by reducing coalescence; providing more opportunities for planning gain; and achieving a critical mass to deliver sustainability benefits.

The development now proposed is one of two SDAs proposed by PUSH and brought forward into the SEP. Both are aimed at meeting sub-regional housing needs and, as such, their housing totals are separated from the housing requirement for the remainder of the Boroughs concerned in the sub-regional strategy and SEP." (our underlining)

- 2.26 However, the Council is now treating Welborne as a source of housing supply for Fareham Borough only, disregarding its planned sub-regional role. This compounds the lack of positive preparation of the PLP and starkly contrasts the Council's current approach to the delivery of housing to meet sub-regional needs with its approach of a decade ago.

2. It is not Justified:

- 2.27 The PLP's strategy for housing delivery is not appropriate, because it is based on a need figure derived from the draft revised Standard Methodology which was still the subject of public consultation at the time that the Plan was prepared. The Government's response to the consultation is awaited. The Government's guidance is that transitional arrangements require Regulation 19 plans to be based on the current Standard Methodology figure (in Fareham's case, 514 hpa). As such, Fareham's decision to progress to Regulation 19 stage with a strategy based on the draft revised Standard Methodology figure of 403 hpa is procedurally flawed, lacking in evidential basis, premature and potentially misleading.

3. It is not Effective:

- 2.28 Fareham has decided to deliberately plan to not meet its local objectively assessed housing need, so fundamentally the plan will not be effective. This, coupled with its apparent failure to plan to contribute appropriately to the unmet housing need of the sub-region, indicates a failure to work effectively with its neighbouring authorities on cross-boundary strategic planning for housing delivery and a failure "to support the Government's objective of significantly boosting the supply of homes" (NPPF, paragraph 59). Rather, the PLP proposes to restrict the supply of homes in the plan period in a way which will exacerbate the local housing crisis.

4. It is not Consistent with National Policy:

- 2.29 The PLP is not consistent with the NPPF because:

- It will not contribute to the achievement of sustainable development by not, as a minimum, planning to meet its local objectively assessed housing need;
- It is not planning to adequately meet the unmet housing needs of neighbouring authorities in the sub-region;
- It has not based its housing proposals on the current Standard Methodology annual housing need figure of 514 hpa;
- Its strategy lacks a robust evidential justification;
- It's proposed housing land supply includes a majority of housing from sites which are not "deliverable" as defined by the NPPF

B3.3 The Publication Local Plan does not Comply with the Duty to Co-operate

- 2.30 As stated at B3.1 above, it is unclear whether the PLP has planned to adequately accommodate unmet need from other authorities.
- 2.31 Against a sub-regional unmet need figure of "circa 10,750 dwellings", and in the context of both neighbouring authorities of Portsmouth City Council and Gosport Borough Council having "unmet need issue(s)", and Havant Borough Council being expressly unable to accommodate any unmet need, the PLP (Table 4.1) proposes a contribution of 847 dwellings to wider unmet need. It is not clear how this has been calculated and it appears inadequate.

B4a What modification(s) is necessary to make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

1. Plan to meet, as a minimum, the area's objectively assessed housing need. The current Standard Methodology annual housing need figure is currently 514 hpa.
2. Provide Statements of Common Ground in relation to unmet need from neighbouring and PFSH authorities. Any agreements will need to be included as additional housing to the minimum 514hpa.
3. In any event, plan for a level of housing which contributes to the

achievement of sustainable development.

4. Treat this plan as an interim plan and reaffirm the Council's commitment to undertake an urgent a review of the Welborne Plan for incorporation into a consolidated early review of this plan.
 5. The Council has not undertaken SA of all reasonable alternative housing requirements;
 6. The Council has not planned to meet current housing needs, opting instead to phase its housing supply in a way which will exacerbate the current significant under-supply problems;
- 2.32 Consequential to the above, the Council must allocate additional sites for housing in this interim plan (ahead of the urgent review of the Welborne Plan) to meet its confirmed housing target of 514 hpa, including the allocation of our clients' site at Brook Avenue, Warsash.

B4b How would the modification(s) you propose make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

- 2.33 The role of plan-making in contributing to the achievement of sustainable development is a legal requirement (Section 39(2) of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004).
- 2.34 Revisions to the plan so that it plans, as a minimum, to meet the local objectively assessed need for housing, meet affordable housing need and adequately contribute to meeting unmet need would assist the PLP to meet the Tests of Soundness.

3.0 Specific Proposed Changes

B4c Suggested revised wording of any policy or text:

Policy H1: Housing provision

- 3.1** Completely revise the proposed housing target on the basis of the confirmed Standard Methodology figure for the Borough of a minimum of 514 hpa plus an appropriate contribution to meeting sub-regional unmet needs.
- 3.2** Ensure that the revised housing target includes the delivery of a minimum of 220 affordable homes per annum.
- 3.3** Plan to deliver the revised housing target including a five year supply of deliverable sites. In this regard, Welborne (the supply of housing from which is relied on heavily by the PLP) cannot currently be regarded as "deliverable" as defined in the NPPF.
- 3.4** Consequential updates to paragraphs 4.1 – 4.20 including Tables 4.1, 4.2, 4.3.
- 3.5** Consequential revisions to the list of Housing Allocation Policies under paragraph 4.20 to include allocations sufficient to deliver the revised housing and affordable housing targets, including the allocation of our clients' land at Brook Avenue, Warsash.
- 3.6** Policy H1 also seeks to identify a 'phased' requirement. The overall supply is described as at least 8,389 dwellings - this is just 165 dwellings greater than the requirement when the correct local housing need standard method is applied. Given the need to provide for unmet needs from neighbouring authorities this is clearly insufficient and as such further allocations are required.
- 3.7** Policy H1 seeks to 'phase' this supply identifying the following:
 - Approximately 2,250 dwellings (averaging 450 dwellings per annum) between 2021/22 and 2025/2613,
 - Approximately 2,400 dwellings (averaging 480 dwellings per annum) between 2026/27 and 2030/31,

- Approximately 3,750 dwellings (averaging 625 dwellings per annum) between 2031/32 and 2036/2037.

- 3.8** This phasing clearly will not meet the overall plan requirement. The rationale for this phasing is due to an anticipation that many of the housing allocations will begin to deliver later in the plan period. This is simply a factor of the sites chosen rather than an evidence-based approach to need. The net effect is that in the early part of the plan period the full need will not be met, exacerbating the current significant housing land supply shortfall in the Borough. This will mean households will either be unable to form or will be forced to move elsewhere to find appropriate accommodation. This not only has an impact upon affordability through increased demand but also has implications for social mobility and health for young and old alike.
- 3.9** The lack of housing to meet needs in the short-term is exacerbated by recent under-delivery of both market and affordable housing. The Council recognises it has under-delivered in recent years due to the reference to the need for a 20% buffer in accordance with NPPF, paragraph 73 (paragraph 4.16, PLP).
- 3.10** The housing requirement in the PLP should not be phased to manufacture a five-year housing land supply in the short-term. The plan should seek to address housing need now - to do otherwise is not justified or effective.
- 3.11** The second part of Policy H1 identifies the sources of supply. Whilst our clients do not wish to comment upon individual sites, we do have significant concerns that the sources of supply will not deliver the plan period housing requirement in full. The PLP, paragraph 4.16, acknowledges that many of the chosen sites will not deliver until later in the plan period therefore any slippage in timescale could well push delivery beyond the plan period. Furthermore, the Council is heavily reliant upon delivery at Welborne. Within our comments upon the Plan overall we identify the need for delivery from this site to be reviewed and indeed question whether it is deliverable at all given the funding gap of tens of millions of pounds that exists in relation to the required upgrade of M27 junction 10.
- 3.12** Furthermore, the Council cannot currently demonstrate a five-year housing land supply. The Council's most recent assessment of its five-year housing land supply suggests a 4.03-year supply. This assessment appears optimistic given recent

appeal decisions which identify it is closer 2.4 years. Given these shortcomings it is essential that the PLP seeks to address this under-supply in the short-term.

Development Strategy

3.13 This section is substantially focussed on restricting development outside the existing settlement policy boundaries of urban areas. This marks a significant change in approach since the Regulation 18 version of this plan when the emphasis was on a strategy for locating development sustainably. This is in conflict with the NPPF, paragraph 11, which advises that "Plans and decisions should apply a presumption in favour of sustainable development" and that "For plan-making this means that:

a) plans should positively seek opportunities to meet the development needs of their areas, and be sufficiently flexible to adapt to rapid change".

3.14 The highly restrictive strategic policy approach introduced into the PLP does not accord with this national guidance.

Policy DS1: Development in the Countryside

3.15 For housing development which is brought forward in the absence of a 5 year housing land supply, Policy HP4 applies. This will necessarily introduce new built form onto greenfield sites adjacent or well related to existing urban area boundaries. This will inevitably cause a change to the landscape character of the site and immediately adjacent land. Criteria ii) and iii) require proposals to "conserve and enhance landscapes" and "recognise the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside". It is not clear which "landscapes" are being referred to – presumably this should be restricted to formally designated landscapes or defined "valued" landscapes because otherwise it could be applied to every area of countryside. It is also not clear how, for example, a housing development can "conserve and enhance" a landscape – relevant measures should be defined. Moreover, it is not clear how the extent to which a proposal has recognised "the intrinsic character of the beauty of the countryside" can be measured. After all, those attributes can be "recognised" but then disregarded. It is true that every area of countryside has a "character" but not that every area of countryside has "beauty".

- 3.16** Criterion v) should include an exception for development which is brought forward under Policy HP4, where the application of the "tilted balance" would allow the loss of BMVAL.
- 3.17** Paragraph 3.39 fails to explain how this policy works in relation to housing policies.

Policy DS3: Landscape

- 3.27** This draft policy designates about a quarter of the land area of the Borough as "Areas of Special Landscape Quality" (ASLQ) as shown on Figure 3.3 of the plan. This proposed designation affects our clients' site at Brook Lane, Warsash and all immediately surrounding land except (curiously) the Egmont Nursery site, Brook Avenue, which is a proposed allocation in the PLP and which has outline planning permission for 8 dwellings.
- 3.28** From the commentary provided in paragraph 3.49, it appears that the Council is equating its 'Areas of Special Landscape Quality' (ASLQ) with 'valued landscapes'. This is questionable. All landscapes are valued at some level by different people. NPPF paragraph 170 triggers a need to consider when landscape value is just a local consideration, or when landscapes are more 'out of the ordinary'. Fundamentally, for a landscape to be a valued landscape, it does not have to be designated - so by designating the ASLQ (or by creating a valued landscape designation) the Council is at risk of creating a policy that is irrelevant, because guidance says that non designated landscapes can be valued, so site-by-site assessments will be required in any event. In our view, **this creation of a potentially irrelevant layer of policy is unnecessary and Policy DS3 should be deleted.**

However, if it is held that Policy DS3 should be retained in the plan, then the following comments apply:

- 3.29** Paragraph 3.55 states that "...all parts of the Borough have some landscape quality and may be sensitive to landscape change". This is ambiguous. All landscape will be of 'a quality' but quality (in GLVIA3 aligned with condition) is only one consideration of landscape sensitivity.

- 3.30 With regard to "How the policy works", paragraph 3.56 states that "*The criteria within the policy (points a-g) are derived from the Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (GLVIA 3) published by the Landscape Institute.*". The GLVIA is an extensive and diverse document and, if it is to be used as basis for this policy then a specific reference or explanation should be provided as to how points a-g have been derived.
- 3.31 Paragraph 3.57 refers to the submission of "...a proportionate Landscape Assessment". This should be amended to require the submission of a 'Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment'. There are many applications of Landscape Assessment and several forms of reporting. Reference to LVIA would be specific and clear as to what is required (and incidentally relates better to the approaches set out in GLVIA3).

Policy HP1: New Residential Development

- 3.32 This policy relates to all new housing proposals. However, it only envisages housing coming forward outside Urban Area boundaries through either the conversion of a non-residential building or as a replacement dwelling. It should also cross-refer to Policy HP4 which allows housing to come forward on land outside Urban Area boundaries if the Council cannot demonstrate a Five Year Housing Land Supply.
- 3.33 Therefore add:

"c) It is for additional housing in circumstances where the Council cannot demonstrate a Five Year Housing Land Supply and Policy HP4 applies."

Policy HP4: Five-Year Housing Land Supply

- 3.34 The housing requirement set out in Policy H1 must be re-calculated using the current Standard methodology as described in our comments on draft Policy H1 above.

3.35 Paragraph 5.24 infers that Policy HP4 reproduces Local Plan Part 2 Policy DSP40. However, the third criterion in Policy DSP40 was as follows:

"iii) The proposal is sensitively designed to reflect the character of the neighbouring settlement and to minimise any adverse impact on the Countryside and, if relevant, the Strategic Gaps;"

3.36 This has been replaced in Policy HP4 by:

"c) The proposal is sensitively designed to reflect the landscape character and setting of the settlement, is of a scale proportionate to its setting and recognises the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside and, if relevant, does not significantly affect the integrity of a Strategic Gap;"

3.37 If a five year housing land supply cannot be demonstrated, then in accordance with the NPPF, paragraph 11d, the most relevant policies in the plan would be out of date and the presumption in favour of sustainable development would apply. This policy may therefore be judged to be inappropriate because it adds restrictions which may prevent sustainable sites from coming forward. However, if such a policy is held to be necessary, then a faithful reproduction of Policy DSP40 iii) is strongly preferred. See our comments on Policy DS1 in this regard.

Policy HP5: Provision of Affordable Housing

3.38 This draft policy states that "affordable housing must be provided" (our underlining) in the following proportions:

- i. At least 10% as Social Rent; and
- ii. At least 55% as Affordable Rent or Social Rent; and
- iii. The remainder, but no less than 10% as Affordable Home Ownership.
- iv. The mix of property size and type should reflect the local need and the site characteristics.

3.39 As drafted this policy is not sufficiently flexible. As acknowledged at paragraph 5.36, development viability will be an issue on some sites. As acknowledged at paragraph 5.39, occasionally the tenure mix prescribed by the policy will not be appropriate; and as acknowledged at paragraph 5.34, other exceptional circumstances may arise (such as abnormal costs) which dictate that a non-standard provision of affordable housing is demonstrated to be appropriate.

3.40 Therefore, amend the first part of the policy to read:

"Sites that can accommodate 10 or more dwellings or sites with an area of 0.5 hectares or more shall normally provide: ..."

3.41 And amend the second part of the policy to read:

"The affordable housing shall normally be provided in accordance with the following proportions: ..."

Policy HP7: Adaptable and Accessible Dwellings

3.42 This draft policy states:

"Development proposals for all new dwellings shall provide:

- a) At least 15% of all new dwellings at Category 2 standard; and
- b) On schemes of over 100 dwellings (gross), at least 2% of private housing and 5% of affordable housing shall be provided as wheelchair accessible Category 3 properties."

3.43 Similar to Policy HP5 above, as drafted this policy is not sufficiently flexible. It is acknowledged that this policy is based on the requirements of Part M of the Building Regulations but it must allow for circumstances arising which mean that these requirements cannot be delivered (fully or otherwise).

3.44 Therefore, amend the first line of the policy to read:

"Development proposals for all new dwellings shall normally provide: ..."

3.45 Paragraph 5.57 of the supporting text states:

"The cost to development for providing Category 2 and 3 is relatively minimal. Flexibility for additional costs have been factored into the viability evidence base and this indicates that the requirements for Category 2 and 3 should have no detrimental impact on the viability of schemes in the Borough..."

- 3.46 This statement is strongly disputed. In reality, these costs will not be factored into a developer's viability calculations (particularly in relation to Category 3 requirements) because option agreements / conditional contracts will have already been agreed on many of the sites that the Council want to see come forward, so these costs will not have been anticipated. The Category 3 requirements must be substantiated by quantified evidence of the need for such units in the Borough.

Policy HP9: Self and Custom Build Homes

- 3.47 This policy requires 10% of dwellings on sites of 40 dwellings or more to be provided for Self and Custom Build Homes. The practical implications of managing self or custom build developments on sites otherwise being constructed by housing developers or housing associations must be carefully considered. There is concern that 40 dwellings is too small a threshold at which to introduce this requirement due to the potentially onerous construction management implications which will arise. It would be preferable for the Council to allocate specific sites for self and custom build developments instead of requiring this element on all housing developments of 40 dwellings or more.
- 3.48 It is noted that, as stated at paragraph 5.70, only 1% of housing plots at Welborne are required to be provided for self or custom build under the Welborne Plan (2015). Strategic allocations such as Welborne provide the ideal opportunity for parcels of land to be allocated for self or custom build, so that opportunity should not be missed. This should be addressed in the review of the Welborne Plan which is overdue and necessary.

Policy D1: High Quality Design and Place Making

- 3.56 This is a highly aspirational policy which sets out ten criteria ("key characteristics of high quality design") against which all development proposals will be judged

"to ensure the creation of quality places." It is not clear what a "quality place" is – this should be defined. The ten criteria push the "bar" too high – all proposals cannot be expected to "create places that are attractive, memorable, distinctive and of strong character", for example, laudable though those aspirations are. In practice, very few proposals would receive planning permission if assessed against this requirement.

Appendix B: Housing Trajectory

- 3.57 This appendix must be updated as it does not reflect the quantum of housing required to meet the local needs. It also projects completions of 975 homes in 2023/24 and 961 homes in 2024/5, which are at risk due to the delays to Welborne which continue. Completions from Welborne should be shown separately as previously.

Appendix C:

- 3.58 The purpose of the inclusion of the Local Ecological Network Map at Appendix C is not understood. It includes the identification of land as "Network Opportunities". This does not appear to have a basis in the policies of the PLP. The plan is difficult to interpret given its scale but all or part of our clients' site may be identified as a Network Opportunity on this plan. This is not explained. This appendix should be deleted, as happened to a similar plan appended to the Regulation 19 Chichester District Local Plan.

Proposed housing allocation – land at Brook Avenue, Warsash

- 3.59 Our clients' site is identified at Appendix A of the accompanying February 2020 representations. It is SHELAA Site ID 3050 which is assessed as a "Discounted Housing Site" on page 161 of the Council's most recent SHELAA dated September 2020. Here it is confirmed that the site has a gross area of 2.04ha and an estimated yield of 55 dwellings. The site's "Suitability" (for development) was assessed as follows:

"Constraints: Agricultural Land Grade 3b, Within 500m of SPA, Within 500m of SAC, Within 500m of Ramsar, Within 500m of SSSI, Countryside.

Highways / Pedestrian access: Access from the south would be unacceptable as the link to Brook Lane is narrow. Access from the north onto Brook Avenue is considered feasible. Footway provision along Brook Avenue would be required to Brook Lane.

Conservation Comments: No known constraints.

Noise / Air Quality Assessment: No issues.

Archaeology: Site not within identified area of archaeological potential.

Ecology Comment: The site contains an improved grassland field with boundary vegetation, which could be utilised by foraging and commuting bats, reptiles, dormice and breeding birds. Issues arising from increased recreation within the SINC will need to be considered. Protection and enhancement of the boundary vegetation is required.

Accessible Facility Types 6/10: Within 1600m of a Secondary School, within 800m of a Convenience Store or Supermarket, within 400m of a High Frequency Bus Stops, within 800m of a Accessible Green or Play Space, within 1200m of a Primary School, within 1600m of a Town/District or Local Centre.

Reason for Discounting: Development of scale promoted would not be in keeping with the settlement pattern.

Is the site suitable? No

Is the site available? Yes

Is the site considered achievable? Yes"

Our comments:

The site is considered to be available and achievable for housing, but not suitable. This appears to be an illogical conclusion from the assessment

provided, particularly when account is taken of other planning permissions and allocations in the immediate area.

Proximity to the SPA/SAC/Ramsar and SSSI are not objections in principle to development in this location – as evidenced by the planning permission for housing at Egmont Nursery to the west of our clients' land (so closer to European designated sites) and the allocation of the "Warsash cluster" of housing sites north and south of Greenaway Lane a short distance to the east.

Access is available from Brook Avenue to the north.

There are no conservation, archaeology, noise or air quality constraints.

The site offers some ecological potential but this can be mitigated.

The site is sustainably located within walking distances of secondary and primary schools, local services and facilities including convenience shopping and a high frequency bus route.

Therefore, it appears that the only reason it was not allocated for housing was because the estimated yield of 55 dwellings was held to be not *"in keeping with the settlement pattern"*. The site's area is 2.04ha, so a scheme of 55 dwellings would be at a density of about 27 dwellings per hectare, a relatively low density.

To the east of the site are consolidated frontages of suburban housing fronting Brook Lane and Brook Avenue, but to the west housing along Brook Avenue is of lower density and is more sporadic.

In this context, it is suggested that the density of housing development should reduce east to west across the site, that the site should be allocated for "about 25 dwellings", but that its capacity should be confirmed through a detailed assessment of its constraints and the preparation of a feasibility layout.

For these reasons, the Council is encouraged to allocate our clients' site at Brook Avenue, Warsash for about 25 dwellings. Our clients have received many expressions of interest in their land from housing

developers, such that the site is deliverable in the short term and can make a modest though important contribution to the Council's five year housing land supply.

4.0 Participation at the examination hearing sessions

B5 If your representation is seeking a modification to the plan, do you consider it necessary to participate in the examination hearing session(s)?

Yes, I want to take part in a hearing session.

B5a Please outline in the box below why you consider it necessary to take part in the hearing session(s):

To contribute to testing the legal compliance and soundness of the PLP for the reasons set out in these representations.

**Representations towards the Fareham
Borough Draft Local Plan 2036 Publication
Draft (Regulation 19) Consultation on Behalf
of Persimmon Homes (South Coast)**

December 2020

1. Introduction

Persimmon welcomes the opportunity to comment on the Fareham Draft Local Plan 2036 (DLP) Publication (Regulation 19) consultation.

This letter is set out in sections as summarised below:

- Section 2 sets out our response to Duty to Cooperate issues
- Section 3 sets out our policy specific responses
- Section 4 sets out our response in relation to Omission Sites

2. Duty to Cooperate

The Duty to Cooperate places a legal duty on local planning authorities to engage constructively, actively and on an ongoing basis to maximise the effectiveness of Local Plan preparation in the context of strategic cross boundary matters, including housing.

Planning Practice Guidance recommends that authorities should produce, maintain, and update one or more Statement(s) of Common Ground, throughout the plan-making process. The Council has unilaterally produced a 'Statement of Compliance with the Duty to Co-operate' which sets out how the Council claims to have addressed the duty to cooperate, including in relation to addressing the unmet housing need of its neighbouring authorities. This is not an agreed Statement. It is noted that there is little to no explanation within the Statement as to what cross boundary discussions have taken place since the Council has significantly altered its approach with regards to housing need (as detailed below). In Persimmon's view, this information is absent because neighbouring authorities, in particular Portsmouth and Gosport, will not be supportive of Fareham's approach.

As mentioned above, the Council's Regulation 19 consultation document is significantly different from the Regulation 18 draft in terms of its approach to housing. This is largely as a result of it applying the lower Local Housing Need (LHN) as derived from the Government's proposed new Standard Methodology, which has not been approved. The Regulation 18 version of the Plan included a number of Strategic Growth Areas that were identified, in part, to meet the housing needs of neighbouring authorities of Gosport and Portsmouth. These Areas have now been deleted, and do not feature in the Publication Plan.

The Council's decision to use the new Standard Methodology LHN in order to take advantage of lower housing numbers is premature, and is at odds with the approach being taken by nearly all other Local Planning Authorities developing Local Plans in the sub-region, including Gosport and Portsmouth.

It is understood that the SGAs would met at least 1,000 dwellings from Portsmouth's unmet needs, alongside a proportion of Gosport's (quantum not published). However, the Publication Plan suggests that unmet need accommodated by the Plan will only equate to 847 dwellings. By Fareham choosing to use the draft new Standard Methodology and reducing its housing site allocations as well, the scope for the Plan to pick up the housing needs of these neighbouring council areas has been significantly curtailed.

It is Persimmon's view therefore that, given the significant change in approach by Fareham Council, the joint working that it has undertaken on housing issues to date has been fundamentally undermined to a point where it can only be concluded that Council has failed the duty to cooperate.

2. Policy Specific Comments

DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

Strategic Policy DS1 Development in the Countryside

Policy DS1 provides the policy basis for the delineation of settlement boundaries. In the context of our comments below, notably in relation to not meeting housing need, omission sites and the delineation of Strategic Gaps, the Council should amend the settlement boundaries to allow additional development to come forward.

With regards to the criterion d) of Policy DS1, an allowance for new or replacement building, conversion and/or extension of a school is welcomed. However, the Policy appears to limit re-provision to existing sites shown on the Policies Map. As set out in greater detail in the our response to Policy DS2 and the Omission Site section, discussions are on-going with the Meoncross school to facilitate expansion of the car park and/or playing fields in the short term. The potential relocation of the school to other land within Persimmon's interest at Cuckoo Lane over the longer-term is also being explored. As currently drafted, by strictly limiting development to within an existing educational facility, the Policy would prevent such future improvements and the possible relocation of Meoncross School.

Strategic Policy DS2 Development in Gaps

The Council has commissioned Hampshire County Council to review its Strategic Gaps. The County's methodology for this review is set out in the Technical Review of Areas of Special Landscape Quality and Strategic Gaps (September 2020). This applies 'Primary Measures' (i.e. physical and visual separation) and 'Secondary Measures' (i.e. Green Infrastructure Provision) to define the gaps. We support the inclusion of physical and visual separation as a means of determining the gap boundary, but we see no justification for including the secondary measures as this is outside of the scope of the role of a gap. In any case, Green Infrastructure is an issue that is dealt with separately under Policy NE9 of the draft Plan.

The following commentary on this policy considers each of the Strategic Gaps before comments are made on the content of Policy DS2 itself.

The Fareham-Stubbington Gap

As set out in the recommendations of the Gap Review paper (Chapter 4: Conclusions and Recommendations, Paragraph 10): *'there exists some opportunities for development to be absorbed within the Stubbington-Fareham Strategic Gap, subject to scale and future detailed design, without compromising its Gap function...'* It is surprising then that the Council has not examined this potential in greater details as part of its Publication draft Local Plan, particularly given that the most recent Regulation 18 Local Plan consultation proposed a Strategic Growth Area (SGA) within this gap as a means of accommodating growth.

It is also surprising that the Gap Review Paper does not adequately consider the influence of the Stubbington by-pass on the Fareham-Stubbington Gap. Paragraph 3 of Chapter 4: Strategic Gaps SG 2: The Fareham-Stubbington Gap states that: *'As the Bypass is currently under construction and its alignment marked out, it is possible to see how it might affect the sense of separation between Fareham and Stubbington.'* The report also states that it is too early to understand the full impact that Stubbington Bypass will have on the landscape character and development pressures of the Gap. This second assertion is contested. Given that the by-pass construction has progressed significantly, and that by-pass proposal has been subject to landscape assessment (including through the ES associated with the application), there is sufficient information available to allow for a robust assessment of the impact of the by-pass on the gap and the landscape to be carried out. A review of the landscape and gap evidence should be carried out prior to submission of the Plan for examination.

There can be no doubt that the by-pass will have a considerable influence on the Fareham-Stubbington Strategic Gap - effectively splitting it two. Once the by-pass is complete, it will form a strong defensible boundary, which will make the difference in the character between areas north and south even more apparent than it is already. This difference in the character requires considered in the Local Plan and its evidence base.

Land to the north of the bypass route is considerably more open in character, with large open fields with limited boundary planting providing prominent views north from the bypass toward the southern urban edge of Fareham, which is well defined by Rowan Way. This area is characterised by a strong sense of tranquillity, and is a much more sensitive landscape that is more befitting of Gap designation in accordance with the Council's own methodology. Land to the south of the bypass, however, comprises considerably more urban influences as demonstrated by existing development along Ranvilles Lane / Titchfield Road, the cemetery south of Oakcroft Land and development around May's Lane / Peak land (including where the urban area of Stubbington protrudes into the gap). This observation is supported by the detailed analysis of gap study area 7a (see Chapter 4: Strategic Gaps SG 2: The Fareham-Stubbington Gap, para 8) which states that:

*'There exists the potential to **make modifications to the settlement boundary of North Stubbington: to extend the boundary to run along Oakcroft Lane**, as the isolated field that sits aside Crofton Cemetery, does not protrude into the landscape beyond the current Northern and Western edges of Stubbington. Largely sitting behind a mature line of Poplars also helps this isolated field absorb some development (subject to detail design), **without risking the integrity of the Gap, as a whole.**'*
(Persimmon's emphasis)

Paragraph 11, Bullet 2 of Chapter 4: Strategic Gaps SG 2: The Fareham-Stubbington Gap of the Gap Review evidence reconfirms the limited role that the area to the north west of Stubbington, south of Oakcroft Lane and east of Ranvilles Lane plays as a gap. The Gap study states that this area has *'the ability to absorb development into the landscape exists, without compromising the integrity of the Gap function'*. The Council will be aware of the planning application within this part of the gap (LPA Application Reference: P/20/0522/FP). This application comprises 209 new homes a considerable area of land to the north of the housing and to the south of the by-pass for ecological purposes. The Site Plan is attached to these representations at Appendix 1. The application is a resubmission of a planning application that addresses technical and design issues raised by the Council previously. It is understood that the application is due to be considered by planning committee in January 2021.

One key consideration when reviewing the boundary of a gap is the consideration that no more land should be included in the gap than is necessary (see adopted Core Strategy Policy CS22, Fareham Borough Council Gap Review 2012 and South Hampshire Strategy 2012). This concept is reiterated in the Gap Review Paper as 'minimum land take'. In light of the above, it is Persimmon's view that the gap evidence should be reconsidered with areas north and south of the by-pass assessed separately to take account of the by-pass. For reasons set out above, and in accordance with the Gap Review methodology, it is considered that a review of the evidence would indicate that the land north of the by-pass should be retained as gap and land to the south should be deleted from the gap designation. Retaining a gap to the north would preserve a c. 800m gap between the by-pass and the southern urban edge of Fareham, which is described in the Gap Review Paper as being *'moderate-large gap'* of a *'good distance'* that *'gives the traveller time to experience the countryside after leaving one settlement before joining another.'* Retaining a gap of adequate width in this location is particularly important given the role Peak Lane plays in providing a well utilised north-south link between Stubbington and Fareham.

With regards to land to the east of Stubbington, Paragraph 11, of Chapter 4: Strategic Gaps SG 2: The Fareham-Stubbington Gap of the Gap Review indicates that there is very little opportunity to absorb development in this corridor but that advanced planting along the eastern edge of the settlement would be beneficial. Persimmon Homes have interests in this area (as discussed in detail later in these representations). In summary, the proposals include new residential development, significant new strategic planting and open space along the eastern edge of the site. Discussion are on-going with the

Meoncross School to facilitate expansion of the car park and playing fields in the short term and the potential relocation of the school to other land within Persimmon's interests over the longer-term.

In light of the our comments set out above It is considered that the Fareham-Stubbington Strategic Gap should be redrawn so that land to the south and west of the by-pass is removed from the gap.

Whilst not a gap issue per se, the emerging and previous Local Plans, have tended to avoid allocating any significant growth on the periphery of Stubbington. Sensitively redrawing the gap boundary as suggested above will allow for much needed sustainable development housing to come forward to support the housing aspirations of those wish to live in or remain living in Stubbington.

The Meon Strategic Gap

As touched upon above, the function of a Strategic Gap is to prevent the coalescence of separate settlements. Land to the west of Stubbington is identified as a gap but there is no settlement to the west of the Stubbington that requires protection from coalescence. With regards to Strategic Gap Study Area 6, it is noted that the Gap Review study states that this gap is provided to ensure there is no coalescence between Stubbington and Titchfield along Titchfield Road. Whilst this northern most extent of this study area may serve this purpose, the central and southern parts of the Study Area 6 play no role whatsoever in preventing coalescence. This is recognised in Paragraph 13 of Chapter 4: Strategic Gaps SG 1: The Meon Gap of the Gap Review Study. Nonetheless, the Study recommends that the Gap is retained in this area due to: high levels of tranquillity, its role in providing separation of Portsmouth and Southampton, and to recognise the potential longer-term settlement expansion southwards from Titchfield and South Westwards from Hook. Based on the Council's Gap Review methodology, these are not adequate reasons to include this land within the gap.

A more logical delineation of the gap, which would ensure that no more land than necessary is included within it, could be to end its southernmost extent at Crofton Manor Equestrian Centre where the transition from countryside to urban (as part of Stubbington) becomes apparent. As recognised in the Gap review study, much of the land to the south of the Equestrian Centre is subject to protection under draft Policy DS3 (as discussed below), and ecological constraints which provide adequate protection against inappropriate development in this area. A gap is therefore not necessary.

General Comments on Policy DS2

Notwithstanding our comments above, in our considered view, Policy DS2 is too restrictive. There may be a point within the plan period, for example where the Council is unable to demonstrate a sufficient five year housing land supply, where additional housing may be required over and above those sites identified in the Plan. The Council has persistently struggled to demonstrate a sufficient five year housing land supply in recent years so flexibility in the Policy is required.

As demonstrated through the Council's Regulation 18 draft Plan, a sustainable location for such development may be in the Strategic Gap between Stubbington and Fareham. As such, the Policy should include additional wording to allow for appropriate and sustainable development in the Strategic Gap in such circumstances where housing supply needs to be increased.

The Policy also seeks to prevent development in Strategic Gaps that may significantly affect its 'integrity' and the 'distinctive nature of settlement characters'. This is a highly subjective policy criteria that will be challenging to interpret by decision-makers and applicants alike. The reference to 'integrity' and the 'distinctive nature of settlement characters' should be deleted from the Policy. The function of a Strategic Gap is to prevent the coalescence of separate settlements, which can be achieved through assessment of the impact of a proposed development on the physical and visual separation of settlements. The other policy criteria are superfluous.

In light of the above, it is considered that the Strategic Policy DS2 - Development in gaps and delineation of the Gap as shown on the draft Policies Map, should be redrawn as set out above. If this is not the case the Policy cannot be said to either justified or effective and is therefore unsound.

Strategic Policy DS3: Landscape

Policy DS3: Landscape identifies a number of Areas of Special Landscape Quality (ASLQ), including the Meon Valley. This is new Policy that does not form part of the adopted Local Plan. The first part of this Policy seeks to significantly restrict development in the Meon valley area. However, considering that the Council has successfully defended the Meon Valley area from a number of hostile planning applications in the recent past without this Policy in place, the justification for it is questionable. Given the prohibitive nature of Policy DS3, the development potential of Site 5 (Cuckoo Lane) for housing and new school provision, will unlikely be realised unless the site is allocated for development in the Local Plan and/or the site is excluded from the Meon Valley ASLQ designation.

HOUSING POLICIES

Strategic Policy H1 Housing Provision

As mentioned in the Duty to Co-operate section above, the Council is applying the Government's former draft Standard Methodology to arrive at its LHN (403 dpa) as opposed to the current Standard Methodology (514 dpa). The draft Standard Methodology is not Government Policy, it is only a consultation draft. The Government has recently (16th December 2020) released revised LHN figures that indicate that the Council's baseline LHN will increase to 514dpa. This increase LHN to exactly the same figure as per the current Standard Methodology. This newly published data clearly undermines the Council's premature decision to use the lower LHN figure. It is also noted that when the current and new LHN figures for Gosport and Southampton are considered both Councils are facing an increase in LHN of 106 dpa and 315 dpa, respectively. This is significant as both of these Authorities may need to look to Fareham to accommodate unmet housing needs. This will place even greater pressure on Fareham Borough Council to increase its housing requirement set out in Policy H1. For completeness, Portsmouth's LHN remains unchanged between the two data sets.

Notwithstanding, our concerns that the Council has failed the legal test with regards to the duty to cooperate, Policy H1 cannot be assumed to be sound as undershoots current and emerging LHN. The Plan cannot therefore be considered consistent with national policy and it is not positively prepared. Should the Council seek to amend its housing requirement (for example using the current Standard Methodology) and make consequential changes to its supply sites, re-consultation on a revised Regulation 19 Plan will be necessary.

Policy H1 includes an estimated 1,224 windfall dwellings. The Council's Housing Windfall Projections Background Paper (June 2020) does not provide a detailed breakdown of which sites are being considered as windfall. The Council's figures cannot therefore be scrutinised. Until such time as the Council publishes this detail underpinning the windfall allowance, this element of the supply should not be counted towards the Council's housing requirement.

The Policy also looks to implement a stepped housing requirement, which backloads housing delivery towards the latter part of the Plan period. This approach is at odds with the NPPF's objective to boost the supply of housing and appears not be justified by the expected rate of delivery of sites as set out in the summary housing trajectory in Appendix B of the Plan. For example, in the first period (2021/22 and 2025/26) the Council proposes a requirement of 2,250 dwellings (averaging 450 dwellings per annum). However its housing trajectory suggests that 3,085 dwellings will be delivered, which is equivalent to 617dpa. As such, Policy H1 should be expressed as an average requirement; it should not be stepped.

The Policy also sets out that approximately 428 homes will be delivered on specified brownfield sites and/or regeneration opportunities in Fareham Town Centre. In some cases deliverability, viability availability (i.e. in existing use) is not assured (notably sites FTC2-5). Whilst Local Plans should be aspiration, they should also be deliverable. Allied to above, a further 1,327 homes are identified on Housing Allocation sites (i.e. allocation prefixed with a HA reference). However, a number of these sites are rolled forward allocations from the current adopted Local Plan, and in some cases (i.e. HA29 and HA30) are sites that formed part of the Western Wards growth area that were originally identified

in the 1970's, but have failed to be delivered. As such, it is questionable whether the Council has properly assessed deliverability / developability of some of the sites comprising its supply. It is advisable therefore that the quantum of housing expected from some of the questionable supply sites should not be counted against the housing requirement in the Plan, and alternative sites (such as those set out in the Omission Sites section) should be identified to ensure the Council's housing requirements are met. In addition to the above, the deliverability issues associated with Welborne are well documented. Recently it is understood that due to delays in the site coming forward, the Council has lost external funding to deliver critical highway improvement works. This further underscores the challenges associated with this site. The Council would be well advised to take a highly cautious approach when seeking to include housing supply from Welborne. The draft Plan currently includes 4,020 dwellings as part of the housing supply. In light of the above, this figure is considered to be highly optimistic and should be revised downwards.

Notwithstanding, our concerns regarding the Council's choice of LHN, this figure should be regarded as the starting point for developing the Plan's housing requirement. Councils are advised through national planning policy/ guidance to consider whether any adjustments should be made to the LHN figure to account for other factors such as economic growth (which appears to be absent from the Plan) and unmet need from neighbouring authorities (as discussed above). With regards to affordable housing, the Council commissioned a Housing Needs Survey as part of its previous Regulation 18 consultation draft Plan in 2017. At the time, the Survey suggested that there is a net affordable housing need of 302 dpa (i.e. nearly ¼ of the overall annual requirement). Whilst the Standard Methodology accounts for affordability (or lack thereof in Fareham's case), actual affordable housing need indicates that a further uplift to its LHN may be necessary.

Policy HP4 Five-Year Housing Land Supply

Policy HP4 states that development 'may be' permitted where a development meet all the criteria in policy HP4. The Policy should be reworded to positively state that a development 'will be' permitted if it meets the policy criteria. When determining planning applications, the decision maker is required to read the Local Plan as a whole; there is no reason for the Policy to be equivocal on this matter.

With regards to criterion (b) the policy states that a development should be '...integrated with the neighbouring settlement'. Does this mean a physical link between the development and the adjoining settlement or that a development should be integrated in design terms? This needs to be clarified.

Criterion c) seeks to prevent development in strategic gaps that may significantly affect its integrity. As per our comments in respect of Policy DS2, this is a highly subjective policy criteria that will be challenging to interpret by decision-makers and applicants alike. It is also noted that Policy DS2 sets out different policy requirement with regards to the protection of Strategic Gap (i.e. proposals should not affect the physical and visual separation of settlements). This has the potential to create an internal conflict within the Plan as it is unclear which policy requirements (either HP4 or DS2) would take precedent where the Council unable to demonstrate adequate five year supply. It is suggested therefore that the wording for Criterion c) is deleted or replaced with a cross reference to Policy DS2 (including Permission's suggested amendment to this DS2).

Policy HP5 Provision of Affordable Housing

With respect to the percentages of affordable housing sought at sites, Policy HP5 should include a viability review mechanism to provide flexibility. This will assist with the viability of schemes should there be a fall in market over the lifetime of the Plan and/or in circumstance where unknown development costs are introduced (nitrate mitigation costs associated with the HRA requirements are a case in point having seriously affected the viability of schemes over the past year or so).

As set out in the supporting text to this Policy (paragraph 5.32), the Council publishes on its website the identified affordable housing need by area of the Borough. The Council's website shows considerably different housing need for each area. The affordable tenure mix is therefore too prescriptive and does not reflect the Council's own evidence base. It is advisable therefore that the

Council replaces criteria i-ii with a statement confirming that affordable housing mix and tenure will be negotiated with the Council evidence base set out its webpage used as the starting point.

Further underscoring our concerns with the nature of the tenure mix, the Council should be aware of the potential practical challenges associated such a small percentage of Affordable Home Ownership. The Policy could be interpreted by officer so that Affordable Home Ownership is provided at 10%, which would be a challenge for reasons set out below. Registered Providers are becoming ever specialised with some only dealing with the shared ownership side and others the rented side. Requiring such a small percentage of Affordable Home Ownership products through this Policy may create challenges in terms the viability of tender bids for this type of unit. In addition, Affordable Home Ownership, including shared ownership schemes, have been shown to be an effective means of getting people on the property ladder. As the Council's own evidence shows 10% is considerably below what is actually needed.

The final element of Policy HP5 addresses the market rent of Affordable Rented units, which will be judged as 80% of market rent or the relevant Local Housing Allowance (LHA), whichever is lower. The NPPF only make provision for rent to be set at 80% of market. It does not state that market rents should be benchmarked against LHA. The reference to LHA should be deleted to ensure that HP5 is in conformity with national policy.

It is also noted in Paragraph 5.42 of the supporting text to HP5 that the Council may need review the Affordable Housing Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) to address changes to the affordable housing and mix. SPDs should not be used to review issues that have a direct impact on viability. This should be tested through the Local Plan review process.

Policy HP7 Adaptable and Accessible Dwellings

The PPG sets out a number of tests against which Councils should consider when seeking to introduce M4(2) and M4(3) policies into its Local Plans. The Council's Specialist Housing Background Paper (September 2020) has been produced which shows how the Council claims to have met these tests.

In terms of need, the Background Paper sets out the population with Long Term Health Problem or Disability based on census data. However, this measures population, not households, so should not be assumed to an accurate proxy for need. It should also be noted that some people who state that they may have a Long Term Health Problem or Disability as part of a Census response may not have an illness that would affect mobility and would not therefore not necessarily require M4(2) or M4(3) dwellings. The evidence base should be updated to reflect the above.

With regards to the provision of Category 3 specifically, the Council's evidence of need is weak being based on a national wheelchair usage that may not reflect the level of need in Fareham Borough. Furthermore, with regards to Category 3 affordable housing, from a practical point of view, Registered Providers are less willing to take on wheelchair dwellings as they can be difficult to occupy. If there is no suitable occupier then the unit could be sat empty for a significant period while a suitable occupier is found. During this time the unit is not generating any income, and could have been used to house a family that is in need at the time.

As the Council correctly identifies, a large proportion of older homeowners will seek to remain within their own homes with care provided in situ. Should these owner occupiers need to downsize or relocate they will be able to utilise the equity built up within their dwellings to access products which meet their specific. This may be sheltered or extra care accommodation. Within recent years, as this market has developed, the industry has responded with a number of private sheltered accommodation schemes approved within Fareham. In this context, the Local Plan also looks to facilitate the delivery of specialist housing through Policy HP8 and through specific housing allocations made in the Plan (HA42 – HA43). The Background Paper does not appear to have factored in the supply of specialist homes that may come forward be on allocated sites and windfall sites permissible under Policy HP8.

With regards to the second test relating to location of specialist housing, as set out HP8, this type of accommodation is best located in accessible locations. Given the mobility challenges which some older people face, town and district centres, with their conveniently located services such as shops and health facilities, are ideal locations for older persons housing. Fareham town centre is a highly accessible location where a significant quantum of flatted housing is proposed with the benefit of a reduced affordable housing policy requirement. District Centres are also highly accessible locations where there is a potential for older persons housing could be delivered. The Council should therefore consider restricting this Policy requirement to areas of high accessibility.

Policy HP9 Self Build and Custom Homes

Policy HP9 sets out a policy requirement for 10% of all units on sites over 40 dwellings to provide plots for sale to address local self or custom build need. It is noted, however, that at Paragraph 5.8 of the Council's Self and Custom Build Housing Background Paper (September 2020) it is stated that the Council has met its past and future self-build requirements – this has been achieved without the need for a specific policy. It is also noted that the adopted Welborne Plan requires some 1% of its housing to be for self / custom build. Set against the current identified need of 35 net plots it would seem excessive to require a policy to further increase self / custom build supply. This could result in significant over provision of a product for which there is no clear market demand. In light of the above, the justification for Policy HP9 is therefore questionable. The policy does include provision for plot to be developed for non-self-build, should they not be taken up, however, this Local Plan has made no assessment about the extent to which this would affect cash flow and the viability of developments. It is Persimmon's view therefore that this Policy should be deleted.

Notwithstanding our overarching concerns regarding the justification for this policy, there are a number of practical considerations that the Plan fails to adequately acknowledge. Criterion a) for example, sets out that self or custom build plots should be serviced. The Policy needs to clarify what is meant by 'serviced'. Does serviced this relate highway access, gas, water, electricity and/or broadband, and to which point should the plots be serviced? Turning to criterion c) it is not clear who would be responsible for setting out the design parameters. Placing a requirement to conform to set parameters could put off some prospective self / custom builders. The requirement to provide self and custom build plots may also have a number of practical and management issue, such as:

- Phasing and completion of the wider site.
- Section 106 contributions due to the exemption that applies to self-build housing.
- Delivery of housing in accordance with paragraph 59 of the NPPF to boost significantly housing supply, where supply on an ad hoc basis by self-builders is likely to be slow compared with the remainder of the site or even not take place at all.
- The reserve matters period running out and needing to be extended.
- Ad-hoc builders turning up outside specified hours of work.
- Storage of materials as there is limited room on plot and storage spills onto the market housing part of the site.
- Purchasers having to stop building due to unemployment/lack of funds.
- Purchaser dissatisfaction where building continues on a site which was expected to finish when they moved in.

CLIMATE CHANGE

Strategic Policy CC1 Climate Change

This Policy states that the 'Council will promote mitigation and adaptation to climate change through...' It is unclear whether the criteria will be sought as part of development proposals, or whether the criteria relate to development delivered by the Council. This requires clarification. If it is the former, the Policy should make clear that the criteria are not requirements but should only be met where it is possible to do so.

Policy CC2 Managing Flood Risk and Sustainable Drainage Systems

Policy CC2 requires all developments to be designed in accordance with the CIRIA C753 SuDS Manual or equivalent national or local guidance. The SuDS manual is, however, only guidance. In Persimmon's experience, strict adherence to the guidance can be problematic as the design of a SUDS system also need to consider design, aesthetics, engineering etc. It is recommended therefore that the wording for this bullet point is prefixed with 'Where possible,' to provide the necessary flexibility.

NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

Policy NE2 Biodiversity Net Gain

Policy NE2 sets out a requirement for site to deliver 10% net gain for biodiversity. The Local Plan viability assessment assumes a cost of £500 per dwelling. This development cost is based on limited evidence and seems low, particularly for greenfield sites (as opposed to brownfield equivalents) which are likely to require significant more extensive measures to achieve a 10% net gain. In many cases, the requirement to achieve BNG is likely to negatively impact on the developable area, resulting in a loss of revenue that negatively impacts on viability, rather than be a cost associated with each individual units per se. In Persimmon's view, the viability evidence to support the introduction of this Policy is inadequate. As mentioned above, meeting BNG at 10% can require considerable land take; on some sites Persimmon has been involved in, BNG has required around 50% of the gross site area. It is not clear whether or to what extent the Council has factored in this 'land hungry' BNG requirement as part of its housing allocations capacity estimates. It is also noted that BNG should be achieved across a site, it is not a requirement to be met at the individual plot level (although this might form part of the BNG solution). As such, supporting text Paragraph 32 is misleading and should be deleted.

Policy NE4 Water Quality Effects on the Special Protection Areas (SPAs), Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) and Ramsar Sites of the Solent

This is new Policy which sets out Fareham's policy approach to dealing with excessive nutrient (nitrate) loading on protected European sites of ecological importance. However, the Policy is light on detail with insufficient guidance as to how applicants will be able to demonstrate conformity. Given Persimmon's significant experience in dealing with such matters, the Company is aware of how this Policy can be implemented in practice, but for less informed developers/applicants this may be more challenging.

Notwithstanding the above, the Company is aware that the primary means of determining whether a development proposal will be able to demonstrate nutrient neutrality is by producing a nutrient budget using the Natural England Methodology. Given that the Natural England Methodology provides a key evidence base and is fundamental to the implementation of Policy NE4, it is critical that this document is examined in detailed alongside the Local Plan. Of particular concern is that Natural England's Methodology includes a number of onerous stages that result in significantly more mitigation being required than is actually necessary. These provisions include, but are not limited to, housing occupancy rates, internal migration (particularly those households that are occupying new affordable housing) and default permit levels. Furthermore, despite many of steps set out Natural England Methodology taking a precautionary approach to nitrate assessment, an arbitrary buffer of 20% increase in nitrate loading is added at the end of the calculator. This buffer is not required and will further exacerbate the issue of overproviding mitigation land that is not necessary. Lastly, it is noted that the Partnership for South Hampshire has updated the Integrated Water Management Study (IWMS). The IWMS provides a key evidence base underpinning the nitrate assessment work, but the Natural England Methodology does not take into account this new evidence.

Policy NE5 Solent Wader and Goose Sites

Policy NE5 sets out the Council approach to protecting area which are used by Solent Waders and/or Brent Geese. The Policy makes reference to such area as shown on the Policies Map. These

designations are, however, informed by an interactive GIS map provided on the Solent Bird Aware website, which forms a critical evidence base to the development of Policy NE5. It is therefore concerning that, on the same webpage as the bird habitat GIS mapping, members of the public can download a form to report bird sightings. It is not clear whether or to what extent these reported sightings are authenticated / scrutinised by a qualified ecologist. There appears to be wide scope for land to be incorrectly identified as a bird site leading to unnecessary cost being expended to mitigate site, and in the worst cases complete sterilisation of that land. This is certainly the case with a number of sites that are with Persimmon Homes' interests (as detailed later in these representations). There is a concern therefore that the mapping evidence base underpinning Policy NE5 is flawed.

The Policy also does not set provision with regards to bird surveys. The methodology for bird sites allows sites to be identified as habitat even if they are not actually being used by birds. It would seem logical that the policy makes provision for applicant to undertake ecology survey and assessment of bird sites in order to demonstrate the absence or presence of a species. We would recommend that one year's survey data should be sufficient, with further surveys only required if the some activity has been identified at a site.

The Council will also be aware that it is the Solent Bird Aware mapping (not the Policies Map) that is used by consultees (Natural England and the Council's own in-house ecologist), to determine whether a development will impact on any protected bird habitat areas, to avoid any confusion in the future, and to ensure the Policies Map remains in date, it is suggested the Policy Map deletes these designations.

With regards to the criterion a) 'Core and Primary Support Areas' the Policy requires that development on such sites should result in an overall net gain to the Solent Wader and Brent Geese Network. BNG is a requirement of Policy NE2; the concept for which is established in the NPPF. However, Persimmon are unaware of any such requirement in national policy or the evidence base underpinning this policy, for a net gain for specific species, including protected birds.

Policy NE6 Trees, Woodland and Hedgerows

Point a) of this Policy advises that the 'unnecessary loss' of non-protected trees, hedgerow and woodland should be avoided. It is unclear what 'unnecessary loss' means in practice.

Point b) of the Policy should be a new sentence, and what is meant by the term 'unavoidable' in this context should be clarified.

Policy NE8 Air Quality

Criteria a) of this policy requires electricity charging infrastructure to be provided as part of new development (excluding Welborne). It is unclear why this Policy is not to be applied to Welborne. Presumably this is because of the impact of such provision on viability. Viability issues associated with EV charging provision are, however, not limited to Welborne.

The Local Plan Viability study includes development cost associated with EV charging as part of £10,000 per plot contingency. Paragraph 5.3.8 of the Study states that, *'it is unclear at stage of writing if or when any of these measures will be required, so [the study takes] a very cautious and conservative approach....'* With regards to the EV charging, Policy NE8 requires such provision; there is no uncertainty as to what is expected of a development proposal. As such, the Viability Study should consider this issue in greater detail and not combine this policy requirement with other unknown cost demands on development. Combining these 'unknowns' a single contingency means that is not possible to scrutinise in detail whether the assumptions made with respect to EV is reliable.

We would highlight that the cost for providing EV charging points is around £500-£600 but this does not include additional costs associated with providing additional sub-stations on larger development sites so that all charging points are capable of being used concurrently (alongside all other energy

demands on a development), and the potential to provide enhanced electricity supply (i.e. off-site upgrades) over and above that required for the units that could challenge a scheme's viability.

As current drafted, this element of the Policy is not justified.

TRANSPORT AND OTHER INFRASTRUCTURE

Strategic Policy TIN1 Transport Infrastructure, Policy TIN2 Highway Safety and Road Network and Strategic Policy TIN4: Infrastructure Delivery

These policies concern development contributions to the delivery of new infrastructure. However, it is considered the funding for such infrastructure may, in many instances, be a matter for CIL.

Notwithstanding, the above, if such Infrastructure is a requirement to make the development acceptable in planning terms, then such contribution need to meet the relevant tests set out in the CIL Regulations. It is no longer appropriate for blanket contribution to be sought by planning authorities. The Policy should be clear on this matter.

With specific reference to TIN2 it is unclear why the Council has chosen not to show the alignment of the Stubbington by-pass on the Policies Map given its strategic importance. This Policies map should be updated to show this route.

DESIGN

Policy D1 High Quality Design and Place Making

Policy D1 makes reference to a number of principles of policy and urban design, but also makes reference to guidance contained in the supporting text. For clarity and avoid any confusion over what is policy and what is supporting, text, it is suggested that this cross reference to the supporting text contained in the policy wording is deleted.

The Council should also review the policy to remove any duplication with other policies in the Plan, for example the section relating nature.

Consideration should also be given as whether the policy needs to be so detailed given that the Council has comprehensive guidance on design set out in its adopted Design SPD.

Policy D3: Coordination of Development and Piecemeal Proposal

This Policy seeks to avoid ransom situations. However, The Council will be aware of case law that prevents it from interfering on private property rights with regard to depressing or prevent returns to a landowners.

Policy D4: Water Quality and Resource

The second part of this policy requires developers to meet the Optional Technical Housing Standard for Water Efficiently (i.e. 110L/person/day). Meeting these Standards should be optional, not required. Whilst the Natural England Nutrient Methodology for the Solent area requires development to meet these standards as a means of addressing nitrate loading, there may be instances where nutrient neutrality can be achieved without doing so. The justification for requiring proposals to meet this standard are inadequate.

D5 Space Standards

The housing standards review introduced the optional space standards which local authorities could adopt by way of reference in their local plans. However, a prerequisite to the adoption of the space standards are the following tests set out in the planning practice guidance (Paragraph: 020 Reference ID: 56-020-20150327).

“Where a need for internal space standards is identified, local planning authorities should provide justification for requiring internal space policies. Local planning authorities should take account of the following areas:

- **need** – evidence should be provided on the size and type of dwellings currently being built in the area, to ensure the impacts of adopting space standards can be properly assessed, for example, to consider any potential impact on meeting demand for starter homes.
- **viability** – the impact of adopting the space standard should be considered as part of a plan’s viability assessment with account taken of the impact of potentially larger dwellings on land supply. Local planning authorities will also need to consider impacts on affordability where a space standard is to be adopted.
- **timing** – there may need to be a reasonable transitional period following adoption of a new policy on space standards to enable developers to factor the cost of space standards into future land acquisitions.’

In order to meet the policy test for the inclusion of the space standards there is a requirement for the council to establish the need for the adoption of the national space standard. To this end, the Council has published a Specialist Housing Background Paper (September 2020). Para 6.7 of Background Paper states most dwellings that have been consented or are awaiting determination are consistent with the 2015 Technical housing standards – nationally described space standard. The Background paper, makes references to the larger plots not meeting this standard, with an example being made of site ref 14/19. However, on the whole most dwellings considered in the Council’s Background Paper, including large units, are meeting the Optional standards. From a need perspective, it would seem as though there is little justification for the introduction of this Policy.

In terms of first part of the viability test, the Council’s Local Plan Viability Study indicates that development viability would not be negatively impacted by the introduction of the standards. This Study, however, is completed at a relatively high level, which makes it difficult to conclude whether this part of the test has been complied with. With regards to the second part of the test, no assessment has been carried out by the Council to demonstrate that the requirement for new development will not negatively impact affordability within the market.

As set out in paragraph 6.10 of the Background Paper, the Council has decided not to set a transition period for the adoption of the national space standards as it is of the view its introduction would not affect viability. For reasons set out above, we do not concur with this assessment, and suggest that a three year grace period is introduced to allow sites that are under a fixed contract to be brought forward. It is also noted that, the Council are looking to apply the draft policies in this Plan, including the requirement for national space standards prior to the examination or adoption of the plan. This contrary to the approach set out in the planning practice guidance. It is not practical to expect development proposals that are currently being considered to suddenly meet space standards.

In light of the above, Policy DS5 is not justified and should be deleted for reasons of soundness.

Local Plan Appendices

Appendix B set out a summary housing trajectory for the sites identified in the Plan. This is inadequate to properly assess the delivery expectation made by the Council with respect to individual sites. To enable proper scrutiny of the trajectory, the Council’s housing trajectory should be broken down by individual sites. This is particularly important because the Council has consistently over-estimated the delivery timescales for key sites. For example, Welborne, which was originally identified in the Core Strategy (2011), was expected to commence delivery in 2014/15. The site has still not achieved an implementable planning permission, and commenced development is still some way off.

4. Omission Sites

The following section provides an overview of the sites in Fareham Borough that are in Persimmon's interests, but have not been identified for allocation. These sites are largely located on the periphery of Stubbington and are within the ownership of the Dunley Estate. The Table below summarises the Dunley land holdings including capacity. The sites are shown on the enclosed Location Plans provided at Appendix 2.

Site Number	Address	Gross Area Acres (Hectares)	Site Capacity Estimate*
1	Land East of Burnt House Lane	23.53 (9.52)	240 - 320
2	Land West of Peak Lane	46.25 (18.72)	TBC
3	Land North of Titchfield Road	4.83 (1.95)	40 - 50
4	Land South of Titchfield Road	2.78 (1.12)	10 - 30
5	Land West of Cuckoo Lane	52.76 (21.35)	150-200
6	Land at Oakcroft Lane	41.04 (16.20)	209
Total		171.19 (69.28)	649 - 809

*Based on net developable area, not gross area.

Sites 1-3 and Site 6 fall within the South of Fareham SGA that was identified as part of the most recent Regulation 18 draft Plan. The remaining sites (Sites 4 and 5) are located outside of the SGA. The following section addresses each site in turn.

In support of the Draft Local Plan Regulation 19 Plan, the Council updated its Strategic Housing and Employment Land Availability Assessment (SHELAA) in September 2020. This replaces the previous study which published in December 2019. The conclusion of the SHELAA as related to each of the sites shown in the Table above are considered.

Site 1: Land East of Burnt House Lane

This site is located to the eastern edge of the Stubbington. Persimmon has undertaken some initial capacity testing in relation to Site 1, including an initial highways assessment and masterplanning. The outcome of this work indicates that the site is capable of delivering around 240 to 320 new homes. This accounts for on-site constraints including the provision of a noise attenuation bund, and strategic planting to the eastern and northern boundaries of the site. Adjacent to this site is the Meoncross School, which is seeking alternative arrangements for playing pitches close to the school (the existing pitches are currently leased and do not adjoin the school) and additional car parking to avoid parents parking on the nearby residential streets. Persimmon is in discussion with the school about how development at the Burnt House Lane may assist in addressing the school's immediate needs. In the longer term, however, given that the school is unable to expand within its existing site, consideration is being given as to whether the facility could be relocated to the Cuckoo Lane site (Site 5) to the west of Stubbington. The Council is strongly of the view that the site is sustainable and suitable for development and it is capable of being brought forward as a standalone allocation site, or as part of a wider masterplan with the South of Fareham SGA, should the Council seek to revisit this project.

The SHELAA 2019 concluded that Site 1 (SHELAA Ref: 1040) was deliverable housing site. However, in the Council SHELAA 2020 the Council considers the site to be undeliverable due a) to a significant visual impact undermining the integrity of the Strategic Gap, and b) the site being classified as a Low Use Brent Geese and Solent Waders site with no evidence of a strategy compliant solution. The

Council ascribes a capacity of 125 dwellings to the site. It is unclear how the Council has reached the conclusions in the new SHELAA given its assessment of the 2019 SHELAA undertaken just nine months prior. Notwithstanding this, as set in these representations, it is Persimmon's view that the Strategic Gap should be redrawn to exclude this site. With regards to the identification of the site as bird habit, we have raised concerns in these representations regarding the robustness of the evidence underpinning this designation. Nonetheless, by improving the suitability of other sites in the area for bird use (i.e. Site 2 or 5) under the terms of the Council's Policy NE5, a policy compliant strategy to address the loss of the bird site to development is not unachievable. A strategy of improving habitat off-site is being taken in respect of the Oakcroft Lane site, which is also a low use site, and has the support of Natural England and the Council's ecologist.

Site 2: Land West of Peak Lane

This site is located to the north of the by-pass and extends across much of the gap towards the urban edge of Fareham in the north. Given its location and context, the development potential of this site is considered to be limited. However, the land could be an effective nitrate mitigation and/or bird protected habitat site that mitigation solution that could be used to address the potential impact development on other sites within Permission interests and/or other sites in the Borough the require mitigation solutions.

Site 3: Land North of Titchfield Road

This site is located to the north-west of Stubbington. Whilst this site formed part of the previous SGA, it is clearly distinct from and separate from it. This site is small scale that is well-contained in landscape terms, surrounded by existing built development and is deliverable in the short-term as stand-alone site that can be brought forward either as part of outside of the SGA masterplanning process should the Council seek to revisit this project. Initial capacity assessments of Site 3 indicates that it is capable of delivering around 40-50 new homes.

The SHELAA 2019 concluded that Site 3 (SHELAA Ref: 3190) was a deliverable housing site. However, in the SHELAA 2020 considers the site to be undeliverable due it being classified as a Low Use Brent Geese and Solent Waders site with no evidence of a strategy compliant solution. The Council ascribes a capacity of 20 dwellings to the site. It is unclear how the Council has reached these conclusions regarding the suitability of the site given its assessment of the site undertaken just nine months prior. With regards to the identification of the site as bird habit, we have raised concerns in these representations regarding the robustness of the evidence underpinning this designation. Nonetheless, by improving the suitability of other sites in the area for bird use (i.e. Site 2 or 5) under the terms of the Council's Policy NE5, a policy compliant strategy to address the loss of the site to development is not unachievable. This approach to improving habitat off-site is being taken in respect of the Oakcroft Lane site, which is also a low use site, and has the support of Natural England and the Council's ecologist.

Site 4: Land South of Titchfield Road

This small site is located to the north-west of Stubbington. It bounded to the north-east and north-west by existing housing fronting Titchfield Road and the Crofton Equestrian Centre. The site's relationship with the wider Meon Valley landscape is limited by the woodland to the south of the site. The woodland to the south and its associated watercourse (which is also within Dunley Estate ownership) is recognised as an important ecological resource. Sensitive site design, however, could provide a means of ensuring the ecological interests at this adjoining site are protected and enhanced. Initial site capacity assessment indicated that the site is capable of delivering between c. 10-30 new homes. Were the Council minded to allocate the site for residential development, it could provide an important contribution towards its small-medium site housing allowance as required by Paragraph 68 of the NPPF.

Site 5: Land West of Cuckoo Lane

This site adjoins the settlement boundary of Stubbington to its north-eastern boundary. It is characterised by a substantial arable field that is well-contained in the north by the built form of Stubbington and substantial woodland. Initial capacity testing of this site, which has allowed for a substantial ecological buffer to the woodland, strategic planting to contain the site from the wider Meon Valley, land for a new school and new parkland further south, indicates that it is capable of delivering around 150-200 new homes.

This site is assessed in the SHELAA as being undeliverable due to being located within a '*highly sensitive landscape (based on the Fareham Landscape Assessment) and within an Area of Special Landscape Quality. Significant ecological constraints associated with the adjacent SPA/SSSI affect the suitability of the site.*' The SHELAA ascribes a capacity of 240 dwellings to the site. Whilst the ecological and landscape challenges associated with this site are recognised, they are not insurmountable. Although not a consideration for the SHELAA per se, the site provides the opportunity to deliver substantial ecological and recreation benefits, alongside community benefits, including new education provision and allotments.

Site 6: Land at Oakcroft Lane

Similar to Sites 1 and 3, the Oakcroft Lane site can be delivered outside of or as part of the SGA process (should the Council revisit this project). However, as demonstrated through the planning application, the site is deliverable now as a standalone development site. Technical issues associated with the development have been resolved and Persimmon are currently awaiting determination of the application by the Council. The site is capable of delivering 209 new homes alongside a considerable area of space to the north of the housing and to the south of the by-pass for ecological purposes. The Site Plan is attached to these representations at Appendix 1.

The SHELAA 2019 concluded that Site 3 (SHELAA Ref: 3141) was a deliverable housing site. However, in the SHELAA 2020 the Council considers the site to be undeliverable due to the site to be undeliverable due to the site being classified as a Low Use Brent Geese and Solent Waders site with no evidence of a strategy compliant solution. The Council ascribes a capacity of 200 dwellings to the site. It is unclear how the Council has reached these conclusions given its assessment of the site undertaken just nine months prior, and considering the site-specific mitigation strategy for protected birds has the support of Natural England and the Council's ecologist via the planning application process.

Appendix 1: Oakcroft Lane Site Layout



Rev	Date	Revision Details	Dr	Ch
E	22.04.20	Bypass junction amended	br	db
D	25.02.20	see planning cover note	br	db
C	05.11.19	see planning cover note	br	db
B	20.09.19	see planning cover note	br	db
A	22.07.19	see planning cover note dated 23 July	br	db




PERSIMMON
Together, we make a home

Job Title
Oakcroft Lane, Stubbington

Drawing Title
Site Layout

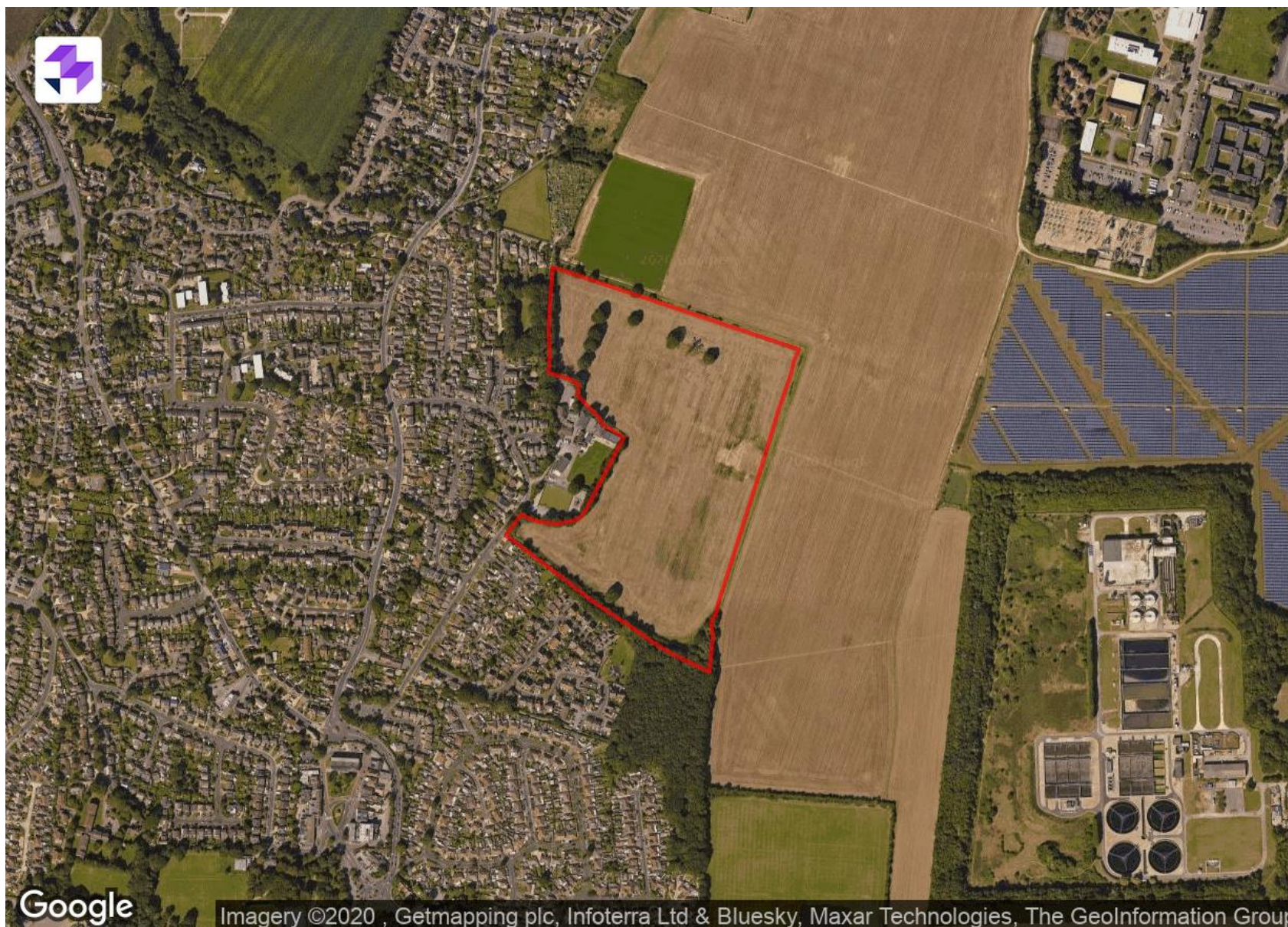
Job No 220	Drawing No A-02-015-SL	Rev E
Drawn BR	Checked DB	Date March '19

Scale
1:1000 @ A1 / 1:2000 @ A3


metres 20 40 60 80 100

Status
PLANNING

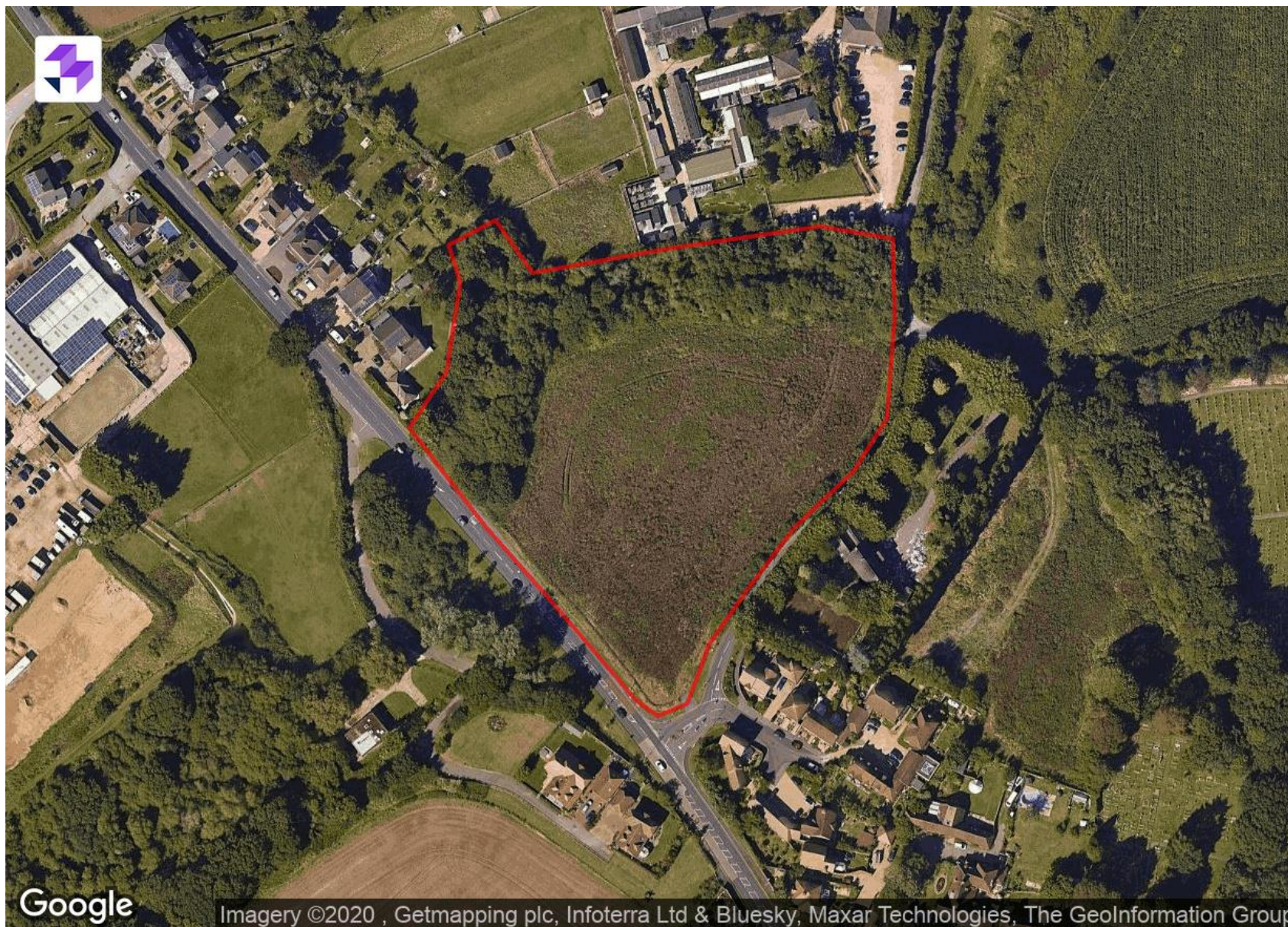
Appendix 2 Omission Site Location Plans



Site 1 Location Plan: Burnt House Lane, Stubbington



Site 2 Location Plan: West of Peak Lane, Stubbington



Site 3 Location Plan: North of Titchfield Road, Stubbington



Site 4 Location Plan: South of Titchfield Road, Stubbington



Site 5 Location Plan: West of Cuckoo Lane, Stubbington



A	22.07.19	see planning cover note dated 23 July	br	db
Rev	Date	Revision Details	Dr	Ch



PERSIMMON
Together, we make a home

Job Title
Oakcroft Lane, Stubbington

Drawing Title
Site Layout

Job No	Drawing No	Rev
220	A-02-015-SL	A
Drawn	Checked	Date
BR	DB	March '19

Scale
1:1000 @ A1 / 1:2000 @ A3

metres 20 40 60 80 100

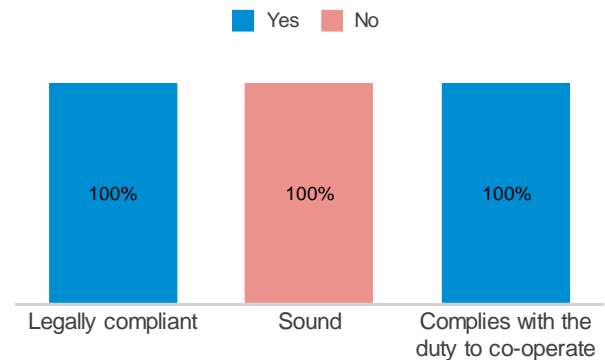
Status
PLANNING

Policies map | AREAS OF SPECIAL LANDSCAPE QUALITY (DS3)

2 Representations



	Legally compliant	Sound	Complies with the duty to co-operate
Total	2	2	2
Yes	2 100%	0 0%	2 100%
No	0 0%	2 100%	0 0%



Respondent: mr stuart batin (1712-20201)

Legally compliant	Yes
Sound	No
Complies with the duty to co-operate	Yes

Please provide details you have to support your answers above

Recent planning decisions in the Borough have highlighted the need to consider the designation of 'valued landscapes' as part of the Local Plan. And with the correct decision to remove the Land to the South of Romsey Avenue (HA6), no doubt based on the environmental importance given to this land by Natural England. To ensure this plan can be classed as sound you now need to afford and classify the land south of Romsey avenue within the demarcation of 'Areas of Special Landscape Quality'. Even the more recent 'Technical Review of Areas of Special Landscape Quality and the Strategic Gaps' (2020) should be amended to include the Land south of Romsey Avenue to demonstrate complete and definite commitment by Fareham borough council to our Environment.

What modification(s) is necessary to make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

To ensure this plan can be classed as sound you now need to afford and classify the land south of Romsey avenue within the demarcation of 'Areas of Special Landscape Quality'. Even the more recent 'Technical Review of Areas of Special Landscape Quality and the Strategic Gaps' (2020) should be amended to include the Land south of Romsey Avenue to demonstrate complete and definite commitment by Fareham borough council to our Environment.

How would the modification(s) you propose make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

Demonstrate complete and definite commitment by Fareham borough council to our Environment and protect important primary support areas for the Portsmouth Harbour SPA for generations to come.

Your suggested revised wording of any policy or text:

include farm land to the south of Romsey Avenue on maps as Area of Special landscape quality and/or strategic gaps

If your representation is seeking a modification to the plan, do you consider it necessary to participate in the examination hearing session(s)?

No, I don't want to take part in a hearing session

Respondent: Mrs J Hill (1712-41138)

Agent: Mr Robert Tutton | Robert Tutton Town Planning Consultants Ltd

Legally compliant	Yes
Sound	No
Complies with the duty to co-operate	Yes

Please provide details you have to support your answers above

'Tideways' (no.50) stands to the west of Newtown Road, Warsash and to the south of the 'Existing Open Space' that is the Stawberry Field. The Policies Map of the Consultation Local Plan shows the major part of the 'Tideways' site coloured beige, in recognition that it lies within the 'Urban Area Boundary' but the irregular lilac boundary of an 'Area of Special Landscape Quality' extends across it . This anomaly requires resolution - the 'urban area' of 'Tideways' should be excluded from the ASLQ. In 2014, we asked for the

What modification(s) is necessary to make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

Exclude the Tideways site from the Area of Special Landscape Quality.

How would the modification(s) you propose make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

It would remove an anomaly from the Policies Map.

Your suggested revised wording of any policy or text:

n/a

If your representation is seeking a modification to the plan, do you consider it necessary to participate in the examination hearing session(s)?

Yes, I want to take part in a hearing session

Please outline in the box below why you consider it necessary to take part in the hearing session(s):

Six years ago, Fareham Borough Council failed to resolve this matter.

Gayle Wotton,
Planning Strategy Manager
Civic Offices,
Civic Way,
Fareham,
PO16 7AZ

**Planning Policy,
Planning and Economic
Development**

Portsmouth City Council
Civic Offices
Guildhall Square

17 December 2020

Dear Gayle,

Re: Fareham Borough Council - Local Plan 2037: Portsmouth City Council response

Thank you for consulting Portsmouth City Council on the emerging Fareham Local Plan. The City Council would like to make the following comments:

Approach to Housing Need

1. While the Fareham Borough Council's (FBC) 'Regulation 19' Publication Plan has been out to consultation the Government has announced a revised standard methodology for assessing local housing need, following the *Changes to the current planning system* consultation published in August 2020. For both Fareham and Portsmouth this results in the previous standard method numbers being retained (514 and 855 per annum respectively¹) rather than the proposed lower figures put forward for consultation by Government in August (estimated to be 403 and 730 per annum respectively). The development strategy proposed by the Reg 19 version of the Fareham Borough Council Local Plan 2037 is based on the 420 per annum figure.
2. Portsmouth has a finite capacity to accommodate new development due to its geographical constraints; changes to Portsmouth's housing target are therefore directly reflected in the cities unmet housing need. Paragraph 4.5 of the FBC's Publication Plan references the City Council's formal request for Fareham to accommodate 1,000 dwellings of Portsmouth's unmet need; Fareham's contribution in its housing supply for the plan period of 847 dwellings to the unmet need of all neighbouring authorities' is noted and welcomed. However, under the December 2020 methodology, the City Council has a total unmet need of over 3,000 dwellings. The City Council would therefore wish to maintain the request to FBC to potentially accommodate up to 1000 dwellings as a portion of Portsmouth's unmet need. The City Council is also conducting other Duty to Cooperate discussions on the matter

¹ MHCLG *Indicative local housing need* (December 2020 revised methodology) available from:
<https://www.gov.uk/government/consultations/changes-to-the-current-planning-system>

with neighbouring authorities in the Portsmouth Housing Market Area. Gosport and Havant Borough Councils have both indicated capacity limitations. However, the City Council recognise that the distribution of housing need is broader than the PCC and FBC authority areas, and will require consideration and co-operation at the sub regional scale.

3. In response to FBC's previous Local Plan consultation (Local Plan Supplement, March 2020), the City Council welcomed the proposal for two Strategic Growth areas (North of Downend, and South of Fareham) in Fareham Borough's Local Plan, which were indicated at that time as having the potential to meet unmet development needs from the Borough's neighbouring authorities. The City Council indicated that North of Downend would be particularly suitable for accommodating unmet need from Portsmouth given its closer geographical proximity to the city and transport links via the M27/ A27, Portchester railway station and the proposed Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) line.
4. The Publication Plan has not taken the two Strategic Growth Areas forward, due to the anticipated reduction in FBC's housing target from Government. Given the potential revision in housing need targets (published 16.12.20), this would justify FBC's reconsideration of the inclusion of such sites to help meet FBC's housing need and well as unmet need from other neighbouring authorities in the Portsmouth Housing Market Area, including PCC.
5. PCC and FBC will continue to work collaboratively to address strategic planning matters, both through the Partnership for South Hampshire (PfSH) and, where necessary, on a bilateral basis. The PfSH authorities' are currently undertaking a piece of work (as part of the review of the 2016 Spatial Strategy) to identify sufficient suitable sites to accommodate unmet housing need across the sub region, with specific focus on Housing Market Areas. This will include ensuring there are sufficient sites in the Portsmouth Housing Market Area (which contains both Portsmouth and a large part of Fareham). The City Council welcome the inclusion of land at Down End and development in part of the Stubbington Gap in the PfSH Strategic Development Opportunity Area work as part of the range of strategic site options being considered. The City Council supports the specific reference to the on-going joint work with the PfSH authorities in paragraph 1.3 of the Plan.

Employment

6. In regard to employment, Portsmouth and Fareham's authority areas' form part of a wider market area, with commuters moving between the city and the surrounding towns including Fareham and the M27 corridor. PCC supports the allocations for employment land in Policy E1: Employment Land Provision, particularly the sites at Daedalus which of sub-regional importance to the local market.
7. The City Council would encourage HBC to consider how the Local Plan could help to resist the loss of employment space (e.g. a future Article 4 Direction), as well as the loss of other allocated uses that fall under Use Class E where necessary. If allocated employment land is lost to residential uses this could lead to an increase in unsustainable travel patterns and greater pressure on the wider area. We would welcome further discussion with FBC, and other Councils in Portsmouth Housing Market area and/ or PfSH area, on this matter to establish a common approach.

Portsdown Hill

8. Portsdown Hill is an important part of the landscape in South East Hampshire, for its open space, landscape and heritage value as well as the views of and from the hill. The City Council supports the identification of Portsdown Hill as an Area of Special Landscape Quality under the FBC Publication Plan Policy DS3, and notes the evidence produced to support the allocation in the *Technical Review of Areas of Special Landscape Quality and Strategic Gaps* (Sept 2020).
9. The City council would welcome any further opportunities for joint working on the strategic approach to Portsdown Hill, together with Winchester District Council and Havant Borough Council, including as a consultee on development proposals.

Environment

10. The City Council welcomes the inclusion of NE1 - Protection of Nature Conservation, Biodiversity and the Local Ecological Network, Policy NE6: Trees, Woodland and Hedgerows, Policy NE9: Green Infrastructure which together help protect key species and habitats and promote green space coverage within south Hampshire.
11. Portsmouth are currently developing a green infrastructure network for the city, including the identification of a number of existing and proposed 'green corridors' to link up open spaces across Portsmouth, encourage active travel, enhance biodiversity and support resilience to climate change. A first draft of the proposed network was published in PCC's Green Infrastructure Background paper in February 2019; it includes the identification of several potential 'green corridors' that would meet the boundary with Fareham's authority area: Portsdown Hill Road and Southampton Road (A27). The City Council would welcome any discussion on how these proposed corridors could be extended beyond the City Council area, and/ or support for these linkages in the FBC Local Plan if possible. The identified ecological network opportunities (shown the map in Appendix C of the Publication Plan) along Portsdown Hill Road and the A27 within the FBC authority area are noted.
12. The City Council is committed to continuing to work with FBC and the other members of the PfSH Water Quality Working Group as necessary on short, medium and long term 'nutrient neutral' mitigation solutions for housing development within the Solent catchment. Current discussions indicate that mitigation solutions are likely include the identification and securing of suitable off-setting land in the Solent catchment, predominately outside the Portsmouth urban area.
13. The City Council is also mindful of the likely forthcoming requirement to provide at least 10% biodiversity net gain on development sites, as part of the anticipated Environment Act. While the City Council is currently undertaking further work to explore how such requirements could be effectively applied within an urban environment and to identify off-site opportunities for biodiversity creation and/ or enhancement within the city, there is the potential for a shortfall in net gain provisions (subject to the final provisions of the Environment Act) within the plan period. Securing land for nitrate mitigation presents one such opportunity to seek multiple environment benefits for the sub region (biodiversity net gains, carbon off-setting, Suitable Alternative Greenspaces (SANGs) for recreational disturbance,

habitat compensation of coastal defence schemes etc). The City Council are committed to furthering these discussions with Fareham BC and the other PfSH authorities on this matter, and to consider the potential for environmental off-setting on both a sub-regional and a site by site basis as appropriate.

Education

14. The City Council continues to maintain close links with Hampshire County Council as Education Authority due to cross border pupil movement. Development in close proximity to the FBC and PCC authority borders can impact the availability of school places across authorities. The timing and size of development should therefore be closely monitored to ensure the continued availability of school places during the life of both Local Plans.

Transport

15. The City Council welcomes the reference in paragraph 10.3 of support for proposals that promote sustainable transport links through Fareham Borough to Portsmouth and Southampton. The city also supports the reference to the development of the rapid transit networks between the two authorities and linking to others in the sub region in paragraph 10.20.

If you wish to discuss any of the matters raised in our response, please do not hesitate to contact me.

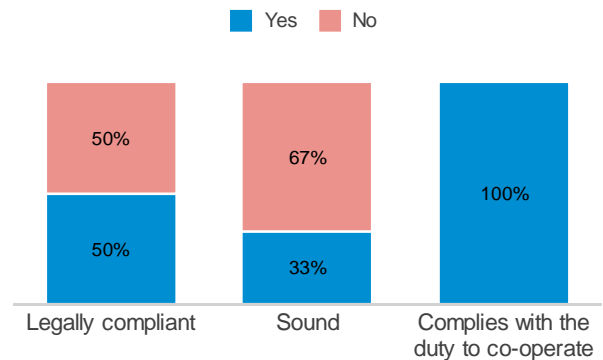
Kind regards,

Rachel Cutler

Acting Planning Policy Manager



	Legally compliant	Sound	Complies with the duty to co-operate
Total	6	6	6
Yes	3 50%	2 33%	6 100%
No	3 50%	4 67%	0 0%



Respondent: Mrs Wendy Ball (2311-221619)

Legally compliant	Yes
Sound	Yes
Complies with the duty to co-operate	Yes

Please provide details you have to support your answers above

The eight areas of Special Landscape Quality within the Borough must be protected and enhanced.

If your representation is seeking a modification to the plan, do you consider it necessary to participate in the examination hearing session(s)?

No, I don't want to take part in a hearing session

Respondent: Mr Tobin Rickets (1712-162036)

Agent: Mrs Pippa Cheetham | Varsity Town Planning

Legally compliant	Yes
Sound	No
Complies with the duty to co-operate	Yes

Please provide details you have to support your answers above

It is considered that the Landscape Sensitivity Assessment goes too far in dictating where future development can and cannot be located. The Council's reliance on the findings of this Assessment to restrict the location of development does not allow for a scenario where development brings with it landscape benefits and enhancements. The Landscape Sensitivity Assessment has not been independently scrutinised and should not be relied upon as a development management tool.

What modification(s) is necessary to make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

Remove footnote 12 from Policy DS3.

How would the modification(s) you propose make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

Policy DS3 provides adequate protection for Areas of Special Landscape Quality. The draft policy introduces a location specific development management tool which has not been independently tested but is given absolute autonomy in dictating what is and what is not a suitable and sustainable location for development.

Your suggested revised wording of any policy or text:

Areas of Special Landscape Quality have been identified in the Borough and are shown on the Policies map. Development proposals shall only be permitted in these areas where the landscape will be protected and enhanced. Development in the countryside shall recognise the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside, paying particular regard to: a) Intrinsic landscape character, quality and important features; b) Visual setting, including to/from key views; c) The landscape as a setting for settlements, including important views to, across, within and out of settlements; d) The landscape's role as part of the existing Local Ecological network; e) The local character and setting of buildings and settlements, including their historic significance; f) Natural landscape features, such as trees, ancient woodland, hedgerows, water features and their function as ecological networks; and g) The character of the Borough's rivers and coastline, which should be safeguarded. Major development proposals must include a comprehensive landscaping mitigation and enhancement scheme to ensure that the development is able to successfully integrate with the landscape and surroundings. The landscaping scheme shall be proportionate to the scale and nature of the development. proposed.

If your representation is seeking a modification to the plan, do you consider it necessary to participate in the examination hearing session(s)?

Yes, I want to take part in a hearing session

Please outline in the box below why you consider it necessary to take part in the hearing session(s):

The landowner would wish their landscape consultant to participate at any Hearing on this matter.

Respondent: Mrs Valerie Wyatt (1512-11057)

Legally compliant	No
Sound	No
Complies with the duty to co-operate	Yes

Please provide details you have to support your answers above

This entire policy contradicts other parts of the plan as it allows even major development throughout the Areas of Special Landscape Quality. It says "Major development proposals must include a comprehensive landscaping mitigation and enhancement scheme to ensure that the development is able to successfully integrate with the landscape and surroundings." All a developer will need to do is get a consultant to put together a report that says that it integrates successfully and the proposal will get through. Mitigation as an option is an even greater certainty as they can just buy some credits with a scheme. This totally contradicts the green and environmental aspirations that have been much heralded in all the material put out by the council in issues of Fareham Today as well as the Strategic Priorities 2 and 9 (Paragraph 2.12).

What modification(s) is necessary to make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

Remove this or re-write it to give real protection to these landscapes.

How would the modification(s) you propose make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

Remove this or re-write it to give real protection to these landscapes.

Your suggested revised wording of any policy or text:

Not for me to do as I am not a planning expert.

If your representation is seeking a modification to the plan, do you consider it necessary to participate in the examination hearing session(s)?

No, I don't want to take part in a hearing session

Respondent: Mr Ronald Wyatt (1812-12959)

Legally compliant	No
Sound	No
Complies with the duty to co-operate	Yes

Please provide details you have to support your answers above

This policy is is not consistent. Areas of Special Landscape Quality have been identified in the Borough and are shown on the Policies map. Development proposals shall only be permitted in these areas where the landscape will be protected and enhanced." However the last paragraph says "Major development proposals must include a comprehensive landscaping mitigation and enhancement scheme" . The question must be Why are major developments being considered at all in these areas. Once they are built "Major developments by definition will change the character It is contradictory and unsound.

What modification(s) is necessary to make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

The paragraph needs to be consistent in its objectives

How would the modification(s) you propose make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

The paragraph which starts "Major developments" should be remove. By doing so it does not prevent applications being made but it does prevent another potential loophole and lack of clarity which will lead to further appeals.

Your suggested revised wording of any policy or text:

Remove the word "major" and replace with "any"

If your representation is seeking a modification to the plan, do you consider it necessary to participate in the examination hearing session(s)?

No, I don't want to take part in a hearing session

Respondent: Mr John Stubbs (1511-42171)

Legally compliant	No
Sound	No
Complies with the duty to co-operate	Yes

Please provide details you have to support your answers above

With respect to legal compliance of proposed development, There is no reference to the issues and public concern raised when Designated Public Open Spaces are in private ownership (in whole or in part). This is a major omission in the Regulation 19 Local Plan consultation document and thus does not reduce the risk of Developers putting forward proposals that would take our valued public open spaces away from the general public and in particular the local residents who benefit most from these important public amenities. There should be an exercise taken by Fareham Borough Council to amend the current consultation document and include the policy that FBC will object to any Development Proposals which intend to impact on Open Spaces designated under Section 52 Agreements (Town & County Planning Act 1971) or Section 106 (Town & County Planning Act 1990) but where the ownership of the land has not been transformed to the Local Authority for whatever reason. FBC must also state that it will always rigorously object to any development proposed on such Designated Public Open Space where applicants propose to override S52 or S106 Agreements using legislative powers and Development Consent Orders (DCOs) associated with S120(4) of the Planning Act 2008.

What modification(s) is necessary to make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

See above.

How would the modification(s) you propose make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

See above.

Your suggested revised wording of any policy or text:

See above.

If your representation is seeking a modification to the plan, do you consider it necessary to participate in the examination hearing session(s)?

No, I don't want to take part in a hearing session

Respondent: Ms Fiona Gray (1812-131047)

Agent: Mr Joseph Carr | DAVID LOCK ASSOCIATES

Legally compliant	Yes
Sound	Yes
Complies with the duty to co-operate	Yes

Please provide details you have to support your answers above

We support the designation of the land to the east of Welborne as a special landscape area (under draft Policy DS3), which is reflective of its local importance and, due to the area's topography, prevents the visual encroachment of the urban area to the open countryside to the north of FBCs administrative boundary. We consider this approach to be both legally compliant and sound.

If your representation is seeking a modification to the plan, do you consider it necessary to participate in the examination hearing session(s)?

No, I don't want to take part in a hearing session

Respondent details:

Title:	Mr
First Name:	Robert
Last Name:	Milliken
Job Title: (where relevant)	[No Reply]
Organisation: (where relevant)	[No Reply]
Address:	
Postcode:	
Telephone Number:	
Email Address:	

1) Policies map: BRENT GEESE & WADERS CLASSIFICATION 2 - PRIMARY SUPPORT AREA (© HBIC) (NE5)

Legally compliant	Yes
Sound	No
Complies with the duty to co-operate	Yes

Please provide details you have to support your answers above

Dear Sirs and Mesdames, Regarding The Romsey Avenue site The Wicor coastal zone has special protection for Solent Waders and Brent Geese. As Romsey Avenue farmland is the highest quality grade and one of the last remaining agricultural areas adjacent to the Portsmouth Harbour SPA, it seems to make sense to me to give it the protection of strategic policy DS3, by extending that protection to the farmland that borders the recreation ground. This would help to form a 40 hectare countryside gap. Some sites already listed have no greater landscape quality than this farmland. Natural England have rejected development on this Romsey Avenue site describing this area as supporting habitat for Portsmouth Harbour SPA and a Primary Support Area under the Solent Waders and Brent Goose strategy. Yours faithfully, Rob Milliken

What modification(s) is necessary to make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

Dear Sirs and Mesdames, Regarding The Romsey Avenue site The Wicor coastal zone has special protection for Solent Waders and Brent Geese. As Romsey Avenue farmland is the highest quality grade and one of the last remaining agricultural areas adjacent to the Portsmouth Harbour SPA, it seems to make sense to me to give it the protection of strategic policy DS3, by extending that protection to the farmland that borders the recreation ground. This would help to form a 40 hectare countryside gap. Some sites already listed have no greater landscape quality than this farmland. Natural England have rejected development on this Romsey Avenue site describing this area as supporting habitat for Portsmouth Harbour SPA and a Primary Support Area under the Solent Waders and Brent Goose strategy. Yours faithfully, Rob Milliken

How would the modification(s) you propose make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

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Your suggested revised wording of any policy or text:

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If your representation is seeking a modification to the plan, do you consider it necessary to participate in the examination hearing session(s)?

No, I don't want to take part in a hearing session

Respondent details:

Title:	Mrs
First Name:	J
Last Name:	Hill
Organisation: (where relevant)	[No Reply]

Agent details:

Title:	Mr
First Name:	Robert
Last Name:	Tutton
Job Title: (where relevant)	Director
Organisation: (where relevant)	<div></div>
Address:	
Postcode:	
Telephone Number:	
Email Address:	

1) Policies map: AREAS OF SPECIAL LANDSCAPE QUALITY (DS3)

Legally compliant	Yes
Sound	No
Complies with the duty to co-operate	Yes

Please provide details you have to support your answers above

'Tideways' (no.50) stands to the west of Newtown Road, Warsash and to the south of the 'Existing Open Space' that is the Strawberry Field. The Policies Map of the Consultation Local Plan shows the major part of the 'Tideways' site coloured beige, in recognition that it lies within the 'Urban Area Boundary' but the irregular lilac boundary of an 'Area of Special Landscape Quality' extends across it. This anomaly requires resolution - the 'urban area' of 'Tideways' should be excluded from the ASLQ. In 2014, we asked for the

What modification(s) is necessary to make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

Exclude the Tideways site from the Area of Special Landscape Quality.

How would the modification(s) you propose make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

It would remove an anomaly from the Policies Map.

Your suggested revised wording of any policy or text:

n/a

If your representation is seeking a modification to the plan, do you consider it necessary to participate in the examination hearing session(s)?

Yes, I want to take part in a hearing session

Please outline in the box below why you consider it necessary to take part in the hearing session(s):

Six years ago, Fareham Borough Council failed to resolve this matter.

Landscape Response to Representation to Fareham Local Plan 2037
Land adjacent to 75 Holly Hill Lane, Sarisbury
On behalf of Bargate Homes

Areas of Special Landscape Quality

Section 3: Development Strategy and Policy DS3: Landscape

Bargate Homes does not support the inclusion of ASQL within the Fareham Local Plan 2037, for the reasons set out in the representations prepared by Pegasus Group. However, if such a policy is held to be necessary, this response has been prepared by Terra Firma Consultancy on behalf of Bargate Homes to assess the development potential of the site in landscape terms.

The Fareham Local Plan 2037 (Publication Local Plan) states at paragraph 3.9 that:

"Previous Local Plans have included the demarcation of 'Areas of Special Landscape Quality' in the Borough which were used to help shape planning strategy and decisions on planning applications... Both the Landscape Assessment (2017), and the more recent 'Technical Review of Areas of Special Landscape Quality and the Strategic Gaps' (2020) still recognise the intrinsic character and distinctiveness of these relatively undeveloped areas of the Borough and so their locations have been used to shape the development strategy. There is a presumption against major development in these areas, unless it can be demonstrated through a landscape assessment that the quality and distinctiveness of the landscape character can be conserved. For these reasons there remain no development allocations in these areas."

The land adjacent to 75 Holly Hill Lane lies at the eastern extent of the proposed Area of Special Landscape Quality (ASLQ) 2: Lower Hamble Valley whose boundary is based on Landscape Character Area (LCA) 2: Lower Hamble Valley as defined in The Fareham Landscape Assessment (2017). No clear explanation is given for why the boundaries of the ASLQ align with those of the LCA other than the LCA represent the land outside the settlement boundaries and it is a convenient sub-division.

Each LCA was subdivided into Local Landscape Character Areas (LLCA) to allow a more detailed analysis and these examined as part of the Assessment of Sensitivity and Development Potential which forms part 2 of the Fareham Landscape Assessment.

"The sensitivity assessment... [provides] detailed information and judgements on the sensitivity of areas of landscape beyond the existing defined settlement boundaries, and the potential impacts that new development might have on their particular characteristics, qualities and valued attributes."

LCA 2 was subdivided into 5 Local Landscape Character Area (some of which appear more than once) and these analysed:

"The assessment of sensitivity is concerned with analysing the ability of the different local landscape character areas beyond the urban area boundary to accommodate development without unacceptable adverse effects upon four specific roles:

- *As part of the Borough's landscape resource;*
- *As part of the visual environment enjoyed by people within the Borough (i.e. their visual amenity);*
- *As part of the setting and identity of urban areas within the Borough; and*
- *As part of the network of Green Infrastructure within the Borough and wider context."*

The land adjacent to 75 Holly Hill Lane, Sarisbury lies within LLCA 2.1b which is described as comprising:

"...the main area of semi-rural landscape within this LLCA. The valley side sweeps westwards down to the foreshore of the River Hamble from a highpoint of c.43m at the northern end and is indented by a series of minor tributary valleys which produce quite complex topography, clothed in a diverse patchwork of woodland, farmland, parkland and the gardens/grounds of private houses. The northern part of the area contains Brooklands, a Georgian country house (Grade II Listed), surrounded by designed gardens and parklands which include extensive woodland and lawned terraces sweeping down to the River Hamble, and are of high landscape quality. Further south is an area of landscape characterised by a mosaic of small scale pastures and larger fields under grassland, mature hedgerows, copses and more extensive areas of woodland, occupying the slopes of a gentle, minor valley. Apart from a marina development on the foreshore, there is little built development on the lower slopes but the upper slopes are lined with large detached houses set within wooded or well-treed plots and accessed by narrow, enclosed lanes.*

The abundance of tree cover means that this development is not conspicuous and the landscape retains a pastoral, semi-rural and relatively unspoilt character. Beyond this lies the thickly wooded landscape around Holly Hill Woodland Park, a mid and Late 19th century landscaped woodland park (owned and managed by the Borough Council as a public amenity), which occupies another minor tributary valley of the Hamble and includes lakes and woodland walks. As well as its value as a historic designed parkland, the woodland landscape is of considerable ecological and amenity value and connects into the woodlands and inter-tidal habitats of the Hamble Estuary which are covered by multiple designations."

The site itself, which is categorised as Landscape Type 'Horticulture & Smallholdings: Small Scale, lies to the west of one of these 'minor tributary valleys' and comprises 'small scale pastures' albeit very neglected. To the west of the site on Holly Hill Lane are 'large detached houses set within wooded or well-treed plots' which include plots which have been infilled and redeveloped.

It is not clear why the site was not included within LLCA 2.2a as were the two other areas of former nursery sites within the LCA which lie to the south (See Figure 'Landscape Character Types', Sensitivity Assessment, pg. 45). Bargate would argue that the site in question shares some of the characteristics of LLCA 2.2a:

"...the evidence of dereliction and lack of management of buildings and land has an adverse effect upon the quality and condition of the landscape. The character and quality of the landscape has already been affected by urban influences and landscape

value is relatively low and, therefore, tolerant of change. The presence of a good structure of woodland, hedgerows and trees provides opportunities for integration of new buildings within the existing field pattern, without significant adverse effects upon landscape resources."

It is noted that LLCA 2.2a has been excluded from the ASLQ designation due to its 'suburban fringe character with some poor elements' (The Technical Review of Areas of Special Landscape Quality and Strategic Gaps), something that it shares with the site.

Despite the poor condition of the site and belonging to the same LCA as 2.2a the site has been placed within LLCA 2.1b and has been scored as a 'high match' against the GLVIA3 Box 5.1 criteria by the Technical Review of Areas of Special Landscape Quality and Strategic Gaps defined as:

"The area has exceptional scenic quality and is in good condition. It has an unspoilt rural character that is coherent and intact, with topographical and visual unity. It has many features of note, including natural and cultural designations. It has a high value for recreation. It has clearly demonstrable physical attributes and is an integral part of a wider 'valued' landscape'. There are no, or very few detracting influences."

Bargate assert that the site, when studied individually does not match these criteria and therefore does not count as a 'high match' and does not belong within an ASLQ.



Figure 1: View south-east across site and stream valley showing poor landscape condition.



Figure 2: View west towards rear gardens of properties on Holly Hill Lane showing suburbanising influences

Bargate believe that despite the more detailed subdivision of the LCA into LLCA, and accepting the somewhat incongruous inclusion of the site within LLCA2.1b, there is still a need for further refinement before being used as the basis of the ASLQ designation. The Planning Context diagram (Sensitivity Assessment, pg. 43) clearly illustrates that LLCA 2.1b is, in effect, a landscape of two very different types. The north and south include landscapes with multiple designations (SINC, Historic Parks and Gardens, Conservation Areas, Country Parks, Ancient Woodlands, Local Nature Reserves, SSSI, SPA, RAMSAR) whereas the central section is free of such designations.

The Technical Review of Areas of Special Landscape Quality and Strategic Gaps (2020) states that:

"Inspectors' reports suggest that for a landscape to be considered 'valued', it should show some demonstrable physical attribute, form an integral part of a wider 'valued' landscape and have something 'special' or out of the ordinary that can be defined."

Bargate agree with the Sensitivity Assessment's assertion that:

"The presence of national or local landscape designations will signify recognition of high landscape quality, but they are not the sole indicator of value and the absence of a designation does not mean the landscape resource is not of high quality or valued in a local context."

Nevertheless, it is clear that these multiple designations contribute to this LLCA being of 'high' sensitivity and are also the most sensitive areas within this LLCA.

Bargate would assert that a more detailed, independent study of the site such as the Landscape and Visual Evidence Appraisal (LVEA) they commissioned, reveals that the site itself is of much lower sensitivity than the wider LLCA due to the impact of neighbouring properties, its former use, low level of connectivity and poor condition and that as the Sensitivity Study states:

"Further development of a similar kind (i.e. individual properties set within well-treed plots) could potentially be accommodated without altering this character, but more extensive development within the more open parts of the area, or which would result in loss of woodland/tree cover is likely to have unacceptable landscape impacts.

In area 2.1b the most sensitive areas from a visual perspective are the parklands surrounding Brooklands (where intrusion of development could have a major impact on the setting of the Listed Building and views across the River Hamble), the woodland landscape of Holly Hill Park (where there is extensive public access, highly sensitive viewers and high quality views, albeit restricted within wooded areas) and the more open, visually exposed slopes of the central valley area, where development may be visible from the river, PRow network and surrounding properties, intruding on high quality views. The potential for development in these areas is highly restricted. However, there may be some potential for development within the well-treed parts of the valley tops where it could be absorbed without substantial adverse influence on views or visual amenity, for example within and around existing residential areas along Holly Hill Lane and Barnes Lane.

The importance of the area in respect of settings lies with its heavily wooded, semi-rural and essentially unbuilt character as a high quality setting for the River Hamble and the western edge of the Borough. Any major loss of tree cover or extension of urban form that would intrude visually and weaken this role would be damaging, but there may be some potential for small scale development to be integrated without compromising the area's overall character or integrity."

Bargate would put the case that the land to adjacent to 75 Holly Hill Lane falls into the category of developable area and could therefore accommodate small scale development without detriment to the wider area. The LVEA highlighted the most sensitive features of the site as the topography, hydrology and the vegetation associated with the stream and the proximity of Holly Hill Park to the east. Sensitively design proposals which safeguard and enhance these, through careful design and siting and enhancing existing green infrastructure could also mitigate the negative impact of the rear garden boundaries of the existing properties, the poor condition of the site and bring benefits to the biodiversity of the stream corridor through enhanced planting and management.

Strategic Policy DS3: Landscape Areas of Special Landscape Quality states that:

"Development proposals shall only be permitted in these areas where the landscape will be protected and enhanced."

Bargate consider that the phrase '*protected and enhanced*' lacks clarity and flexibility and might be used as a barrier to the kind of sensitive small-scale development considered acceptable by the Fareham Landscape Assessment and discussed above. The phrase '*protected and enhanced*', without further qualification, appears contradictory when applied to sites which are degraded and of poor quality.

If the identification of ASQL within the Fareham Local Plan 2037 is held to be necessary, it is considered that the land adjacent to 75 Holly Hill Lane shares some characteristics with the lower sensitivity LLCA 2.2a, which is excluded from the ASLQ, and that Strategic Policy DS3 should better allow for flexibility when it can be proven that parcels of land within the ASLQ, when taken in isolation and studied in depth, can accommodate the kind of development referred to above. It is considered that the site in question has capacity for development without detriment to the wider LCA and would also create opportunities for landscape enhancement and protection.

A copy of the Indicative Opportunities and Constraints Plan that informed the Landscape and Visual Evidence Appraisal is provided at the end of this appendix and indicates the approximate developable area of the site.

From: Mike Townson [REDACTED]
Sent: 14 December 2020 19:59
To: Local Plan Consultation; Consultation
Subject: Draft Local Plan comments

Please include my comments in the local plan consultation.

Response to local plan

Comments on Development Strategy section starting p17

1. Specific comment p25 ref Strategic Policy DS1 Development in the Countryside. Strongly support statement within the policy p24-27 additional statement : Proposals will need to demonstrate that they v. Are not on Best and Most Versatile agricultural land.
2. Specific comment Strategic Policy DS2 p27-28. Development in Strategic Gaps. My comment is that strategic gaps create false and unnecessary boundaries and these areas should be judged by other development policy criteria that can be evidenced. Many settlements in the borough have not received such protection and it would be inconsistent to make a policy that would be controversial and divisive for residents. The Meon Gap has environmental and Landscape policies that would exclude development however the Stubbington gap has no such policies and none should be created just to protect this false boundary.
3. Specific Comment on Landscape policy DS3 p28-32. Para 3.52 refers to open landscapes of the coastal plain such as at Wicor and in the Chilling area. I strongly recommend that as these two areas are compared they should be done so equally ie on the map on p30 the areas identified as being of Special Landscape Quality at Chilling include both coastal area and adjacent farmland both because of its agricultural BMV quality and as a Solent Strategic primary Support Area for Waders and Brent Geese. Therefore the area surrounding Wicor Coastal area should include the adjacent farmland which is similarly the highest quality BMV agricultural land and the same primary support areas for Solent waders and geese. Natural England in their letter of objection to FBC on development of a large section of this farmland describe it as "part of a wider countryside gap of around 40 hectares. The farmland area is a supporting habitat to the Portsmouth Harbour Special Protection Area. European sites are afforded protection under The Conservation of Habitat and Species Regulations 2017. Portsmouth Harbour is also a SSI and this farmland forms one of the last remaining agricultural areas adjacent to Portsmouth Harbour SPA." The open aspect of this farmland affords unspoiled views from the coastal path to Portsdown Hill and the Nelson Monument. Therefore please extend the current boundary for areas of special landscape quality on p30 to include the existing farmland to the north of Wicor Recreation Ground which would be fair, appropriate and equitable with the Chilling area.

Michael Townson
[REDACTED]

The Development Strategy p28 identifies the needs and benefits of identifying Areas of Special Landscape Quality as recommended by the NPPF. Two examples are given where appeal decisions have been successful associated with landscape quality challenges. It is noted that this is not an exhaustive list and I would make a strong case to extend the Cams-Wicor strip to include the farmland that wraps around this area. Areas of Landscape Quality are shown in fig 3.3 on p35 and the Wicor area could easily and appropriately be extended to include the adjacent farmland and be included within Strategic Policy DS3 – Landscape.

Natural England commented recently that this farmland (immediately north and adjacent to Wicor Recreation Ground) forms part of a wider countryside gap of around 40 hectares. The farmland area is a supporting habitat to the Portsmouth Harbour Special Protection Area. European sites are afforded protection under *The Conservation of Habitat and Species Regulations 2017*, as amended (the 'Habitats Regulations'). Portsmouth Harbour is also notified at a national level as the Portsmouth Harbour Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI).

It forms part of one of the last remaining agricultural areas adjacent to the Portsmouth Harbour SPA. The farmland is of the Best & Most Versatile quality being grade 1&2, The central farm land is a Primary Support Area as defined by the Solent Waders and Brent Goose Strategy. The open nature of this farmland allows good views from the coastal path to Potrtdown Hill and the Nelson Monument. Similarly the open nature of this coastal zone allows good views of the Portsmouth Harbour SPA/SSSI without the burden of development.

Many of the areas currently identified for landscape quality have no stronger case for inclusion than this farmland and matches similar areas such as Chilling Farm being a Primary Support Area and agricultural land adjacent to the coast.

Please give strong consideration to including the farmland surrounding Wicor Recreation Ground within this policy.

Mike Townson



J11 M27 – Down Barn Farm, Fareham

Representations on the Fareham Borough Local
Plan to 2037

Submitted on behalf of Graham Moyse

December 2020

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Stuart Irvine

Client

Graham Moyse

December 2020

1. Introduction

- 1.1 Turley are instructed by Graham Moyse to prepare representations in respect of the Fareham Local Plan 2037 – Regulation 19 Submission Draft.
- 1.2 Graham Moyse owns land in the vicinity of Junction 11 of the M27 (known as Down Barn Farm) and as a local farmer and entrepreneur, oversees a number of valued local businesses.
- 1.3 The primary purpose of the representations is to shape the policies of the Local Plan to support the aspirations of Graham Moyse in respect of the potential that exists at Down Barn Farm.
- 1.4 The representations have been set out in Section 2 of this report and have also been submitted individually on the relevant representation forms.
- 1.5 Section 3 sets out some initial details of the potential that exists on the land at J11 of the M27 (including Down Barn Farm). Whilst these proposals are still at a formative stage, that they offer an exciting and unique opportunity to address two key development concepts, namely:
 - A dedicated electric vehicle service station and associated facilities
 - A location to accommodate business / infrastructure users that require proximity to the strategic road network
- 1.6 The location of the site at Junction 11 of the M27 is well suited to respond to such uses given its accessibility to the motorway network and its proximity to key urban areas.
- 1.7 Whilst the broad principles of the emerging Local Plan are supported, it is our view that there are two substantive omissions in terms of its content, namely:
 - Insufficient recognition is given to the need to provide infrastructure to support the growth of electric vehicle usage (including specific allocations for such facilities); and
 - There has been a failure to recognise the need for specific employment provision to accommodate users who need a high level of accessibility and are of form that is not well suited to being within the built up environment.
- 1.8 These principles are drawn out through the representation in Section 2.0, with the conclusions that:
 - The wording of several policies should be amended to more fully recognise the importance of electric vehicles and to provide support to the delivery of infrastructure that is necessary to support the establishment and growth of the electric vehicle network over the lifetime of the Local Plan.

- Greater recognition should be given within the relevant employment policies, to supporting growth in locations, such as the land at J11 of the M27, where they respond to the specific needs of users.

2. Representations

2.1 Representations have been made in respect of the following chapters, paragraphs and policies of the plan.

- Paragraph 2.10 – Fareham Local Plan 2037 Vision
- Paragraph 2.12 – Strategic Priorities
- Paragraphs 3.4 / 3.5 – Good Growth
- Policy DS1 – Development in the Countryside
- Policy DS3 – Landscape
- Chapter 6 – Employment
- Policy E1 – Employment Land Provision
- Chapter 8 – Climate Change
- Policy CC1 – Climate Change
- Policy CC4 – Renewable and Low Carbon Energy
- Policy NE8 – Air Quality
- Policy TIN1 – Sustainable Transport
- Policy TIN4 – Infrastructure Delivery

2.2 Each representation is by its nature an objection and consideration has been given in respect of each as to how the plan could be amended to overcome the objection.

2.3 In addition to the representations being set out below, each has also been submitted on an individual objection form.

Paragraph 2.10 - Fareham Local Plan 2037 Vision

Representation

2.4 The vision is supported in general terms. However, its failure to include reference to supporting measures to address climate change is a significant oversight. Making provision for the necessary infrastructure within the Borough to support changing technologies is fundamental to addressing climate change. There are substantive changes, such as the transition of petrol to electric vehicles, which will take effect over the plan period, and the vision should reflect the need to deliver appropriate infrastructure to support that change.

Amendment

- 2.5 Add an additional statement to confirm that the Local Plan will promote the delivery of infrastructure to support infrastructure delivery that is relevant to address the climate change agenda.

Paragraph 2.12 – Strategic Priorities

Representation

- 2.6 Whilst there is a strategic priority relating the climate change, it fails to recognise the need for and importance of infrastructure delivery to support key aspects such as the transition from a road network that is dominated by petrol based vehicles to one where electric vehicles are the primary vehicle mode. This transition will take place over the life of the plan period and there is a need to promote both home and network based facilities to enable this to take place. A failure to specifically reference this as a strategic priority is a clear oversight.

Amendment

- 2.7 Amend strategic priority number 11 to make specific reference to the provision of infrastructure to supports electric vehicles changing, both at home and across the highway network.

Paragraphs 3.4 / 3.5 – Good Growth

Representation

- 2.8 The concept of good growth should be extended to make specific reference to highway network related infrastructure that promotes electric vehicles. Over the plan period the sale of petrol / diesel vehicles will end (2030) and the transition toward alternatives, principally electric vehicles will require the delivery of necessary infrastructure, both in homes and across the network. The promotion of good growth should include a clear and proactive intent to deliver such infrastructure.

Amendment

- 2.9 Include reference within the supporting text to the delivery of electric vehicle related infrastructure as part of measures to address climate change.

Policy DS1 – Development in the Countryside

Representation

- 2.10 The policy should include an additional bullet that allows for employment related development that has a specific locational requirement, such as accessibility to the strategic road network.

- 2.11 In addition there should also be a wording amendment to bullet h), to recognise that certain infrastructure can have specific location requirements, which means that delivery is required within a countryside location.
- 2.12 Examples of such provision include facilities to serve the strategic road network (including electric vehicle charging stations) and to those forms of business where there are specific sustainable advantages to being close to roads (for example waste related activities).
- 2.13 The policy should provide sufficient flexibility to allow for due consideration to be given to infrastructure and commercial requirements and the way in which key climate change and wider sustainability can be achieved by accommodating appropriate development in the countryside. It is recognised that such uses may be limited in form, but the policy should acknowledge that such uses should be supported.

Amendment

- 2.14 Amend the policy to include reference to commercial and infrastructure based uses that have key locational requirements, such as proximity and accessibility to the strategic road network.

Policy DS3 - Landscape

Representation

- 2.15 The policy is well formed, but would benefit from specific recognition that there will be forms of development that have specific locational requirements. This may include growth in locations where change in the landscape is more sensitive to change. In such circumstances, there will be means through which impacts can be appropriately mitigated. To support this, the policy should include reference to supporting development where landscape impacts are being addressed through appropriately formed landscape strategies.

Amendment

- 2.16 Amend the policy to reflect that where there are landscape impacts associated with development, growth can still be supported provided an appropriate landscape strategy (including mitigation where required) is set out.

Chapter 6 - Employment

Representation

- 2.17 The approach to employment provision set out within Chapter 6 serves to faces adequately into the quantitative employment needs of the Borough over the plan period. However, there is a lack of recognition to key qualitative matters, including the need to support the demands of business that have specific location requirements and to those uses that may be displaced to accommodate other uses (particularly residential).
- 2.18 There will be businesses that demand locations that are well related to the strategic road network for example, or are for forms of development that are not well suited to

either residential areas or B1 based business locations. There does not appear to be a cogent evidence base to demonstrate how the needs of such users are to be accommodated.

- 2.19 By its nature, the quantitative approach to employment provision does not factor this in, with new employment provision being on a restricted number of sites, which are either distant from the strategic network or are focussed on office based uses. On existing sites, there has been a significant reduction of available provision as a consequence of redevelopment for other uses, particularly residential. This implication of these changes has not been addressed, with the needs of displaced uses being particularly acute.
- 2.20 To address this, the employment strategy should make specific allowance for the broad needs of business, with a positive and proactive approach to accommodating the genuine needs of economic development, with a presumption in favour of investment in employment generating development and associated infrastructure.

Amendment

- 2.21 Expand the employment section to include a policy that supports employment generating development (by way of presumption in favour) and recognises the specific location requirements of certain commercial uses, including those that have been displaced by the redevelopment of existing employment sites.

Policy E1 – Employment Land Provision

Representation

- 2.22 The policy is wholly focussed on a numerical approach to employment provision, with no reference to qualitative employment needs. In addition, the new employment allocations are highly restrictive in locational terms and provide limited scope for new growth in other parts of the Borough.
- 2.23 The policy should recognise the broader employment needs that will exist within the Borough across the plan period, to ensure that opportunities for new investment are not missed, or that the qualitative and location needs of businesses can be met.
- 2.24 In this regard, the policy should be expanded to recognise that the employment requirements should not be viewed as a maximum provision and that other opportunities for employment growth should not be frustrated unnecessarily. This should take the form of a general presumption in favour of employment generating development in suitable and sustainable locations.
- 2.25 In specific terms, consideration should be given to identifying land at J11 of the M27 (including Down Barn Farm) as an employment allocation. This site is well related to the strategic road network and provides a unique opportunity to accommodate users who are dependent upon such a location. The site is also well suited to accommodate users who are also ill suited to either a residential environment or a more traditional business park location. This is reflected by its current use by the Highways Agency as a

processing facility to support the implementation of the smart motorway improvements on the M27.

- 2.26 The merits of this location are not driven by the quantitative needs as set out within the plan, but the qualitative considerations described above. The site would be of particular interest to a number of existing business who are being displaced by other major developments in the wider South Hampshire context. This is a unique opportunity that the Local Plan should embrace either by way of a specific allocation, or by creating policies that allow due consideration to be given to such development should it come forward via a planning application.

Amendment

- 2.27 Amend the policy to reflect the comments above.

Chapter 8 – Climate Change

Representation

- 2.28 The climate change chapter has not been drafted with a full recognition of key consideration that are relevant to the promotion of climate change objectives. In particular, the failure to adequately reference the transition of petrol to electric vehicle based travel and its associated infrastructure needs is a major oversight.
- 2.29 The Government has committed to ending the sale of petrol and diesel vehicles by 2030, with all vehicles to be zero emission based by 2035. Both of these events are within the plan period and will require the delivery of appropriate home based and network based infrastructure.
- 2.30 It is noted that the broader plan includes policies that reference the need to integrate electric vehicle charging into new development, however, it is entirely silent on the needs to delivery supporting infrastructure across the wider transport network. This should be addressed by the provision of a specific policy within Chapter 8 that promotes the provision of key infrastructure that will support the transition of the highway network to net zero. This would include support for electric changing facilities in appropriate locations that are well related to the strategic road network.

Amendment

- 2.31 Include specific reference within the Chapter to the need to support the transition to a net zero highway network, with a specific policy that promotes the delivery of related infrastructure, including electric vehicle changing.

Policy CC1 – Climate Change

Representation

- 2.32 This policy is inadequate as it fails to recognise the importance of supporting the transition of road vehicles towards net zero, which will be a key consideration over the plan period if wider Government objectives are to be achieved.

Amendment

- 2.33 Amend the policy to include a bullet point that recognises the importance of infrastructure delivery associated with the transition of the road vehicles to net zero, including appropriate supporting infrastructure.

Policy CC4 – Renewable and Low Carbon Energy

Representation

- 2.34 This policy focuses exclusively on energy generating development. This is unnecessarily narrow, and indeed has been drafted in an overly negative way that fails to recognise the fundamental benefits associated with delivering such valuable forms of energy generation.
- 2.35 The policy should recognise that there will be infrastructure that serves to promote net zero, such as electric vehicles, which should be supported. This may sit in a policy of its own, but failing that, CC4 should be expanded to include the consideration of development proposals that deliver such infrastructure, but with a more generous presumption in favour of such development, rather than the overly restrictive approach that is currently cast within the policy.
- 2.36 This restrictive approach has been driven by the perception that uses such as solar farms and wind farms imply significant impacts (particularly visual). This is not the case of all forms of net zero and progressive technologies and the policy should make a clear distinction in that regard.

Amendment

- 2.37 Unless addressed in a policy of its own right, CC4 should be amended to include reference to other forms of infrastructure that promote net zero related technologies, such as electric vehicle charging. In making these amendments, the policy text should be recast to recognise that these technologies are different to those energy generating uses that are perceived to have significant visual impacts. This should be reflected by a general presumption in favour of the delivery of lower impact infrastructure.

Policy NE8 – Air Quality

Representation

- 2.38 The references within this policy to the promotion of electric vehicle charging infrastructure is welcomed. However, this is focussed exclusively on provision within new developments. This is insufficient to meet the infrastructure needs required to service the transition of petrol / diesel vehicles to net zero emissions based vehicles over the period to 2025.
- 2.39 Whilst home based infrastructure is appropriate, it does not address the key consideration of charging facilities within the wider highway network, particularly in terms of users who are travelling across the strategic road network where there is a substantive issue regarding the ability to recharge when on longer journeys or where access to home based infrastructure is not available.

- 2.40 In this respect, unless addressed elsewhere in the plan, policy NE8 should include provisions that support the delivery of electric vehicle charging infrastructure to serve the wider strategic road network.

Amendment

- 2.41 Amend the policy as suggested above.

Policy TIN1 – Sustainable Transport

Representation

- 2.42 This policy is premised on the basis of the promotion of non-car based means of travel. This is commendable but does not adequately recognise that the transition towards net zero emissions based vehicles will also make a valuable contribution towards more sustainable transport patterns. Given the timescales associated with this transition (over the period to 2035), there should be strong support within TIN1 to the delivery of infrastructure that enables this transition.

Amendment

- 2.43 Amend to include reference to the role of electric vehicles as a sustainable mode of transport and to provide support for appropriate infrastructure to facilitate their delivery.

Policy TIN4 – Infrastructure Delivery

Representation

- 2.44 This policy focuses wholly on ensuring that infrastructure that supports new development is delivered in a timely manner. This is supported but it fails to address the need for the delivery of wider infrastructure, particularly that which stems from the objectives set out within the Climate Change chapter (and also reflecting our representations on the policies in that chapter).
- 2.45 The policy should be broadened in its intent to incorporate a focus on ensuring that this wider infrastructure is delivered alongside new development to ensure that core climate change objectives are capable of being met. This implies an imperative to support the early delivery of such infrastructure within the early parts of the plan period.

Amendment

- 2.46 Amend to include reference to the timely delivery of wider infrastructure, particularly that which is crucial to supporting climate change related objectives.

3. Land at J11 of the M27 (inc Down Barn Farm)

- 3.1 The land at J 11 of the M27 comprises the land immediately adjacent to the motorway junction (to the north and north east) extending up to Boarhunt Road. The site currently accommodates a number of users, including a park & ride and strategic base for the Highways England in undertaking the smart motorway improvements that are currently underway.
- 3.2 A plan showing the location of the site is attached at Appendix One.
- 3.3 This site offers a unique opportunity to respond to a range of development needs, including those that require a location that is directly related to the strategic road network, or to accommodate users that are not well suited to either a residential environment or a business park.
- 3.4 A number of potential forms of development are appropriate for this location, including:
- Service facilities to serve the M27, including scope for an electric vehicle charging station.
 - Uses of a similar form to those that are currently in place to meet the needs of Highways England – such as processing of building / waste materials.
 - Displaced users who require relocation away from other sites that are being redeveloped for other uses or are allocated for such development. This is particularly relevant to locations such as Tipner where the sites development will require a number of business to relocate to alternative sites that meet their needs.
 - Other uses that require accessibility to the strategic road network.
- 3.5 The site can be developed in an appropriate manner, incorporating a strong landscape framework and measure to promote biodiversity gain. The ability of the site to accommodate significant development without giving rise to undue impacts is currently being demonstrated by the scale of existing activity on site.
- 3.6 Further details to support the promotion of the site in the manner outlined above are currently in preparation and we would welcome the opportunity to consider how the Local Plan can support its delivery.

Appendix 1: Land at J11 of the M27 (inc Down Barn Farm).



18 December 2020
Delivered by email

The Consultation Team
Fareham Borough Council
Civic Offices
Civic Way
Fareham
PO16 7AZ

Ref: RESS3014

Dear Sir / Madam

REPRESENTATIONS TO FAREHAM LOCAL PLAN 2037

These representations to the Publication Version of the Fareham Local Plan 2037 are made on behalf of Reside Developments Ltd ('Reside') in relation to the land they control at Funtley. This includes the site to the south of Funtley Road ('Funtley South') which is the focus of these representations and is identified as a proposed allocation under policy HA10.

Background

The Funtley South site was initially proposed as an allocation with an indicative capacity of 55 dwellings within the Draft Local Plan during the consultation held in 2017. In addition to residential development, Policy HA10 also showed a substantial area of new open space to the south of the site between the developable area and the M27 motorway.

Since then, a number of planning applications have been made in relation to this site, (detailed in full at Appendix 1); notably:

- Outline planning permission being granted in September 2020 (ref. P/18/0067/OA) for residential Development of up To 55 Dwellings (Including 3 Custom-Build Homes) (Use Class C3), Community Building Incorporating a Local Shop 250 Sqm (Use Classes A1, A3, D1 & D2), Accesses And Associated Landscaping, Infrastructure And Development Works.
- Full planning permission granted in October 2018 (ref. P/18/0066/CU) for a change of use of an area of land containing the Public Open Space Allocation and an additional parcel of land to the east to form a new Community Park.

Since these approvals, two further applications were submitted on 6th October 2020, both of which are currently under consideration:

6th Floor North
2 Charlotte Place
Southampton
SO14 0TB

T 023 8072 4888 turley.co.uk

- Outline application to provide up to 125 one, two, three and four-bedroom dwellings including 6 self or custom build plots, community building or local shop (use class E & F.2) with associated infrastructure, new community park, landscaping and access, following demolition of existing buildings. (Ref: P/20/1168/OA)
- Change of use of land from equestrian/paddock to community park following demolition of existing buildings. (Ref: P/20/1166/CU)

The thrust of our representation is that the Publication Version Local Plan does not plan to meet the council's minimum local housing need as required by national planning policy. We set out how land south of Funtley Road can assist in delivering a higher number of dwellings on-site, by appropriately increasing the density of the proposal and extending the site boundary slightly further to the south, while still providing a significant benefit in the form of a community park. This proposal is detailed in the two live planning applications - P/20/1168/OA and P/20/1166/CU.

We have previously submitted representations on behalf of Reside to the Local Plan Supplement in February 2020, the Local Plan Issues and Options consultation in the summer of 2019, as well as earlier consultation on the Draft Local Plan in 2017. In these representations we were supportive of the council's acknowledgement that the Borough has an increased housing need but noted that additional housing, including on existing sites and proposed allocations, would need to be identified to meet this higher need.

The continual identification of this site has been supported, and evidence provided by Reside in response to these consultations showed that the Funtley South site was capable of accommodating additional dwellings to meet the housing need without any adverse impacts to character or landscape. It is disappointing that the Publication Version has not reflected these previous submissions and it remains unclear if they have informed this current consultation.

REPRESENTATIONS

Strategic Policy DS2: Development in Strategic Gaps

DS2 seeks to prevent development which will significantly affect the integrity of the gap and the physical and visual separation of settlements. This policy seeks to introduce a new strategic gap in the vicinity of our clients' interests, without justification. The Policies Map illustrates that the proposed allocation lies outside of the strategic gap, however this does not fully reflect the boundary of Reside's proposal as per the live planning application P/20/1168/OA, where the application site's southern edge falls within the area proposed as Strategic Gap under policy DS2.

The Council's Technical Review of Areas of Special Landscape Quality and Strategic Gaps does not provide justification for this boundary and merely states that *"Wrapping the gap boundary tightly around the settlement (and future approved development), would allow Funtley to expand moderately, but still retain its separate identity and not become contiguous with North Fareham."* The evidence base appears to entirely ignore the detailed submission made in our previous representations. We therefore resubmit these with this submission at Appendix 3.

We submit that there is no need for the identification of a new strategic gap in this locality. The evidence base does not support it, and having considered the site against the adopted Landscape Character Assessment and policy context, there is no reason to conclude that the site has any elevated landscape status or importance above the rest of the surrounding landscape within the proposed Strategic Gap. Moreover, there is no extant designation such as public open space that would elevate the status in terms of local community association.

The site's intrinsic character in a landscape sense does not preclude development, the nature of which could incorporate elements of the landscape into a sensitively designed scheme.

Were the Council to continue to seek to impose a new Strategic Gap in this location, and not withstanding our submissions against this approach, we would request amending the Strategic Gap boundary to reflect the site boundary of the live application P/20/1168/OA, as illustrated at Appendix 2. This would ensure that the aims of policy DS2 are achieved as it would allow Funtley to expand moderately, but also retain its own identity and it would not coalesce with North Fareham. This would be guaranteed by the provision of the community park proposed through application P/20/1166/CU. This will be transferred to the council, so there is no need to designate that area as Strategic Gap.

Strategic Policy DS3: Landscape

DS3 allows for development in areas of special landscape quality only where the landscape will be protected and enhanced. The Policies Map shows the proposed area of special landscape quality as following the boundary of the proposed allocation, and in the same way as the strategic gap designation, this does not correspond with the boundary of our client's site as per the live planning application P/20/1168/OA. The site's southern edge falls within the proposed Area of Special Landscape Quality 4 (ASLQ 4) Meon Valley under policy DS3.

We submitted a Technical Note in relation to the proposed Meon Valley ASLQ alongside our representations to the Fareham Local Plan Supplement in February 2020. This is reattached at Appendix 3. It supports our objection to the boundary of ASLQ 4 Meon Valley taking in land to the east of the disused railway known as the Deviation Line.

The council's Technical Review of Areas of Special Landscape Quality and Strategic Gaps does not provide justification for inclusion of this land in ASLQ 4. In describing the special landscape qualities of the Meon Valley, the report emphasises the southern part of the proposed designation; *"The area has high scenic quality and topographic and visual unity, particularly in the lower reaches."* The report notes that the *"Major road and rail corridors pass through the upper section, but much of the area retains a sense of seclusion."* This area has its tranquillity impacted by the M27 to the south and the active Eastleigh to Fareham Railway line to the east.

It is important the ASLQ boundaries do not incorporate areas that could form allocations, as it could unduly restrict developable areas and affect housing supply numbers. ASLQ 4 around Funtley does not seem to relate to those in the LDA 2017 report, nor the current Local Plan. The boundary for the Meon Valley ASLQ should be delineated by the Deviation Line to the west of Funtley, rather than cross over it.

The area affected is largely proposed for a community park under application P/20/1166/CU and therefore can make a significant contribution to the landscape throughout the plan period; however, there is no justification for it being included within the ASLQ boundary as it stands. Any such designation must be robust, clearly defined and supported by evidence. As currently drafted, it is not, and therefore it is unsound as it is not justified.

Strategic Policy H1: Housing Provision

Policy H1 does not make provision for sufficient housing to meet local needs. The policy is based on delivering a level of housing set out in the consultation draft revised standard methodology (August 2020), of 403 dpa. This was never adopted policy and should not have been used as the basis for the Regulation 19 Draft Local Plan. The National Planning Practice Guidance sets out the current standard methodology and produces a minimum need of 514 dpa for Fareham Borough.

On 16th December 2020, the Government published the response to the consultation on the standard method for assessing local housing need. In a statement, the Secretary of State for the Ministry of Housing Communities and Local Government said, *“we plan to leave the standard method as it was created in 2017 for the majority of the country.”* The Government’s published response to the consultation indeed confirms that Fareham’s local housing need is 514 dpa.

Therefore, policy H1 is unsound as it is not positively prepared, providing a strategy which, as minimum seeks to meet the areas objectively assessed needs and it is not in accordance with national policy, NPPF paragraph 60.

Futhermore, policy H1 does not fully address the duty to co-operate in terms of meeting the unmet of needs of more constrained local authorities within the housing market area. H1 is therefore not effective on cross-boundary strategic matters.

In the Local Plan Supplement (January 2020), FBC set out a strategy to deliver 520 dpa, and it is considered that the Local Plan 2037 which is the subject of this Regulation 19 consultation, rows back significantly from the ambitions for sustainable growth that were outlined in the earlier strategy.

The implications of not planning for sufficient housing are significant and will no doubt be debated at the Examination hearings. We set out below how land at Funtley South could assist in helping to deliver a higher level of housing.

Housing Allocation Policy HA10: proposes to allocate 5.74ha of land at Funtley Road South for 55 dwellings.

Paragraph 117 of the NPPF requires planning policies to encourage the effective use of land in meeting the need for homes and other uses while safeguarding and improving the environment and ensuring safe and healthy living conditions. Paragraphs 122 and 123 set out policy on achieving appropriate densities. They state that *“Planning policies and decisions should support development that makes efficient use of land,”* and *“Where there is an existing or anticipated shortage of land for meeting identified housing needs, it is especially important that planning policies and decisions avoid homes being built at low densities, and ensure that developments make optimal use of the potential of each site.”*

Policy HA10 is not consistent with national policy in this regard as it does not make most efficient use of land. As stated in our representations to previous Local Plan consultations, we consider the council is missing an opportunity by not making additional use of proposed allocation at Funtley Road South to address the Borough’s housing need. In addition, it is missing an opportunity to protect sensitive areas of the borough from potential development.

By proposing to allocate the site and the recent grant of planning permission for 55 dwellings, the council has indicated it considers the site to be sustainable, and this is supported by the Sustainability Appraisal. We contend that the indicative yield should be amended to 125 dwellings and the site boundary should be realigned, as illustrated in Appendix 2, to incorporate some additional land to the south. This would result in a site size of 6.23 hectares. The live planning application P/20/1168/OA provides evidence to justify this.

Specifically, in relation to the live planning application for 125 dwellings on the larger site area:

- The Illustrative Masterplan demonstrates how the development of up to 125 dwellings, community building or local shop with associated infrastructure, new community park,

landscaping and access, could be accommodated on the proposed larger site in a sustainable way (Appendix 4)

- The Landscape and Visual Appraisal (Appendix 5) concludes that an appropriate development can be provided without substantial harm to landscape or views, but which provides a number of community and landscape benefits.
- The Ecological Assessment demonstrates that there are no adverse effects on any designated sites or protected species resulting from a development of 125 dwellings on a larger site area and also sets out appropriate mitigation and enhancement measures.
- The Transport Assessment concludes that the proposed development is considered to be acceptable in transport policy terms and meets with national and local policy criteria. The assessment work undertaken has indicated that there would be no demonstrable harm arising from the proposed scheme and there are no identifiable severe impacts. The Travel Plan includes a range of measures to maximise sustainable transport opportunities.
- All other reports and supporting documentation, including in relation to trees, flood risk, contamination, noise, sustainability, utilities, and archaeology demonstrate that the site can accommodate 125 dwellings.

Policy HA10 sets out 11 site-specific requirements (a-k). A number of these criteria are not sound and we have explained why in the table below.

a) The quantum of housing proposed should be broadly consistent with the indicative site capacity; and	Unsound, for the reasons set out above.
b) Primary highway access should be from Funtley Road; and	Sound. In accordance with consented development and live application.
c) Building heights are limited to a maximum of 2 storeys; and	Unsound as this is not justified by evidence. This is better determined at the detailed planning application (reserved matters) stage. Policy D1 will provide an adequate framework to ensure building heights are acceptable. This criterion should be deleted.
d) Safe pedestrian and cycle crossing points across Funtley Road and connectivity with the existing footpath/bridleway network in the vicinity of the site and eastwards towards the centre of Funtley village in order to maximising connectivity to nearby facilities and services; and	Sound. In accordance with consented development and live application.
e) The creation of a vehicular loop road on the site, allowing for pedestrian and cycle permeability across the site; and	Unsound as this is not justified or effective. It is not clear what is meant by a vehicular loop road. The requirement for pedestrian and cycle permeability across and through the site is supported.

f) Proposals shall take account of the site's landscape context by incorporating view corridors from Funtley Road through to the public open space allocation to the south of the residential allocation. The view corridors should form part of the on-site open space and should incorporate pedestrian and cycle links, whilst vehicular crossing of links should be limited; and	Sound. In accordance with consented development and live application.
g) The existing woodland on-site shall be retained and incorporated within the design and layout of proposals in a manner that does not impact on living conditions or prevent damage to any nearby dwellings, roads, footpaths or other infrastructure; and	Sound. In accordance with consented development and live application.
h) A landscape buffer shall be incorporated between development and the Great Beamond Coppice SINC to the east of the site; and	Sound. In accordance with consented development and live application.
i) The provision of a building/ buildings for community uses, located in an accessible location to enable a range of uses for both existing and new residents; and	Sound. In accordance with consented development and live application.
j) The site is identified as a mineral safeguarded site (brick clay is likely to underlay site). A Minerals Assessment will be required prior to any development in accordance with the Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan (2013); and	The site benefits from an extant outline permission. No such conditions are required under that consent, or were requested during the determination. This requirement is therefore not considered necessary or reasonable, and should be deleted.
k) Infrastructure provision and contributions including but not limited to health, education and transport shall be provided in line with Policy TIN4 and NE3.	Sound, although it should be recognised that contributions towards some forms of infrastructure are provided for by CIL.

We would very much welcome the opportunity to work with the council to address these concerns and amend the criteria where possible, and therefore would wish to attend the Examination hearings.

HP1: New Residential Development

This policy allows for new residential development within the urban area boundary as shown on the Policies Map. Our representation relates to the proposed urban area boundary at Funtley South, which should be amended to incorporate the site boundary proposed under application P/20/1168/OA. Evidence submitted with this application demonstrates that this would result in sustainable development. Furthermore, it would enable the site to contribute a greater level of housing to meet Fareham's housing land supply.

HP4: Five Year Housing Land Supply

This policy is supported, however, we would urge the council to consider increasing the number of homes proposed for allocation at Funtley South through Policy HA10 as a way of contributing to addressing the current deficit in five-year housing land supply within the Borough. The Publication Version Local Plan could do more to address the shortfall in the short term.

HP5: Provision of affordable housing

The policy requirement at criterion **iii** is unsound as it is not consistent with national policy. Paragraph 64 of the NPPF expects 10% of all homes on major development involving housing provision to be available for affordable home ownership. Footnote 29 then confirms that these homes are then included as part of the overall affordable housing contribution. The draft policy only requires 10% of all affordable housing to be available for affordable home ownership.

HP9: Self and Custom Build Homes

The Self and Custom Build Housing Background Paper (FBC, 2020) indicated that only 56 people wished to remain on the council's register. 40 of those said they would consider a plot on a larger self-build development and only 25 said they would consider a serviced plot on a standard development. This evidence indicates that demand for self and custom build often arises on smaller sites, so focusing delivery of self/custom build on sites of over 40 homes, may not respond to demand. As such we are concerned that there is not a significant demand for plots on larger housing being developed by housebuilders and that the 10% requirement in HP9 is unjustified.

We would suggest that 5% is a more reasonable level to apply to larger sites, as this would allow for self and custom build to come forward on these sites, but also for self and custom build homes to be delivered on smaller sites too. Reside have proposed to deliver six self-build units on land south of Funtley Road, which will assist the council in meeting its obligation with regard to those who wish to develop their own homes.

NE2: Biodiversity Net Gain

The council have included the Government's suggestion that new development should improve the biodiversity on their site to show a 10% net gain over the pre-development baseline within this policy. Whilst we recognise that this is the Government's current favoured position it is likely that there will be transition period to allow the development industry to adapt to the proposed changes. As such we would suggest that the council remains consistent with paragraph 170 of national policy to seek net gains in biodiversity and not include the requirement to show a 10% net gain. A policy without a specific percentage requirement would be consistent with current policy and should the relevant legislation be enacted as currently proposed such a policy would be sufficiently flexible to support a 10% requirement and any transition period.

NE8: Air Quality

The policy requires one EV Charge Point per dwelling. The Government has made a commitment to end the sale of new petrol and diesel cars in the UK by 2030. With this in mind, we would suggest that the council consider a phased introduction of the EV Charge Point requirement, gradually ramping up to 100% provision, given that there is currently not the demand.

CONCLUSION

At present we do not consider the plan to be sound, as measured against the tests of soundness set out in paragraph 35 of the NPPF, for the following reasons:

- The Plan is not positively prepared or consistent with national policy as it does not seek to meet the areas' objectively assessed needs
- The boundaries of the proposed Strategic Gap and Area of Special Landscape Quality are not justified
- The proposed allocation policy HA10 is not fully justified because it does not take into account the reasonable alternative of a delivering a higher number of dwellings
- A number of the specific policy requirements are not justified or effective

Funtley South is a sustainable and deliverable site in its own right, but also has synergy with the key strategic site at Welborne, were this to come forward. The Funtley South site was previously identified in the Draft Local Plan as having an indicative capacity of 55 dwellings. The allocation of the site and its recent planning permission clearly demonstrates the residential proposals for the site represents sustainable development, there are no constraints that would preclude this development at the higher number of dwellings and the site is deliverable in the short term.

Evidence provided by Reside demonstrates the site is capable of comfortably accommodating more dwellings without any adverse impacts to character or landscape. This can be achieved through a combination of a 0.4ha increase in the developable area and an increase in density (to match that surrounding the site). Funtley South can therefore do even more to help the Council meet its increased housing requirements and we would of course be pleased to provide any further information to the Council, if so required, with regards to this matter.

We would like to participate in the Examination hearings so that a full discussion can be held on these matters.

We hope these representations are of assistance in taking the plan forward to the next stage of plan preparation and Examination.

Yours faithfully



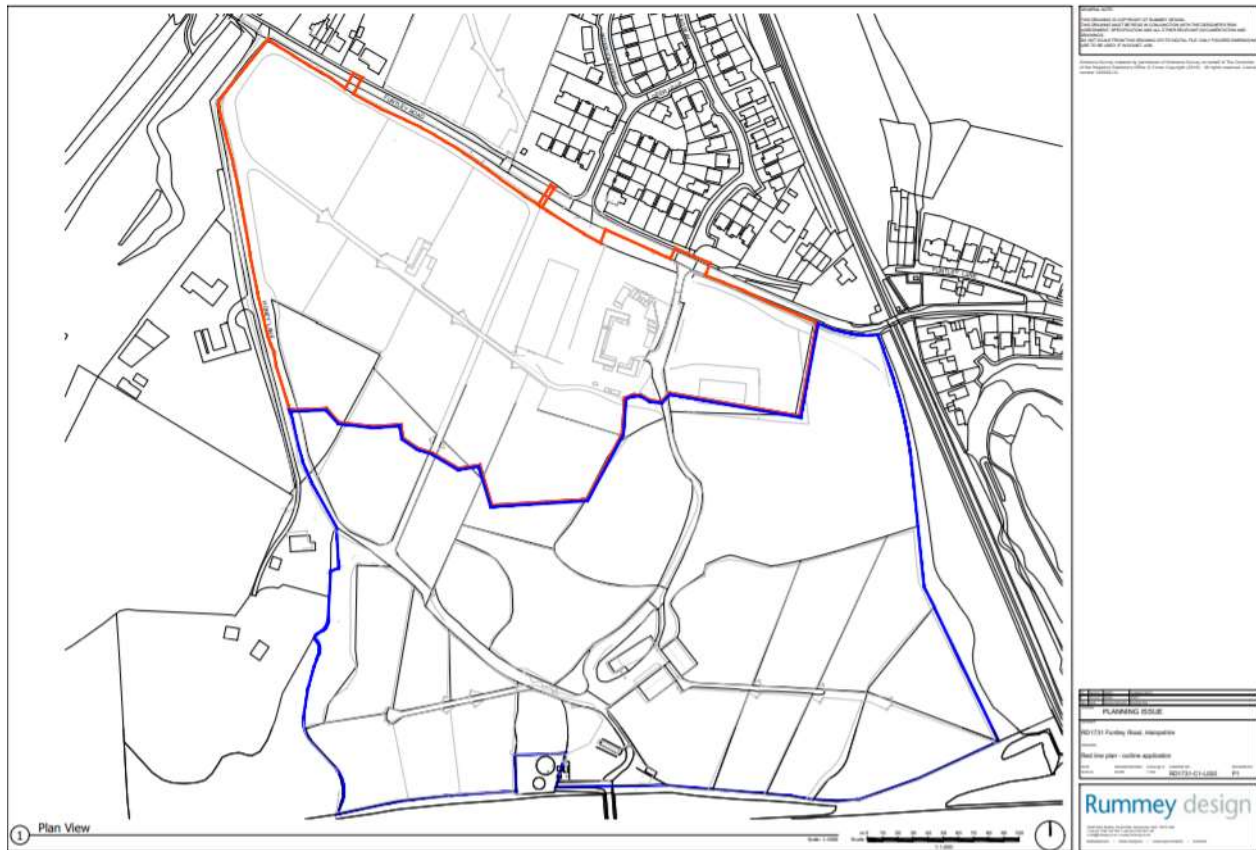
Alison Young
Senior Planner



Appendix 1: Planning Applications on Land South of Funtley Road

Application Reference	Description	Status
P/20/1168/OA	Outline Application To Provide Up To 125 One, Two, Three And Four-Bedroom Dwellings Including 6 Self Or Custom Build Plots, Community Building Or Local Shop (Use Class E & F.2) With Associated Infrastructure, New Community Park, Landscaping And Access, Following Demolition Of Existing Buildings.	Submitted 6 th October 2020 Under consideration
P/20/1166/CU	Change Of Use Of Land From Equestrian/Paddock To Community Park Following Demolition Of Existing Buildings	Submitted 6 th October 2020. Under consideration
P/20/0809/FP	Installation Of Haul Road (Retrospective)	Approved 9 th November 2020
P/19/0290/FP	Provision of a Permissive Footpath Link and New Surfacing from Funtley Road over the M27 Motorway Connecting to Footpath Public Right Of Way 91A and associated Bridge Improvement Works.	Approved 20/06/2019
P/18/0066/CU	Change of Use of Land from Equestrian/Paddock to Community Park Following Demolition of Existing Buildings.	Approved 12/10/2018.
P/18/0067/OA	Outline application for residential Development of up To 55 Dwellings (Including 3 Custom-Build Homes) (Use Class C3), Community Building Incorporating a Local Shop 250 Sqm (Use Classes A1, A3, D1 & D2), Accesses And Associated Landscaping, Infrastructure And Development Works.	Approved 02/09/20.
P/17/1539/EA	Request For Screening Opinion Under The Town & Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017 For Proposed Residential Development Of Up To 55 Dwellings, Community Building, New Country Park And Associated Landscaping & Infrastructure on Land To The South Of Funtley Road, Funtley.	January 2018. No Environmental Statement Required.

Appendix 2: Suggested Site Allocation Boundary for HA10: Land South of Funtley Road



Appendix 3: Technical Note re Proposed Meon Valley Area of Special Landscape Significance

REPRESENTATIONS TO FAREHAM
LOCAL PLAN 2036 SUPPLEMENT
CONSULTATION

Technical Note re proposed Meon
Valley Area of Special Landscape
Quality (ASLQ)

February 2020

Rummey **design**



Meon Valley

Deviation Line - bridleway & open space

Funtley North

main railway line

proposed Welborne garden village

Funtley South

Funtley

M27

North Fareham

Introduction

This Technical Note is prepared in support of representations to the Fareham Local Plan 2036 Supplement consultation and is made on behalf of Reside Developments Ltd (Reside) in relation to the land they control at Funtley. This includes the site to the south of Funtley Road (Funtley South) which is the focus of these representations and is identified as a proposed allocation.

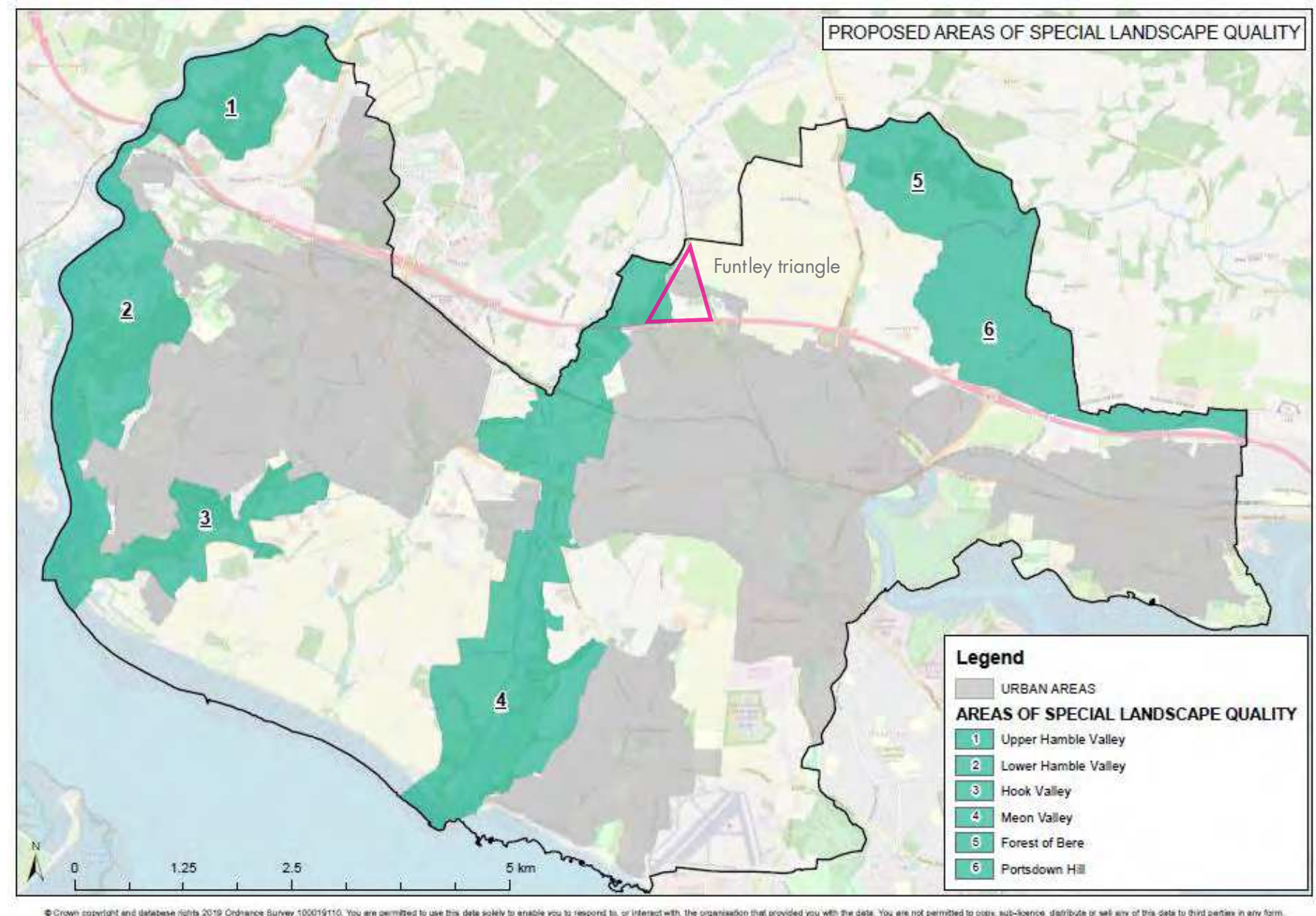
Fareham Borough Local Plan to 2036 proposes an Area of Special Landscape Quality (ASLQ) in the Meon Valley, along with other river valleys and Portsdown Hill. The policy states that there will be a presumption against major development in such areas unless it can be demonstrated that the quality and distinctiveness of the landscape will be conserved. The Meon Valley is also a Strategic Gap and the ASLQ will offer an additional level of protection, although the policies would now differentiate between the need to retain settlement identity and conserve landscape character.

Figure 4.2 in the FBC consultation document identifies indicative proposed Areas of Special Landscape Quality to be protected through Policy NEXX: Landscape. However, whilst this proposed policy is intended to guide development in such areas, there is no definition on what merits an area being included in an ASLQ, other than that it has been identified as a 'valued landscape' in consultation. It would be reasonable to assume that the ASLQ would be underpinned by Landscape Character Assessment evidence, the latest version of which is LDA Design's Fareham Landscape Assessment, 2017.

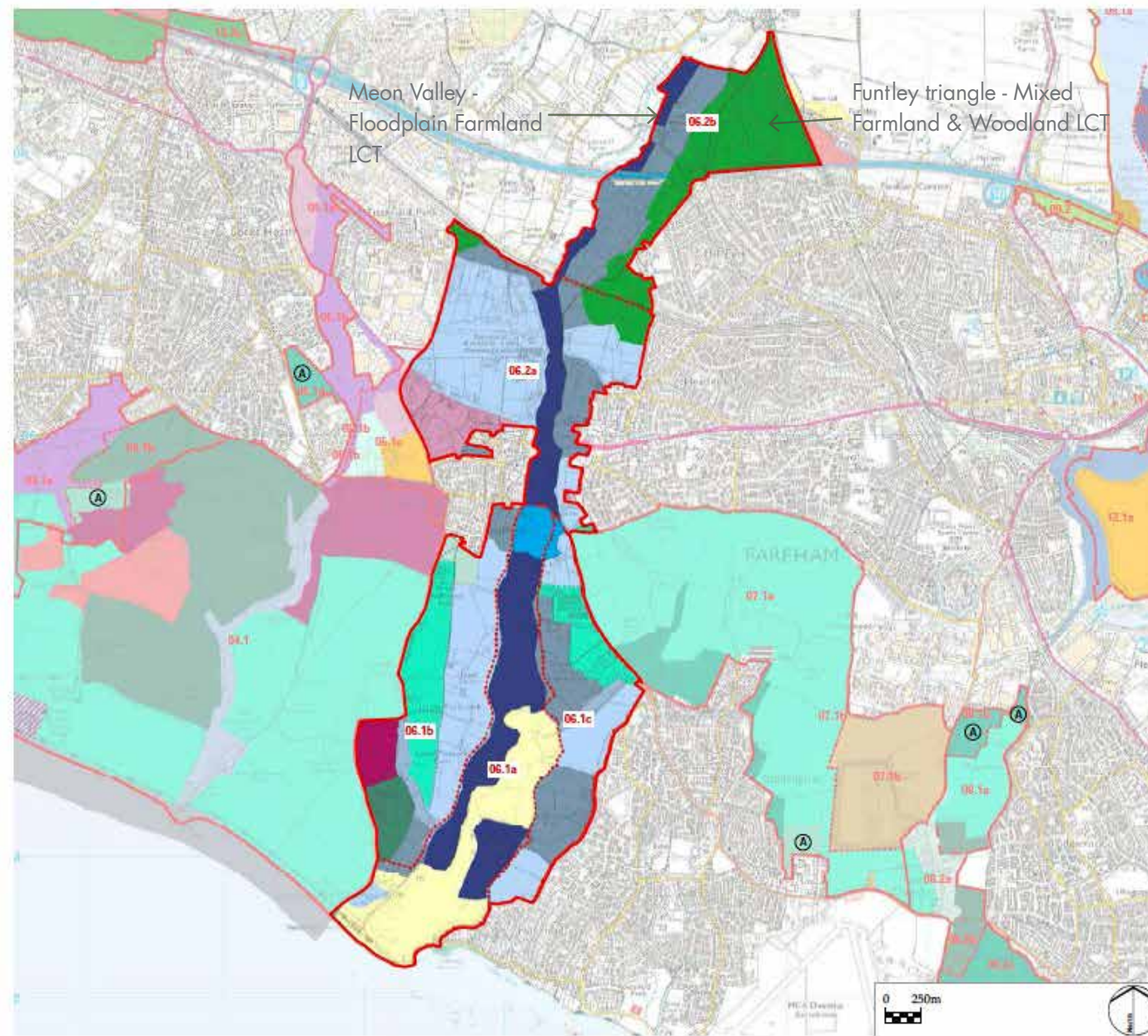
The assessment notes that in Fareham Borough it is the chalklands, coastal plains, river valleys and coast that provide the broad framework for the complex and distinctive landscape character within the Borough. We would agree that these broad 'framework' landscapes shape the character of the Borough and that, where they have special qualities and high sensitivity, these should be conserved. However it is important to define the extent of these areas in a robust manner.

The mapping of the Upper Meon Valley ASLQ in relation to the Funtley triangle, which lies at the northern end of the Borough is however unclear, due to the low resolution of the indicative map. The ASLQ appears to include some land to the east of the disused railway (known as the Deviation Line) in the area south of Funtley Road, an area already proposed for housing allocation. We propose that the ASLQ should extend only to the Deviation Line for the reasons set out below.

Figure 4.2. Proposed Areas of Special Landscape Quality



Area 4 represents the indicative proposed Meon valley ASLQ (reproduced from FBC Local plan 2036 supplement). The proposed Meon Valley ASLQ appears to extend into the Funtley 'triangle' which is a fringe landscape and does not share the special landscape qualities or character of the Meon Valley to the west



LEGEND

- Landscape Character Area
- Local Landscape Character Area
- Local Landscape Character Area Subdivision

Landscape Types

- | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Mixed Farmland & Woodland: Small Scale | Small Scale Enclosed Valley |
| Horticulture & Smallholdings: Small Scale | Open Floodplain Farmland |
| Horticulture & Smallholdings: Large Scale | Enclosed Floodplain Farmland |
| Open Coastal Plain: Weak Structure | Marsh, Reedswamp & Brackish Lagoon |
| Open Coastal Plain: Strong Structure | Enclosed Valley Side |
| Open Coastal Plain: Fringe Character | Open Valley Side |

LCA6 Meon Valley Landscape Character Area (LCA) and detailed Landscape Character Types (reproduced from LDA Landscape Assessment report). This map clearly distinguishes between the Meon Valley Floodplain Farmland LCTs and the Mixed Farmland and Woodland LCT that includes the Funtley triangle, to the east. The character transition appears to be to the west of the railway line and includes the woodland associated with the railway within the Mixed Farmland & Woodland LCT. The railway also physically and visually separates the valley from the fringe land to the east.

Fareham Borough Council's evidence

The Borough of Fareham has a complex landscape consisting of mixed rural valleys, coastal plain, farmland and woodland and extensive built-up areas, as well as the M27 motorway and railway lines which cross the Borough. The most recent Landscape Assessment undertaken by LDA Design, and published in 2017, recognises the intrinsic character and distinctiveness of the relatively undeveloped areas of the Borough. It would be expected that this would be the evidence base for the proposed ASLQs, since these are based on landscape character and its key qualities and sensitivity. It is stated that the ASLQs will not include any development allocations.

The proposed extent of the Meon Valley ASLQ, the upper reaches of which lie to the west of the Funtley Road triangle, is stated to be based on the landscape types (LCT) defined within the original county-wide landscape assessment produced by Hampshire County Council in 1993. The assessment identified ten detailed, rural landscape types within Fareham Borough and this formed the basis for the initial landscape characterisation and the subsequent update in the LDA Design 2017 Fareham Landscape Assessment.

This assessment clearly differentiates between the 'Mixed Farmland and Woodland: small scale' LCT, which includes the Funtley 'triangle' up to and including the wooded Deviation Line to the west, and the landscape types in the Meon valley which include both 'Open and Enclosed Floodplain Farmland' LCTs. The Borough Landscape Assessment notes that the Mixed Farmland and Woodland LCTs vary in scale from large to small scale and describes the 'fringe' character of the Mixed Farmland and Woodland along the M27 corridor (p40). The M27 corridor defines the southern edge of the Funtley triangle.

The Fareham Landscape Assessment further defines a number of Landscape Character Areas (LCAs), which consist of several landscape types to produce identifiable areas of landscape of consistent character. The Meon Valley (LCA6) is further subdivided into Lower and Upper Meon Valley since its characteristics, influences and function vary significantly between the upper, more tightly contained, inland reaches and the wider, lower, river valley which traverses the coastal plain.

The proposed Meon Valley ASLQ boundary appears to include only selected areas of LCA6 consisting of all or parts of a number of different landscape character types. This is presumably based on a recognition that the landscape quality varies significantly within the LCA, although how the ASLQ boundary has been defined is not explained.

The character variance is highlighted in the Fareham Landscape Assessment. Whilst including the area around Funtley within the Meon Valley LCA6 it specifically notes that part of the Upper Meon valley (LCA 06.2b) on the eastern valley sides are '*typically subdivided into paddocks for horse grazing, bounded by open fences and containing various shelters and small-scale structures. In themselves these have a somewhat scruffy, fringe character*'. The assessment also recognises the role that extensive woodland plays in integrating these fringe uses.

The assessment also specifically refers to the existing housing along Funtley Road as a '*rather anomalous area of recent residential development off the Funtley Road in the northern tip of Area 06.2b. Lying on the opposite side of the railway this has little visual connection to the settlement of Funtley and is out of character with the surrounding landscape*'.

In summarising the development opportunities in the LCA it also notes that there is an opportunity to develop pockets of residential development, such as off Funtley Road, as long as these can be sensitively integrated into the landscape.

FBCs own evidence base clearly implies that the Funtley triangle is suitable for sensitive development and does not exhibit the landscape qualities or visual connection to the Meon Valley that might warrant its inclusion in the ASLQ.

The proposed indicative boundary, on this basis appears to be arbitrary and does not reflect Fareham's Landscape Character and sensitivity assessment.

Landscape of the Meon Valley

In considering the special qualities of the Meon Valley its northern extents within the Borough consists of a tightly enclosed valley landscape of open and enclosed floodplain farmland, contained by well-wooded margins and topography, as detailed in the Fareham Landscape Assessment, 2017.

The photos below show the qualities of the Meon Valley floodplain landscape in its upper reaches in Fareham. It is clear that these riverine landscapes which help to shape the Borough are of high sensitivity and have the qualities that would support their inclusion in an 'Area of Special Landscape Quality' as well as providing an important separating element between settlements.

The enclosure and separation of the Meon Valley, to the west of Funtley, is reinforced by the man-made,embanked Deviation Line, which visually and physically separates the two distinctly different character types.



photo reproduced from Fareham Landscape Assessment, 2017 (LDA Design)

Landscape of the Funtley Triangle

In contrast to the Meon Valley, the Funtley Triangle, as confirmed in the Fareham Landscape Assessment, is strongly influenced by the loss of landscape features, with hedgerows being replaced by horse paddock fencing, the presence of stables, sheds, hardstanding and catteries etc. In addition the housing development along Funtley Road and in the west of the area, as well as the railway and M27 corridor have given this landscape an 'urban fringe' character with lower sensitivity to further change. These are not the qualities that would merit inclusion in an 'Area of Special Landscape Quality'.

The Funtley triangle is entirely separate from the Meon Valley to the west of the Deviation Line as illustrated by the bottom photograph.



Paddock fencing, stables, sheds, hardstanding, housing development, noise, street lighting etc. all contribute to the urban fringe character of the Funtley triangle

Supporting evidence

The Landscape and Visual Appraisal (LVA) prepared by Fabrik in 2018 and submitted with Reside's Funtley South planning application (which has a resolution to approve, subject to completion of a S106 agreement) also supports the view that the landscape character sensitivity of the area in the Funtley triangle has been influenced by a number of detractors including adjacent urban development, road and railway noise and its land use for paddocks, resulting in loss of landscape features. The LVA assessed the local landscape character as having low to medium sensitivity for this reason.

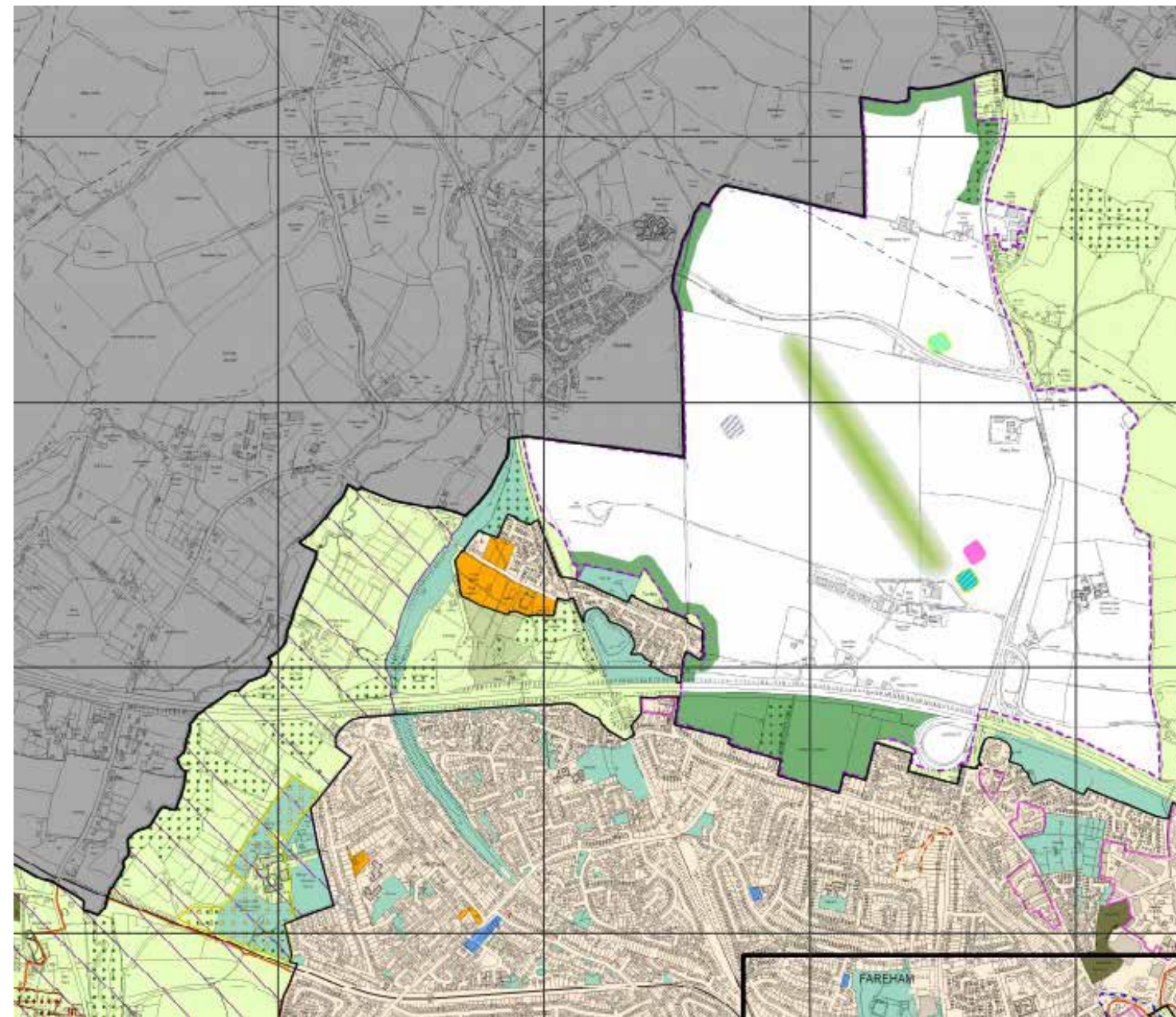
The LVA visual assessment also assessed a range of public viewpoints, both short and long distance, including several within the Meon Valley to the west. The LVA concluded that there is no visual connection between the site and the Meon Valley, due to the Deviation Line and its wooded margins, which provide significant physical and visual screening and separation.

Conclusion

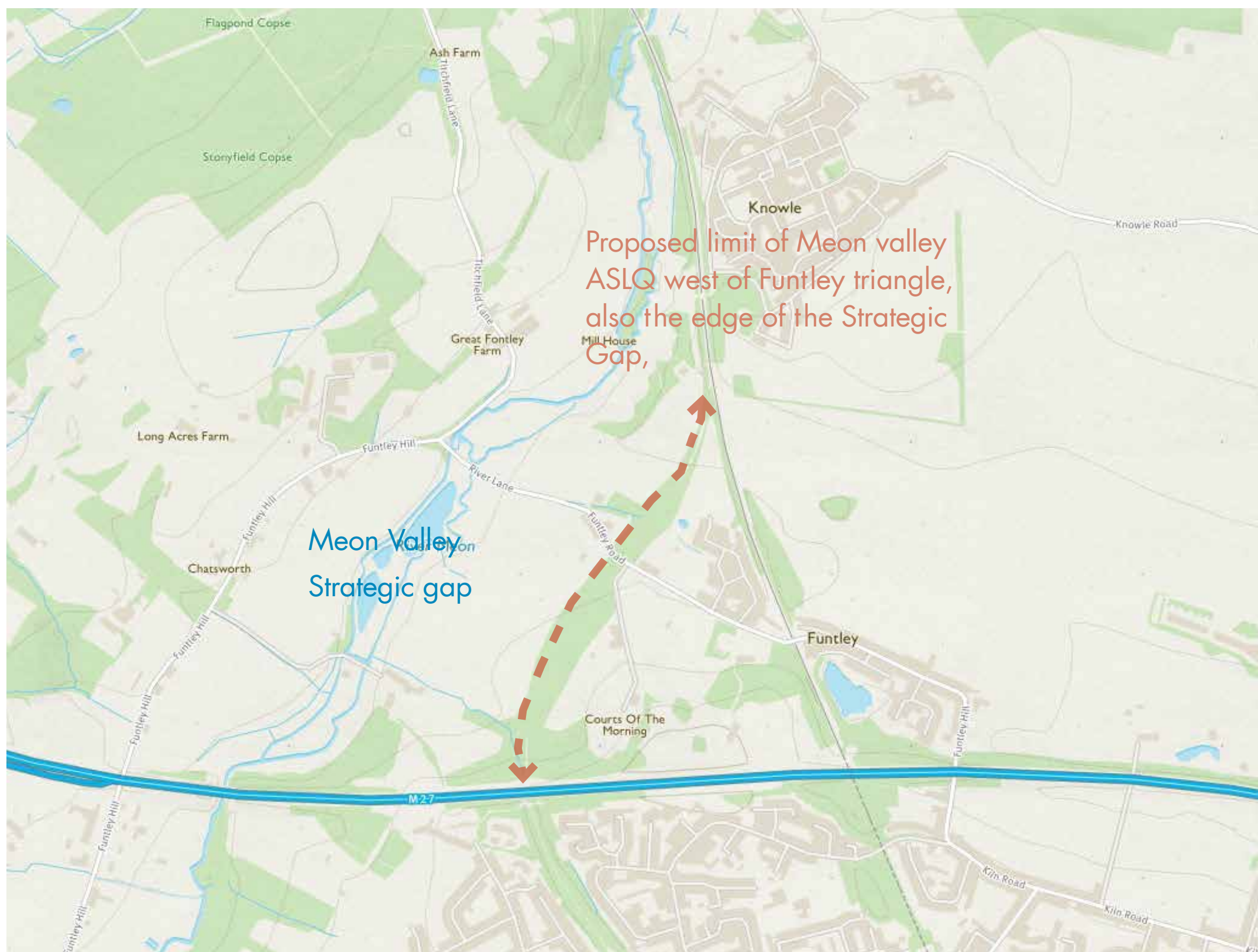
In defining the Meon Valley ASLQ it is important for unambiguous policy that there is a defensible boundary, based on robust evidence. Hampshire County Council and FBC's more recent detailed assessment of landscape character types shows that the embanked Deviation Line encloses the Meon Valley and marks the landscape character transition from the low lying river valley farmland associated with the course of the Meon river, to the small scale wooded farmland to the east, with its 'urban fringe' influences. In the Funtley triangle, character is particularly compromised by a number of suburban, horticulture and perceptual influences (primarily noise arising from the railway and M27). Visually the embanked railway and the associated woodland, which separates the character types, also forms the edge of the Meon Valley to the west preventing intervisibility and so reinforcing the Meon valley's function as a Strategic Gap. The Deviation Line and associated woodland is covered by an open space designation on the draft policies map protecting its recreational and landscape value.

FBC's own evidence base, together with other studies carried out in relation to the Funtley South planning application by Reside's landscape consultants, show that the eastern boundary of the Meon valley ASLQ should be defined by the Deviation Line and that there is no logical reason, based on landscape and visual evidence, that this should be breached and include land within the Funtley triangle.


Therefore we propose that the boundary of the Meon Valley ASLQ should be defined by the Deviation line, as shown on the plan opposite, coinciding with the Strategic Gap, rather extending to an arbitrary location within the Funtley triangle to the east. This is readily defensible with respect to its landscape character and qualities and the visual enclosure that the man-made Deviation line affords to the Meon Valley.



FBC Local Plan draft policies map in the northern extent of the Borough showing allocations at Funtley North and South and the Deviation Line included as an open space designation. The Meon Valley Strategic Gap lies to the west of the Deviation Line



The proposed limit of the Meon Valley ASLQ lies at the character transition between character types and open space designation along the disused Deviation Line (now a bridleway), west of the Funtley triangle



Rummey design

South Park Studios, South Park
Sevenoaks, Kent, TN13 1AN
Tel. 00 44 1732 743753

www.rummey.co.uk

Appendix 4: Illustrative Masterplan (2020)



Appendix 5: Landscape and Visual Appraisal Addendum (2020)

reside.

Land South of Funtley Road, Funtley

LVA Addendum

r.



Meon Valley

Deviation Line - bridleway & open space

Funtley North

main railway line

proposed Welborne garden village

Funtley South

Funtley

M27

North Fareham

Introduction	5
LVA, 2018	6
Development proposal	8
Landscape and visual implications of development proposal	10
Appendix i	
Landscape and Visual Appraisal prepared by Fabrik, January 2018	



Funtley triangle is enclosed by substantial treebelts and topography so is visually discrete. The landscape character has been eroded by suburban development and urban fringe uses including horse paddocks and associated structures, lighting and motorway noise....

Introduction

Funtley South lies within the Funtley triangle north of Fareham and the M27 motorway and is contained by the well-wooded Deviation Line to the west, which separates it physically and visually from the Meon Valley. The main railway contains the eastern edge and separates Funtley North and South from the historic heart of Funtley village and the consented Welborne Garden Village (c.6000 homes) to the north-east of Funtley Village.

In September 2020, Fareham Borough Council granted outline consent for demolition of the existing buildings and construction of 55 dwellings (including 3 custom-build homes) community building incorporating a local shop, access and associated landscaping, infrastructure and development works at the site. The principle of housing on this site has therefore been established.

The application was supported by a Landscape and Visual Appraisal (LVA) prepared by Fabrik Chartered Landscape Architects dated January 2018. The LVA prepared by Fabrik in 2018 and referred to in this Addendum document is found at Appendix i. The comprehensive LVA assessed the potential landscape and visual impacts of the previously approved scheme.

This addendum report analyses where the proposed scheme for up to 125 houses and a Community Park has changed, the landscape-led rationale for the revised scheme, (which is more fully described in the DAS), and then assesses how this has affected the conclusions of the Landscape and Visual Appraisal. This report draws conclusions as to the likely landscape and visual implications associated with the revised development proposals and any mitigation measures that might be required to minimise impacts or optimise the benefits with respect to landscape character and visual amenity.

The existing LVA prepared by Fabrik Ltd (Jan 2018), which was submitted with the consented planning application P/18/0067/OA, sets out the landscape policies relevant to the site and describes the baseline conditions of the site and its surrounding context. The LVA also provides a comprehensive visual study identifying potential visual receptors both within the Funtley triangle and areas beyond this, including public footpaths and roads.

The baseline conditions have not changed from that described in this report except that detailed permission has been granted for housing at Funtley North (23 dwellings) opposite the site and Funtley South has outline consent for up to 55 houses. In addition Welborne Garden Village has also received Resolution to grant by Members for c.6000 dwellings, currently negotiating S106 Agreement.

Representations were made in February 2020, as part of the consultation process on the emerging Local Plan to 2035, concerning the potential inclusion of a small area of the Funtley triangle within the Meon valley Area of Special Landscape Quality (ASLQ). These representations are contained within Rummey Design's Technical Note re proposed Meon Valley ASLQ (Rummey Design Feb 2020) and clearly sets out the reasons why the ASLQ should be defined by the Deviation Line, which lies to the west of Funtley triangle, and exclude any areas within Funtley triangle.

Landscape character

The landscape character baseline, as outlined within the LVA, recognises the existing urban influences within the Funtley triangle that affect landscape character. The LVA also recognises that the equestrian uses on site have changed and degraded the character of the farmland landscape, concluding that the landscape character sensitivity and value is Low to Medium.

Visual receptors

The LVA identified and assessed visual amenity and views from a wide range of visual receptors both within the Funtley triangle and across the wider area from publicly accessible locations. The viewpoints clearly illustrate the range of potential views towards the site and show that it is well-contained within the immediate vegetation cover and topography that encloses the triangle. Notably the rising topography to the south encloses the site and prevents any views southwards. The Deviation Line to the west is embanked separating the site from any views from the Meon valley, whilst vegetation along the main railway encloses views to the north and east.

The visual impact assessment informed the development proposals confirming that development should be confined to the lower, less visible slopes, that landscape features should be retained and that the higher, southern parts of the site should be retained to provide public open space.

Assessment of landscape and visual effects

The assessment concludes that the proposed development would not noticeably alter the landscape character at National, County or Borough level.

At worst it assesses a Moderate-major negative effect on the landscape character at site level, where development is proposed due to the change of use from equestrian fields to residential development. It predicts that there are potential benefits to landscape character in the long term.

With respect to visual effects the assessment predicts that the only negative effects on views are likely to be experienced by residents along Funtley Road/Stage Way/Roebuck Avenue and Honey Lane but that these can be mitigated through planting. It is worth noting that there is only one property that has views into the site on Honey Lane due to a gap in vegetation and that many properties within the residential development areas to the north have vegetation or built form screening views from ground floor windows. These are considered, in best practice guidance, to be to be more important than those from upstairs bedrooms.

No notable effects are predicted on views and visual amenity from public footpaths except for a short section of bridleway on the Deviation Line where there could be glimpsed views into the site in winter. However the appraisal acknowledges that planting on the western edge of the site would mitigate this change.

Overall no widespread landscape and visual effects are predicted and those negative effects that are predicted on the immediate context and at site level are assessed as being able to be effectively mitigated.

The LVA recognises that the development would be well contained within the existing landscape framework and that all important landscape features are retained.

The LVA also concludes that there is an opportunity to secure the long term management of the site, Ancient Woodland and Green Infrastructure as well as providing publicly accessible open space where none exists at present.

The existing LVA does not specifically analyse historic pattern through mapping, which helps to understand the evolution of the landscape and how, by taking this into account, development can more effectively be integrated into the landscape and bring about greater landscape benefits.

Mapping shows the former brickworks and clay pits in the area which, together with the railway, have shaped its character. The 1963 map shows that the Deviation Line has added to the enclosure and isolation of the triangle with the claypits north of Funtley Road becoming the site of an abbatoir. Residential areas now occupy this site together with much of the other land north of Funtley Road. The M27 has also had a significant impact cutting an east-west swathe across the landscape, severing the triangle from Fareham North and further isolating it.

Extensive areas of coppice woodland are evident in late Victorian times with a notable field pattern of hedgerows linking the wooded horizons on the upper slopes to the valley bottom. These compartmentalised the landscape and connected landscape features.

The hedgerows have been lost in the latter part of the 20th century and are now only marked by a few isolated trees. The coppice woodland has been lost and fragmented since Victorian times, although the remaining woodland areas and tree groups still give the impression of wooded horizons.

Small paddocks are now defined by a proliferation of post and rail fencing, which, together with hard surfaced areas, stables, large barns and other clutter have eroded the rural character.

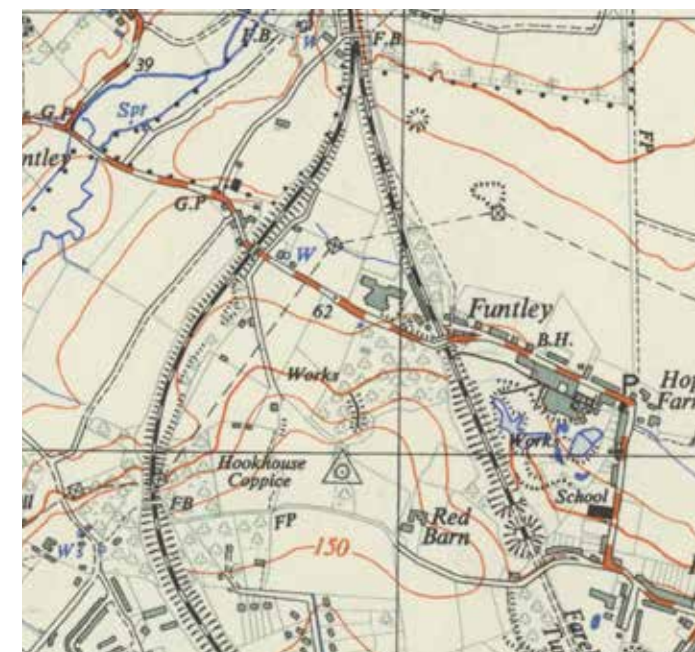
Restoring the historic pattern in green fingers to integrate development and reconnect the valley landscape with the wooded horizons has been one of the key landscape drivers for the revised layout reflected, on the illustrative masterplan by green links and rural edge treatments, which structure the neighbourhoods and provide significant amenity value.



1859 The hamlet of Funtley is next to the railway line with adjacent rectangular field patterns and extensive coppice woodland in the surrounding areas.



1898 coppice woodland is a dominant feature with smaller fields on Funtley South. Brickworks and claypits occupy part of Funtley north



1963 coppice woodland is now fragmented, an abbatoir lies north of Funtley Road & the Deviation Line severs the triangle from the Meon valley



2020 the M27 cuts an east-west swathe across the ridge so that Funtley triangle is now isolated on all sides.

development proposal

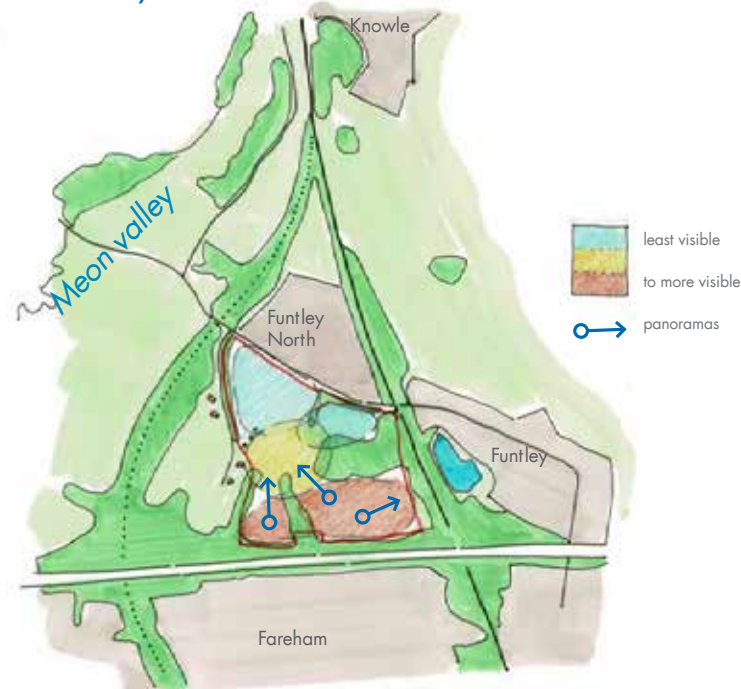


The development is to provide for up to 125 dwellings, community building incorporating a local shop with associated infrastructure, new Community Park, landscaping and access as shown on the Illustrative Masterplan opposite.

The site is set within an undulating landscape where the dominant feature is the topography and its wooded horizons which are characteristic. This mature landscape effectively unifies the landscape and helps contain development, where it has occurred. The site itself contributes to the wooded horizons with remnant coppice woodland on the higher ground in the south.

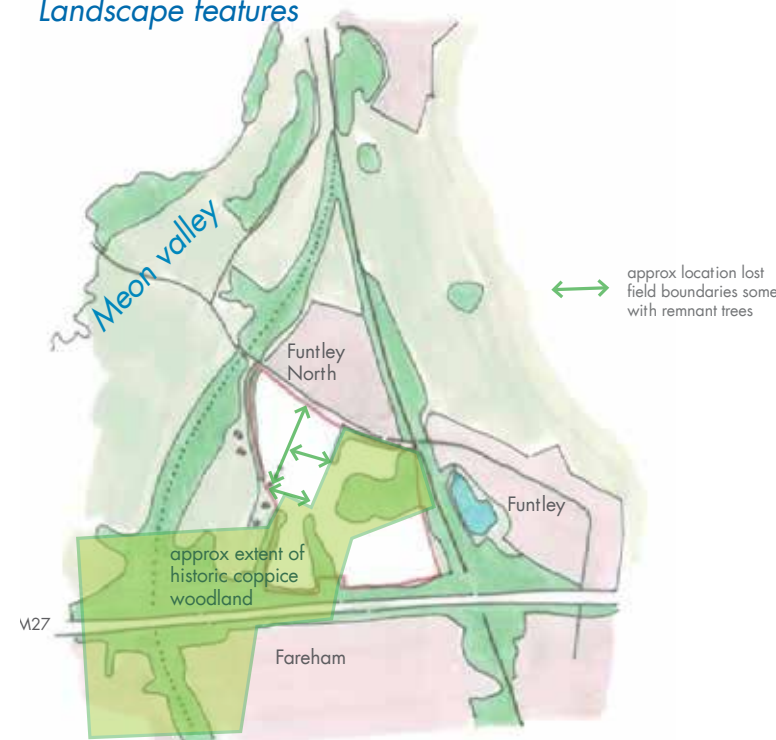
Other significant landscape features on the site include areas of ancient replanted woodland in Great Beamond Coppice, treebelts and mature trees. The proposed development ensures that these key landscape features are retained and enhanced. The smaller scale field pattern that once compartmentalised the site (now only indicated by a few remnant trees) once linked the wooded horizons to the valley floor.

Visibility & Views



concentrate development in less visible areas on lower slopes, in valley and areas contained by vegetation. Community open space in areas with wider views maintaining and celebrating key panoramas to wooded horizons ...

Landscape features

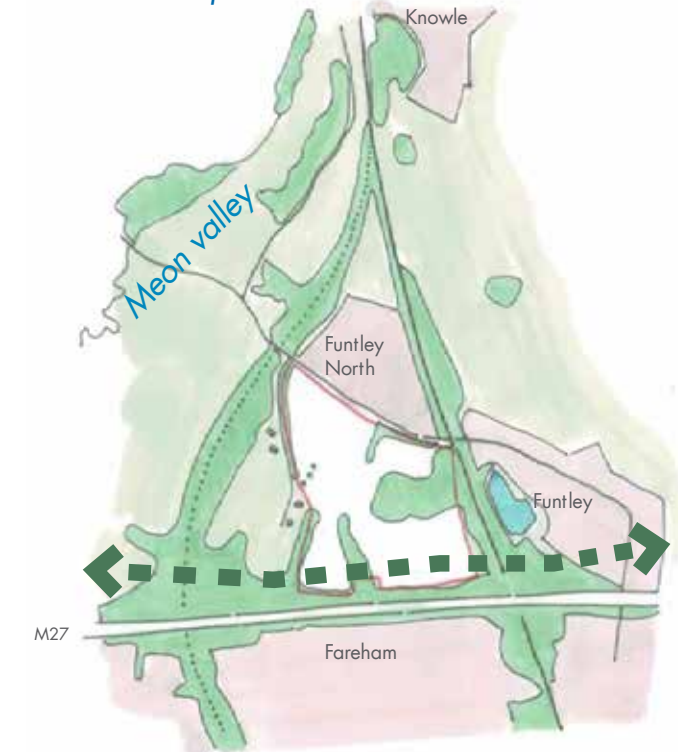


historic features such as the north-south hedgerows and interconnected coppice woodland were present into the 20th century but have now been significantly reduced in area or lost. These connected the upper slopes to the valley floor. The repaired landscape structure can bring back some of these features and provide context and sense of place for development, integrating it into its setting ...

The landscape will be managed as part of the development adding to its amenity, biodiversity, recreational, educational and landscape value. Management regimes that might be considered could include traditional methods such as coppicing of woodland and diversification of meadows through green haying or grazing.

The character of Funtley Road frontage will be designed to reflect the essence of other Meon valley village frontages helping to connect the existing and new communities but also providing a locally distinctive setting within which to integrate development.

Landscape character



reconnect the site with the wider landscape and Meon valley reinforcing the wooded horizons; soften character transition of built development through density gradients within a repaired landscape pattern ...

landscape & visual implications of development proposal



landscape & visual implications of development proposal

The landscape character of Funtley South, which has been affected by adjacent residential development and uses such as a cattery, equestrian activities, stables, vehicle parking, noise from the M27, etc is best described as urban fringe. The urban influences will increase when Welborne Garden village is constructed, to the north-east.

The landscape led approach to the scheme is based on the retention of key landscape features including the replanted Ancient Woodland, the habitats of value within the site and the need to effect landscape restoration to restore the landscape pattern and character which has been eroded. The enhanced landscape will also provide the setting for the proposed development so that it integrates into the site. The enhanced setting will also help mitigate any impacts on visual amenity for local residents that face the site at present from the residential area to the north. Additional benefits are likely to include enhanced recreational opportunities including those provided by the proposed Community Park as well as better connectivity both with Fareham North and the footpath network, including the Meon Trail within the wider countryside.

Landscape impacts

The potential landscape effects have been assessed at site level, at Borough level LCA and also at County and National character area level. Landscape effects are also assessed on landscape features.

The arboricultural impact assessment confirms that all significant trees are to be retained and protected. The proposal allows for replanting within the greenlinks, reinstating smaller scale landscape compartments for development, based on historic pattern. These also physically and visually connect the wooded slopes and horizons with the valley floor. Additional planting around the rural edge of the site will enhance the existing landscape structure. New and existing vegetation will be managed as part of the development. The effect on landscape features is assessed as beneficial.

The landscape character of the site has been eroded through past uses. The proposed development, although over a slightly increased area compared to the previous proposal, is still located on the lower, less visible slopes and its edges have been carefully defined to relate to the topography and slopes for reasons of visibility and landscape character. The form of development also responds more closely to the landscape pattern, based on studies of its historic evolution.

The effect on landscape character of the proposed development at site level was previously assessed as a Moderate-Major negative effect on the landscape character at site level, where development is proposed due to the change of use from equestrian fields to residential development.

Whilst we would agree that this is a significant change we reiterate that the character of the site and indeed the entire Funtley triangle has been affected by changing uses over a long period with the effect that coppice woodland and field boundaries have been lost and replaced with fencing, sheds, and other buildings. Non-native planting has also been introduced, especially around the existing buildings near the entrance and the general visual amenity that the site provides has declined. In addition there has been little management of the key landscape features such as the woodlands and remaining field trees, which can be expected to decline further without intervention.

The site has been deemed suitable for limited residential development in both published landscape characterisation studies and by the Council, in granting planning permission for 55 houses. A well-designed, landscape-led residential development which respects the character and restores lost features is not necessarily negative, and in this case is positive, particularly in the longer term. Whilst the short term effects on landscape character may be Moderate adverse, the long term effect on landscape character is likely to Minor adverse at worst with the potential to be beneficial. This could stop the century long decline in landscape structure and produce an appropriate and enhanced setting leading to a stronger landscape framework maturing into the 21st and 22nd centuries.

Visual impacts

We agree with the previous LVA assessment that the site is well enclosed so that the visual effects are likely to be restricted to receptors within the residential areas in Funtley North and road users along Funtley Road.

The proposed development, whilst over a slightly increased area, is still located on the lower, less visible parts of the site and the landscape structure throughout the site is to be enhanced. In addition, rather than cutting the site off from Funtley Road the proposals seek to create a positive, locally distinctive Meon valley village ambience where built form, water and vegetation provide the frontage along Funtley Road. This will enhance the character on both sides of Funtley Road.

Whilst there will be a discernible change in views for residents to the north of Funtley Road, it is assessed that the impacts are likely to be minor to moderate adverse in the short term (mainly related to construction impacts) with the potential for long term benefits as the landscape matures and development is integrated.

Landscape improvements in the Community Park, including the removal of buildings on the upper slopes, new tree planting and enhanced management of both the existing and new vegetation and grasslands are assessed as beneficial to views and visual amenity. This change of use will also give public access so that the panoramic views from the upper parts of the site, which are currently not available to the general public, will be available to all users.

The effects of this renewed landscape structure, combined with the enhanced public footpath access, will produce an enhanced landscape for the public and wildlife alike well into the 21st and even 22nd centuries. This will arrest the continuing decline and fragmentation of the landscape and produce the opportunity for improved landscape management; this new landscape structure will be 're-purposed' as part of the shift from agricultural to residential and leisure landscapes with changing social, economic and environmental circumstances.

Appendix i
Landscape and Visual Appraisal
prepared by Fabrik, January 2018

reside.

Land south of Funtley Road, Funtley

Landscape and Visual Appraisal

r.

Project Title: Land South of Funtley Road, Funtley, Hampshire

Client: Reside Developments Ltd

Revision	Date	Revision Details	Prepared By	Checked By	Approved By
DRAFT	19/06/17	Internal review	CLB	SG/AS	SG/AS
00	12/07/17	Internal review	CLB	AS	AS
00	18/07/17	Issued to the client	CLB	AS	AS
01	27/07/17	Revised to suit client's comments and re-issue.	CLB	AS	AS
02	28/07/17	Minor amendments to suit client's comments and re-issue.	CLB	SG	SG
03	16/01/2018	Winter views included and amendments to reflect current scheme proposals - Internal review	LS/DL	AS	AS
04	17/01/2018	Client Review	DL	AS	AS
05	19/01/2018	Client / planner comments integrated	DL	AS	AS

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1. Introduction

1.1 Introduction

fabrik Chartered Landscape Architects have been appointed by Reside Developments Ltd to carry out a Landscape and Visual Appraisal (LVA) of the land to the south of Funtley Road, Funtley, Hampshire (the Application Site, refer to **Figure 1.1**) and its environs, in order to consider the likely physical and visual impacts arising as a result of the proposed development.

This LVA forms one of the suite of documents provided with the outline application. It sets out landscape policy and then goes on to describe the existing topography, land cover, vegetation, landscape features, landscape character and visual receptors of the local area in order to assess the landscape and visual effects of the proposed development which together inform the landscape character. The LVA also describes the baseline character and amenity of the identified visual receptors (considering the visual envelope, the different groups of people, places affected, the nature of the view and the visual amenity). This document describes the development proposals and then sets out a statement of landscape and visual effects.

This LVA should be read in conjunction with the suite of documents submitted with the outline application (all matters reserved except for access).

The methodology for the LVA is based on the 'Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment' (third edition) by the Landscape Institute and Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment (Routledge, 2013) and is set out at Appendix 1.

Where the terms 'Site' and 'Application Site' are used in this LVIA, these both refer to the land defined by the red line boundary shown in Figure 1.1; which is the subject of two separate planning applications:

1) Outline Application

Following demolition of existing buildings residential development of up to 55 dwellings (including 3 self-build homes) (Use Class C3), community building incorporating a local shop 250 sqm (Use Classes A1, A3, D1 & D2), accesses and associated landscaping, infrastructure and development works.

2) Change of Use

Change of use of land from equestrian/grazing to community park following demolition of existing buildings

1.2 Overview of Proposed Development

The proposed development comprises of 55 dwellings, a community building incorporating a local shop, with associated infrastructure, new community park, landscape planting and access. The Site area is 16.18 hectares (ha) and the Site is a proposed development allocation (ref. HA10) in the emerging Fareham Local Plan 2036.

1.3 Desktop Research and Study Area

The desktop survey carried out as part of the LVA included the review of previous proposals, Ordnance Survey maps, interactive maps, aerial photography, published landscape character assessment documents and planning policy. This was further verified through field work, to determine the potential zone of landscape and visual influence of the site and proposed development, including views requested by the Principal Planner of Fareham Borough Council on 25/05/2017.

The study area was found to generally extend to around 2.0km from the centre of the Site. Beyond this the landscape is visually divorced from the area by the intervening topography, vegetation and in places, built form. The LVA nevertheless considers the wider landscape, planning and designations context to the land within the Site.

1.4 Field Work

The field work was initially carried out on 07/06/17 and recorded the existing landscape elements within the Site; the contextual landscape elements; and identified a series of key visual receptors. The visual assessment element includes a photographic survey of the land within the Site taken from a series of representative key views, chosen to represent a range of public views, distances and directions within the study area. The photographic survey was updated to reflect winter views on 05/01/2018.

Viewpoints 15-19 were omitted from the winter photographic survey, since the summer views demonstrated such an extent of screening of the views (by vegetation and/or landform in the intervening areas), that it was considered that no significant visual change would occur in winter.

However, additional winter views were taken from the bridleway following the disused railway line west of the Site, since the lack of leaf cover in winter revealed glimpsed views to parts of the Site and nearby existing dwellings. Summer viewpoint 4 is represented by a viewpoint taken from within the Site, but standing very close to the low hedge at the boundary with the adjacent property (containing a dwelling at the southern end of Honey Lane).

While the summer and winter views show slight differences in the position of the viewpoint and focal lengths of camera lens used, there are otherwise, no material differences in the view.

1. Introduction

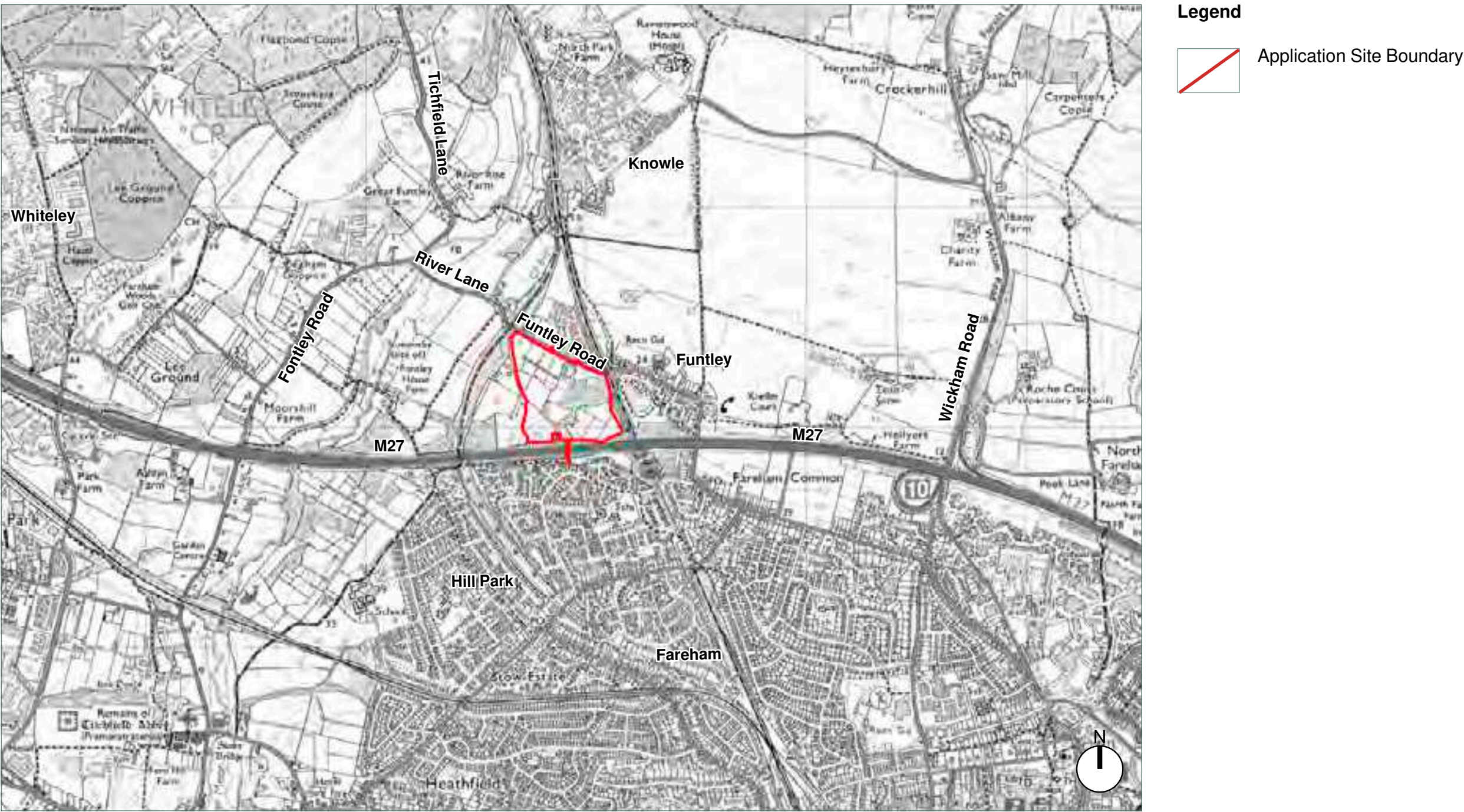


Figure 1.1 – Extract from Ordnance Survey Plan showing the Application Site location and boundary (fabrik, 2018)

2. Baseline Conditions

2.1 Landscape and Heritage Designation

The land within the Site lies wholly within the jurisdiction of Fareham Borough Council and is located within the landscape designation of Area Outside of Defined Urban Settlement Boundary. The area within the north-western part of the Site is designated as Existing Open Space in the Fareham Core Strategy (Adopted August 2011).

Within the Study Area, there are a number of Listed Buildings, Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Ancient Woodlands and Historic Parks and Gardens. The Scheduled Ancient Monument of Tichfield Abbey and Fishponds with a group of Grade II Listed Building of Abbey Cottage, Fisherman's Arms, Place House Cottage and Garden are situated along Mill Lane to the south west of the Application Site. There are no Listed Buildings which abut the Application Site or which have intervisibility with the Application Site.

The South Downs National Park (SDNP) is at located approximately 3.7km to north east of the Application Site (and therefore outside of the 3km radius of the study area). This was further verified through field survey work to determine that views of the Application Site are truncated from the SDNP due to intervening topography, built form and vegetation (refer to the visual baseline on Pages 45 and 47).

The Grade II Listed buildings of Church of St Francis is located approximately 510m along Funtley Road to the east of the Application Site. A Scheduled Ancient Monument (the Site of Funtley Iron Works) together with a group of Grade II Listed buildings (including Ironmaster's House and Funtley House) are situated approximately 500m to the south west of Application Site along Ironmill Lane.

The Application Site contains Great Beamond Coppice, an Ancient Re-planted Woodland. This woodland, together with the tree blocks within central northern and south-western sections of the Application Site, are designated as a Site of Importance of Nature Conservation (SINC) and are also covered by a Tree preservation Order (TPO). Another Ancient Woodland of Hookhouse Coppice is also located approximately 200m to the south west of Application Site.

There are no other landscape or heritage designations within nor adjacent to the Application Site.

The above designations are shown on **Figures 2.1 and 2.2** on the following pages.

Land to the east of Funtley is designated for a new settlement known as Welborne. Settlement buffers are proposed in key locations, including along the eastern edge of Funtley.

2.2 National Landscape Policy

The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (March 2012) seeks the presumption in favour of sustainable development. The following issues and policies are pertinent to this LVA.

Section 7 sets out the requirements of good design. Paragraph 56 states that: *"The Government attaches great importance to the design of the built environment. Good design is a key aspect of sustainable development, is indivisible from good planning and should contribute positively to making places better for people."*

Paragraph 57 goes on to state that: *"It is important to plan positively for the achievement of high quality and inclusive design for all development, including individual buildings, public and private spaces..."*

Paragraph 58 looks to ensure that developments:

- *"will function well and add to the overall quality of the area, not just for the short term, but over the lifetime of the development;*
- *establish a strong sense of place, using streetscapes and buildings to create attractive and comfortable places to live, work and visit;*
- *optimise the potential of the site to accommodate development, create and sustain an appropriate mix of uses (including incorporation of green and other public space as part of developments) and support local facilities and transport networks;*
- *respond to local character and history, and reflect the identity of local surroundings and materials, while not preventing or discouraging appropriate innovation;*

- *create safe and accessible environments...; and*
- *are visually attractive as a result of good architecture and appropriate landscaping."*

Furthermore, Paragraph 65 states that: *"Local planning authorities should not refuse planning permission for buildings or infrastructure which promote high levels of sustainability because of concerns about incompatibility with an existing townscape, if those concerns have been mitigated by good design (unless the concern relates to a designated heritage asset and the impact would cause material harm to the asset or its setting which is not outweighed by the proposal's economic, social and environmental benefits)."*

Section 8 of the NPPF deals with 'Promoting healthy communities' and seeks to achieve:

- *"Opportunities for meetings between members of the community who might not otherwise come into contact with each other, including through mix-use developments, strong neighbourhood centres and active street frontages which 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 quality of life or community cohesion; and*
- *Safe and accessible developments, containing clear and legible pedestrian routes, and high quality public space, which encourage the active and continual use of public areas."*

Section 10 deals with climate change. Paragraph 96 sets out that development should take into account the landform, layout, building orientation, massing and landscaping to minimise energy consumption. Furthermore, Paragraph 99 states that: *"... When new development is brought forward in areas which are vulnerable, care should be taken to ensure that risks can be managed through suitable adaptation measures, including through the planning of green infrastructure."*

2. Baseline Conditions

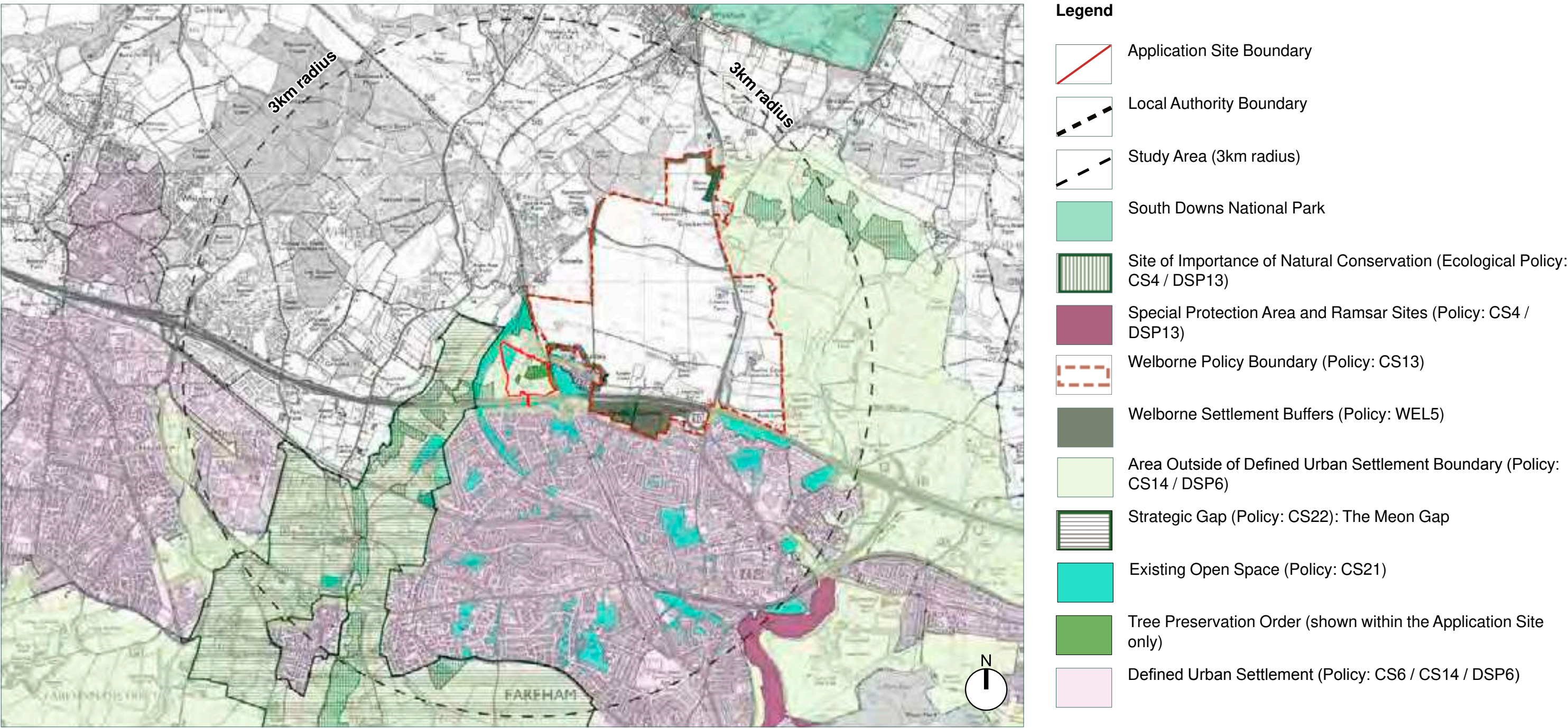


Figure 2.1 – Plan illustrating landscape and ecological designations as shown on the Fareham Borough Council 2015 Adopted Local Plan Proposals Map (fabrik, 2018)

2. Baseline Conditions

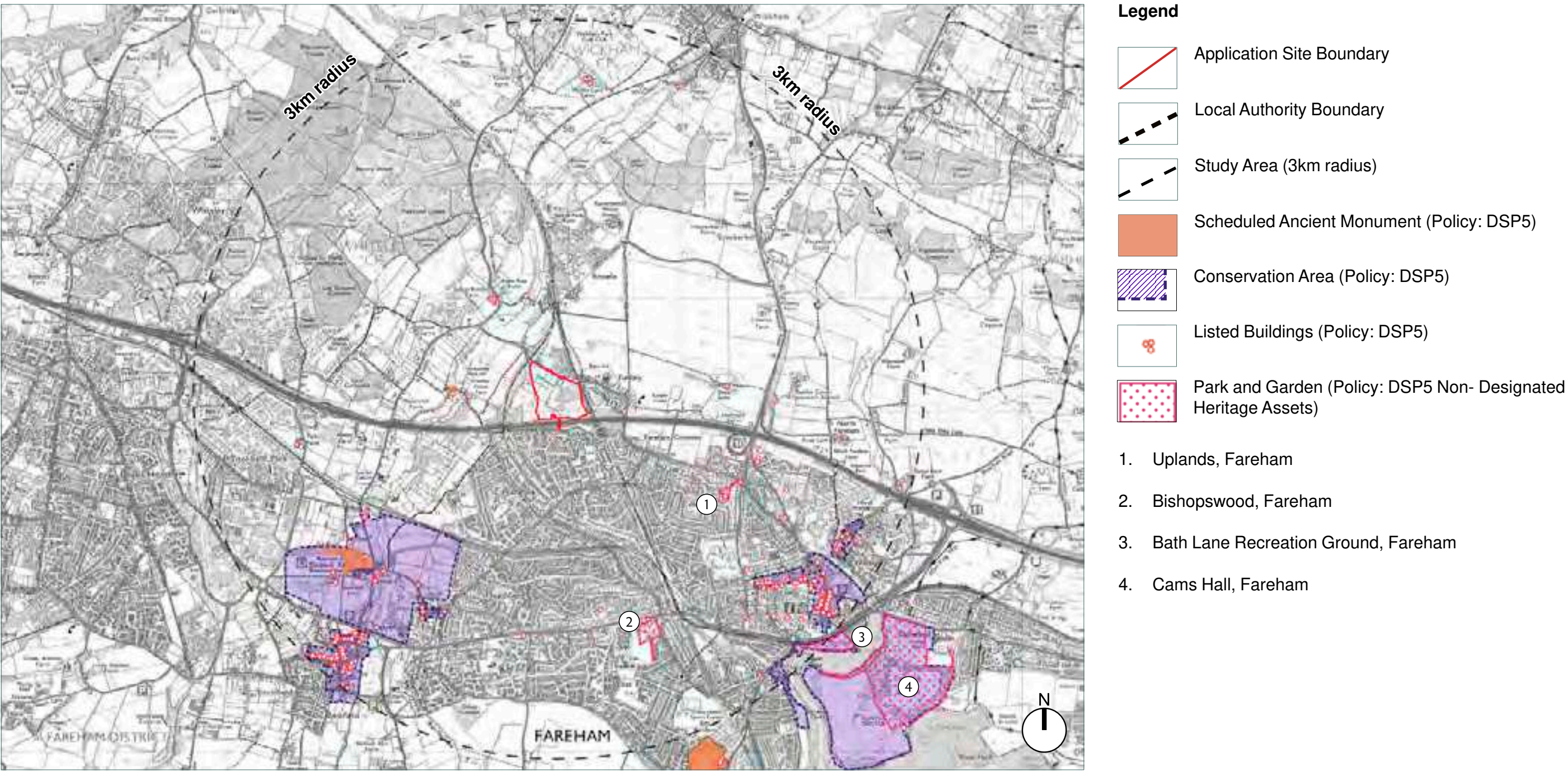


Figure 2.2 – Plan illustrating heritage assets within the 3km study area (fabrik, 2018)

2. Baseline Conditions

2.2 National Landscape Policy (continued)

Conserving and enhancing the natural environment is the topic of Section 11. Paragraph 109 states that: *“The planning system should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by:*

- protecting and enhancing valued landscapes, geological conservation interests and soils;*
- recognising the wider benefits of ecosystem services;*
- minimising impacts on biodiversity and providing net gains in biodiversity.”*

Paragraph 115 goes on to state that: *“Great weight should be given to conserving landscape and scenic beauty in National Parks, the Broads and Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty, which have the highest status of protection in relation to landscape and scenic beauty.”*

The Application Site does not lie within or form part of the setting to a valued landscape.

National Planning Practice Guidance - NPPG (March 14)

The NPPF is now supported by the on-line resource Planning Policy Guidance (PPG). There are a number of sections that relate to this LVA as set out below.

The PPG sets out guidance on Design at section ID 26 (updated on 6 March 2014) and the elements to be considered to achieve good design. Paragraph 001 under this section states that: *“The National Planning Policy Framework recognises that design quality matters and that planning should drive up standards across all forms of development. As a core planning principle, plan-makers and decision takers should always seek to secure high quality design.*

Achieving good design is about creating places, buildings, or spaces that work well for everyone, look good, last well, and will adapt to the needs of future generations.

Good design responds in a practical and creative way to both the function and identity of a place. It puts land, water, drainage, energy, community, economic, infrastructure and other such resources to the best possible use - over the long as well as the short term.”

Paragraph 002 states that: *“Good design should:*

- ensure that development can deliver a wide range of planning objectives*
- enhance the quality buildings and spaces, by considering amongst other things form and function; efficiency and effectiveness and their impact on well being address the need for different uses sympathetically.”*

Paragraph 004 goes on to state that: *“Development proposals should reflect the requirement for good design set out in national and local policy. Local planning authorities will assess the design quality of planning proposals against their Local Plan policies, national policies and other material considerations.”*

Paragraph 007 states that planning should promote local character (including landscape setting) - states:

“Development should seek to promote character in townscape and landscape by responding to and reinforcing locally distinctive patterns of development, local man-made and natural heritage and culture, while not preventing or discouraging appropriate innovation.

The successful integration of all forms of new development with their surrounding context is an important design objective, irrespective of whether a site lies on the urban fringe or at the heart of a town centre.

When thinking about new development the site’s land form should be taken into account. Natural features and local heritage resources can help give shape to a development and integrate it into the wider area, reinforce and sustain local distinctiveness, reduce its impact on nature and contribute to a sense of place. Views into and out of larger sites should also be carefully considered from the start of the design process.

Paragraph 009 relative to greenspaces and public places - includes the following:

“Development should promote public spaces and routes that are attractive, accessible, safe, uncluttered and work effectively for all users – including families, disabled people and elderly people. A system of open and green spaces that respect natural features and are easily accessible can be a valuable local resource and helps create successful places. A high quality landscape, including trees and semi-natural habitats where appropriate, makes an important contribution to the quality of an area.”

Landscape is a sub section under Section ID 8 on the Natural Environment (updated on 6 March 2014). Paragraph 001 on landscape character states that: *“One of the core principles in the National Planning Policy Framework is that planning should recognise the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside. Local plans should include strategic policies for the conservation and enhancement of the natural environment, including landscape. This includes designated landscapes, but also the wider countryside.*

Where appropriate, landscape character assessments should be prepared to complement Natural England’s National Character Area profiles. Landscape Character Assessment is a tool to help understand the character and local distinctiveness of the landscape and identify the features that give it a sense of place. It can help to inform, plan and manage change and may be undertaken at a scale appropriate to local and neighbourhood plan-making.”

Under the biodiversity, ecosystems and green infrastructure section, paragraph 015 on green infrastructure defined this as: *“... a network of multi-functional green space, urban and rural, which is capable of delivering a wide range of environmental and quality of life benefits for local communities. Green infrastructure includes parks, open spaces, playing fields, woodlands, street trees, allotments and private gardens.”*

2. Baseline Conditions

2.3 Local Landscape Policy

Introduction

The Fareham Borough Council is undergoing the process of producing a new Local Plan to reflect new housing and employment needs within the borough up to 2036. Before the emerging local plan is adopted by the Council, the policies within the Fareham Local Development Framework, Core Strategy (Adopted August 2011) form the principal documents within the Local Plan.

Current Policy: Fareham Local Development Framework, Core Strategy (Adopted August 2011)

Within the Adopted Core Strategy, the Council has set out strategic objectives to reflect the national policies, as well as to monitor and deliver a sustainable community within the borough.

The following objectives are pertinent to this LVA.

Strategic Objective SO1 aims to: *“To deliver the South Hampshire Strategy in a sustainable way, focussing development in Fareham, the Strategic Development Area north of Fareham and the Western Wards.”*

Strategic Objective SO8 aims to: *“To deliver a new sustainable settlement to the north of Fareham, creating 6,500-7,500 homes, up to 90,750 sq.m employment floorspace, a new district centre and other supporting retail and community provision.”* This relates to the Welborne settlement proposed to the east of Funtley.

SO10 states that the Local Authority wishes to: *“...manage, maintain and improve the built and natural environment to deliver quality places, through high quality design sustainability and maintenance standards, taking into account the character and setting of existing settlements and neighbourhoods and seeking safe environments which help to reduce crime and the fear of crime.”*

Whilst SO11 is concerned with green infrastructure, aiming to: *“... protect and enhance access to green infrastructure, the countryside,*

coast and historic environment whilst protecting sensitive habitats or historic features from recreational pressure, and protect the separate identity of settlements, including through the designation of strategic gaps.”

In terms of development proposals and designations, the following policies are pertinent to this LVA.

Policy CS4 relates to the green infrastructure within the borough and states: *“Habitats important to the biodiversity of the Borough, including Sites of Special Scientific Interest, Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation, areas of woodland, the coast and trees will be protected ...”* The policy goes on and states: *“Development Proposals will be permitted where Green Infrastructure provision in accordance with the Green Infrastructure Strategy has been integrated within the development where this is appropriate. Development proposals will provide for appropriate access to green space for informal recreation to avoid adverse impacts from recreation and other impacts on European 31 and Ramsar sites and on nationally and locally important sites.”*

Within the Core Strategy and the proposal map, the Welborne Policy Boundary is within the close distance to the Application Site to the north-east (refer to Figure 2.1). This future development allocates up to 6,000 dwellings with associated transportation links, green infrastructure and open spaces. The relates Policy is CS13 North of Fareham Strategic Development Area and states that: *“Permission will be granted for the development of a Strategic Development Area to the north of Fareham following the adoption of an Area Action Plan and the preparation of a comprehensive masterplan for the development. The development will include provision for between 6,500- 7,500 dwellings, unless it is found that this level of housing cannot be delivered without adversely affecting the integrity of protected European conservation sites. If any potential adverse effects cannot be avoided or adequately mitigated, the level and scale of development would need to be reduced accordingly to ensure that there are no adverse effects on the integrity of any European sites. The development will also provide supporting environmental, social and physical infrastructure, retail and employment floorspace to both support the development and to contribute towards meeting*

the development objectives of the South Hampshire Sub-Region. The new community will aim to be as self-contained as possible, whilst complementing and supporting the established town centre of Fareham and adjoining settlements.”

Policy CS14 refers to Development outside the defined settlement boundary, stating: *“Built development on land outside the defined settlements will be strictly controlled to protect the countryside and coastline from development which would adversely affect its landscape character, appearance and function.”*

Policy CS17 is concerned with High Quality Design, with focus on landscape and stating: *“All development, buildings and spaces will be of a high quality of design and be safe and easily accessed by all members of the community. Proposals will need to demonstrate adherence to the principles of urban design and sustainability to help create quality places. In particular development will be designed to:*

- *respond positively to and be respectful of the key characteristics of the area, including heritage assets, landscape, scale, form, spaciousness and use of external materials;*
- *provide continuity of built form, a sense of enclosure with active frontages to the street and safety of the public realm;*
- *provide green infrastructure, including landscaping, open spaces, greenways and trees within the public realm...”*

The policy relating to the Protection and Provision of Open Spaces, CS21 states: *“The Borough Council will safeguard and enhance existing open spaces and establish networks of Green Infrastructure to add value to their wildlife and recreational functions. Development which would result in the loss of or reduce the recreational value of open space, including public and private playing fields, allotments and informal open space will not be permitted, unless it is of poor quality, under-used, or has low potential for open space and a better quality replacement site is provided which is equivalent in terms of accessibility and size.”*

Policy CS22 deals with developments within Strategic Gaps and states: *“Land within a Strategic Gap will be treated as countryside. Development proposals will not be permitted either individually or*

2. Baseline Conditions

2.3 Local Landscape Policy (continued)

cumulatively where it significantly affects the integrity of the gap and the physical and visual separation of settlements.

Strategic Gaps have been identified between Fareham/Stubbington and Western Wards/Whiteley (the Meon gap)...

Fareham Borough Local Plan Part 2: Development Sites and Policies (Adopted June 2015)

The Local Plan Part 2 reinforces the Core Strategy’s policies relating to the natural environment. Paragraph 4.1 summarises: *“The Natural Environment is a key asset of the Borough, which provides a significant contribution to the quality of life of residents and visitors. It not only provides a natural, green setting for the Borough’s settlement, but is also important for recreation and leisure uses as well as supporting the Borough’s biodiversity including internationally important habitats for wildlife. The Plan is important in establishing the right balance between planning for growth and protecting the natural environment.”*

Policy DSP40 Housing Allocations includes the following, which is of relevance to the proposed development site:

“Where it can be demonstrated that the Council does not have a five year supply of land for housing against the requirements of the Core Strategy (excluding Welborne) additional housing sites, outside the urban area boundary, may be permitted where they meet all of the following criteria:

- i. The proposal is relative in scale to the demonstrated 5 year housing and supply shortfall;*
- ii. The proposal is sustainably located adjacent to, and well related to, the existing urban settlement boundaries, and can be well integrated with the neighbouring settlement;*
- iii. The proposal is sensitively designed to reflect the character of the neighbouring settlement and to minimise any adverse impact on the Countryside and, if relevant, the Strategic Gaps;*

iv. It can be demonstrated that the proposal is deliverable in the short term; and

v. The proposal would not have any unacceptable environmental, amenity or traffic implications.”

Policy DSP2 concerns with any environmental impact of new developments to the existing development and wider landscape, and go on stating: *“Development proposals should not, individually, or cumulatively, have a significant adverse impact, either on neighbouring development, adjoining land, or the wider environment, by reason of noise, heat, liquids, vibration, light or air pollution (including dust, smoke, fumes or odour)....”*

Policy DSP5 relates to any developments affecting the setting of historical assets and states: *“Designated and non-designated heritage assets are an irreplaceable resource that will be conserved in a manner appropriate to their significance, to be enjoyed for their contribution to the quality of life of this and future generations. The wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits of their conservation will also be taken into account in decision making....”*The policy goes on and state: *“....The Council will conserve Scheduled Monuments, and archaeological sites that are demonstrably of national significance, by supporting proposals that sustain and where appropriate enhance their heritage significance. Proposals that unacceptably harm their heritage significance, including their setting, will not be permitted.*

Non-designated heritage assets including locally listed buildings, historic parks and gardens, and sites of archaeological importance will be protected from development that would unacceptably harm their Architectural and historic interest, and/or setting taking account of their significance.

Policy DSP6 relates to the Core Strategy CS14 on Development Outside of the Defined Urban Settlement Boundaries and states: *“There will be a presumption against new residential development outside of the defined urban settlement boundaries (as identified on the Policies Map).....A change of use of land outside of the defined urban settlement boundary to residential garden will only be permitted where:*

i. It is in keeping with the character, scale and appearance of the surrounding area; and

ii. It will not detract from the existing landscape; and

iii. It respects views into and out of the site.”

Policy DSP13 relates to the impact of new development on the nature conservation areas within the borough and states: *“Development may be permitted where it can be demonstrated that;*

- i. designated sites and sites of nature conservation value are protected and where appropriate enhanced;*
- ii. protected and priority species populations and their associated habitats, breeding areas, foraging areas are protected and, where appropriate, enhanced;*
- iii. where appropriate, opportunities to provide a net gain in biodiversity have been explored and biodiversity enhancements incorporated; and*
- iv. The proposal would not prejudice or result in the fragmentation of the biodiversity network.*

Proposals resulting in detrimental impacts to the above shall only be granted where the planning authority is satisfied that (this section of the policy should not be applied to impacts on SPA designated sites which are subject to stricter protection tests as set out in The Conservation of Species and Habitats Regulations (as amended) 2010);

- i. Impacts are outweighed by the need for, and benefits of, the development; and*
- ii. Adverse impacts can be minimised and provision is made for mitigation and, where necessary, compensation for those impacts is provided.*

Enhancements that contribute to local habitat restoration and creation initiatives as set out in the Hampshire Biodiversity Action Plan (or other similar relevant document) will be supported.”

2. Baseline Conditions

Supplementary Planning Documents

Planning Obligations Supplementary Planning Document for the Borough of Fareham (Excluding Welborne) Adopted April 2016

In terms of public open space, outdoor sport and children's play equipment, Appendix B sets out that for developments of between 50-299 dwellings, 1.5ha per 1000 population is to be provided for parks and amenity open space. No sport provision is required for this scale of development. In terms of play provision, for developments between 50-199 dwellings, a LEAP is required.

Emerging Policy: Fareham Local Plan 2036 (Draft, Consultation Version)

Figure 2.3 on the following page illustrates the proposed amendments to the policies map. **Figure 2.4** shows the development allocation plan from Appendix G of the emerging local plan. The Application Site is proposed for residential development and new open space. Land to the north is also proposed as a residential allocation. Extracts of the policies relative to landscape matters are set out below:

Policy HA10 sets out the requirements of the proposed allocation, with a capacity for 55 dwellings and states that: "Planning permission will be granted provided that detailed proposals accord with the policies in the Local Plan and meet the following site specific requirements:

- a) The quantum of housing proposed shall be broadly consistent with the indicative site capacity; and
- b) Primary highway access shall be from Funtley Road; and
- c) Building heights are limited to a maximum of 2 storeys; and
- d) Safe pedestrian and cycle crossing points across Funtley Road and connectivity with the existing footpath/bridleway network in the vicinity of the site and eastwards towards the centre of Funtley village in order to maximise connectivity to nearby facilities and services; and

- e) The creation of a vehicular loop road on the site, allowing for pedestrians and cycle permeability across the site; and
- f) Proposals shall take account of the site's landscape context by incorporating view corridors from Funtley Road through to the public open space allocation to the south of the residential allocation (as illustratively shown in Appendix G). The view corridors should form part of the on-site open space and should incorporate pedestrian and cycle links, whilst vehicular crossing links should be limited; and
- g) A 15m buffer shall be incorporated between development and the Great Beamond Coppice SINC to the east of the site; and
- i) The provision of a building / buildings for community uses, located in an accessible location to enable a range of uses for both existing and new residents; and
- j) Proposals shall either provide directly, or provide financial contribution towards the delivery (and maintenance where deemed necessary) of the following infrastructure, in line with the Council's Planning Obligations SPD:
 - Public open space on and off-site (as illustratively shown in Appendix G) (in line with the Council's Planning Obligations SPD); and
 - a Local Area of Play (LEAP) on-site (in line with the Council's Planning Obligations SPD).

In light of the landscape setting, this development allocation is required to take a looser, less dense approach, applying a density of around 20 dwellings per hectare (dph). In light of the rural setting, significant natural landscaping should be incorporated, so that proposals are assimilated into the landscape. Part of this assimilation includes the incorporation of view corridors, between Funtley Road and the open space south of the site, which are required to maintain visual and physical connections through the site.

Additionally, the delivery of the community uses building and public open space are critical elements in making the development

acceptable, by providing additional assets for both the existing and new community. The community building envisaged is one that is multi-functional and flexible to allow for a range of small-scale community uses, whilst the proposed public open space should be more informal in nature, to take account of and strengthen the landscape setting.

Appendix F is a visual demonstration of the suggested approach to development in this location, taking account of the approach detailed above."

The other pertinent policies of the Local Plan, relative to landscape and visual matters are:

Policy CF6: Provision and Protection of Open Space, which states that: "Proposals for new residential development will be required to provide open space to meet the needs of new residents in accordance with the thresholds and requirements set out in the Council's Planning Obligations SPD.

Proposals seeking to develop on open space will not be permitted unless it can be clearly demonstrated that:

- a) The open space is surplus to local requirements and will not be needed in the long-term following a robust assessment; and
- b) Replacement provision will be at least equivalent or better in terms of quantity, quality and accessibility and there will be no overall negative impact on the provision of open space; or
- c) The development is for alternative recreational provision, which meets locally identified needs and clearly outweighs the loss of the original open space; or
- d) The loss of open space is replaced by a scheme which delivers high quality community, educational or health benefits and clearly outweighs the scale of the net loss of open space."

2. Baseline Conditions

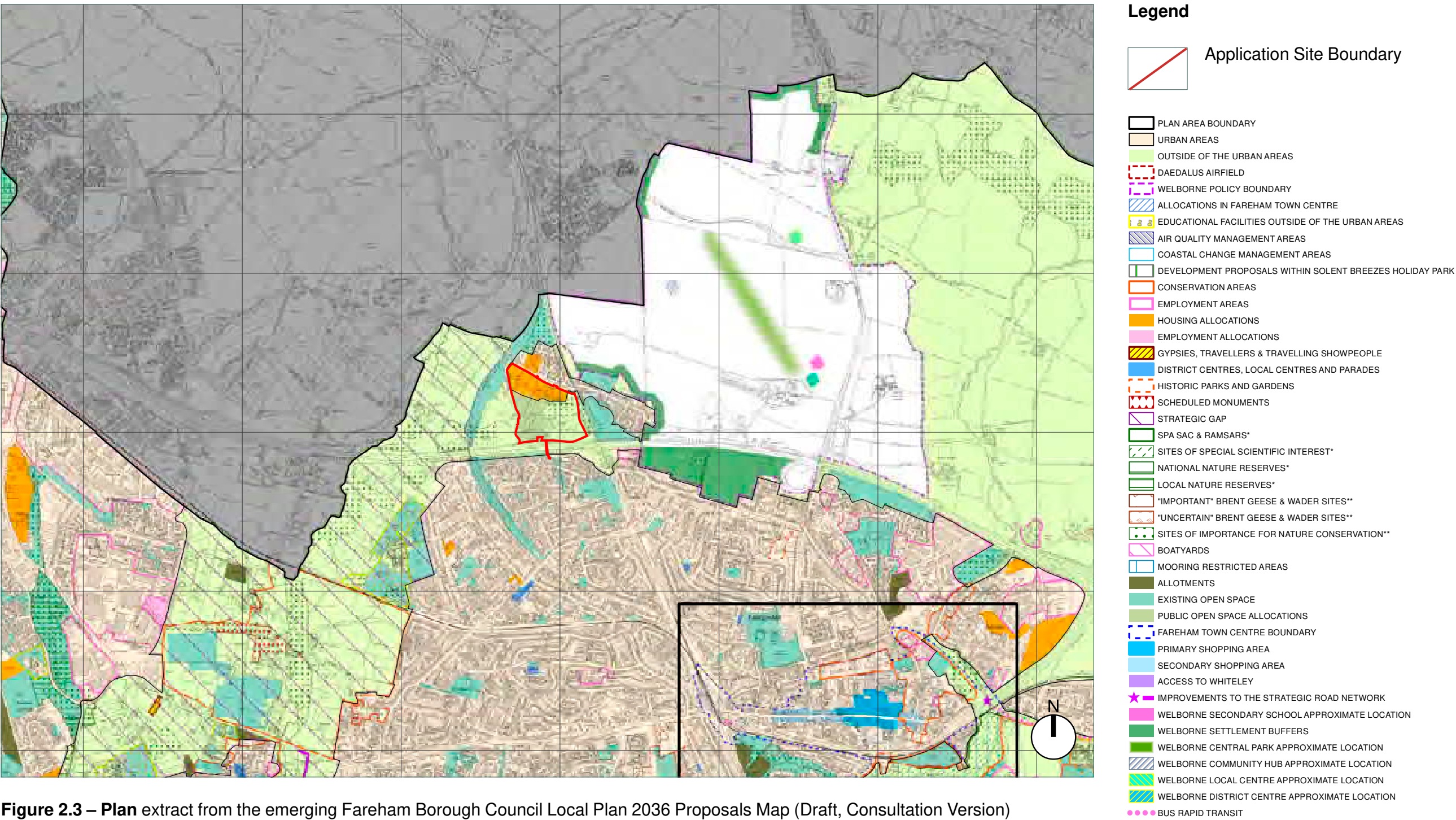


Figure 2.3 – Plan extract from the emerging Fareham Borough Council Local Plan 2036 Proposals Map (Draft, Consultation Version)

2. Baseline Conditions

Emerging Policy: Fareham Local Plan 2036 (Draft, Consultation Version) Continued

Policy NE1 deals with Landscape and states that: *“Development for all major applications will be permitted only where it can be demonstrated, through a robust landscape assessment that the proposals satisfy the specific development criteria contained within the Council’s Landscape Sensitivity Assessment for the character area in which the development is located.*

Development proposals must respect, enhance and not have severe adverse impacts on the character or function of the landscape that may be affected, with particular regard to:

- a) Intrinsic landscape character, quality and important features;*
- b) Visual setting, including to/from key views;*
- c) The landscape as a setting for settlements, including important views to, across, within and out of settlements;*
- d) The landscape’s role as part of the existing Green Infrastructure network;*
- e) The local character and setting of buildings and settlements;*
- f) Natural landscape features, such as trees, ancient woodland, hedgerows, water features and their function as ecological networks; and*
- g) The character of the Borough’s rivers and coastline, which should be safeguarded.*

Major development proposals shall include a comprehensive landscaping mitigation and enhancement scheme to ensure that the development is able to successfully integrate with the landscape and surroundings. The landscaping scheme shall be proportionate to the scale and nature of the development proposed and shall be in accordance with the enhancement opportunities specified in the

Council’s Landscape Sensitivity Assessment.”

Policy D1 is the topic for High Quality Design, setting out that all development proposals and spaces are to be of high quality, based on principles of urban design and sustainability to help create quality places. It includes the following:

“Development proposals will be permitted where they:

- a) Respond positively to and be respectful of key characteristics of the area, including heritage assets, landscape, trees and landscape features, scale, spaciousness, form and the use of external materials;...*

In all instances proposals shall have regard to the adopted Borough Design Guidance SPD.”

In addition to the allocation pertaining to the Site, land to the north of Funtley Road (Funtley Road North Site HA18) is subject to an allocation for around 23 dwellings on land around 0.96ha in size (see Figure 2.4).

2. Baseline Conditions

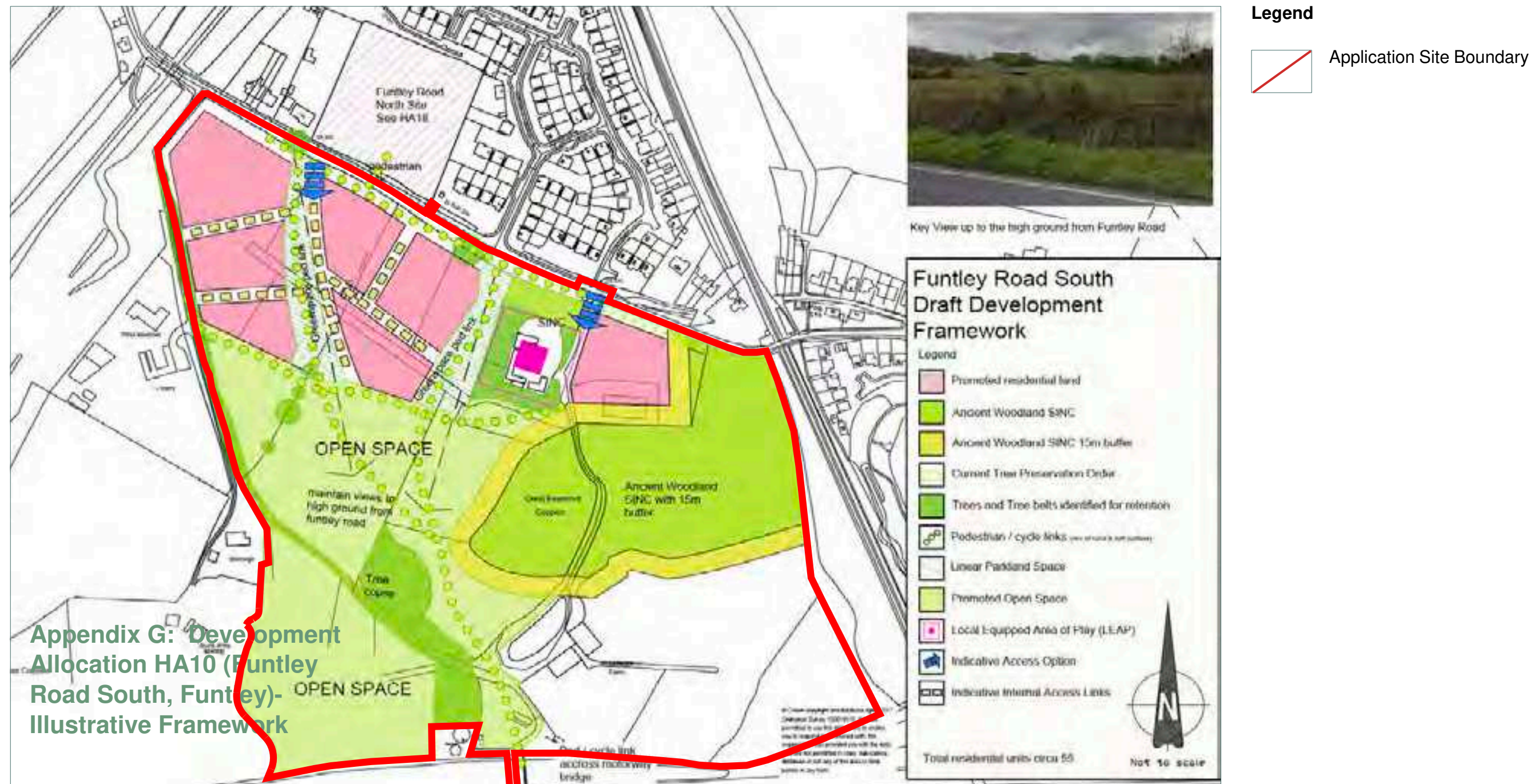


Figure 2.4 – Plan illustrating Development Allocation HA10 from the emerging Fareham Borough Council Local Plan 2036 (Draft Consultation Version)

2. Baseline Conditions

2.4 Introduction

The following paragraphs describe the landscape receptors firstly at contextual level and secondly at Application Site level.

2.5 Topographic Context

The topography of the study area is illustrated on the plan opposite in **Figure 2.5**.

Within the northern part of the study area, two major ridgelines predominately run in a broadly east to west orientation and stretch across the northern and north-eastern section of the study area. The heights are varied and reach approximately 50m AOD to Sager's Down located to the north west of the village of Knowle.

The River Meon runs in a north-east to south-west direction across the central part of the study area. It creates a large area of valley floor between the major settlement of Fareham and smaller suburb communities and villages to the west of the study area. To the east of the study area, the eastern section of the M27 motorway with the easternmost part of Fareham sits on the valley floor, which is formed by the Wallington River to the east of the study area.

The Application Site sits on the south-western fringe of Funtley village. The southern part of the Application Site lies on a ridgeline reaching approximately 55m AOD. The topography then falls towards Honey Lane to the west and Funtley Road to the north.

The value of this landscape receptor is assessed as ranging from **Low - Medium**.

2. Baseline Conditions

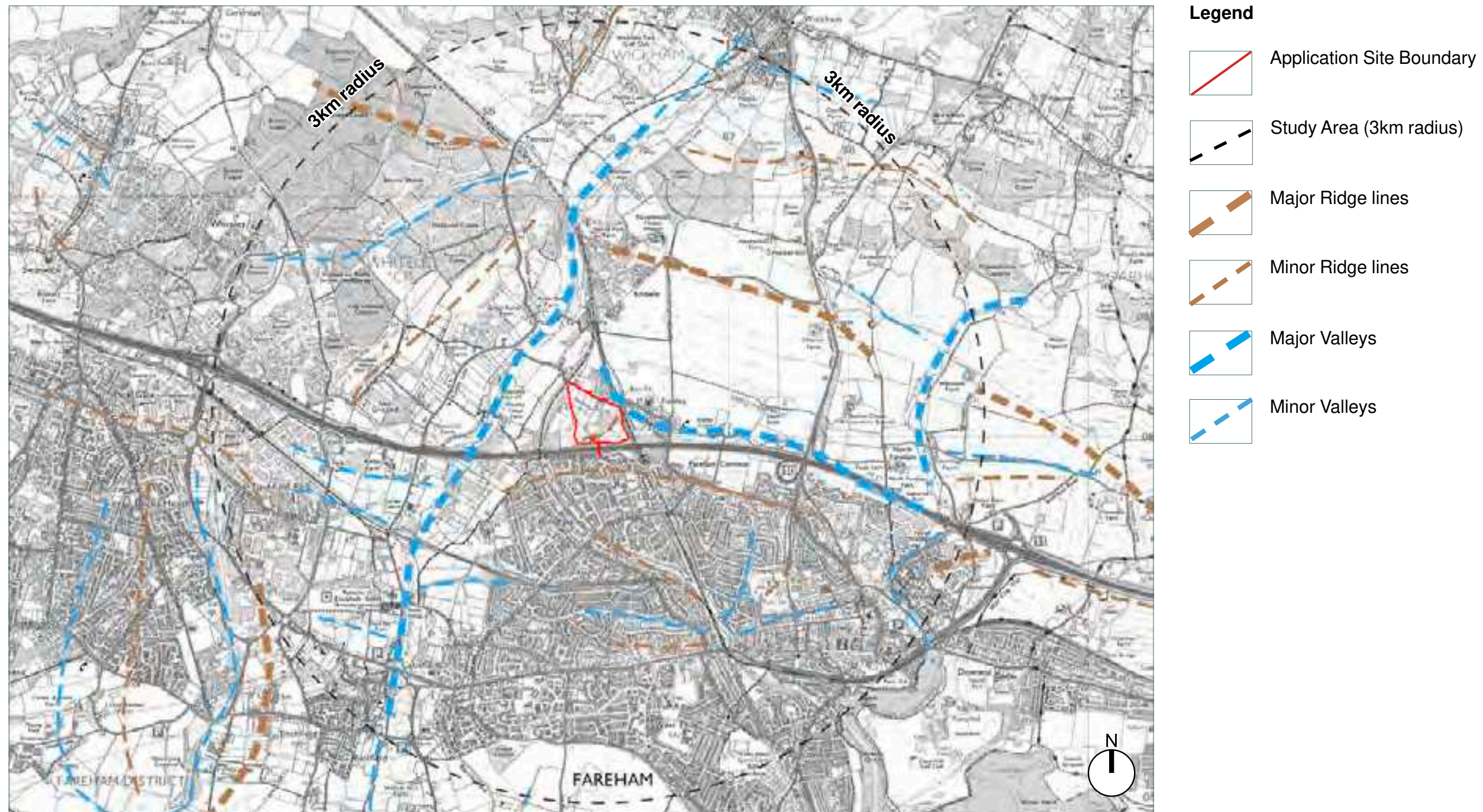


Figure 2.5 – Plan illustrating Topography and Drainage (fabrik, 2018)

2. Baseline Conditions

2.6 Contextual Landscape Elements

Broad Land Use and Land Cover:

Land cover across the northern part of study area is predominantly agricultural. A number of woodlands within the study area are either Ancient or Re-planted Woodlands. The Ancient Re-planted Woodland of Great Beamond Coppice is located within the north-eastern section of the Application Site.

The Great Beamond Coppice and the tree blocks within central northern and south-western section of the Application Site are also designated as Site of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC) and are covered by a Tree Preservation Order (TPO).

Field patterns within the study area are predominantly of small to medium scale and bounded by dense hedgerows, trees and enclosed rural lanes. The settlement of Fareham and its associated suburban areas dominates the southern part of the study area, whilst the village of Knowle is located to the north east of the Application Site. A number of smaller settlements and farmsteads are also scattered across the study area.

There are a series of locally designated Historic Park and Gardens present within the study area. Uplands is located approximately 1.5km to the south east of the Application Site, whilst the Bishopswood is located approximately 1.9km to the south east.

Additionally, the Scheduled Ancient Monument of Funtley Iron Works, with a group of Grade II Listed buildings including Ironmaster's House and Funtley House, are situated approximately 500m to the south west of the Application Site along the Ironmill Lane.

The value of this landscape receptor are assessed as ranging from **Low - Medium**.

2. Baseline Conditions



Figure 2.6 – Plan illustrating land use within the study area (fabrik, 2018).

2. Baseline Conditions

2.7 Contextual Public Rights of Way

A series of public footpaths, bridleways with long distance trails are present across the study area.

Public footpaths 85, 513a, 513b, 513c and 513d traverse the landscape to the north east of the Application Site and provide connectivity between Lakeside, Funtley Road and Totsome Cottage to the north. Bridleway 515 to the north west of the Application Site connects Funtley Road and Mayles Lane to the north-west, over the M27 to the south west. To the south of the Application Site footpath 91 runs in a north west - south east direction along the M27 and creates the connection between bridleway 82 to the west, Red Barn Lane and Highlands Road to the south east.

The long distance walk of Allan King Way is located at the south-eastern edge of the study area, approximately 3.63km to the south east of the Application Site. This route provides the connection between the eastern fringe of Fareham to the wider landscape via Paradise Lane to the north east and Downend Road to the south east.

The value of these landscape receptors are assessed as ranging from **Medium - High**.

2. Baseline Conditions

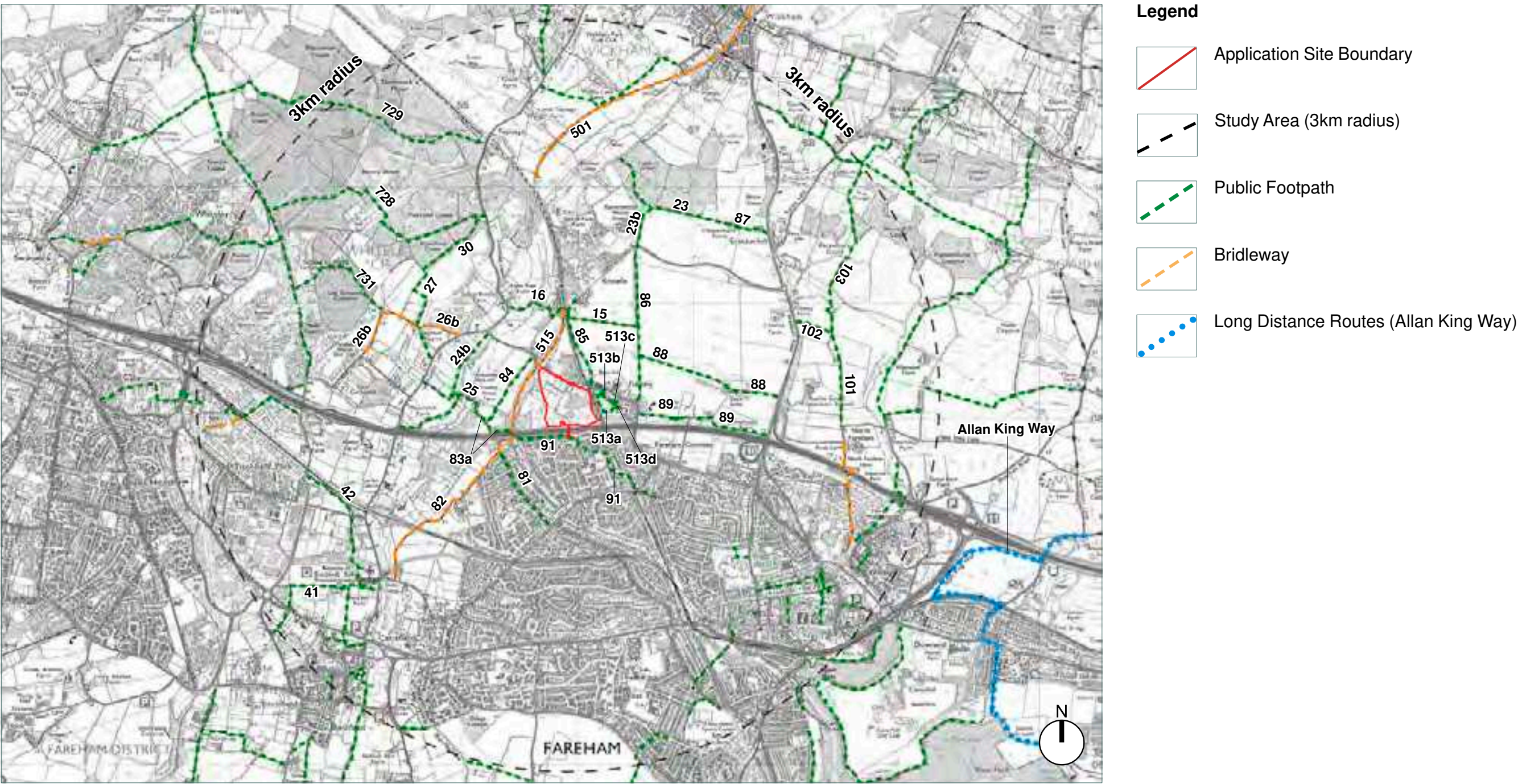


Figure 2.7 – Plan illustrating public rights of way and long distant routes within the study area (fabrik, 2018).

2. Baseline Conditions

2.8 Contextual Movement Corridors

The M27 motorway is the major transport link crossing the study area in an east - west orientation immediately south of the Application Site. The A32 (Wickham Road) and A27 are the primary links from the M27 into Wickham to the north and Portchester to the east.

The secondary and tertiary roads provide connections between Fareham and smaller villages such as Funtley and Knowle. Within the immediate setting of the Application Site, Funtley Road runs along the northern boundary and connects to Tichfield Lane to the north and Kiln Road to the south.

The nearest mainline railway station to the Site is approximately 2km away in Fareham to the south-east. It provides train connections to London Waterloo, Portsmouth and Southampton.

The value of the movement corridors as a receptor are assessed as ranging from **Low - Medium**.

2. Baseline Conditions

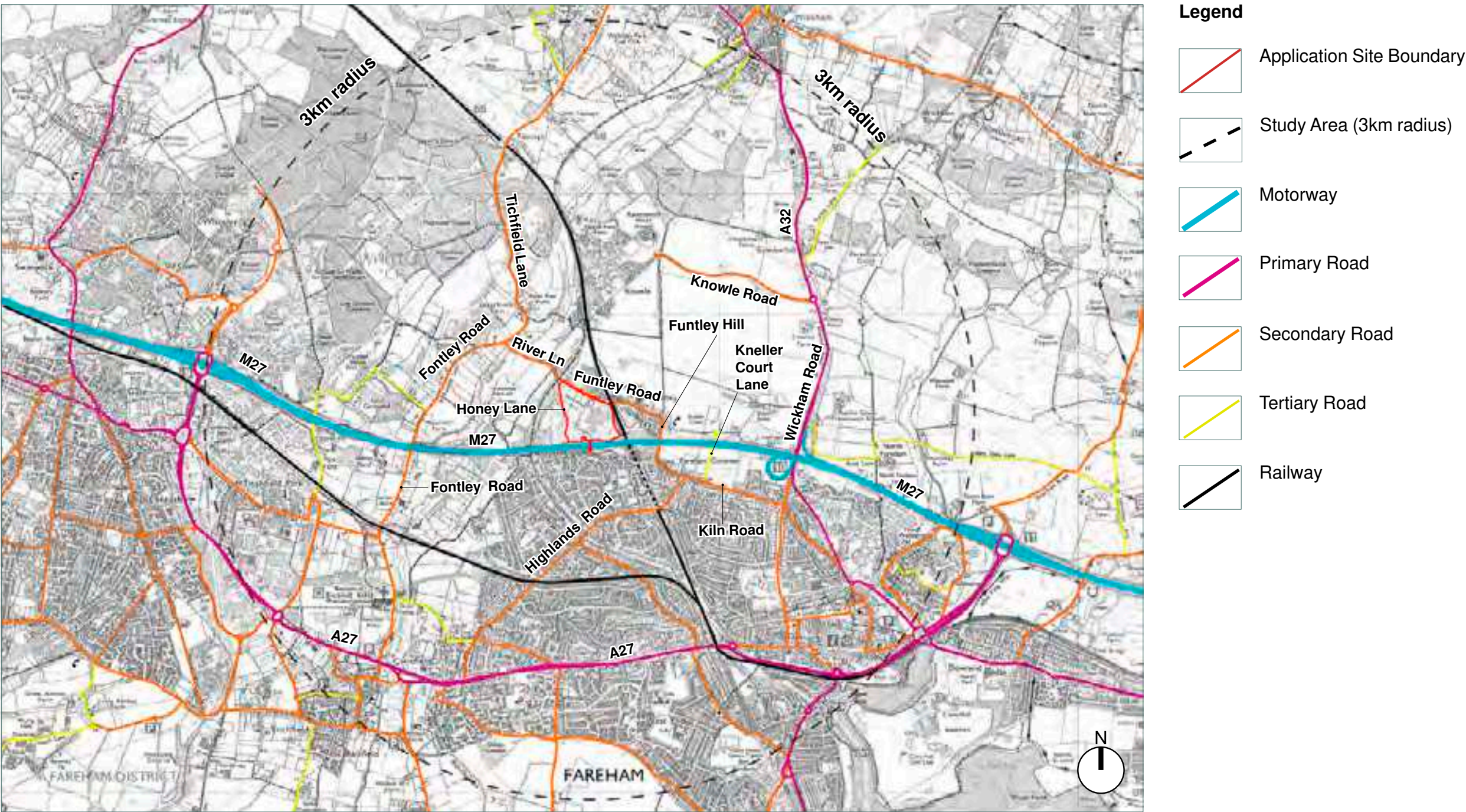


Figure 2.8 – Plan showing transportation links and road network within the study area (fabrik, 2018).

2. Baseline Conditions

2.9 Landscape Character Context

Introduction

The term ‘landscape’ commonly refers to the view or appearance of the land as perceived by people. Landscape applies to any natural, rural, urban, peri-urban areas, in land, water and seascape areas.

Landscape character is the combination of both natural / physical, cultural / social and perceptual / aesthetic influences, which give rise to a distinct, recognisable and consistent pattern of elements in the landscape that makes one landscape different from another, rather than better or worse and which define the ‘sense of place’. The landscape is not therefore simply a visual phenomenon.

The following sections set out the landscape character framework of the study area from the national and regional level through to county and district scale based upon existing character assessments undertaken by Natural England, Hampshire County Council and Fareham Borough Council.

National Landscape Character Assessment

The general character of the English countryside has been described at a national level in the Natural England publications ‘National Character Area Profiles’. The Application Site is located in National Character Area 128: South Hampshire Lowlands (2014). Refer to **Figure 2.9**.

The summary of the landscape character related to the study area is described below:

“The South Hampshire Lowlands National Character Area (NCA) is a low lying plain between the chalk hills of the Hampshire and South Downs and Southampton Water. Its highest point is an outlying chalk ridge – Portsdown Hill – but the bedrock geology is mostly open marine, estuarine and freshwater Tertiary deposits. The NCA

is dominated by the city and port of Southampton and its adjoining towns and suburbs – 29 per cent of the area is urban. In the more rural areas, it is a mixture of farmland, particularly pasture, and woodland.

Some 18 per cent of the land cover of the NCA is woodland, of which almost half is designated ancient woodland, a legacy of the Forest of Bere, a Royal Hunting Forest that once covered the area. Today the most significant blocks of woodland are West Walk near Wickham, Botley Wood at Swanwick and Ampfield Wood near Romsey.

The NCA is drained by several rivers: the lower reaches of the Test and Itchen, the source and headwaters of the Hamble and the middle section of the Meon.....”

The key characteristics pertinent to the study area are described as:

- *“Low-lying, undulating plain abutting the chalk downs to the north... Soils over much of the area are heavy and clayey with localised pockets of more freely draining soils on higher land.*
- *Fast-flowing chalk rivers in wide, open valleys with watermeadows and riparian vegetation that provide valuable wildlife habitats...*
- *Well-wooded farmed landscape (particularly to the east of Southampton), characterised by ancient woodland such as Botley Wood and West Walk.....*
- *Mixed agricultural landscape dominated by pasture with small pockets of horticulture and arable.*
- *An intimate and enclosed field pattern with many small and irregular fields generally bounded by mixed-species hedgerows or woodland.*
- *In parts, a very urban NCA dominated by the city and port of Southampton and other large towns such as Waterlooville and*

Havant. The more rural hinterland is characterised by small, loosely clustered or dispersed settlements, intermixed with isolated farmsteads.

- *Fragmented by major transport links, including the M3 to London and the M27 to Portsmouth which cross the NCA.*

The Site is partly typical of the description for the NCA, forming part of farmland at the fringe of a major urban area. The context to the Site also includes major transport links, as well as dispersed settlements and a wider more rural agricultural landscape.

The value of this landscape receptor is assessed as ranging from **Low - High**.

2. Baseline Conditions

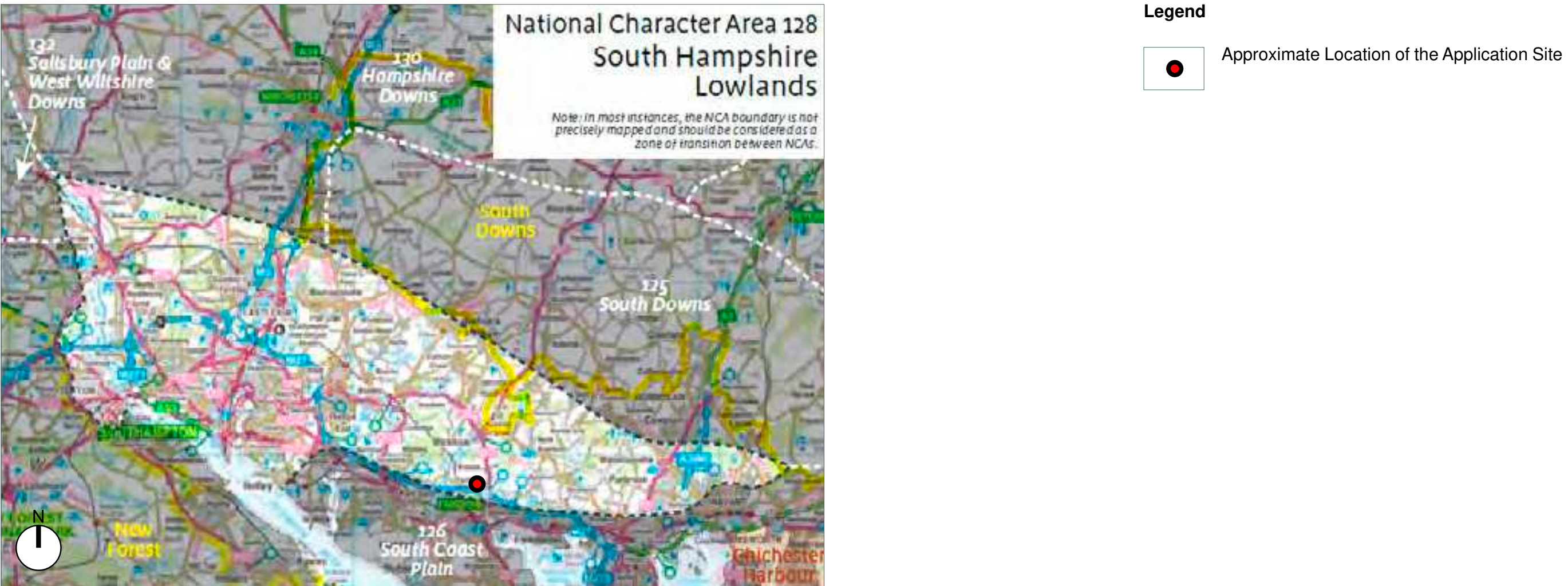


Figure 2.9 – Extract from National Landscape Character Area Map (Natural England, 2014)

2. Baseline Conditions

2.9 Landscape Character Context (continued)

County Landscape Character Assessment - 3E: Meon Valley

Within the Hampshire County Council Integrated Landscape Character Assessment (May 2012), the Application Site falls within LCA 3E: Meon Valley character area. Refer to **Figures 2.10 and 2.11**. The key characteristics pertinent to the study area as described as:

- *“A fairly narrow major river valley with a relatively narrow valley floor, which passes through downland, lowland mosaic and coastal plain landscapes.*
- *Southern valley sides are indented by dry valleys and scarp faces in the downland section.*
- *Increasing proportion of grazing and improved grassland land on the valley sides from the downland to the lowland landscapes.*
- *Woodland is common on the steeper slopes and is a particular feature where the Meon passes through the lowland mosaic and coastal plain landscapes.*
- *Major communication links follow close above the valley floor, eg A32, B3334 and the disused Meon Valley railway (now a recreational route).*
- *Extensive informal enclosure field patterns and significant water meadow (fairly simple layout) survive in the downs section while assarts and formal parliamentary enclosures dominate the lowland mosaic section.*
- *Strong pattern of nucleated settlements within the valley at strategic river crossing points with relatively little 20th century expansion.*

The physical character and land use related to the study area sets out that:

“...The Meon Valley can be divided into upper, middle and lower reaches associated with changing geology and landform of the downs, lowland clay and coastal plain respectively...”

The middle section (Soberton Heath to just north of Titchfield Abbey) is characterised by the presence of waterlogged soils associated with London clay. Sandier lighter soils do occur in association with the Wittering formation either side of the Meon around Wickham. The valley sides are generally a shallower gradient than in the downland setting and the valley width is narrower. Improved grassland and dairying predominate and there is a greater presence of semi and unimproved grassland on the valley bottom and woodland cover on the sides...”

The experience and perceptual character related to the study area is summarised as one where: *“The Meon Valley is full of contrasts and diversity. The downland section and lower reaches of the coastal section tend to be open landscapes whilst the opposite is true of the section in the lowland mosaic landscape. The course of the Meon valley is very distinct when viewed from the surrounding downland, appearing deceptively wooded in comparison to the surrounding chalk landscape. The river valley channel is rarely glimpsed amongst the heavily wooded landscapes in the lowland mosaic landscape.*

There are numerous opportunities for public access along and through the Meon Valley, including sections of several long distance routes such as the Wayfarer’s Walk, Monarch’s Way, South Downs Way and Solent Way. There is also a disused single rail track which linked Fareham, Wickham and Alton which today provides a popular, relatively flat multi user route.

The valley landscape has largely resisted expansion from adjoining urban areas and has remained relatively unchanged in recent times. As a result there is a strong sense of ruralness, seclusion, and

intimate landscape character and lack of development where the valley cuts through the south Hampshire clay lowlands. In the section where the A32 runs through the valley it is generally less tranquil than the surrounding downland landscape....”

The ‘Biodiversity Character’ is summarised as: *“... Beyond specific designations this landscape character area comprises improved grassland and arable land with patches of unimproved and semi-improved grassland (neutral or calcareous) and are often associated with the river, suggestive of water meadows. Woodlands form discrete patches within this landscape, ranging in size and type there are broadleaved woodlands, mixed plantations and parkland, some limited coniferous plantation and active coppice with standards. Ancient woodland is very limited in this landscape...”*

The Site is partly typical of the description for the county LCA, forming part of a valley that contains grazing land and woodland, with a nearby disused railway and public rights of way. The immediate Site context includes areas of relatively recent development and this and the Site is subject to some noise intrusion from the M27.

The value of this landscape receptor is assessed as ranging from **Low - High**.

2. Baseline Conditions

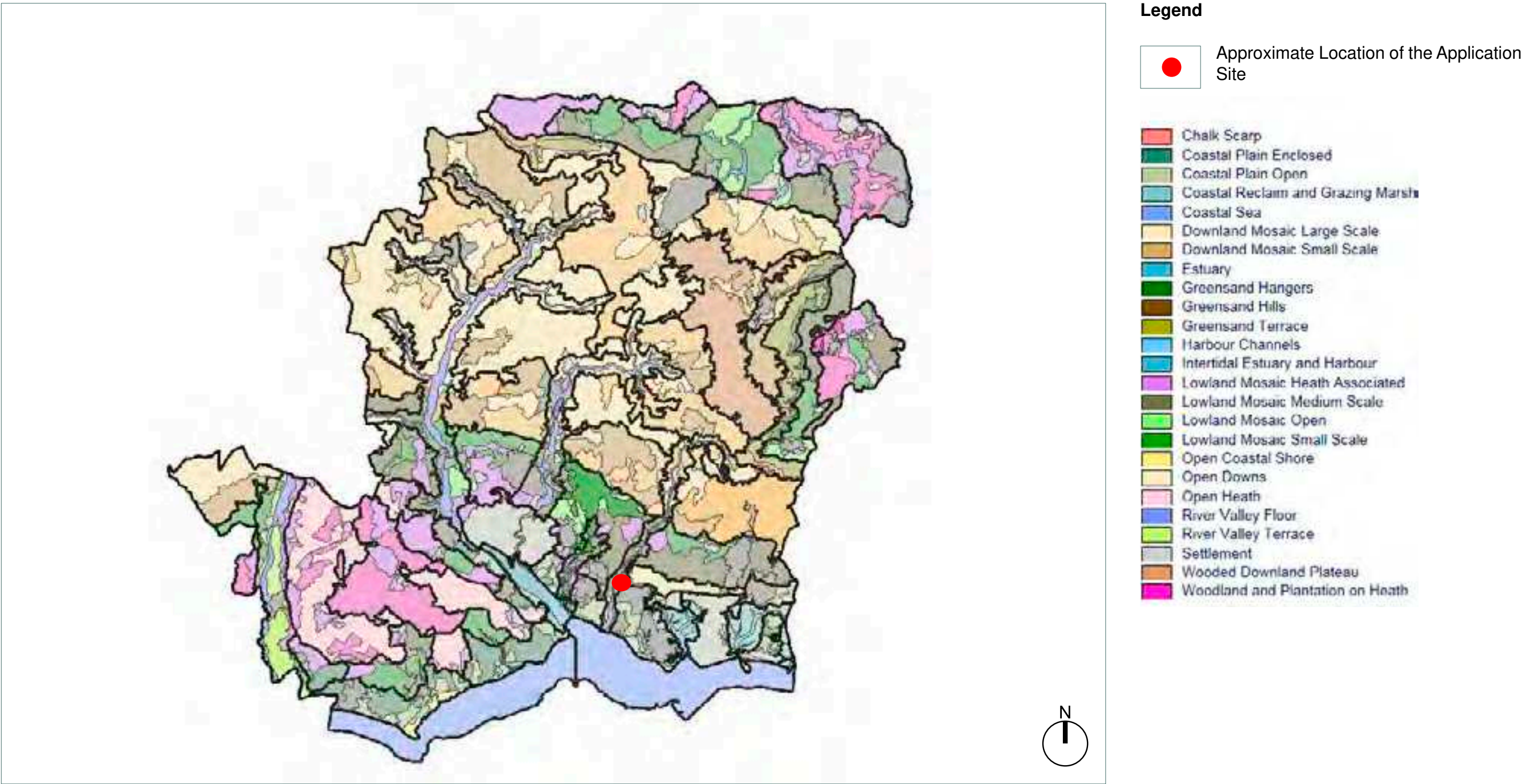


Figure 2.10 – Extract from Hampshire County Council Integrated Character Assessment Map (May 2012) showing the landscape types

2. Baseline Conditions

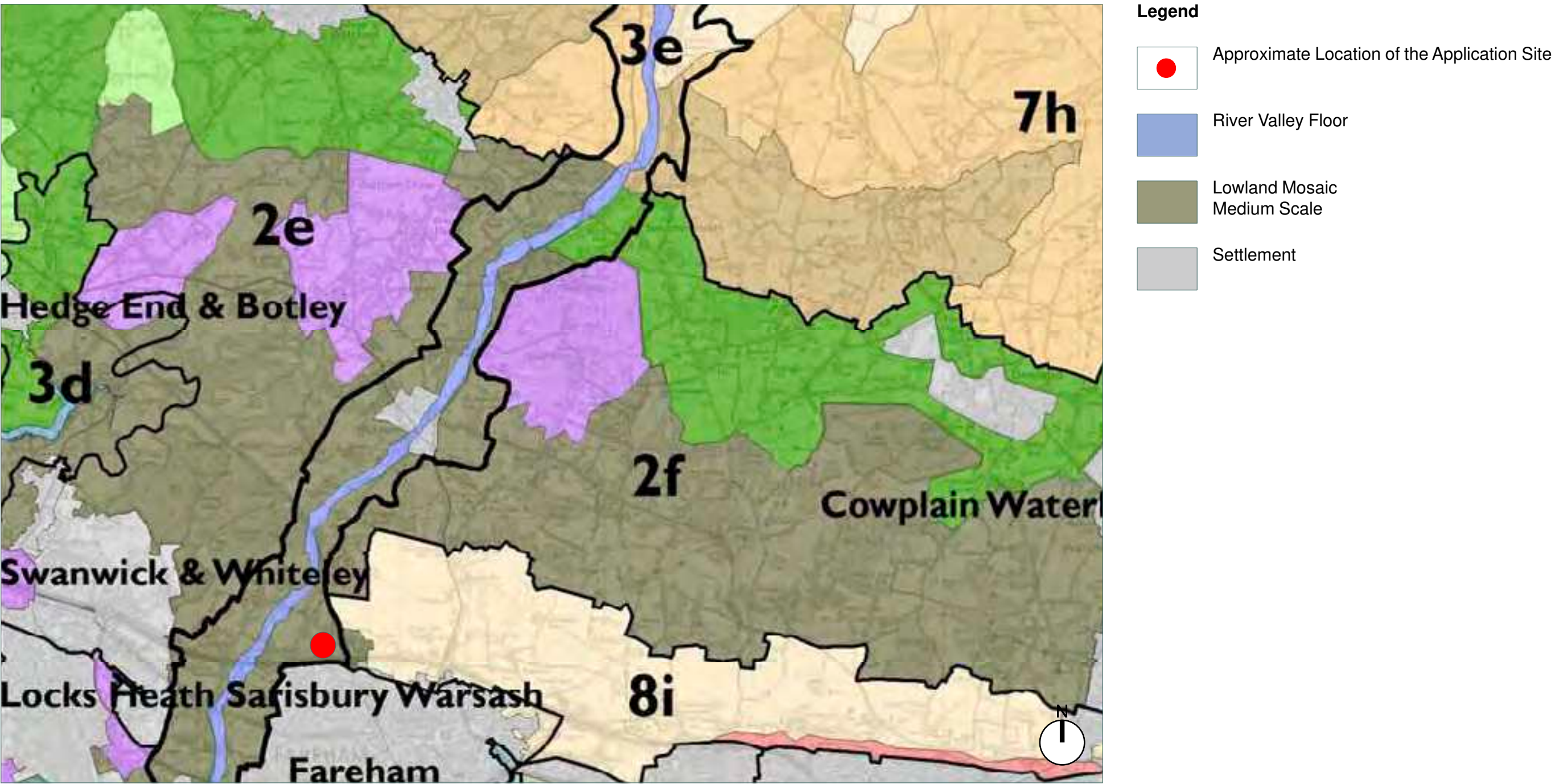


Figure 2.11 – Extract from Hampshire County Council Integrated Character Assessment Map (May 2012) showing the landscape character areas.

2. Baseline Conditions

2.9 Landscape Character Context (continued)

Local Level

Current Fareham Borough Landscape Assessment (May 1997)

This borough wide landscape character Assessment was carried out by Scott Wilson Resource Consultants for Fareham Borough Council in 1996 and covers both rural and urban areas.

Landscape Characters

Within Fareham Borough the assessment subdivides the landscape into 35 character areas (refer to **Figure 2.12**).

The Application Site is located entirely within the Landscape Character Area 6: Meon Valley. The character area is summarised as an area where:

“The Meon Valley character area embraces the whole length of the valley within the Borough, from Funtley in the north to the coast at Titchfield Haven. Although the immediate floor and valley sides are quite narrow in places, the character area embraces a wider swathe of landscape on either side of the valley that broadly defines the extent of open countryside within the corridor between the urban edges of Stubbington, Hill Head and Fareham to the east and Titchfield Village and Titchfield Park to the west.”

The following key characteristics are pertinent to the Application Site and its environs:

- *“a relatively gentle but distinctive valley landform, running through the Borough from Funtley in the north to the coast at Hill Head; Frequent woodland blocks;*
- *distinct valley floor characterised by small-scale pasture and variable cover of trees (typically willow and alder) in the narrower, upper reaches and broadening into open floodplain pasture and*

complex of wetland communities to the south at Titchfield Haven, where the natural qualities of the valley and maritime influences are most strongly evident; Small copses add to wooded character;

- *restricted vehicular access to the valley floor resulting in a generally quiet and intimate character in the northern and southern sections of the valley, making it attractive for quiet recreation and for wildlife;*
- *a mosaic of open farmland (part of the wider coastal plain farmland), minor wooded valleys and smaller, enclosed pastures bordering the valley to the south of Titchfield, the latter helping to buffer the intrusion of adjacent urban development and fringe farmland to the east on the setting of Titchfield Haven;*
- *a more fragmented character and stronger influences of urban development and roads within the central section of the valley, resulting in some damage to the integrity of the valley form and a more suburban character;*
- *garden centre and horticultural activity around Titchfield Abbey which detract from the setting of the historic Abbey and associated buildings (a Conservation Area);*
- *dense mosaic of wooded farmland mainly to the north of the railway which provides an intimate, rural context for the river valley, but with localised intrusion of the M27 motorway bridge.”*

In terms of enhancement opportunities, the assessment at para 4.27 states that: “... the Meon Valley is comparatively unspoilt and of a high quality but it is affected by roads, commercial horticultural activities and urban intrusions, particularly the central section. The emphasis should be to protect the important landscape and ecological resources of the river corridor, mitigate the effects of intrusive activities and undertake measures to reinforce the river valley character and strengthen its overall integrity.”

The priorities for enhancement, relative to the Application Site include:

- *“to protect the important landscape, ecological and historical resources... the pastoral character and features of the valley floor, the complex of wooded farmland...”*
- *to protect the overall integrity of the valley system from further fragmentation;*
- *to resist changes that would have an adverse impact on the rural character of the valley;*
- *to reduce the impact of roads, urban edges and horticultural development, possibly through new planting.”*

2. Baseline Conditions

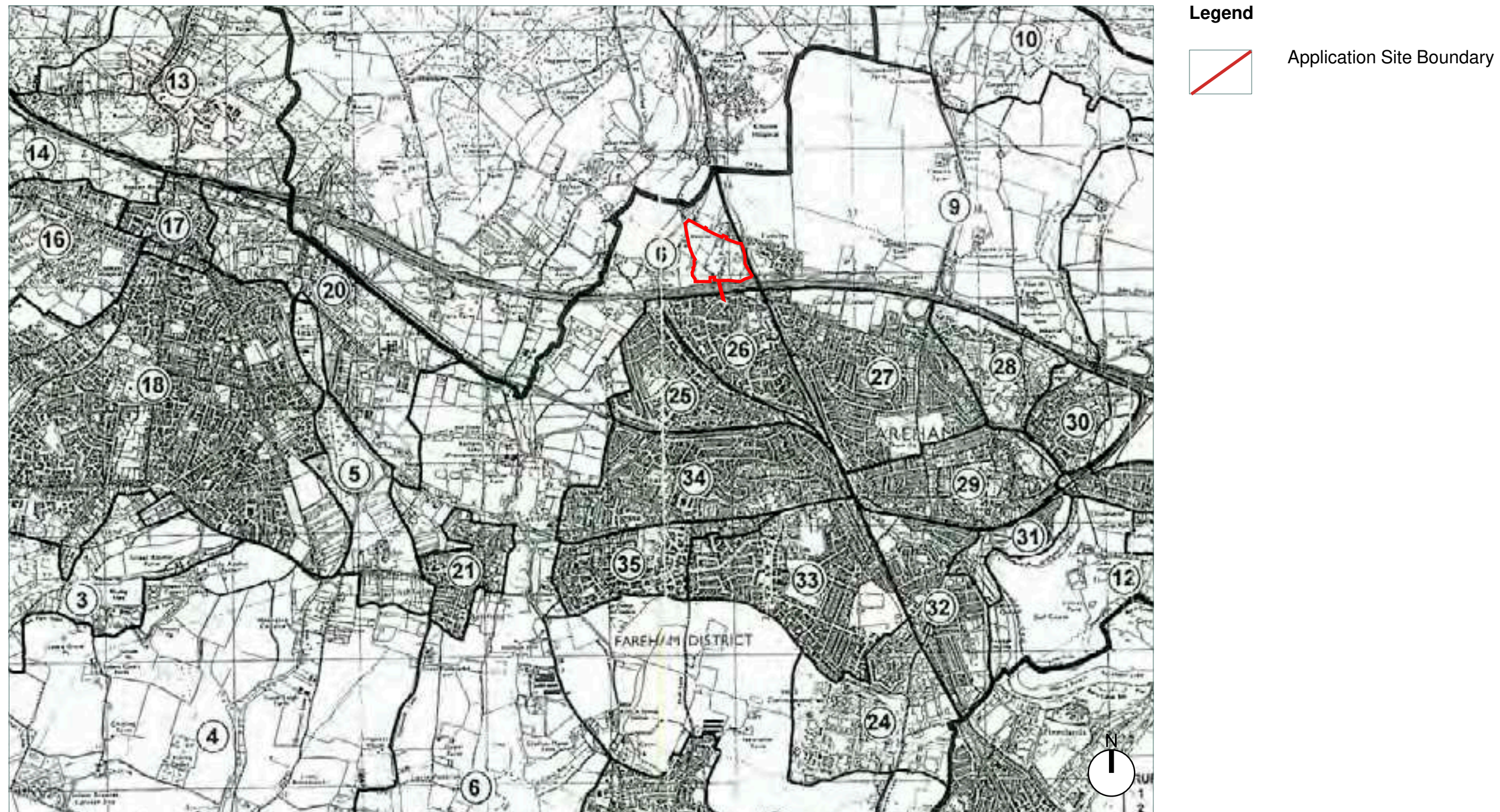


Figure 2.12 – Extract from Fareham Borough Landscape Character Assessment (May 1996) illustrating character areas.

2. Baseline Conditions

2.9 Landscape Character Context (continued)

Landscape Assessment (August 2017) Evidence Base to the Fareham Borough Council Local Plan 2036

As part of the evidence base to the emerging Local Plan, the Landscape Character Assessment has been updated. Part 1 includes the character assessment, with a landscape Sensitivity Assessment at Part 2.

In the updated assessment, the Application Site continues to be located in LCA 6: Meon Valley and within the Mixed Farmland and Woodland: Small Scale landscape type. The following extract is pertinent to the Application Site:

“The Meon Valley character area embraces the whole length of the valley within the Borough, from Funtley in the north to the coast at Titchfield Haven. Although the immediate floor and valley sides are quite narrow in places, the character area embraces a wider swathe of landscape on either side of the valley that broadly defines the extent of open countryside within the corridor between the urban edges of Stubbington, Hill Head and Fareham to the east and Titchfield Village and Titchfield Park to the west.

The Meon Valley is characterised by:

- *A relatively gentle but distinctive valley landform, running through the Borough from Funtley in the north to the coast at Hill Head;*
- *Distinct valley floor characterised by small-scale pasture and variable cover of trees (typically willow and alder) in the narrower, upper reaches and broadening into open floodplain pasture and complex of wetland communities to the south at Titchfield Haven...;*
- *A mosaic of open farmland (part of the wider coastal plain farmland), minor wooded valleys and smaller, enclosed pastures...;*

- *A more fragmented character and stronger influences of urban development and roads within the central section of the valley, resulting in some damage to the integrity of the valley form and a more suburban character;*
- *Dense mosaic of wooded farmland mainly to the north of the railway which provides an intimate, rural context for the river valley, but with localised intrusion of the M27 motorway bridge.”*

In Part 2 of the LCA, in the Sensitivity Assessment, the Application Site lies within Area 6.2 and sub section b, which is described as where: *“...built development also screens public views in from the edge of the Fareham urban boundary to the east.... The motorway cutting and railway corridors prevent views into the northern part of this area from the edge of Fareham and from the main village of Funtley. Wider views from the countryside areas to the north-west of this area are also screened by extensive vegetation cover and intervening landform, road and rail corridors etc...*

Within the area, there are no views from the motorway or rail corridors that cross the valley, and views from much of the road network within the area (including Southampton Road, Segensworth Road and Titchfield Road), are also substantially screened by roadside vegetation or buildings, with only very occasional glimpses. There are, however, some more open views through or over the roadside hedgerows into the river floodplain from Mill Lane, the lower part of Fishers Hill and from Bridge Street, which forms the southern boundary, and from Funtley Road and River Lane in the north.

The main views of the area are obtained from the extensive public rights of way network that runs through the valley landscape... Further routes run parallel to the railway embankment that divides areas 6.2a and 6.2b, and along the valley sides and disused railway line in the vicinity of Funtley to the north. These routes are generally well connected, and offer an appreciation of the various landscape, ecological and historic features within the valley and an opportunity to experience its unspoilt qualities and underlying sense of seclusion. Overall the quality and value of the available views and visual amenity is high, although affected in places by the influence of built

development or unsightly land uses....

The main people who could potentially be affected by changes in views would therefore be local residents, users of the PRow network within the valley... and users of the local road network within the area itself.”

In terms of Visual Sensitivity and Development Potential, the assessment identifies that: *“There are a few small pockets of land which are enclosed by strong hedgerows or vegetation an less visible, and/or lie within areas where views are already affected by built development or intrusive/ unsightly land uses (e.g. small pockets of undeveloped land within existing residential areas off the Funtley Road...) In all cases, any development would need to be small scale and sensitively integrated within the existing or new vegetation structure to avoid adverse visual impacts. Measures to improve the quality of views through the removal of intrusive or unsightly features... should be encouraged.”*

The assessment identifies the following relative to the Contribution to Green Infrastructure Network: *“This area makes a significant contribution to green infrastructure, particularly in respect of the riparian habitats and extensive areas of semi-natural woodland and tree cover within the river corridor (designated as SINC)s which are valuable ecological and landscape features. It also makes a significant contribution through the network of public rights of way that provide access for quiet recreation and appreciation of landscape, ecological and heritage assets... Crucially, this network provides both cross-valley links with the surrounding urban areas and links along the valley to the north and south. In addition to the PRow network, the area includes a few areas of publicly accessible open space, including a recreation ground to the north of the Southampton Road near Titchfield and playing fields, woodlands and the corridor of a disused railway line in the northern part of the area. The Meon Valley*
2.9 Landscape Character Context (continued)

Landscape Assessment (August 2017) Evidence Base to the

2. Baseline Conditions

Fareham Borough Council Local Plan 2036

is identified in the PUSH GI strategy as a ‘sub-regional scale blue corridor’ and project C6 of the strategy applies to the Upper Meon Valley and seeks “to conserve and enhance this area to ensure continued contribution to sense of place, climate change adaptation, providing open space close to urban areas for recreation and tourism”.

The Fareham GI Strategy 2014 proposes a number of GI enhancement projects across the area, the majority of which form part of larger “borough wide” projects that will enhance the area’s contribution to the wider GI network. These include:” (relevant to the local area and the Application Site)

“BW6 – General programme for the improvement/ repair of bridges within the rights of way network to ensure the continuation of high quality access to the countryside.

BW10 – Project to create a circular walking route encompassing the Meon Valley Trail, Shipwright’s Way and South Down’s Way, linking these existing routes together while enhancing their connectivity with the settlements of Fareham and Titchfield and the wider PRow network.

BW13 – Same as the PUSH Project C6 which applies to the whole of the Meon Valley LCA.

In terms of Sensitivity and Development Potential relative to GI the assessment states that: “Existing GI assets (e.g. the mosaic of riparian, grassland and woodland habitats as well as existing PRow and areas with public access) should be protected and, where possible, enhanced to maximise their ecological, landscape and amenity value, and development that would adversely affect them should be avoided. The emphasis in this area is more on making further improvements to the existing access and habitat links along the valley to the north and south, and the GI infrastructure within the urban areas to the east and west.”

The conclusions of the study for the 6.2 area are set out under a sub-section, Development Criteria and Enhancement Opportunities. Those aspects pertinent to the Application Site state that: “This is an

area of high overall sensitivity, particularly in respect of the character and quality of the landscape resource, the abundance of valued landscape, ecological and heritage features across a large proportion of the area, its role in preventing the coalescence of settlements and maintaining their distinctive separate identities and landscape settings, and its significant contribution to green infrastructure, particularly in respect of ecological and landscape assets and the extensive network of public rights of way and access routes within the area.

This wide range of sensitivities mean that development potential is highly constrained across the entire valley landscape and any significant development is likely to have unacceptable impacts upon one or more of the area’s important attributes. The only opportunity may be to accommodate development within small pockets of undeveloped land within existing residential areas, e.g. off the Funtley Road..., as long as it is of a similar character and scale to other dwellings within the locality and can be sensitively integrated within the landscape to avoid adverse impacts.

In order to protect and enhance the character and quality of landscape resources, views and visual amenity, urban character and green infrastructure, development proposals would need to:

- Protect and enhance features of recognised landscape, ecological, heritage or amenity value within the area as a whole, and the extensive network of public rights of way and other access routes within the valley...
- Protect and enhance the existing cover of woodland, trees, hedgerows and other mature vegetation along field boundaries, watercourses and roadsides, to maximise its screening, landscape and wildlife potential;
- Maintain the essentially secluded, rural and unspoilt countryside character of the valley landscape, and the local lanes and access routes within the area, avoiding intrusive or inappropriate urban styles of lighting, signage, paving etc. and other intrusive features;
- Be of a small-scale and located only in places where it can be carefully integrated within well-treed, strongly enclosed plots

of land in association with existing development, fits within the existing field pattern and is of a similar character and scale to similar built development within the locality;

- Maintain and enhance the function and quality of the existing GI network (in accordance with the PUSH and Fareham GI strategies) and take advantage of opportunities to strengthen and extend access and habitat links within the area, in particular with other parts of the Meon Valley and the urban areas on either side of the valley;
- Provide enhancement of the valley landscape... through removal or mitigation of intrusive or unsightly features, and restoration of field boundaries and other landscape features within ‘denuded’ or degraded landscapes (e.g. areas used for horse grazing or horticulture with a weak hedgerow structure and ‘fringe’ characteristics).”

The Site is largely typical of the description for the borough LCA, forming part of a valley with pasture, open farmland, urban development and areas of woodland. The M27 motorway results in some intrusion, and this, and the woodland and landform limit views. As described by the LCA, the Site forms a pocket of land that is enclosed by vegetation and is already somewhat affected by existing residential areas off Funtley Road. Vegetation within the Site is also important to the green infrastructure network of the character area. Significant development is inappropriate but small pockets of development such as off Funtley Road may be accommodated if of a similar scale or character to other dwellings.

The value of the landscape character area are assessed as being Low - **Medium**.

2. Baseline Conditions

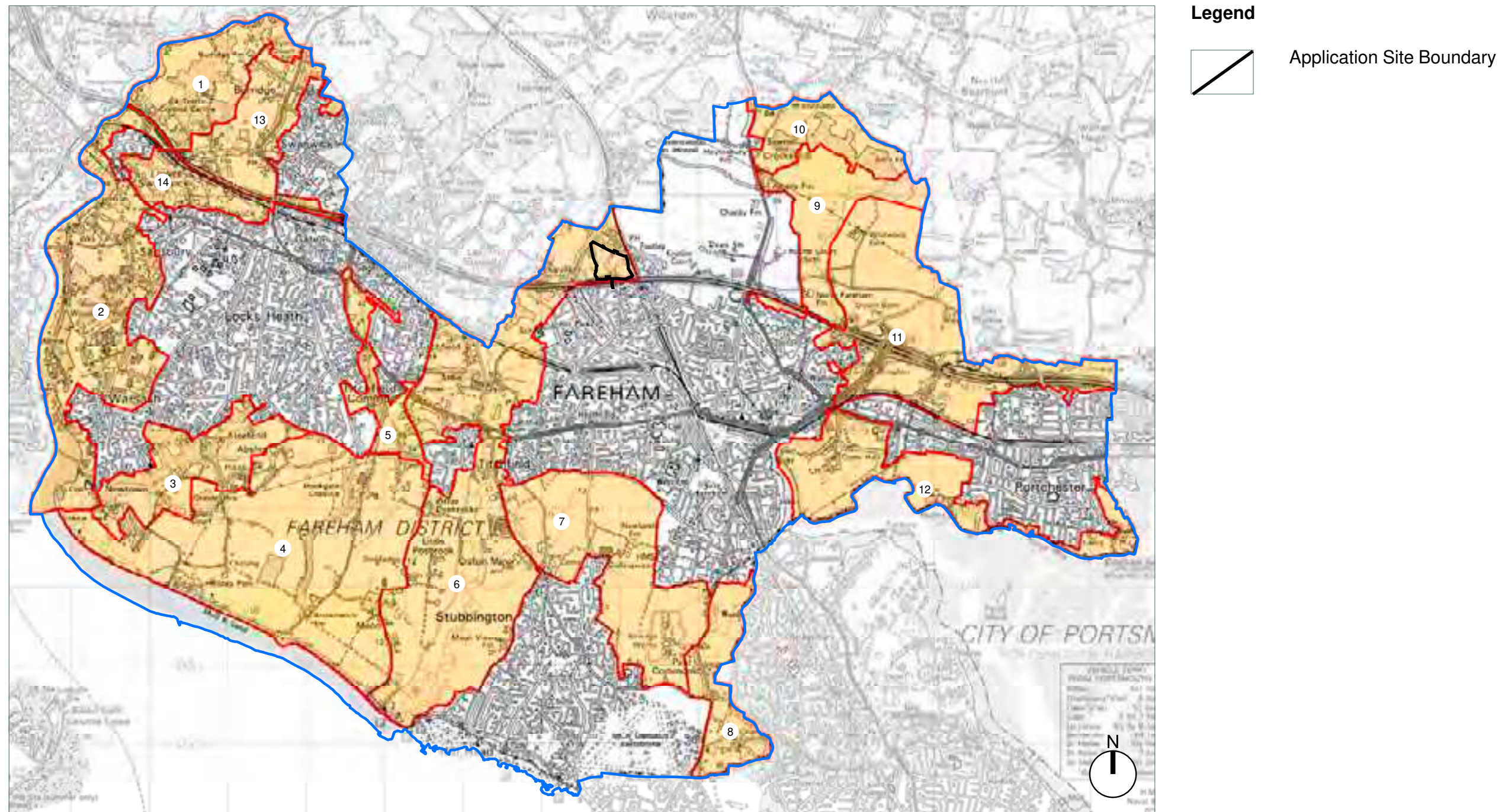


Figure 2.13 – Extract from Fareham Borough Landscape Character Assessment (2017) illustrating character areas.

2. Baseline Conditions

Table 2.1 Summary of Contextual Landscape Receptors and Value	
Landscape Receptors	Value
Heritage Assets	Medium
Topography	Low - Medium
Land Use	Low - Medium
Transport Links	Low - Medium
Public Rights of Way	Medium - High
Landscape Character	
National	Low - High
County	Low - High
Local	Low - Medium

2. Baseline Conditions

2.10 Existing Landscape Conditions at Site Level

Figure 2.14 illustrates the existing landscape elements within the Application Site.

Landscape Designations

The Application Site lies wholly in an Area Outside of the Defined Urban Settlement. The north-western section of the Application Site is designated as Existing Open Space. However, the emerging local plan proposes deletion of this existing open space and the incorporation of the site within the Funtley settlement boundary.

Great Beamond Coppice in the eastern part of the Application Site is an Ancient Re-planted Woodland, which together with the tree blocks within central northern and south-western sections of the Application Site are also designated as a SINC and are covered by a TPO.

Heritage Assets

There are no heritage designations on or adjacent to the Application Site, nor does it sit within or adjoin a Conversation Area.

Within the context to the Site is the Grade II Listed buildings of the Church of St Francis (to the east on Funtley Road). A Scheduled Ancient Monument, the site of Funtley Iron Works together with a group of Grade II Listed buildings including Ironmaster’s House and Funtley House are situated approximately 500m to the south west of Application Site, along the Ironmill Lane.

As such, at the site level, the value of this receptor is **Low**.

Topography

The Application Site lies on a north east facing slope with the localised steep ridgeline forming the southern boundary. The landform reaches approximately 52.98m AOD in the south west corner and falls towards a low point of approximately 18.77m AOD to the north-western corner of the Site.

The landform around the existing stables and built form within the north-eastern and southern part of the Application Site have been modified and where there is a level change of approximately 2m.

The value of this landscape receptor is assessed as **Medium** overall.

Land Use and Vegetation

The Application Site lies on the south-western fringe of the village of Funtley and is bound by Funtley Road to the north, Honey Lane to the west (and the elevated disused railway beyond) and the M27 to the south. There is currently no public access into the Site from the M27 and the footbridge. The Application Site is currently accessed from Funtley Road (opposite Stag Way).

The land use within the Application Site is predominantly pasture land (at the time of the assessment used as horse paddocks) bound by in the main by fencing comprising of timber post and rail, with additional wire in places. Woodland or hedgerows form some external and all external boundaries. There are also fences at the outer boundaries, within the vegetation. Access to the paddock is provided via a series of informal, mainly grassed private routes with the Site. Some hard surfacing occurs along the main access drive and parts of two tracks running west of this.

Small areas within the Application Site have been historically used as brick pit and brick yard. These have been restored back to agricultural use with imported clean soil and proposed planting following by the approval of the reinstatement scheme in April 2003 (Application Reference: P/03/0253/MW).

Great Beamond Coppice, alongside the other informal tree groups and treebelts form significant landscape features of the Application Site.

The value of this landscape receptor is assessed as **Medium** overall.

Landscape Character

The landscape character of the Application Site is described as consisting predominantly of a series of pasture fields with agricultural built form and associated hardstanding. The mature boundary vegetation and Great Beamond Coppice frames the fields and together with the landform, provides significant visual enclosure to the Application Site from the wider landscape.

The immediate setting to the Application Site comprises the predominantly two storey dwellings of Funtley to the north; the M27 motorway and the urban fringe of Fareham to the south; a combination of fields and dwellings to the west which is contained from the wider landscape by the mature tree belt associated with the elevated disused railway line; and to the east by the railway line in cutting and associated vegetation.

The northern section of the Application Site is therefore already influenced by the existing residential edges and is of a typical semi-enclosed character, consistent with the western edge of Funtley.

As set out under the published landscape character assessment section above, the Site is largely typical of the defined borough character area within which it lies.

The value of this landscape receptor is assessed as **Medium**.

Public Rights of Way

There are no public rights of ways located within or along the Site. However, the bridleway 515 (former railway line) is located in close proximity (approximately 38m) to the north-western part of the Site.

The value of this landscape receptor is therefore assessed as **Low**.

2. Baseline Conditions



Figure 2.14 – Plan showing the existing landscape conditions within the Site (fabrik, 2018)

2. Baseline Conditions

Table 2.2 Summary of Landscape Receptors and Value within Site	
Landscape Receptors	Value
Landscape Character	Medium
Heritage Assets	Low
Topography	Medium
Land Use and Vegetation	Medium
Landscape Character	Medium
Public Rights of Way	Low

2. Baseline Conditions

2.11 Internal Visual Survey

A visual inspection of the Application Site was conducted on 7th June 2017. A winter visual appraisal was carried out on 5th January 2018.

Figure 2.15 on the following page illustrates the location of the internal photographic viewpoints to the Site. Photos 1- 15 which follow, illustrate the existing Application Site conditions. Photos 14A and 15A are taken from slightly different positions to the summer photos. Photo 13A is taken from inside the Site, adjacent to the boundary, representing a winter view that is similar to summer external viewpoint 4.

While the summer and winter views show slight differences in the position of the viewpoint and focal lengths of camera lens used, there are otherwise, no material differences in the view.

2. Baseline Conditions



Figure 2.15 – Plan illustrating locations of internal photographs within the Site (fabrik, 2018)

2. Baseline Conditions

2.11 Photographic Study - views within the Application Site

Summer Views



Photograph – Viewpoint S1

View looking south from Funtley Road towards the northern portion of the Application Site. The existing tarmac access road is visible centrally within this view. The access road is lined by mature trees and established vegetation, which largely obscures views into the internal ground plane of the Site.



Photograph – Viewpoint S3

View looking north towards the northern Site boundary from the north-eastern part of the Application Site. The existing pasture grassland dominates this view with topography sloping towards the northern boundary. The mature tree belt lines along the north-eastern boundary obscure views out of the Application Site from this location.



Photograph – Viewpoint S2

View looking south west across the eastern portion of the Application Site from north-eastern corner. The existing pasture land dominates the foreground with topography rising towards the south. The existing built form is apparent in the middle distance with the Ancient Re-planted Woodland of Great Beamond Coppice evident in the distance. Views out to the east, west and south are obscured by the intervening mature boundary vegetation and landform.



Photograph – Viewpoint S4

View looking west towards the western boundary of the Application Site. The existing hardstanding forms the foreground of this view, interspersed with existing stable units in the middle distance. The existing mature trees and vegetation are apparent behind the existing stable blocks and obscure views out to the west from this location.

2. Baseline Conditions

2.11 Photographic Study - views within the Application Site

Winter Views



Photograph – Viewpoint S1 Winter View
There is little change to the visibility across the Site in winter.



Photograph – Viewpoint S2 Winter View
There is little change to the visibility across the Site in winter.



Photograph – Viewpoint S3 Winter View
There is slightly increased visibility towards vehicles on Funtley Road and of dwellings to the north of the Site, in winter.



Photograph – Viewpoint S4 Winter View
There is little change to the visibility across the Site in winter.

2. Baseline Conditions

2.11 Photographic Study - views within the Application Site (Continued)

Summer Views



Photograph – Viewpoint S5
View looking south west across paddocks within northern central section of the Application Site. The existing pasture grassland dominates the foreground, set on rising ground. Due to a section of lower hedging along the south-western Application Site boundary, the existing built form along southern section of Honey Lane is apparent in the distance.



Photograph – Viewpoint S6
View looking south west across paddocks within northern central section of the Application Site. The existing pasture grassland dominates the foreground with topography rising to meet the southern and south-western Site boundaries in the distance. Due to a section of lower hedging along the south-western Application Site boundary, the existing built form along southern section of Honey Lane is apparent in the distance.



Photograph – Viewpoint S7
View looking south west across paddocks within the south-eastern section of the Application Site. The existing pasture grassland dominates the foreground with topography rising towards the ridgeline in the middle distance. The existing vegetation is apparent in the distance, however, glimpsed views of the roofline of the existing residential built form along Lechlade Gardens (south of the M27) are apparent from this location.



Photograph – Viewpoint S8
View looking west across paddocks within the south-eastern part of the Application Site. The existing grass path and pasture grassland dominates this view with topography gently rising to meet the existing barns in the distance. The existing mature vegetation along the southern part of the Application Site and Great Beamond Coppice is evident in the distance and along with topography, obscures views out to the west and south from this location.

2. Baseline Conditions

2.11 Photographic Study - views within the Application Site (Continued)

Winter Views



Photograph – Viewpoint S5 - Winter View
Visibility across the Site remains largely the same in winter.



Photograph – Viewpoint S6 - Winter View
Visibility across the Site remains largely the same in winter, albeit there is slightly increased visibility of the property along Honey Lane. The landform prevents significant views beyond the Site boundary despite reduced leaf cover.



Photograph – Viewpoint S7 - Winter View
Visibility across the Site remains largely the same in winter. There is however, slightly increased visibility of existing dwellings south of the M27, without leaf cover to vegetation.



Photograph – Viewpoint S8 - Winter View
Visibility across the Site remains largely the same in winter. The landform prevents significant views beyond the Site boundary despite reduced leaf cover.

2. Baseline Conditions

2.11 Photographic Study - views within the Application Site (Continued)

Summer Views



Photograph – Viewpoint S9
View looking east across paddocks within the south-western section of the Application Site. The existing pasture grassland dominates the foreground with the landform falling towards the mature tree line in the middle distance. The existing mature vegetation along the south east section of the Application Site is apparent in the distance and obscures the majority of views out to the east and south. However, glimpsed views of rooflines of the existing residential built form within Funtley beyond the site, are apparent in the distance.



Photograph – Viewpoint S11
View looking north across paddocks within the south-western section of the Application Site. The existing pasture grassland dominates this view with topography rising to meet the field boundary. Existing vegetation along the western boundary and trees to the east are apparent and with landform, limits views out to the west and east. However, glimpsed views of a wider elevated landscape are evident in the distance to the north.



Photograph – Viewpoint S10
View looking north east within the central part of the Application Site. The existing understorey vegetation dominates the foreground with mature trees along the internal field boundaries. The existing topography slopes towards the north with views of Great Beamond Coppice apparent in the middle distance. Due to the existing landform, the roofline of existing residential built form along Funtley Road and Roebuck Avenue are apparent in the distance. Glimpsed views of an existing 3 storey built form within neighbouring village of Knowle are also evident in the far distance, through gaps within the existing boundary vegetation and landform.



Photograph – Viewpoint S12
View looking north across paddocks within the south-western section of the Application Site. The existing pasture grassland dominates this view with the existing topography falling steeply towards the north. An existing tree line to the east is evident in the distance and obscures views out to the east from this location. However, views of wider landscape to the north are evident with existing built form along Funtley Road visible due to existing landform.

2. Baseline Conditions

2.11 Photographic Study - views within the Application Site (Continued)

Winter Views



Photograph – Viewpoint S9 - Winter View
There is slightly increased visibility beyond the Site, including of dwellings within Funtley, in winter.



Photograph – Viewpoint S10 - Winter View
The photo is taken standing slightly closer to the fenceline than in summer. The lack of leaf cover allows increased visibility across the Site and to existing dwellings within Funtley and within Knowle village.



Photograph – Viewpoint S11 - Winter View
The viewing position is from a slightly higher point, allowing views across the Application Site as it slopes down to the north, and of existing properties just north of the Site, the disused railway line to the west, and wider elevated landscape beyond the built form at Funtley. Parts of built form at Knowle village and pylons form part of the scene to the north.



Photograph – Viewpoint S12 - Winter View
There is slightly increased visibility within the Site in winter, with glimpses of the barns in the south-eastern part area. The glimpses of Funtley and Knowle village (to left, beyond edge of photo) remain in winter.

2. Baseline Conditions

2.11 Photographic Study - views within the Application Site (Continued)

Summer Views



Photograph – Viewpoint S13
View looking north east across paddocks within the western part of the Application Site. The existing pasture grassland dominates this view with topography falling steeply towards the northern boundary. Partial views of hardstanding within the northern part of the Application Site are evident in the distance to the north east. Due to the existing topography, views of wider landscape beyond the Application Site are evident with existing built form along Funtley Road and Roebuck Avenue apparent from this location.



Photograph – Viewpoint S14
View looking east across paddocks within the north-western part of the Application Site. The existing pasture dominates this view with existing undulating topography rising towards to east and south west. The existing vegetation along northern boundary of the Application Site is visible with views of Great Beamond Coppice evident in the distance. Views out to east and south are obscured by the dense vegetation within Application Site. However, views of roof and upper storey of existing two storey built form along western part of Funtley Road are apparent through gaps within vegetation and landform.

2. Baseline Conditions

2.11 Photographic Study - views within the Application Site (Continued)

Winter Views



Photograph – Viewpoint S13 Winter View
In winter, the reduced leaf cover reveals more of the existing built form to the north of the Site.



Photograph – Viewpoint S14A Winter View
The viewpoint is taken from the access path south of the paddock from which summer view 14 was taken. In winter, there is slightly increased visibility of existing built form at Funtley to the north of the Site.



Photograph – Viewpoint S13A additional Winter View
View looking north to north-east from the south-western edge of the Site, by the boundary hedge which separates the Site from the existing property at the southern end of Honey Lane. This photo also provides a winter equivalent of external viewpoint 4. Existing built form at Funtley and further north of the village is visible beyond the Site. Existing outbuildings and part of Great Beamond Coppice are visible to the right in the photo.

2. Baseline Conditions

2.11 Photographic Study - views within the Application Site (Continued)
Summer and Winter Views



Photograph – Viewpoint S15
View looking south east across paddocks from the north-western part of the Application Site. The existing pasture dominates this view with existing undulating topography rising towards the south. The existing vegetation along the western Application Site boundary is visible with views of Great Beamond Coppice evident in the distance. The dense vegetation within the Application Site obscures views out to the west and south.



Photograph – Viewpoint S15A Winter View
The viewpoint is taken from the access path north of the paddock from which summer view 15 was taken. The landform and dense vegetation within the Site and at its boundaries mean that visibility beyond the Site remains similar in winter. There is a very limited glimpse of the roof of the building at the south end of Honey Lane (adjacent to the Site) and of the roof of a vehicle parked within its curtilage.

3. Visual Baseline Conditions and Sensitivities

3.1 Introduction

The extent to which the internal ground plane and vegetation associated with the Application Site are visible from the surrounding landscape is based on grading degrees of visibility. It is determined from a visual inspection of the land within the Site and its context from roads, public rights of way and properties.

Seasonal change in existing evergreen and deciduous plant material will affect the available views. Typically views will be different through the seasons with a greater sense of enclosure in the summer months when deciduous trees are in leaf.

The plans that follow show the actual visual summary of the Application Site from the immediate environs. The photographs 1-19 then describe each of these views.

No winter views were taken for photo viewpoints 15-19 due to the significant level of visual screening by vegetation and in places, by landform.

3.2 Visual Appraisal

The plans on the following pages (Figures 3.1 and 3.2) illustrate the visual summary of the land within the Application Site from the surrounding landscape.

Views of the internal ground plane and vegetation of the Application Site are limited to the immediate local landscape due to the undulating topography and intervening layers of vegetation and build form.

Residential Receptors

Views from residential receptors are limited to those located in close proximity to the Site along the Funtley Road, Roebuck Avenue, Stag Way and Honey Lane. Refer to photographs 4 - 8.

There is slightly increased visibility of the Site in winter, in particular for properties along the south sides of Funtley Road which have windows facing in the direction of the Site.

The value of the residential receptors is judged to be **medium**.

Historic Receptors

There are no views from the Listed Buildings and Scheduled Ancient Monument located in the study area - along the Ironmill Lane and Skylark Meadows within Skylark Golf and Country Club. Refer to photographs 11 and 19. There is no significant change in the visibility in winter, and these receptors are not considered as part of the visual impact appraisal.

Transport Corridors

There are open and partial views of the internal ground plane and landscape features of the Application Site from Funtley Road, Roebuck Avenue and southern section of Honey Lane. Views are only from those parts of these roads in close proximity to the Site. Views from the wider road network are truncated. Refer to photographs 4 - 8.

There are slightly increased views into the Site in winter from Funtley Road and Roebuck Avenue, without leaf cover. Views from Honey Lane remain largely obscured except for two sections to the north and south where there is a gap in the vegetation (north) and a low hedge (south) at the boundary with the Site.

The value of the transport corridors is judged to be **low**.

Public Rights of Way

The majority of receptors from the public rights of ways within the local, middle distance and wider landscape are truncated due to intervening topography, vegetation and built form. Refer to photographs 1, 2, 11 - 19.

In winter, from viewpoint 2 (path around the lake by Lakeside) within Funtley, there are increased glimpses through the vegetation along the railway embankments. As the ground plane of the Site is not discernible, it is not possible to distinguish any vegetation within the Site from the general dense vegetation visible around the railway line from this location.

Reduced leaf cover to vegetation along the disused railway line to the west of the Site (Bridleway 515) allows glimpses through to the ground plane of the Site, but only from positions in close proximity to the crossing over Funtley Road (photographs 12A and 14A). In these views, existing built form at Funtley is also visible.

The highest part of the Site to the south, around the existing telecommunications mast is visible as a part of panoramic views looking back to Funtley village from two Public Rights of Way to the east - see photographs 9 and 10 (from Footpaths 88 and 89 respectively).

From viewpoint 9 in winter, the ground plane of a small part of the south-eastern part of the Site, the telecomms mast and nearby existing barns are visible, together with Great Beamond Coppice and other boundary vegetation within the south astern area of the Site.

From viewpoint 10 in winter, the upper part of the mast, barns and small part of the Copse are visible above existing dwellings and vegetation at the edge of Funtley. The ground plane of the Site is obscured, even in winter.

No extensive views across the ground plane of the Site are available from these locations.

The existing southern boundary vegetation is visible from the M27 footbridge to the immediate south (photograph 3) however, this vegetation in turn obscures internal views of the land within the Application Site.

The value of the users of the public rights of way is judged to be **medium**.

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3. Visual Baseline Conditions and Sensitivities

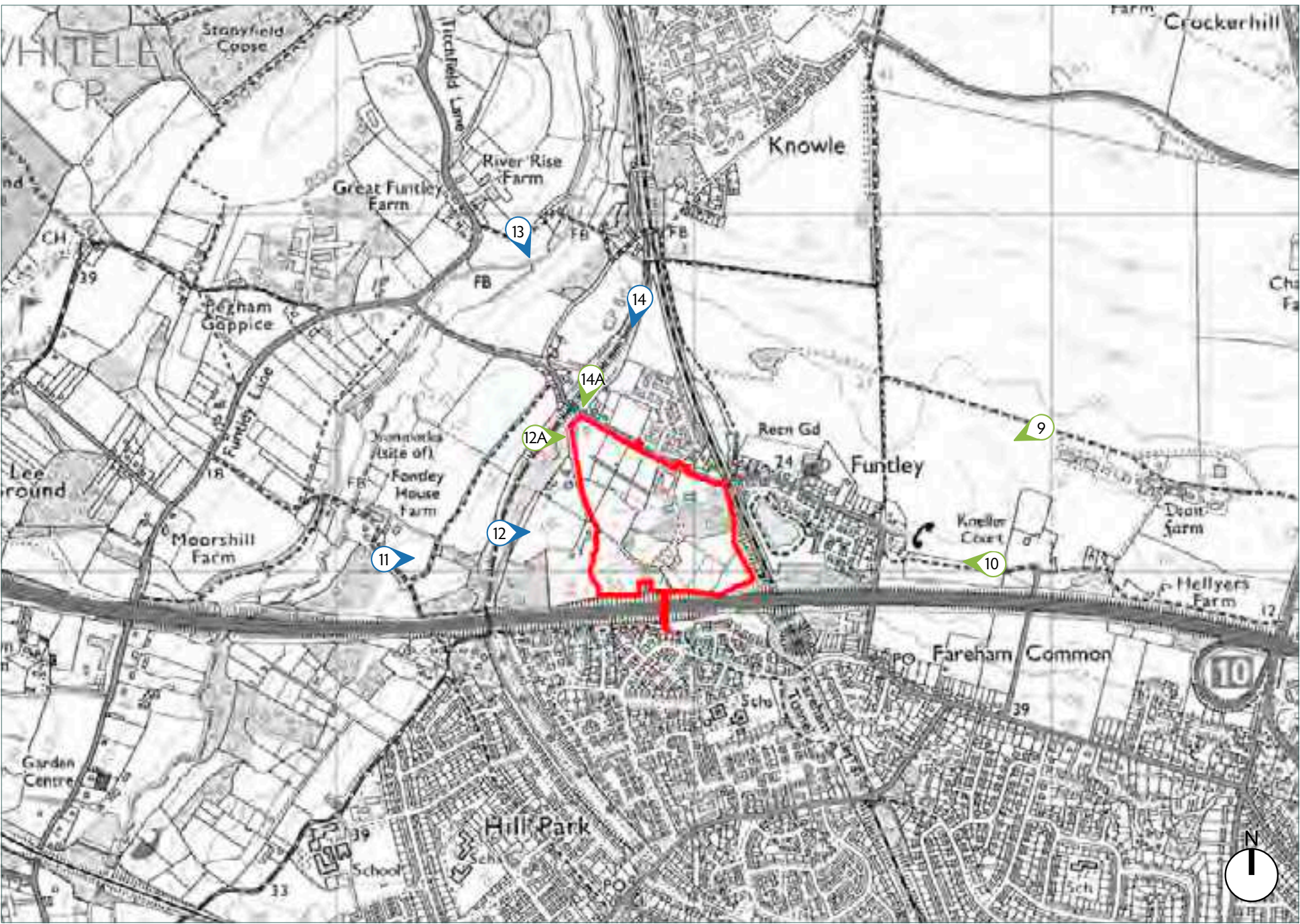


Figure 3.1 – Location Plan showing Visual Summary from the local area (fabrik, 2018)

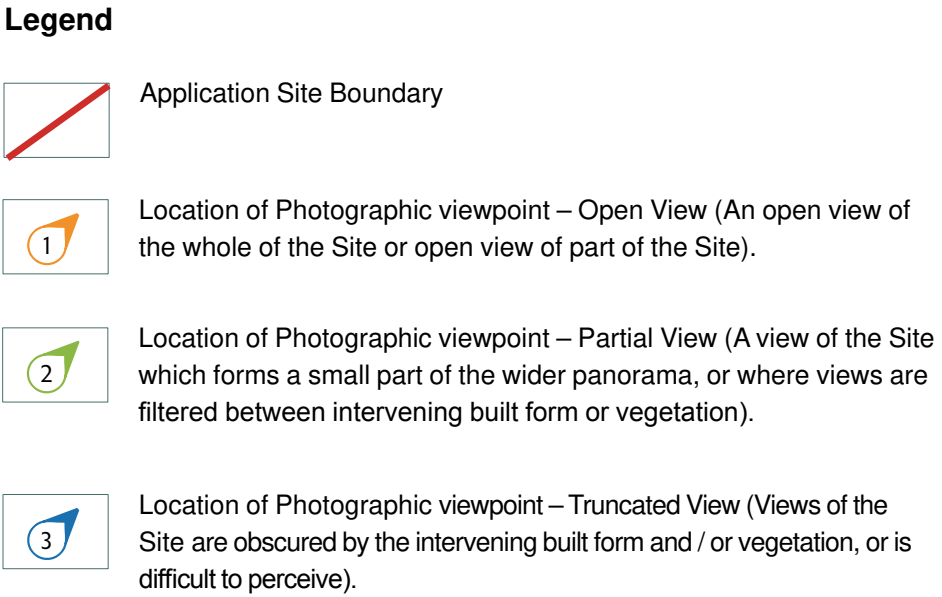


Figure 3.2 – Location Plan showing Visual Summary in close proximity to the Site (fabrik, 2017)

3. Visual Baseline Conditions and Sensitivities

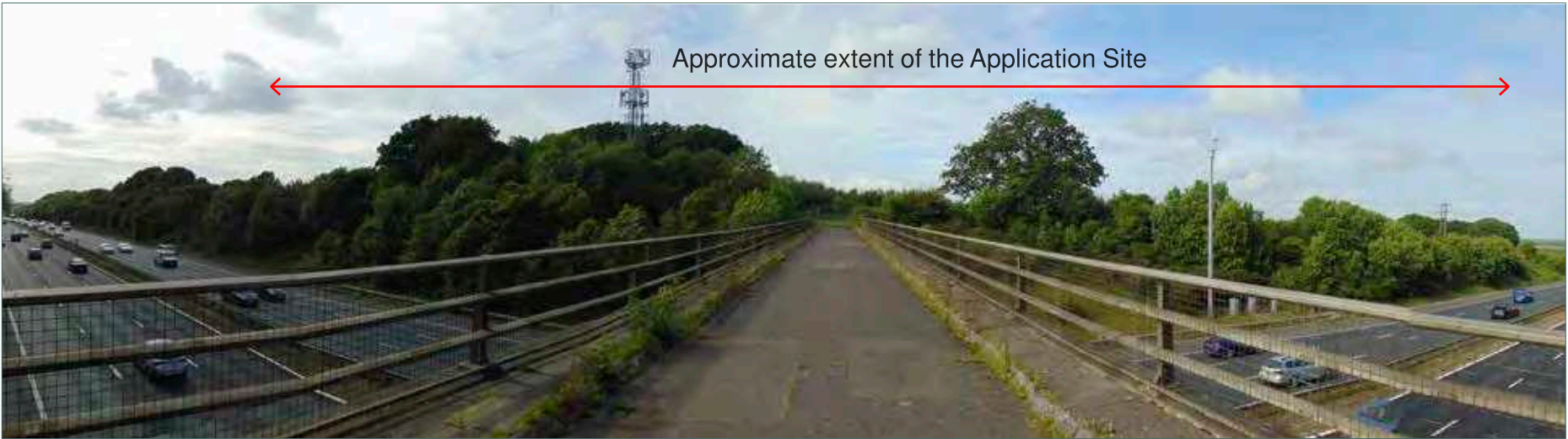
3.3 Visual Appraisal from the Local Area
Summer Views



Photograph – Viewpoint 1
View looking south west towards the Application Site from the eastern section of Funtley Lane (Footpath 85). The existing residential built form along Funtley Lane dominates this view with mature hedgerow forming a vegetated edge along this part of the lane. Glimpsed views of the top section of Great Beamond Coppice along the north-eastern edge of the Application Site is apparent. Views of the internal ground plane within the Application Site are truncated.



Photograph – Viewpoint 2
View looking west towards the Application Site from an informal footpath at the edge of the lake to the south west of Lakeside (south of Funtley Road). Mature trees and vegetation dominate this view and forms a green corridor along the path. The intervening vegetation, which includes that alongside the live railway (right, truncates any views of the internal ground plane within the Application Site from this location.



Photograph – Viewpoint 3
View looking north towards the Application Site from the footbridge to the south of the Application Site over the M27. The footbridge and the mature tree belt planted along the motorway edge dominates this view. Partial views of the existing mature trees and vegetation along the southern Application Site are evident behind the existing vegetation that lines the motorway. Views into other areas across the Application Site are truncated by the intervening vegetation and topography from this location.

3. Visual Baseline Conditions and Sensitivities

3.3 Visual Appraisal from the Local Area
Winter Views



Photograph – Viewpoint 1 Winter View
The photo is taken from a position standing slightly further west along Funtley Lane (due to the presence of a large vehicle on the road). However, in winter, there is no significant change in the visibility of the Site in winter from any section of this lane.



Photograph – Viewpoint 2 Winter View
There is no significant change in the visibility of the Site in winter.



Photograph – Viewpoint 3 Winter View
There is no significant change in the visibility of the Site in winter.

3. Visual Baseline Conditions and Sensitivities

3.3 Visual Appraisal from the Local Area

Summer Views



Photograph – Viewpoint 4
View looking east towards the Application Site from the existing hardstanding area associated with the private dwelling ‘Bramleigh’ located on Honey Lane. The existing boundary vegetation and pasture grassland within the Application Site dominates the view. Open view of the internal plane, boundary vegetation and the Great Beamond Coppice are apparent from this location.



Photograph – Viewpoint 5
View looking south east towards the Application Site from Funtley Road (by properties just east of the disused railway bridge). Views of existing residential built form along Funtley Road dominate the foreground with mature trees and vegetation along the northern Application Site boundary apparent. Views of the internal ground plane within the Site are truncated due to intervening boundary vegetation.



Photograph – Viewpoint 6
View looking south east towards the Application Site from the junction of Roebuck Avenue and Funtley Road. Views of existing residential built form around the entrance of Roebuck Avenue and mature trees and vegetation along the northern Site are apparent. Views of the internal ground plane within the Application Site are truncated due to intervening boundary vegetation.

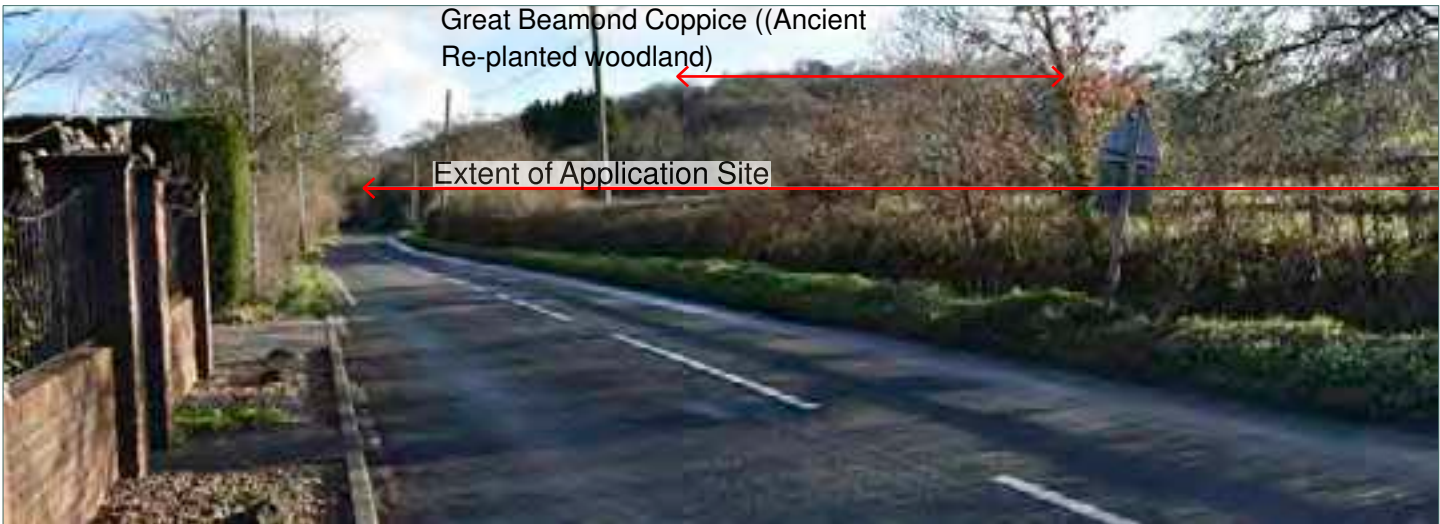


Photograph – Viewpoint 6b
View looking south east towards the Application Site from Roebuck Avenue. The residential built form with its associated private garden along Roebuck Avenue dominates this view with the topography within the Application Site rising towards the local ridgeline. Open views of the central part within the Application Site occur, funnelled along the road with mature vegetation evident in the distance. Views into other areas within the Application Site are truncated by intervening vegetation, topography and built form from this location.

3. Visual Baseline Conditions and Sensitivities

3.3 Visual Appraisal from the Local Area
Winter Views

Note: For the winter photo relating to Viewpoint 4 (taken from curtilage to Bramleigh), refer to internal winter viewpoint 13A (above) which is taken from the Site-side of the hedge at the boundary with the property Bramleigh.



Photograph – Viewpoint 5 Winter View
In winter, the ground plane of the Site becomes apparent without leaf cover to the northern boundary vegetation.



Photograph – Viewpoint 6 Winter View
There is little change in the visibility of the Site in winter.



Photograph – Viewpoint 6b Winter View
There is slightly increased visibility of the Site in winter.

3. Visual Baseline Conditions and Sensitivities

3.3 Visual Appraisal from the Local Area

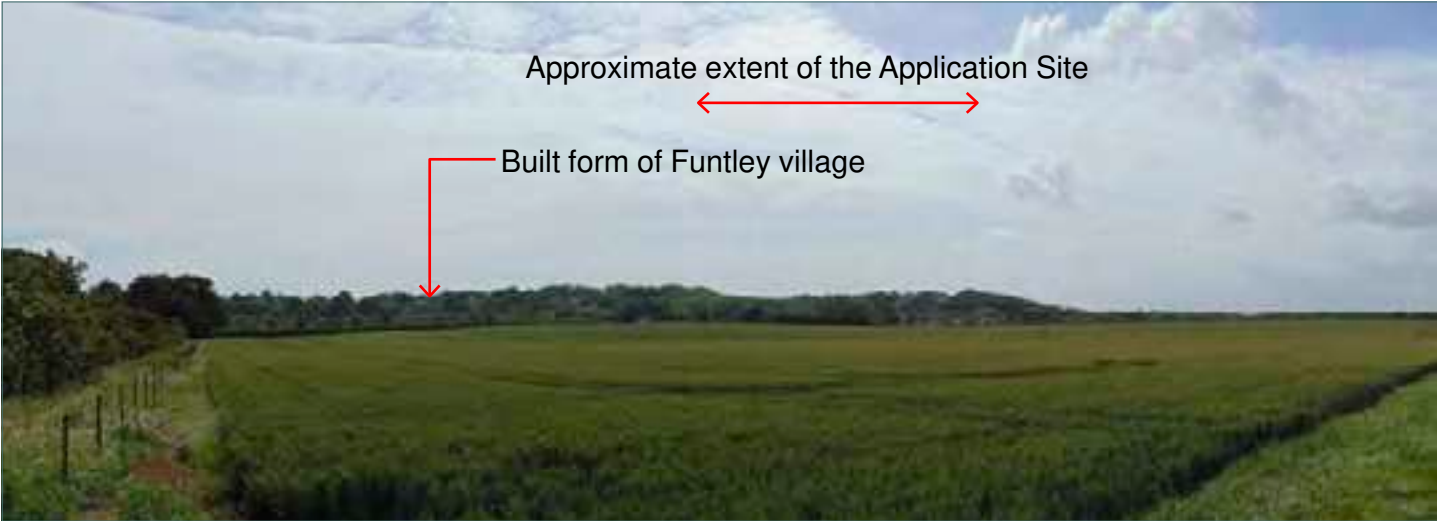
Summer Views



Photograph – Viewpoint 7
View looking south west towards the Application Site from the junction of Stag Way and Funtley Road. Views of mature trees and boundary vegetation along the northern Site boundary dominate this view and form a green corridor along Funtley Road. Views of the existing access road and entrance gate within the Application Site are apparent. Views of the ground plane within the Application Site are, however, truncated by the intervening vegetation.



Photograph – Viewpoint 8
View looking south west towards the Application Site from Funtley Road. Views of mature boundary vegetation and tree planting along the northern boundary of the Application Site dominate this view and form a green corridor along Funtley Road. Views of the internal ground plane of the Application Site are in turn truncated due to intervening boundary vegetation.



Photograph – Viewpoint 9
View looking south west towards the Application Site from Footpath 88. Open views of arable land dominate the foreground. The existing settlement of Funtley is evident in the distance with the topography rising sharply towards the ridgeline to the south west. Partial views of the mature vegetation along the southern boundary of the Application Site are evident. Glimpsed views of small sections of existing pasture grassland and the roof section of the existing built form within the southern section of the Application Site are also apparent in the far distance. Views of other parts within the Application Site are truncated due to intervening vegetation and landform.



Photograph – Viewpoint 10
View looking west towards the Application Site from Footpath 89. Open views of grassland dominates this view with mature trees and vegetation that define localised field boundaries in the middle distance. Glimpsed views of the top section of an existing mobile communication mast helps to identify the location of the Application Site in the wider landscape. Due to intervening vegetation and landform, views of the Application Site are truncated from this location.

3. Visual Baseline Conditions and Sensitivities

3.3 Visual Appraisal from the Local Area

Winter Views



Photograph – Viewpoint 7 Winter View
There is slightly increased visibility into the Site in winter.



Photograph – Viewpoint 8 Winter View
There are glimpses of the ground plane of the Site in winter without leaf cover.



Photograph – Viewpoint 9 Winter View
There is slightly increased visibility of the south-eastern part of the Site in winter - existing vegetation (including Great Beamond Coppice), small part of the ground plane, southern barns and telecommunications mast. Existing built form at Funtley is also more apparent.



Photograph – Viewpoint 10 Winter View
There is very slightly increased visibility of the south-eastern part of the Site in winter, the existing vegetation, southern barns and telecommunications mast. Existing built form at Funtley is also more apparent.

3. Visual Baseline Conditions and Sensitivities

3.3 Visual Appraisal from the Local Area
Summer Views



Photograph – Viewpoint 11
View looking east towards the Application Site from Footpath 83a near a group of Listed Buildings (Ironmaster’s House and Funtley House) and the Scheduled Monument (Site of Funtley Iron Works). Views of pasture land with existing mature boundary vegetation dominate the foreground of this view. Views of the Application Site are truncated due to intervening vegetation and land form.



Photograph – Viewpoint 12
View looking east towards the Application Site from the southern section of Bridleway 515. Views of existing mature trees and vegetation dominate this view and form a green corridor along the footpath. Due to intervening vegetation, views of the Application Site are truncated from this location.



Photograph – Viewpoint 13
View looking south east towards the Application Site from footpath 16. Views of pasture land dominate the foreground with topography gently falling to meet the River Meon in the distance. Views of the existing tree belt along Mayles Lane and River Lane are apparent in the distance and obscure any views of the Application Site from this location.



Photograph – Viewpoint 14
View looking south towards the Application Site from the northern section of Bridleway 515. Views of existing mature trees and vegetation dominate this view and form a green corridor along the footpath. Due to intervening vegetation, views of the Application Site are truncated.

3. Visual Baseline Conditions and Sensitivities

3.3 Visual Appraisal from the Local Area

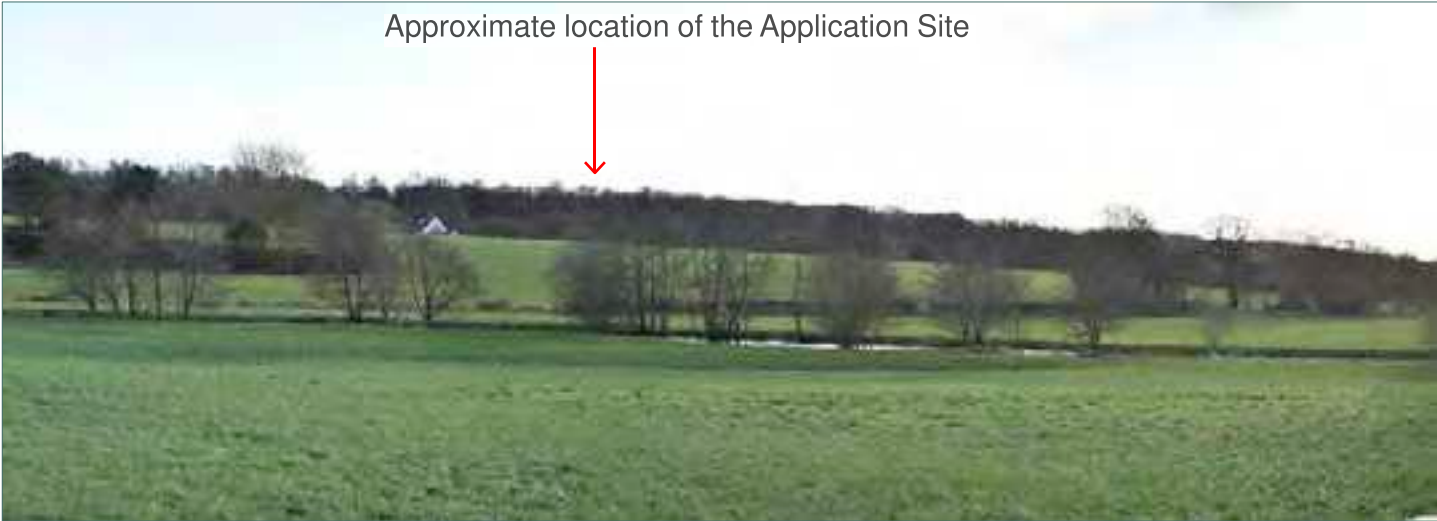
Winter Views



Photograph – Viewpoint 11 Winter View
There are no views towards the Site in winter.



Photograph – Viewpoint 12 Winter View
There are no views towards the Site in winter.



Photograph – Viewpoint 13 Winter View
There are no views towards the Site in winter. From a short section of Titchfield Lane just south-east of this viewpoint, there is a brief glimpse of the upper part of the telecommunications mast on the southern part of the Site, however, the Site and vegetation within it remains fully truncated from view due to the disused railway line and mature vegetation along it.



Photograph – Viewpoint 14 Winter View
There are no views towards the Site in winter.

3. Visual Baseline Conditions and Sensitivities

3.3 Visual Appraisal from the Local Area
Additional Winter Views



Photograph – Viewpoint 12A Additional Winter View
Winter view located near to the bridge crossing over Funtley Road. There are glimpses into the north-western part of the Site and of part of Great Beamond Coppice. Funtley Road and existing dwellings within the village are also glimpsed beyond vegetation along the disused railway line / Bridleway 515.



Photograph – Viewpoint 14A Additional Winter View
Winter view located near to the bridge crossing over Funtley Road. There are glimpses into the westerns part of the Site. Existing dwellings within the village are also glimpsed beyond vegetation along the disused railway line / Bridleway 515.

3. Visual Baseline Conditions and Sensitivities

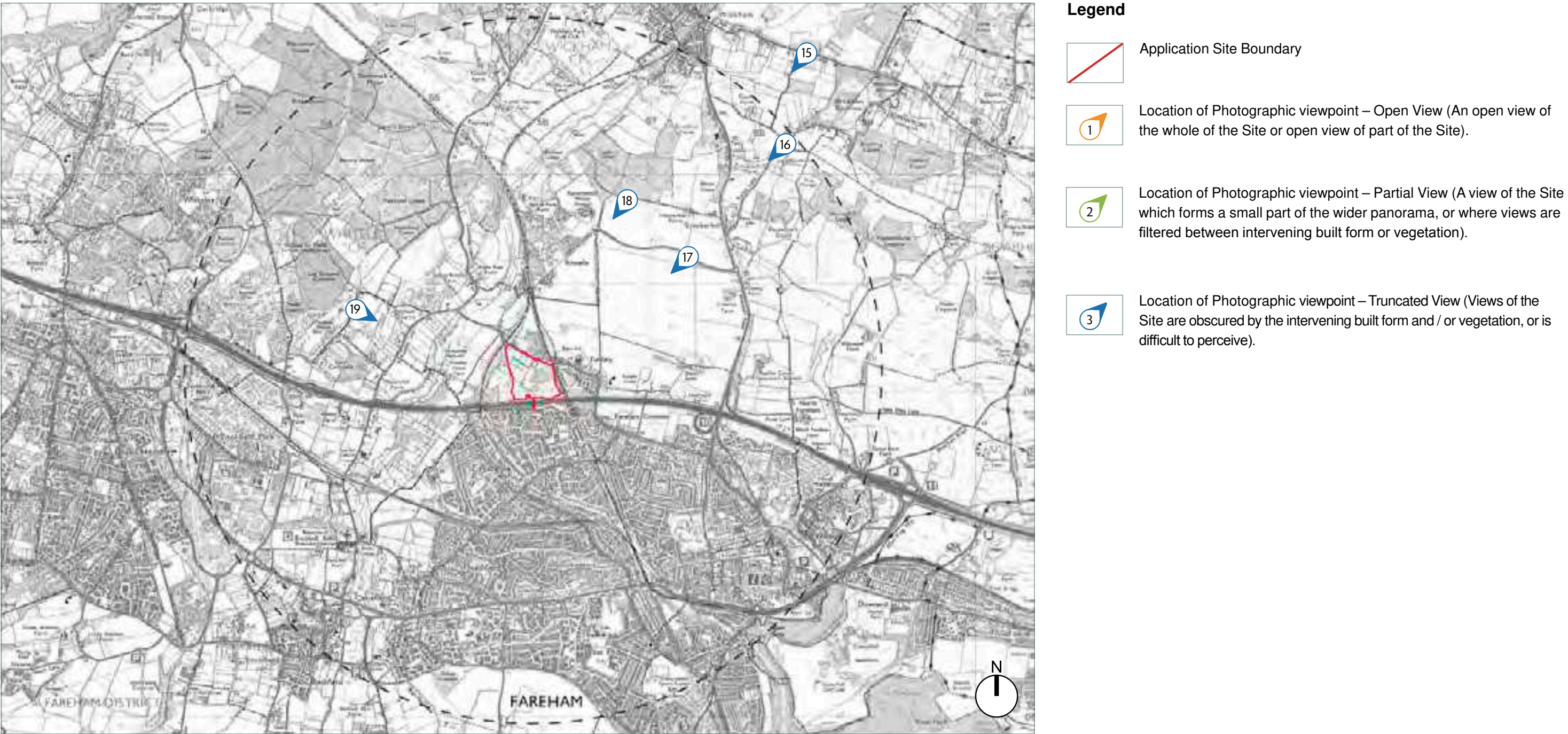


Figure 3.3 – Location Plan showing Visual Summary from the wider area (fabrik, 2018)

3. Visual Baseline Conditions and Sensitivities

3.4 Visual Appraisal from the Wider Study Area

Summer Views



Photograph – Viewpoint 15

View looking south west towards the Application Site from Footpath 11 adjacent to Wickham Road (southern boundary of South Downs National Park). Views of existing mature vegetation along either side of the footpath dominates this view and obscures any views towards the Application Site from this location.



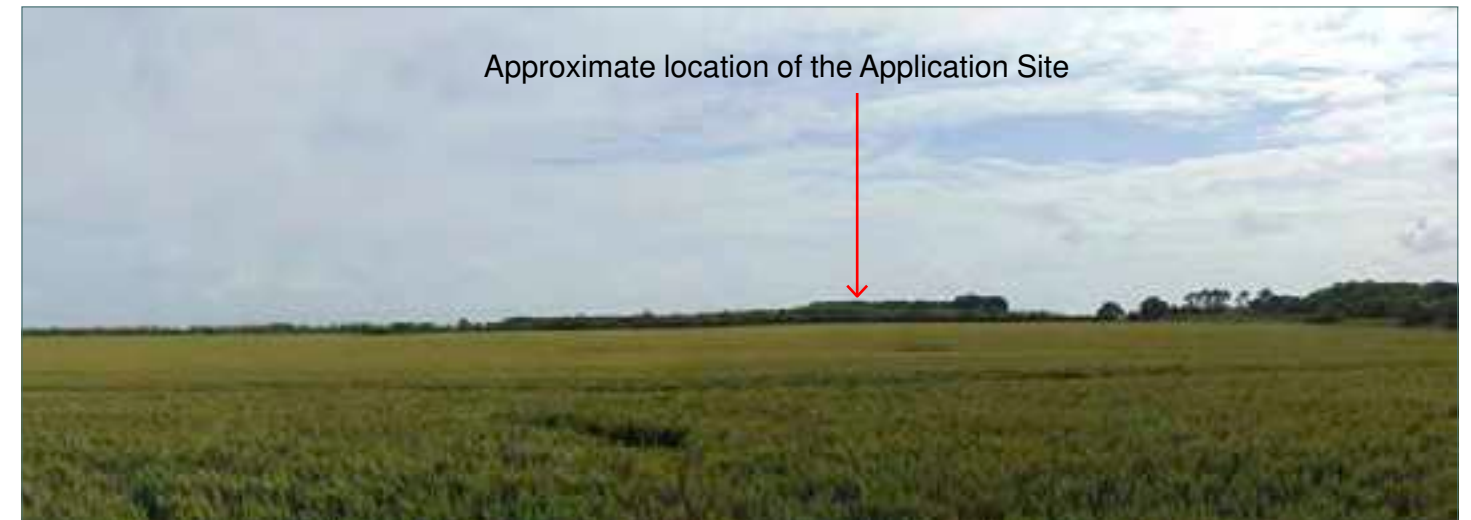
Photograph – Viewpoint 16

View looking south west towards the Application Site from the junction of Footpath 10 (Castle Farm Lane) and Forest Lane. Mature trees and vegetation along the lane dominate this view and create a green corridor along the lane. Views of the Application Site are wholly truncated by the intervening vegetation and topography.



Photograph – Viewpoint 17

View looking south west towards the Application Site from the cycle and footpath along the eastern section of Knowle Road. The cycle / footpath is apparent centrally within this view with mature hedgerows and vegetation evident on either side of the path. Due to intervening vegetation, views of the Application Site are wholly truncated from this location.



Photograph – Viewpoint 18

View looking south west towards the Application Site from Footpath 23b located along the southern part of Aylesbury Copse. Views of arable fields dominate this view with topography gently sloping towards the west. The existing tree belt to the south of Knowle Road is apparent in the distance from this location. Any views of the Application Site are truncated due to intervening topography and vegetation.

3. Visual Baseline Conditions and Sensitivities

3.4 Visual Appraisal from the Wider Study Area

Summer Views



Photograph – Viewpoint 19

View looking south east towards the Application Site from Bridleway 26b located in close proximity to a barn 20 metres south of Lee Ground (Grade II Listed Building) and Skylark Golf and Country Club. Mature trees and vegetation define the localised field boundaries and create a green corridor along the bridleway. Views of the Application Site are wholly truncated by the intervening vegetation and land form.

3. Visual Baseline Conditions and Sensitivities

Table 3.1 – Summary of Visual Receptors

Representative Visual Receptor Viewpoint No.	Landscape Designation	Receptors	Extent of the land visible within the Application Site	Character and Amenity of the View	Elevation	Distance to Site	Value
1	Public footpath 85	Residential; Transient receptors on foot and bike and vehicle.	The internal ground plane within the Application Site is truncated from this location. However, the glimpsed view of top section of Great Beamond Coppice along the north-eastern is evident from this location.	View looking south west towards the Application Site from the eastern section of Funtley Lane (Footpath 85). The existing residential built form along Funtley Lane dominates this view with mature hedgerow forming a vegetated edge along this part of the lane. Glimpsed views of the top section of Great Beamond Coppice along the north-eastern edge of the Application Site is apparent. Views of the internal ground plane within the Application Site are truncated. There is no significant change in the visibility of the Site in winter.	Approximately 20m AOD	Approximately 174m	Medium - Low
2	Existing Open Space	Transient receptors on foot	The internal ground plane and the existing vegetation within the Application Site are truncated from this location.	View looking west towards the Application Site from an informal footpath at the edge of the lake to the south west of Lakeside (south of Funtley Road). Mature trees and vegetation dominate this view and forms a green corridor along the path. The intervening vegetation, which includes that alongside the live railway (right, truncates any views of the internal ground plane within the Application Site from this location). There is no significant change in the visibility of the Site in winter.	Approximately 20m AOD	Approximately 122m	Medium
3	Area Outside of Defined Urban Settlement Boundary	Transient receptors on foot	The internal ground plane within the Application Site is truncated from this location. However, partial views of the existing tree and vegetation across the southern section of the Application Site are evident from this location.	View looking north towards the Application Site from the footbridge to the south of the Application Site over the M27. The footbridge and the mature tree belt planted along the motorway edge dominates this view. Partial views of the existing mature trees and vegetation along the southern Application Site are evident behind the existing vegetation that lines the motorway. Views into other areas across the Application Site are truncated by the intervening vegetation and topography from this location. There is no significant change in the visibility of the Site in winter.	Approximately 50m AOD	Approximately 285m	Medium - Low

3. Visual Baseline Conditions and Sensitivities

Table 3.1 – Summary of Visual Receptors

Representative Visual Receptor Viewpoint No.	Landscape Designation	Receptors	Extent of the land visible within the Application Site	Character and Amenity of the View	Elevation	Distance to Site	Value
4	Area Outside of Defined Urban Settlement Boundary	Residential; Transient receptors on foot and vehicle.	Open views of existing vegetation and built form within the Application Site occur from this location. Open views of existing boundary vegetation, built form and ground plane of the Application Site are visible from this location	View looking east towards the Application Site from the existing hardstanding area associated with the private dwelling 'Bramleigh' located on Honey Lane. The existing boundary vegetation and pasture grassland within the Application Site dominates the view. Open view of the internal plane, boundary vegetation and the Great Beamond Coppice are apparent from this location. For the winter view see Site Internal Viewpoint 13A, which is taken from the Site-side of the hedge at the boundary with the property. Existing built form at Funtley and further north of the village is visible beyond the Site. Existing outbuildings and part of Great Beamond Coppice are visible to the right in the photo.	Approximately 35m AOD	Approximately 176m	Medium
5	Area Outside of Defined Urban Settlement Boundary	Residential; Transient receptors on foot and bike and vehicle.	Open views of existing boundary vegetation associated the Application Site occur from this location.	View looking south east towards the Application Site from Funtley Road (by properties just east of the disused railway bridge). Views of existing residential built form along Funtley Road dominate the foreground with mature trees and vegetation along the northern Application Site boundary apparent. Views of the internal ground plane within the Site are truncated due to intervening boundary vegetation. In winter, the ground plane of the Site becomes apparent without leaf cover to the northern boundary vegetation.	Approximately 18m AOD	Approximately 230m	Medium
6	Area Outside of Defined Urban Settlement Boundary	Residential; Transient receptors on foot and bike and vehicle.	Open views of existing mature tree and vegetation along the northern boundary of the Application Site occur from this location.	View looking south east towards the Application Site from the junction of Roebuck Avenue and Funtley Road. Views of existing residential built form around the entrance of Roebuck Avenue and mature trees and vegetation along the northern Site are apparent. Views of the internal ground plane within the Application Site are truncated due to intervening boundary vegetation. There is little change in the visibility of the Site in winter.	Approximately 19m AOD	Approximately 22m	Medium

3. Visual Baseline Conditions and Sensitivities

Table 3.1 – Summary of Visual Receptors

Representative Visual Receptor Viewpoint No.	Landscape Designation	Receptors	Extent of the land visible within the Application Site	Character and Amenity of the View	Elevation	Distance to Site	Value
6b	Area Outside of Defined Urban Settlement Boundary	Residential; Transient receptors on foot and bike and vehicle.	Open views of central part of internal ground plane within the Application Site occur with mature vegetation evident in the distance.	View looking south east towards the Application Site from Roebuck Avenue. The residential built form with its associated private garden along Roebuck Avenue dominates this view with the topography within the Application Site rising towards the local ridgeline. Open views of the central part within the Application Site occur, funnelled along the road with mature vegetation evident in the distance. Views into other areas within the Application Site are truncated by intervening vegetation, topography and built form from this location. There is slightly increased visibility of the Site in winter.	Approximately 20m AOD	Approximately 59m	Medium
7	Area Outside of Defined Urban Settlement Boundary	Residential; Transient receptors on foot, bike and vehicle.	Open views of existing mature tree and vegetation and the entrance access road along northern boundary of the Application Site occur. A small section of the existing northern boundary vegetation within the Application Site occur, evident in the middle distance.	View looking south west towards the Application Site from the junction of Stag Way and Funtley Road. Views of mature trees and boundary vegetation along the northern Site boundary dominate this view and form a green corridor along Funtley Road. Views of the existing access road and entrance gate within the Application Site are apparent. Views of the ground plane within the Application Site are, however, truncated by the intervening vegetation. There is slightly increased visibility into the Site in winter.	Approximately 20m AOD	Approximately 8m	Medium
8	Area Outside of Defined Urban Settlement Boundary	Residential; Transient receptors on foot, bike and vehicle.	Open views of existing mature tree and vegetation along north-eastern boundary of the Application Site occur from this location.	View looking south west towards the Application Site from Funtley Road. Views of mature boundary vegetation and tree planting along the northern boundary of the Application Site dominate this view and form a green corridor along Funtley Road. Views of the internal ground plane of the Application Site are in turn truncated due to intervening boundary vegetation. There are glimpses of the ground plane of the Site in winter without leaf cover.	Approximately 23m AOD	Approximately 60m	Medium

3. Visual Baseline Conditions and Sensitivities

Table 3.1 – Summary of Visual Receptors

Representative Visual Receptor Viewpoint No.	Landscape Designation	Receptors	Extent of the land visible within Application Site	Character and Amenity of the View	Elevation	Distance to Site	Value
9	Welborne Policy Boundary	Transient receptors on foot.	Glimpsed views of small section of existing pasture grassland and the roof section of the existing built form within southern section of the Application Site occur set within the wider panorama.	<p>View looking south west towards the Application Site from Footpath 88. Open views of arable land dominate the foreground. The existing settlement of Funtley is evident in the distance with the topography rising sharply towards the ridgeline to the south west. Partial views of the mature vegetation along the southern boundary of the Application Site are evident. Glimpsed views of small sections of existing pasture grassland and the roof section of the existing built form within the southern section of the Application Site are also apparent in the far distance. Views of other parts within the Application Site are truncated due to intervening vegetation and landform</p> <p>There is slightly increased visibility of the south-eastern part of the Site in winter - existing vegetation (including Great Beamond Coppice), small part of the ground plane, southern barns and telecommunications mast. Existing built form at Funtley is also more apparent.</p>	Approximately 23m AOD	Approximately 940m	Medium
10	Welborne Policy Boundary	Transient receptors on foot.	Glimpsed views of the top section of existing mobile mast adjacent to southern boundary of the Application Site occur with existing mature boundary vegetation evident, set within the wider panorama.	<p>View looking west towards the Application Site from Footpath 89. Open views of grassland dominates this view with mature trees and vegetation that define localised field boundaries in the middle distance. Glimpsed views of the top section of an existing mobile communication mast helps to identify the location of the Application Site in the wider landscape. Due to intervening vegetation and landform, views of the Application Site are truncated from this location.</p> <p>In winter, there is very slightly increased visibility of the south-eastern part of the Site in winter, the existing vegetation, southern barns and telecommunications mast. Existing built form at Funtley is also more apparent.</p>	Approximately 840m AOD	Approximately 15m	High

3. Visual Baseline Conditions and Sensitivities

Table 3.1 – Summary of Visual Receptors							
Representative Visual Receptor Viewpoint No.	Landscape Designation	Receptors	Extent of the land visible within Application Site	Character and Amenity of the View	Elevation	Distance to Site	Value
11	Area Outside of Defined Urban Settlement Boundary; Strategic Gap	Transient receptors on foot, bike and vehicle.	Views of the internal ground plane and the existing vegetation within the Application Site are truncated from this location.	<p>View looking east towards the Application Site from Footpath 83a near a group of Listed Buildings (Ironmaster’s House and Funtley House) and the Scheduled Monument (Site of Funtley Iron Works). Views of pasture land with existing mature boundary vegetation dominate the foreground of this view. Views of the Application Site are truncated due to intervening vegetation and land form. .</p> <p>There are no views towards the Site in winter.</p>	Approximately 15m AOD	Approximately 540m	High
12 and 12A	Existing Open Space	Transient receptors on foot.	Views of the internal ground plane and the existing vegetation within the Application Site are truncated from this location.	<p>View looking east towards the Application Site from the southern section of Bridleway 515. Views of existing mature trees and vegetation dominate this view and form a green corridor along the footpath. Due to intervening vegetation, views of the Application Site are truncated from this location, including in winter.</p> <p>From 12A (winter view) located near to the bridge crossing over Funtley Road, there are glimpses into the north-western part of the Site and of part of Great Beamond Coppice. Funtley Road and existing dwellings within the village are also glimpsed beyond vegetation along the disused railway line / Bridleway 515.</p>	Approximately 30m AOD	Approximately 240m	High

3. Visual Baseline Conditions and Sensitivities

Table 3.1 – Summary of Visual Receptors

Representative Visual Receptor Viewpoint No.	Landscape Designation	Receptors	Extent of the land visible within Application Site	Character and Amenity of the View	Elevation	Distance to Site	Value
13	Outside of Fareham Borough Council's local policy boundary	Transient receptors on foot.	Views of the internal ground plane and the existing vegetation within the Application Site are truncated from this location.	<p>View looking south east towards the Application Site from footpath 16. Views of pasture land dominate the foreground with topography gently falling to meet the River Meon in the distance. Views of the existing tree belt along Mayles Lane and River Lane are apparent in the distance and obscure any views of the Application Site from this location..</p> <p>There are no views towards the Site in winter. From a short section of Titchfield Lane just south-east of this viewpoint, there is a brief glimpse of the upper part of the telecommunications mast on the southern part of the Site, however, the Site and vegetation within it remains fully truncated from view due to the disused railway line and mature vegetation along it.</p>	Approximately 15m AOD	Approximately 745m	High
14 and 14A	Existing Open Space; Public bridleway 515	Transient receptors on foot.	Views of the internal ground plane and the existing vegetation within the Application Site are truncated from this location.	<p>View looking south towards the Application Site from the northern section of Bridleway 515. Views of existing mature trees and vegetation dominate this view and form a green corridor along the footpath. Due to intervening vegetation, views of the Application Site are truncated, including in winter.</p> <p>From 14A (winter view) located near to the bridge crossing over Funtley Road, there are glimpses into the westerns part of the Site. Existing dwellings within the village are also glimpsed beyond vegetation along the disused railway line / Bridleway 515.</p>	Approximately 25m AOD	Approximately 488m	High
15	Outside of Fareham Borough Council's local boundary, but is adjacent southern boundary of South Downs National (along Wickham Road)	Transient receptors on foot and bike and vehicle.	Views of the internal ground plane and the existing vegetation within the Application Site are truncated from this location.	View looking south west towards the Application Site from Footpath 11 adjacent to Wickham Road (southern boundary of South Downs National Park). Views of existing mature vegetation along either side of the footpath dominates this view and obscures any views towards the Application Site from this location.	Approximately 45m AOD	Approximately 3.74km m	Medium - High

3. Visual Baseline Conditions and Sensitivities

Table 3.1 – Summary of Visual Receptors

Representative Visual Receptor Viewpoint No.	Landscape Designation	Receptors	Extent of the land visible within Application Site	Character and Amenity of the View	Elevation	Distance to Site	Value
16	Area Outside of Defined Urban Settlement Boundary; Public footpath 10	Transient receptors on foot and bike and vehicle.	Views of the internal ground plane and the existing vegetation within the Application Site are truncated from this location.	View looking south west towards the Application Site from the junction of Footpath 10 (Castle Farm Lane) and Forest Lane. Mature trees and vegetation along the lane dominate this view and create a green corridor along the lane. Views of the Application Site are wholly truncated by the intervening vegetation and topography.	Approximately 55m AOD	Approximately 3km	Medium - High
17	Welborne Policy Boundary	Transient receptors on foot and bike.	Views of the internal ground plane and the existing vegetation within the Application Site are truncated from this location.	View looking south west towards the Application Site from the cycle and footpath along the eastern section of Knowle Road. The cycle / footpath is apparent centrally within this view with mature hedgerows and vegetation evident on either side of the path. Due to intervening vegetation, views of the Application Site are wholly truncated from this location.	Approximately 45m AOD	Approximately 1.62km	Medium
18	Welborne Policy Boundary	Transient receptors on foot.	Views of the internal ground plane and the existing vegetation within the Application Site truncated from this location.	View looking south west towards the Application Site from Footpath 23b located along the southern part of Aylesbury Copse. Views of arable fields dominate this view with topography gently sloping towards the west. The existing tree belt to the south of Knowle Road is apparent in the distance from this location. Any views of the Application Site are truncated due to intervening topography and vegetation.	Approximately 42m AOD	Approximately 1.74km	Medium - High
19	Public bridleway 26b; in close proximity of Barn 20m south of Lee Ground (Grade II Listed Building) and Skylark Golf & Country Club	Transient receptors on foot and horseback.	Views of the internal ground plane and the existing vegetation within the Application Site are truncated from this location.	View looking south east towards the Application Site from Bridleway 26b located in close proximity to a barn 20 metres south of Lee Ground (Grade II Listed Building) and Skylark Golf and Country Club. Mature trees and vegetation define the localised field boundaries and create a green corridor along the bridleway. Views of the Application Site are wholly truncated by the intervening vegetation and land form.	Approximately 35m AOD	Approximately 1.72km	Medium - High

4. Landscape Constraints and Opportunities

4.1 Introduction

The following landscape elements form a series of constraints and opportunities that will inform future development proposals:

4.2 Constraints

- The Ancient Woodland is to be retained and protected by a 15m buffer, with no development within this zone.
- Existing tree groups designed as SINC and TPO within the Site are to be retained and protected.
- Retention of the majority of the existing hedgerows along the ownership boundaries, with limited removal required to facilitate safe access into and out of the Site.
- The rooting zones and canopies of existing trees and hedges to be retained would be protected during construction works in accordance with the recommendations of the project arboriculturist and ecologist.
- While land within north-eastern part of the Site is designated as open space within the Core Strategy (adopted August 2011) in fact this is privately owned pasture land used for horse keeping and is not currently accessible to the public. The area is also proposed for deletion in the emerging local plan. The proposed development explores options to relocate this elsewhere within the Site, so that development within this less sensitive location near to the road and existing settlement may be developed.
- The existing topography within the northern section of the ownership is gently sloping towards Funtley Road. However, the undulating topography then rises sharply from the central part of the Site to meet the southern western boundary, and then falls again towards the south-eastern boundary. This restricts development to the area of land in the vicinity of Funtley Road.
- Timber pylons carrying overhead wires within the north-western part of the Site may be undergrounded where practicable.

- Due to the existing land form and close proximity to the neighbouring residential built form, there are a number of open views of the boundary vegetation, or views of the internal ground plane within the Site evident from neighbouring houses and the transient receptors in vehicles / on foot using Funtley Road and Honey Lane.

4.3 Opportunities

- Existing access into the Site (opposite Stag Way) to be retained and enhanced for vehicular and pedestrian access into the future development parcels.
- Bus route along Funtley Road passing by the Site.
- Large mature trees surrounding and within the Site present an opportunity to create a mature, well-established green structure.
- The potential to create green buffers with the opportunity for additional tree planting around future development parcels to provide an improved green settlement edge.
- To create a positive interface with the landscape where development parcels front the green infrastructure.
- Potential to create areas of public open space with pedestrian links within the development and to the wider landscape beyond. This may include opening up access to the bridge crossing over the M27.
- Potential to create a well-designed, discrete and accessible urban extension to Funtley and Fareham, rounding off the settlement, which is well contained by the existing boundary vegetation and topography of the Site.
- Land within the Site historically subject to excavation has been since reinstated back to agricultural use (as discussed in section 2.10). Therefore this land does not pose a constraint to development in terms of further excavation.

4. Landscape Constraints and Opportunities



5. Illustrative Proposed Development Parameters

5.1 Landscape Development Parameters

The landscape development parameters illustrated on **Figure 5.1** have been prepared by considering the landscape features of the Site and other areas within the Site along with landscape policy, landscape character and the visual constraints associated with the local landscape.

The parameters therefore seek to:

- Locate the development parcels on the lower slopes of the Site to the north to minimise cut and fill as well as in-keeping within the local residential character of Funtley and the northern fringe of Fareham.
- Minimise the visual impact of the future development by providing landscape buffer planting along the development boundaries.
- Maintain and enhance the existing landscape features of the Site by retaining, where possible, existing trees and supplementing with additional trees, woodland and hedgerow planting.
- Make use of the existing access to the Site for access to the proposed development, and provide replacement and enhancement planting within this area. A secondary emergency access from Funtley Road may also be required to the north-west of this.
- Where appropriate, contribute to an improved ecological value of the Site through the incorporation of native species within the landscape planting and grassland proposals.
- Make use of any sustainable drainage features to integrate a more diverse range of plant species, suited to temporary flooding.
- Provide public open space within the development and to the south. Incorporate pedestrian links to serve the new residents and the wider community within Funtley and Fareham. This would provide an alternative option to the existing designated open space within the north-western part of the Site (Core Strategy 2011). Pedestrian links may extend to the south through the opening up of the M27 footbridge.

5. Illustrative Proposed Development Parameters



6. Appraisal of Landscape and Visual Effects

6.1 Effects on Heritage Assets

The Site does not contain nor is adjacent to any heritage assets (such as Listed Building, Scheduled Ancient Monument and Conservation Areas). Therefore, there will be no change to the character of the landscape around these assets, and no views towards the proposed development are predicted from them (**neutral** effect).

6.2 Effects on Topography

Study area topography:

There will be no physical change to the existing topography across the wider study area since the changes will occur at Site and immediate Site level only.

The value is low - medium; susceptibility is low; and sensitivity is low. The magnitude of change would be neutral. Therefore the effect on the topography at the study area level is **neutral**.

Site topography:

The proposed development parcels have been carefully located on the lower slopes within northern part of the Site. Some limited regrading where the Site meets the public highway may be required to facilitate ease of access for all. There may be some localised modifications to the existing landform within the proposed development parcels, to facilitate access and to form effective development platforms. In addition, localised excavations would be made to create sustainable drainage features. It is expected that suitable excavated material would be retained on Site and reused in the open spaces where grassed areas and planting are proposed. Care would be taken to avoid impacts on the rooting zones of existing vegetation. Any inert spoil excavated may be suitable for reuse within areas of proposed hardstanding, subject to confirmation by the project engineer.

The value is medium; susceptibility is low - medium; and sensitivity is low - medium. The magnitude of change would be low - medium. Therefore, the effects on this receptor is likely to result in **minor - moderate** adverse effects at the construction phase. Since no

further earthworks would occur beyond the construction stage, the operational phase effects on the Site topography would be **neutral**.

6.3 Effects on Land Use

Study area land use:

Farmland

At wider landscape level, there will be no direct change to the wider arable and pasture lands across the study area as the proposed changed to the existing land use will occur at Site level only. Furthermore, existing areas of farmland are largely separated from the Site by existing settlement, the existing and disused railway lines and mature vegetation.

During construction, there may be some views of construction plant / structures from elevated areas of private farmland north of Funtley, up to Knowle village (indirect effect). During operation, there may be some partial views of the upper elements of the built form (namely rooflines) from this private farmland, seen in context with existing built form within the valley through which Funtley Road passes. Any views of open and planted land south of the proposed development would remain. This is also an indirect effect and no direct changes to these farmed areas would occur.

Settlement and transport corridors

The Site forms a context and setting to a small part of the existing Funtley village and a short section of Funtley Road. This would change through the introduction of built development within the northern part of the Site. This would result in a limited change to the settlement pattern and character of the road corridor by extending built form to the south of Funtley Road. A broad context of open, unbuilt land would remain to the south of the proposed built area. In addition, longer views towards the elevated land within the southern parts of the Site from existing built areas and of the canopy of mature trees and woodland in these parts of the Site, are likely to be maintained. The road corridor would become more enclosed by built form, albeit this is proposed to be set well back from the existing Site boundary hedge, incorporating open space, sustainable drainage

features and additional planting.

The settlement pattern of Fareham would remain unchanged, and there would be no change to the pattern of roads around the Site or wider study area.

Open spaces

There would also be no physical change to existing open spaces across the study area, including that at Lakeside to the east of the Site.

Appraisal of study area land use effects

The value of the land use at study area level is low - medium; susceptibility is low; and sensitivity is low - medium. The magnitude of change would be low - medium, with the greatest level of change experienced by those land uses within very close proximity to the Site (Funtley Road and a part of Funtley village). A number of areas would experience no change (Fareham and rural landscapes east and west of the Site). Limited indirect visual change may be experienced from farmland further north of Funtley up to Knowle village. Therefore, the effect on land use at the study area level would be at worst, **minor** negative, with the effects being very localised to the Site.

The many areas of mitigation planting associated with the proposed development would reduce the effects to at worst **minor** negative to **neutral** in the long term (year 15). Other positive benefits are predicted through the creation of new public open spaces that would be accessible to both existing and new residents.

There would therefore be a **neutral** effect to the settlement pattern of Fareham, existing open spaces and the existing transportation network.

6. Appraisal of Landscape and Visual Effects

6.3 Effects on Land Use (continued)

Site land use:

The areas within the Site would be permanently changed from privately owned pasture land to a residential development. The new uses would include associated green infrastructure incorporating, retained vegetation and woodland; new trees and boundary buffer planting; planting throughout the built areas; sustainable drainage features and a series green, open spaces within the built area and to the south of it.

The Site lies entirely within the landscape designation of Area Outside Of Defined Urban Settlement within the Core Strategy (adopted August 2011) and a part of the Site to the north-west is designated as existing open space within the Core Strategy. The latter is not currently accessible to the public and the land is within private ownership for equestrian uses.

The changes to incorporate a built development and new publicly accessible open spaces within these areas is consistent with Local Plan Part 2 Policy DSP40 Housing Allocations, and with emerging the emerging Local Plan 2036, which allocates the Site for residential development. In addition, the supporting Landscape Assessment update (part of the evidence base to the Plan) indicates that small scale and sensitively integrated development may be appropriate in this location, given the existing residential areas of Funtley Road.

At enabling construction stage, the existing uses of the Site would change, particularly in the areas proposed for built development and new access. However, change would be limited within the proposed open spaces of the community park to the south, except for the creation of new paths, and implementation of green infrastructure such as sustainable drainage, new grasslands and planting.

The construction site would gradually change to a built development, with associated landscape planting. The built element, while wholly changing land use, would only occur in a part of the Site to the north. The proposed community park would retain a largely open character to land to the south, and would incorporate new paths for walkers. This park, together with further linear greenspaces and an open

space incorporating play features, would be provide facilities for use by new and existing residents.

The value of the land use at Site level is medium; the susceptibility is medium - high; and sensitivity is medium - high. The magnitude of change would be medium - high at the enabling, construction and early years operational stages. Therefore, as with any greenfield site, the level of effects would be **moderate - major** negative, arising principally from the introduction of built form to the paddocks. In addition, the provision of publicly accessible open spaces would result in a **minor - moderate** positive effect from completion of development (Year 1).

By Year 15, mitigation planting would further temper the effects on the Site land use, so that at worst, **minor** negative effects are predicted. The positive effects of the open spaces would remain, while the many new areas of planting within the Site, and management of existing vegetation are also expected to give rise to positive effects (see para. 6.4).

6.4 Effects on Existing Vegetation

Study area vegetation:

There are expected to be no physical changes to the existing vegetation across the wider study area since the changes are proposed at Site level only. Existing vegetation along the north side of Funtley Road is not expected to be affected by the provision of new access into the Site.

The value is low - medium; susceptibility is low; and sensitivity is low. The magnitude of change would be neutral. Therefore the effect on the vegetation at the study area level is **neutral**.

Site vegetation:

The Great Beamond Coppice, the existing tree groups near the existing access entrance and the tree blocks within the south-western part of the Site are designated as Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in the Core Strategy. The mature vegetation and trees within these areas are to be retained and protected during

the construction works, with careful consideration given to the recommendations of the project ecologist and arboriculturist.

The proposed development would protect and retain the Ancient Replanted Woodland of Great Beamond Coppice and majority of mature trees and boundary vegetation within the Site. A 15m buffer would be retained to the Coppice.

There is expected to be some loss of existing trees and boundary vegetation within the Site to accommodate the proposed development parcels and access roads. A part of this includes dense, ornamental conifers of limited value to landscape character. Further arboricultural works may be undertaken to other vegetation within the wider Site area, if deemed necessary by the relevant professional for health and safety reasons, to remove any dead, dying, diseased or dangerous parts of the retained vegetation.

The value of the vegetation at Site level is medium; susceptibility is medium; and sensitivity is medium. The magnitude of change arising from the limited necessary vegetation loss at enabling / construction stage is predicted to be medium, giving rise to at worst, **moderate** negative effects. However these effects would be localised to the northern part of the Site where built form is proposed.

Effects on the majority of the vegetation within the Site are expected to be **neutral** or potentially positive, where management of vegetation would ensure its retention and longevity.

There is ample opportunity within and around the proposed built area and proposed community park, for replacement and additional tree, hedge, shrub and other planting, including landscape buffer planting, making use of species appropriate to the space, position and function. This would mitigate for and improve, the visual and landscape effects of the vegetation removal required to facilitate effective development.

Further details are set out in the Design and Access Statement (DAS) accompanying the planning application.

6. Appraisal of Landscape and Visual Effects

6.4 Effects on Existing Vegetation (continued)

The planting would be implemented during the construction stage with the effects in place by Year 1 of the operational stage. The low magnitude of change would give rise to **minor** positive effects. The positive effects of this planting on the landscape assets of the Site, and views within and towards the built area, would further increase over time, as this matures. The effect on the Site vegetation by Year 15 would therefore be **moderate** positive.

6.5 Effects on Public Rights of Way

Study area public rights of way:

There would be no physical change to the existing public rights of way network during construction or operation. Visual effects are considered separately.

The value is medium - high; susceptibility is low; and sensitivity is medium. The magnitude of change would be neutral. Therefore the effect on the topography at the study area level during construction and operation is **neutral**.

There are opportunities to provide pedestrian connections between the proposed development and existing Bridleway 515 (along the disused railway line) to the immediate west. It may also be possible to open up a connection to Fareham via the footbridge over the M27 to the immediate south of the Site. This in turn could facilitate access by existing residents in this location to the open space and rights of way network north of the motorway.

As such, at the operational stage, the magnitude of change is predicted to be low, with effects the effects being **minor - moderate** positive in Years 1 and 15.

6.6 Effects on Landscape Character

National and county landscape character:

There would be **negligible** effects to the landscape character at national character level (NCA128 South Hampshire Lowlands) and county character level (LCA 3E Meon Valley). This is because the limited scale of the proposed development, and relatively high level of physical and visual enclosure of the Site, would result in changes that occur principally at the Site, and immediate local level.

There would be no change to the Portsdown Hill chalk ridge or Meon River described at NCA level, and the proposed development would form a very small part of NCA128 that is described as being dominated by large towns and with fragmentation by major transport links including the M27.

At county level, the proposed development would not affect the recreational route along the disused railway line to the west, and would retain a significant area of unbuilt land to the south, separating it from the motorway and Fareham settlement. Vegetation within the Site would be retained and protected as far as is practicable and potential adverse effects on the SINC's and Ancient Replanted woodland within the Site have been designed out of the development proposals.

The value of the national and district character varies from low - high; susceptibility is low; and sensitivity is low - medium. The magnitude of change would be negligible, and therefore the effects would be **negligible**.

Borough and Site landscape character:

At Fareham Borough level, the Site lies within LCA 6: Meon Valley. While the Site comprises of pasture land, it is nonetheless subject to the nearby influences of relatively recent built form at Funtley, the live railway to the east and M27 and Fareham urban fringe to the south. The proposed development would form a limited addition to this existing built context.

The proposed development is set out to closely follow the parameters for the Site allocation set out in the emerging Local Plan. Thus, there would be built form in the northerly, lower lying and more level parts of the Site, forming a limited extension to the existing Funtley village. Like the existing residential development north of Funtley Road, development would be set back to allow a leafy green and spacious character to be retained along the road. Development is not proposed on the steep slopes or high ground of the Site.

In accordance with the LCA, the proposal protects the important landscape features of the Site - the steeply sloping landforms, unbuilt skyline, mature vegetation and openness to the south; while proposing to integrate many new areas of planting, including in association with new sustainable drainage features.

Development would, like the existing village, be kept to the relatively low lying part of the valley within which it lies, limiting the potential for widespread visual effects.

The proposed built form would respond to the positive aspects of existing built form both north of Funtley village and within the wider settled areas. A generous network of green infrastructure and open spaces are proposed. Further details are set out in the DAS accompanying the planning application.

The value of the borough character varies from low - medium; susceptibility is medium; and sensitivity is low - medium. The magnitude of change would be medium - high at the Site level only, reducing to negligible - low with distance across LCA6 from the Site. Therefore, the effects would be at worst, **moderate - major** negative for the parts of the Site proposed for built development at the construction and operational stage (Year 1). This is due to the change in character from semi-enclosed pasture fields to a residential development.

The changes beyond the proposed built area, would be at worst, **minor - moderate** negative (Year 1) for those areas immediately around the proposed built area - the existing village to the north and open land retained to the south - due to changes to the context and setting of these areas.

6. Appraisal of Landscape and Visual Effects

6.6 Effects on Landscape Character (continued)

However, further afield, the effects would be at worst, **minor** or **negligible**, due to the physical and visual separation of the Site from most of the area of Fareham borough LCA 6: Meon Valley.

As the planting associated with the green infrastructure areas matures through time, the landscape and visual effects would improve, so that at Site level, these are expected to be no greater than **minor** negative (on a clear day in winter) and at best, **minor** - **moderate** positive (Year 15) due to the additional physical enclosure, landscape integration and visual softening and screening provided by the proposed planting. In turn, the effects on the parts of the character area surrounding the Site would also be further tempered in the medium to long terms.

6.7 Effects on Visual Receptors

Residential Receptors

The residential receptors that will experience the most direct and proximate views of the construction site and emerging built development would be occupants of the few dwellings to the north side of Funtley Road, just east of the railway Bridge (Viewpoint 5).

Some additional residents along the north side of Funtley Road would also experience direct views, albeit with filtering of views through tall vegetation along both sides of Funtley Road - see Viewpoints 6, S13A, and winter views S3 and 7. This vegetation becomes more of a screen in summer views (with leaf cover). However, parts of this may require removal to facilitate access into the Site from Funtley Road and the built development, which in turn, may further increase visibility into the Site in the short term.

Further visual receptors along Roebuck Avenue and Stag Way may experience some partial and oblique views of the construction site and emerging built form where the roads themselves allow visibility toward parts of the Site - see Viewpoints 6b and 7 (winter view). The

Site boundary vegetation provides a greater level of visual screening to some views in summer. As above, some loss of vegetation may be required to facilitate access into the Site and the development itself, which may further increase visibility into the Site in the short term.

In all of these views, construction hoardings may partially obscure views.

There would also be oblique and more distant views of the construction site and emerging built development from the property (Bramleigh) at the south end of Honey Lane, due to its position on elevated ground and the relatively low level hedge at the boundary with the Site (Viewpoints S5, S6 and S13A, and summer Viewpoint 4). The views would be in context with existing views towards built form north of Funtley Road. While built form would be brought forward in the view, existing longer distance views towards the lower Downs, part of Knowle village and other built areas to the north of Funtley would be largely retained.

The completed development and newly implemented planting would create a new element in these views, replacing part of existing views of pasture fields. The areas of the Site remaining unbuilt would appear as a park with new areas of planting.

The value of the residential receptors is medium; susceptibility is medium - high; and sensitivity is medium - high. The magnitude of change at the construction and Year 1 operational stage would be medium - high, and therefore the effects would be at worst, **moderate** - **major** negative (Year 1), for the relatively limited number of residents with potential views towards the proposed development. The many areas of mitigation planting would contribute to some visual softening of the built areas in the early years. However in the mid to long terms this is predicted to create a significant amount of visual softening and screening, and therefore a bettering of the visual effects. Thus by Year 15, the effects are predicted to reduce to at worst, **minor** negative (the greater effects being on a clear day in winter).

Views from the dwelling at the south end of Honey Lane would retain long views out to the distant countryside to the north, albeit beyond additional areas of built form and planting within the valley. Views from dwellings to the north side of Funtley Road are likely to retain some partial views of the higher, southern parts of the Site, as a backcloth to the built form in the foreground.

Receptors using Roads

The views would be very similar to those described for the residential receptors above, and therefore includes parts of Funtley Road, Honey Lane, Roebuck Avenue and Stag Way (see Viewpoints 4-7, 8 and S13A). In all cases, the views would be transitory and Site hoardings may partly screen views.

Views from the western part of Funtley Road are likely to be more open due to the more limited nature of existing vegetation here, albeit the necessary vegetation removal to facilitate access and development to the east may also increase visibility into the Site in the short term.

Views from Honey Lane are rather more limited by existing vegetation at the boundary with the Site, even in winter. Visibility is mainly from two gaps in this vegetation at the north and south ends of the lane.

The value of the receptors using the roads is low; susceptibility is low; and sensitivity is low. The magnitude of change at the construction and Year 1 operational stage would be medium - high, and therefore the effects would be at worst, **minor** - **moderate** negative (Year 1). The setback of development from the roads edging the Site and landscape buffer planting would contribute to mitigating effects in the short to medium terms. By year 15, the landscape buffers would provide more robust visual softening and screening, reducing the effects to at worst, **minor** negative.

6. Appraisal of Landscape and Visual Effects

6.7 Effects on Visual Receptors (continued)

Receptors using Public Rights of Way and M27 footbridge

There is a slight possibility that users of Public Footpaths 88 and 89 to the east of Funtley (Viewpoints 9 and) may be aware of tall construction plant within the Site, should this be required to facilitate development. There may also be some awareness of works to provide the proposed community park in the south-eastern part of the Site. Any potential views to the construction site would be distant and form part of a wide panorama that includes parts of Funtley, the telecommunications mast on the Site and pylons carrying overhead wires, as well as farmland and vegetation in the intervening areas. The construction effects are therefore predicted to be **negligible**.

Due to the landform of the Site and vegetation and built form in the intervening areas, no notable views of the proposed development or associated proposed community park are predicted from these two footpaths. The operational effects are therefore predicted to be **neutral**.

From Public Bridleway 515 to the immediate west of the Site, walkers and equestrians in the vicinity of the bridge crossing over Funtley Road are likely to gain glimpsed views of the construction site and emerging built form. Views would be filtered by existing vegetation along the disused railway embankment and less apparent from the section north of Funtley Road than from that to the south - see winter Viewpoints 12A and 14A. By the operational stage, these glimpses would be replaced by a completed development, seen in context with existing partial views through the vegetation of existing dwellings north of Funtley Road.

The value of the receptors using Bridleway 515 is medium; susceptibility is medium; and sensitivity is medium. The magnitude of change at the construction and Year 1 operational stage would be medium, and therefore the effects would be at worst, **moderate** negative (Year 1). The setback of development from the western and

northern edges of the Site and landscape buffer planting here and to the south would contribute to mitigating effects in the short to medium terms. By year 15, the landscape buffers would provide more robust visual softening and screening, reducing the effects to at worst, **minor** negative. In summer, views to the proposed development are likely to be less evident as existing vegetation would reduce visibility towards the Site.

From the bridge crossing over the M27, there is little opportunity for views into the Site and no notable views of the construction phase for the southern community park are proposed. The land proposed for the built development would not be visible either during or following construction. Therefore effects are judged to be **minor** for this receptor.

Discounted Visual Receptors

No views during construction or operation are predicted from the following middle distance and wider area locations as the views are truncated by landform, vegetation and / or built form: Viewpoints 1 and 2 - Funtley Lane and Lakeside; summer Viewpoints 12 and 14 from Bridleway 515, to the west; and more distant Viewpoints 11, 13 and 19 (from the west / north-west) and 15 - 18 (from the north-east). No views towards the Site were identified from the South Downs National Park.

7. Policy Compliance

7.1 Emerging Fareham Local Plan 2036 (Draft Consultation Version)

The proposed development is consistent with the Development Allocation for the Site (Policy HA10), set out in the emerging Fareham Local Plan 2036 (see Figure 2.4). It confines the proposed development to the northern parts of the Site; and creates new public open space in the form of parkland with paths to the south. It respects a 15m buffer to Great Beamond Coppice and protects the majority of the existing vegetation within and bounding the Site. The proposal creates new public open space with play elements in the north, incorporating existing vegetation designated as a SINCE. The proposed open spaces more than compensate for the loss of the existing designated open space land within the Site (which is not currently accessible to the public).

Access is proposed to be taken from Funtley Road, making use of the existing access track into the Site. Green corridors, buffers and spaces are integral to the proposed built and green infrastructure areas. Sustainable drainage features are proposed, potentially contributing to the biodiversity and landscape value of the Site. View corridors would be retained between development blocks, allowing views towards the undeveloped southern slopes from Funtley Road to be retained. In accordance with emerging Policy CF6, the open space provision would more than compensate for the change of use of the existing open space designation with the Site (which is not currently accessible to the public).

A total of 55No dwellings are proposed in accordance with the Site allocation. The built form would respect the positive aspects of existing settlement character, and further details on this, and the proposed landscape mitigation are set out in the DAS. Community facilities and pedestrian and cycle links to surrounding areas to the north, south, west and east are also proposed (Policy D1).

The setbacks of the proposed development from the Site boundaries to the north and west, and proposals for landscape buffers with many new areas of planting here and to the south, would create a significant landscape framework that together with the retained

vegetation would contribute to effective landscape integration of the built areas.

In turn, this planting, as well as planting within the built areas would contribute to meaningful visual softening and partial screening of the development from surrounding built areas, while partial views of the higher, undeveloped slopes of the Site would be retained. This is consistent with the aims of the policy.

The confinement of the proposed built area to the existing, developed valley floor (through which Funtley Road runs) would limit the extent to which the proposals would impact on the character of the Site and wider surrounding landscape (Policies NE1 and D1). This is because this part of the Site already benefits from a high degree of landscape and visual containment, by surrounding landform (including railway embankments), built form and existing mature and dense vegetation. The higher slopes of the Site, which are intervisible with elevated farmland north of Funtley and up to Knowle village, would remain undeveloped and additional planting is proposed in these locations.

7.2 National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG)

In terms of section 7 of the NPPF and NPPG section ID 26 relating to design, the proposed development seeks to provide attractive, high quality and inclusive design; with a strong sense of place, that is integrated with and respectful to the character and pattern of the local area. The proposed provision of a community building, community park and public open space with play areas provide opportunities for social interaction and active lifestyles. The built areas would be developed on the basis of perimeter blocks with good natural surveillance to all public areas. Adaptability and efficiency of the built environment would be important considerations. The proposed development carefully considers the topography of the Site and potential impact on views in the layout and form of the built areas.

In accordance with sections 8 (healthy communities) and 10 (climate change) of the NPPF, the areas of green and blue infrastructure would support action to combat effects of climate change through

provision of shading, water attenuation, and carbon absorption. Consistent with section 10 of the NPPF. Regarding NPPF section 11 (natural environment) the proposals protect the undulating landform of the Site and the majority of the existing vegetation, and seek to improve the biodiversity of the Site by creating further diversity to the range of planting and grassland types within it.

In accordance with NPPG Paragraphs 009 and 015 the proposed development promotes green infrastructure including a number of open and green public spaces; it respects natural features, and promotes a high quality landscape with many areas of planting that contributes to the quality of the local area. By placing development in the lower parts of the Site, and in association with existing built form, the wider landscapes of the Site would be maintained as open, while there would be negligible impact on surrounding areas (NPPG section ID 8).

7.3 Fareham Local Development Framework, Core Strategy (Adopted August 2011)

In turn, these proposals for the Site are consistent with the Fareham Core Strategy (2011) Strategic Objectives SO10 (to manage, maintain and improve the built and natural environment to deliver quality places, taking into account the character and setting of existing settlements); SO11 (to protect sensitive habitats and maintain separate settlement identity); as well as Policy CS4 (protection of habitats important to biodiversity and provision of accessible green space for informal recreation); Policy CS14 (to protect countryside from adverse effects on landscape, character and function arising from development); Policy C17 (to create high quality development that adheres to good urban design and sustainability principles, that is respectful of landscape, scale, form and spaciousness, and that includes greenways and trees within the public realm); Policy CS21 (to seek to provide alternative, and better public open space provision to replace the designated area of open space within the Site); and, Policy CS22 (the proposal does not affect the Strategic Gap located west of the disused railway line).

7. Policy Compliance

7.4 Fareham Borough Local Plan Part 2: Development Sites and Policies (Adopted June 2015))

Referring to the Fareham Borough Local Plan Part 2 (2015), the proposed development:

- Seeks to mitigate and improve any potential impacts on neighbouring development and adjoining land, through respectful layout and provision of a robust landscape framework (In accordance with Policies DSP2 and DSP40);
- Does not adversely affect heritage assets (In accordance with Policies DSP5 and DSP40);
- Lies outside of the Defined Urban Settlement Boundary, but is located close to and would be in keeping with the character, scale and appearance of surrounding areas; is sited and designed to integrate with the existing settlement and prevent detracting from existing landscape; and is laid out to respect views into and out of the Site and to the elevated land to the south (In accordance with Policies DSP6 and DSP40);
- Protects designated nature conservation sites and provides additional planting within or around these; provides a wide range of new grassland, herbaceous, aquatic, shrub, hedge and tree planting, including native species and species supporting potential habitat creation, nectar and pollen provision; and retains the majority of the existing vegetation on the Site, providing a number of new landscape buffers and other areas of planting, as well as sustainable drainage ponds that would contribute to maintaining and reinforcing the biodiversity network (In accordance with Policies DSP13 and DSP40); and
- Does not adversely affect a Strategic Gap (In accordance with Policy DSP40).

In terms of the Planning Obligations Supplementary Planning Document for the Borough of Fareham (Excluding Welborne) Adopted April 2016, the proposed development provides a village green integrating play features to the north; and a community park to the south. In total, over 53% of the Site area (8.62ha out of 16.18ha) would remain undeveloped, for use as open spaces and for green and blue infrastructure.

7.5 Landscape Character

In accordance with Statement of Opportunity 1 (SEO1) set out in the profile for **National Character Area 128: South Hampshire Lowlands**, the proposed development promotes creative and effective sustainable development, including a well-connected network of high-quality greenspace, which would benefit local communities, protect local distinctiveness, encourage public understanding and enjoyment of the natural environment, and help to mitigate the impacts of climate change.

In addition, in accordance with SEO2, the proposed development would protect, manage and enhance the area's historic well-wooded character – including its ancient semi-natural woodlands and hedgerows – to link and strengthen habitats for wildlife, and improve recreational opportunities.

There is also opportunity, in accordance with SEO3 to diversify the grassland habitats with the Site, providing recreational opportunities and potential improved biodiversity.

In accordance with the opportunities for **Hampshire County Landscape Character Area 3E: Meon Valley**, the proposed development:

- Keeps development within the valley bottom and avoids building on the slopes and elevated parts of the Site;
- Retains the majority of the existing vegetated boundary structure to the Site;
- Provides many areas of green infrastructure with retained and new planting; and
- Creates potential pedestrian / cycle links to existing settlements and public rights of way.

In accordance with the priorities for enhancement for **Fareham Borough Landscape Character Area 6: Meon Valley**, the proposed development:

- Protects important landscape and ecological resources, woodland and the slopes and ridge of the Site, which form part of the valley within which it lies;
- Creates a development that is limited in extent and which relates well to the existing Funtley village, maintaining an informal, rural character to the southern parts of the Site (community park);
- Provides opportunity to remove unsightly features from the Site;
- Sets development away from the Site boundaries, providing space to reinforce existing boundary vegetation with additional landscape buffers, that protect the character of the nearby roads and settlement. Where vegetation removal is required to facilitate safe access and egress from the Site, this would be minimised as far as possible, with new planting provided within the Site, outside of visibility splays; and
- Reinforces the retained green infrastructure network with many new areas of planting, including as part of the sustainable drainage strategy.

8. Summary and Conclusions

8.1 Summary of the baseline conditions

The Site is located at south-western edge of Funtley village in Hampshire and is bound by Funtley Road to the north and Honey Lane to the west.

The Site lies wholly within the landscape designation of 'Areas outside of Defined Urban Settlement' as defined in the proposal map of the Fareham Borough Core Strategy (adopted August 2011), whilst the area within north-western part of the Site is also designated as 'Existing Open Space' albeit this is not currently accessible to the public. The Ancient Woodland of Great Beamond Coppice is also located within the north east of the Site.

The Great Beamond Coppice is designated as a Site of Importance for Nature Conservation together with the existing tree groups located near the existing access entrance along the northern boundary and south-western boundary as shown on Figures 2.1 and 4.1. There are no other landscape designations within the Site. The Site is also subject to the influences of the nearby M27 motorway, settlement at Funtley village and the live railway to the east; with the addition of a telecommunications mast and timber poles carrying overhead lines within the Site. Therefore, the existing Site is considered to have a medium landscape value overall.

The Site is allocated for residential units in the emerging Fareham Local Plan 2036, subject to Policy HA10. In addition, the updated Borough Landscape Assessment (part of the Local Plan evidence base) indicates that small scale and sensitively integrated development could be accommodated in this location. The development allocation would remove the open space designation within the Site, albeit other existing policy provision seeks the provision of alternative or better uses. Several new, publicly accessible open spaces are therefore included as part of the scheme proposals.

Across the study area, there are a number of heritage assets comprising of Listed Buildings, Scheduled Ancient Monuments and local non-designated heritage asset Historic Parks and Gardens. There are no heritage assets located within or adjacent to the Site and none would be affected by the proposed development.

Views of the Site from the wider landscape (including the South Downs National Park) are truncated due to the undulating landform and intervening vegetation, whilst open and partial views of the internal ground plane and vegetation within and along the Site are apparent from the receptors located within close proximity of the Site - along parts of Funtley Road, Stag Way, Roebuck Avenue, Honey Lane; along part of Bridleway 515 to the west, near the bridge crossing over Funtley Road; and from parts of Public Footpaths 88 and 89 to the east of Funtley.

8.2 Summary of the landscape effects

The proposed development within the Site would not noticeably alter the landscape character at the national or county levels as discussed in this LVIA (**negligible** effects).

It is predicted that there would be, at worst, a **moderate - major** negative effect on land use landscape character at Site level - that is, the parts of the Site proposed for built development, due to the change in character from semi-enclosed pasture fields. Beyond this built area, the effects on the character of the wider Site and immediate context is predicted to be at worst, **minor - moderate** negative, but on the wider Borough character area, effects would be no greater than **negligible** or **minor**. Nevertheless, the proposed development is sited in close proximity to existing settlement and would not affect separate settlement identity or gaps.

Some modifications to landform would be required within the Site to provide safe access into, out of and within the proposed development, and to provide effective development platforms. The more steeply sloping and elevated parts of the Site would not be built on, with localised ground modelling only required to construct new pedestrian and cycle paths.

The effect on the Site landform is predicted to be at worst, **minor - moderate** negative at the construction stage only. Vegetation removal within the Site would be limited to that essential to facilitate effective development, to provide a safe area for new residents, or for other arboricultural or ecological reasons as identified by the relevant project specialists. The effects are predicted to be at worst, **moderate** negative at the construction stage, albeit these effects would be largely localised to the area proposed for built form.

The proposed development would, from the outset, be contained within an existing landscape framework of retained and protected mature hedges, trees, tree belts and woodland. There would also be retained open land (for community park uses) to the south. The proposed village green open space to the north would include play facilities and incorporate the retained SINC.

As the many areas of proposed landscape mitigation planting mature, the short term negative effects on land use and landscape character identified above would improve considerably with time, further reinforcing landscape integration, visual softening and partial screening.

Thus the effects on Site character and the immediate context would reduce by Year 15 to at worst **minor** negative (a clear day in winter) to at best **minor - moderate** positive, due to the ongoing positive management of the existing vegetation within the Site, and reinforcement of this with an additional robust network of varied landscape planting, diverse grasslands and planting associated with the proposed sustainable drainage features.

The many new areas of planting proposed would replace vegetation lost, while providing a considerable additional resource to the Site. Therefore, the effect on the Site vegetation is predicted to be **minor** positive in Year 1 and **moderate** positive by Year 15 when this is maturing.

8. Summary and Conclusions

8.2 Summary of the landscape effects (continued)

In terms of land use and the designated open space area of the Site, the provision of a total of 8.62ha of new publicly accessible open space with the proposed development is predicted to give rise to **minor - moderate** positive effects from Year 1 of operation. This would mean that over 53% of the total Site area of 16.18ha) would remain undeveloped and semi-rural in character.

Furthermore, the potential to provide pedestrian and cycle links to existing settlement north of Funtley Road, to Bridleway 515 to the west, and to Fareham to the south (by opening up the bridge link over the M27), the proposed development is predicted to give rise to **minor - moderate** positive effects on the public rights of way network from Year 1.

8.3 Summary of the visual effects

Regarding visual effects, the most noticeable visual change arising from the proposed development would be for the road users of Funtley Road and residents along the north side of the road, including a few residents of Stag Way and Roebuck Avenue. The views would be direct and in close range of the Site, albeit some views would be partly filtered by existing boundary vegetation.

Residents of Bramleigh at the south end of Honey Lane would have more distant and elevated views to the proposed development, seen in context with existing development at Funtley, and the farmland, and built areas including part of Knowle village to the north of Funtley. While development would be brought forward in these views, overall, the character and amenity of the panoramic views would be retained.

The construction and Year 1 operational effects are predicted to be at worst, **moderate - major** negative for residents along Funtley Road / Stage Way / Roebuck Avenue / Honey Lane; and **minor - moderate** negative for the transient receptors using Funtley Road. The mitigation planting associated with the built development would reduce these visual effects to at worst, **minor** negative for Funtley

Road residents and road users by Year 15. The scheme proposes to retain views beyond the built area to the elevated and more open higher ground within the community park to the south.

No notable visual effects are predicted from Public Footpaths 88 and 89 to the east of Funtley, due to the limited areas of the Site visible, and screening by landform, built form at Funtley and vegetation in the intervening areas.

From Bridleway 515 to the west, some partial views and glimpses of the proposed development would be seen beyond existing vegetation along the embankments of the disused railway line. These views would be in context with partial views and glimpses of existing built form to the north of the Site, and would be in context with retained semi-open parkland with additional planting south of the built area. The Year 1 effects are predicted to be at worst, **moderate** negative, and only from a short section of the Bridleway in the vicinity of the bridge crossing over Funtley Road. By Year 15, the softening and enclosing effect of mitigation planting is predicted to reduce the visual effects to at worst, **minor** negative. There would be no views of the development from most sections of the Bridleway due to physical and visual separation by dense vegetation in the intervening areas.

8.3 Conclusions

It is considered that the proposed development, which is subject to an allocation in the emerging Fareham Local Plan 2036, would represent a relatively limited and logical extension to an existing settlement. No widespread landscape or visual effects are predicted, and those effects predicted to occur at a Site and immediate site context level can be effectively mitigated and compensated for. The proposed development also offers opportunity for long term management of the Site and its mature vegetation (including Ancient Replanted Woodland); and provision of an additional robust structure of green infrastructure incorporating a diverse range of planting and grasslands, including within the areas of sustainable drainage. There would be the provision of a considerable area of new publicly accessible open space. The development is proposed to

be well connected to existing settlement and public rights of way. In conclusion, therefore, with careful consideration of the constraints and opportunities of the Site, an appropriate development can be provided without substantial harm to landscape or views, but which provides a number of community and landscape benefits.

Appendix 1 – fabrik LVA Methodology

A1.1 Introduction

The methodology employed in carrying out an LVA or LVA with an impact statement of the Site, is drawn from the Landscape Institute and the Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment's "Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment" (GLVIA) Third Edition (Routledge 2013).

The term landscape is defined as an area perceived by people, whose character is the result of the action and interaction of nature and / or human factors. It results from the way that different components of our environment – both natural and cultural / historical interact together and are perceived by us. The term does not mean just special, valued or designated landscapes and it does not only apply to the countryside. The definition of landscape can be classified as:

- All types of rural landscape, from high mountains and wild countryside to urban fringe farmland (rural landscapes);
- Marine and coastal landscapes (seascapes); and
- The landscape of villages, towns and cities (townscapes).

An LVA with an impact statement provides a description of the baseline conditions and sets out how the study area and site appears, or would appear, prior to the proposed development. The baseline assessment is then used to predict the landscape and visual impacts arising from the proposed development. The assessment of impact is carried out as part of the iterative design process in order to build in mitigation measures to reduce the impacts as much as possible. The impact assessment will identify and assess effects during the construction and operational stages of the proposed development.

A1.2 Summary Overview of LVA Methodology

The LVA baseline assessment describes:

- Each of the landscape elements which then collectively inform landscape character for the contextual area to the site and the site itself;
- The character, amenity and degree of openness of the view from a range of visual receptors (either transient, serial or static views);
- The current baseline scenarios;
- The value of each of the landscape and visual receptors.

Landscape effects derive from changes in either direct or in-direct changes to the physical landscape, which may give rise to changes to the individual landscape components which in turn effects the landscape character and potentially changes how the landscape is experienced and valued.

Visual effects relate to the changes that arise in the composition, character and amenity of the view as a result of changes to the landscape elements.

The assessment of effects therefore systematically:

- Combines the value of the receptor with the susceptibility to the proposed change to determine the sensitivity of the receptor;
- Combines the size, scale, geographic extent, duration of the proposals and its reversibility in order to understand the magnitude of the proposal.
- Combines the sensitivity of the each of the receptors and the magnitude of effect to determine the significance of the effect.
- Presents the landscape and visual effects in a factual logical, well-reasoned and objective fashion.
- Indicates the measures proposed over and above those designed into the scheme to prevent/avoid, reduce, offset, remedy, compensate for the effects (mitigation measures) or which provide an overall landscape and visual enhancement;

- Sets out any assumptions considered throughout the assessment of effects.

Effects may be positive (beneficial) or negative (adverse) direct or indirect, residual, permanent or temporary short, medium or long term. They can also arise at different scales (national, regional, local or site level) and have different levels of significance (major, moderate, low, negligible or neutral / no change). The combination of the above factors influences the professional judgement and opinion on the significance of the landscape and visual effect.

The following sections sets out in more detail the assessment process employed.

A1.3 Establishing the Landscape Baseline

Desk and Field Studies: The initial step is to identify the existing landscape and visual resource in the vicinity of the proposed development – the baseline landscape and visual conditions. The purpose of baseline study is to record and analyse the existing landscape, in terms of its constituent elements, features, characteristics, geographic extent, historical and cultural associations, condition, the way the landscape is experienced and the value / importance of that particular landscape. The baseline assessment will also identify any potential changes likely to occur in the local landscape or townscape which will change the characteristics of either the site or its setting.

An desk study is carried out to establish the physical components of the local landscape and to broadly identify the boundaries of the study area. Ordnance survey (OS) maps and digital data is used to identify local features relating to topography/ drainage pattern, land cover, vegetation, built developments/settlement pattern, transport corridors/definitive public rights of way and any historic or prominent landscape features, which together combine to create a series of key characteristics and character areas. Vertical aerial photography will be used, to supplement the OS information. At this stage, any special designated landscapes (such as Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty, National Parks, Green Belt, Conservation Areas, Listed Buildings, Areas of Special Character); heritage or ecological assets are identified. A review of information available in terms of any published historic landscape characterisation together with any other landscape / capacity / urban fringe and visual related studies is carried out at this stage.

Landscape character assessment, is the tool for classifying the landscape into distinct character areas or types, which share common features and characteristics. There is a well established methodology developed in the UK by the Countryside Agency and Scottish Natural Heritage in 2002, with further guidance published by Natural England in 2014. The national and regional level character assessments are often available in published documents, however the local / district or site levels may need to be set out

based on a combination of desk studies and field survey work. The character assessment will also identify environmental and landscape opportunities, recent changes, future trends and forces for change where they may be important in relation to the proposal, especially considering how the landscape appears, or would appear prior to the commencement of development. The condition of the landscape, i.e. the physical state of an individual area of landscape, is described as factually as possible. The assessment of landscape importance includes reference to policy or designations as an indicator of recognised value, including specific features or characteristics that justify the designation of the area. The value of that landscape by different stakeholders or user groups may also influence the baseline assessment.

If published local / site level landscape character assessments are not available, the landscape is to be classified into distinctive character areas and / or types, based on variations in landform, land cover, vegetation / settlement pattern, field pattern, enclosure, condition, value and etc. The classification will take into account any National, County/District and Parish level landscape character assessments.

These desk based studies are then used as a basis for verification in the field.

Judgements on the value of both the landscape and visual receptor are made at the baseline stage.

Landscape Value

Value is concerned with the relative value or importance that is attached to different landscapes. The baseline assessment considers any environmental, historical and cultural aspects, physical and visual components together with any statutory and non-statutory designations and takes into account other values to society, which may be expressed by the local community or consultees. These tables are considered a starting point for consideration in the field. The landscape designations are to be considered in terms of their ‘meaning’ to today’s context. The following table sets out the criteria

and definitions used in the baseline assessment to determine landscape value at the local or site level (in addition to condition / quality as set out on the previous page). Wherever possible information and opinions on landscape value is to be sought through discussions with consultees, stakeholders and user groups.

Table A1.1 sets out the criteria used to determine landscape condition / quality and value at the local or site level in the field.

Table A1.1 – Landscape Value Criteria

Criteria
High (Very Good / Good Condition) International - National - Regional Scale
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Exceptional landscape with outstanding perceptual qualities. Very attractive, intact, natural, scenic, rare, wild and tranquil. The landscape may include World Heritage Sites, National Parks, Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty or Heritage Coast or key elements/features within them; together with any non-statutory designations. Alternatively, the landscape may be un-designated but is valued as set out in published landscape character assessments and which, for example, identify and artistic and literary connections which assist in informing the identify of a local area (such as ‘Constable Country’);Recognisable landscape or townscape structure, characteristic patterns and combinations of landform and landcover are evident, resulting in a strong sense of place;No or limited potential for substitution and which is susceptible to small changes;A landscape that contains particular characteristics or elements important to the character of the area;A valued landscape for recreational activity where the experience of the landscape is important;Good condition with -appropriate management for land use and land cover, or with some scope to improve certain elements;Distinct features worthy of conservation;Unique sense of place;No or limited detracting features.

Criteria
Medium (Good - Ordinary Condition) Regional - Local Scale
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ordinary landscape and perceptual qualities. The landscape may include local designations such as Special Landscape Areas, Areas of Great Landscape Value, Strategic or Local Gaps; or un-designated but value expressed through literature, historical and / or cultural associations; or through demonstrable use by the local community; together with any non-statutory designations. Alternatively, the landscape may be valued through the landscape character assessment approach.• Distinguishable landscape or townscape structure, with some characteristic patterns of landform and landcover;• Potential for substitution and tolerant of some change;• Typical, commonplace farmed landscape or a townscape with limited variety or distinctiveness;• A landscape which provides recreational activity where there are focused areas to experience the landscape qualities;• Scope to improve management;• Some dominant features worthy of conservation;• Some detracting features.
Low (Ordinary - Poor Condition) Local /Site Scale
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Poor landscape and perceptual qualities. Generally un-designated. Certain individual landscape elements or features may be worthy of conservation and landscape either identified or would benefit from restoration or enhancement (such as local parks and open spaces). Alternatively, the landscape may be valued through the landscape character assessment approach.• Monotonous, weak, uniform or degraded landscape or townscape which has lost most of it's natural or built heritage features and where the landcover are often masked by land use;• Tolerant of substantial change;• A landscape which provides some recreational activities with limited focus on the landscape attributes;• Lack of management and intervention has resulted in degradation;• Frequent dominant detracting features;• Disturbed or derelict land requires treatment.

A1.4 Establishing in the Visual Baseline

Desk and Field Studies: The visual baseline will establish the area in which the site and the proposed development may be visible, the different groups of people who may experience the views, the places where they will be affected and the nature, character and amenity of those views.

The area of study for the Visual Assessment is determined through identifying the area from which the existing site and proposal may be visible (the Zone of Theoretical Visibility or ZTV). The baseline ZTV of the site is determined through either manual topographical analysis (a combination of desk and field based analysis which are considered appropriate for Landscape and Visual Appraisals and projects below the EIA threshold) or digital mapping based on bare earth modelling, (which do not take account of features such as vegetation or built form) constructing a map showing the area where the proposal may theoretically be visible. The extent of the mapping will depend on the type of proposal. The actual extent of visibility is checked in the field (both in the summer and winter months if the project timescales allow) to record the screening effect of buildings, walls, fences, trees, hedgerows and banks not identified in the initial bare ground mapping stage and to provide an accurate baseline assessment of visibility. Viewpoints within the ZTV should also be identified during the desk assessment, and the viewpoints used for photographs selected to demonstrate the relative visibility of the site (and any existing development on it and its relationship with the surrounding landscape and built forms). The selection of a range of key viewpoints will be based on the following criteria for determination in the field:

- The requirement to provide an even spread of representative, specific, illustrative or static / kinetic / sequential / transient viewpoints within the ZTV and around all sides of the Site.
- From locations which represent a range of near, middle and long distance views (although the most distant views may be discounted in the impact assessment if it is judged that visibility from this distance will be extremely limited).
- Views from sensitive receptors within designated, historic or cultural landscapes or heritage assets (such as from within World Heritage Sites; adjacent to Listed Buildings - and co-ordinated

- with the heritage consultant - Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty or Registered Parks and Gardens) key tourist locations and public vantage points (such as viewpoints identified on OS maps).
- The inclusion of strategic / important / designed views and vistas identified in published documents.

Views from the following are to be included in the visual assessment:

1. Individual private dwellings. These are to be collated as representative viewpoints as it may not be practical to visit all properties that might be affected.
2. Key public buildings, where relevant (e.g. libraries; hospitals, churches, community halls etc)
3. Transient views from public viewpoints, i.e. from roads, railway lines and public rights of way (including tourist or scenic routes and associated viewpoints);
4. Areas of open space, recreation grounds and visitor attractions; and
5. Places of employment, are to be included in the assessment where relevant.

A1.4 Establishing in the Visual Baseline (continued)

The final selection of the key viewpoints for inclusion in the LVA will be based proportionately in relation to the scale and nature of the development proposals and likely significant effects and in agreement with the LPA.

The visual assessment should record:

- The character and amenity of the view, including topographic, geological and drainage features, woodland, tree and hedgerow cover, land use, field boundaries, artefacts, access and rights of way, direction of view and potential seasonal screening effects will be noted, and any skyline elements or features.
- The type of view, whether panoramas, vistas or glimpses.

The baseline photographs are to be taken in accordance with the Landscape Institutes technical guidance on Photography and Photomontage in LVIA (Landscape Institute 2011). The extent of visibility of the range of receptors is based on a grading of degrees of visibility, from a visual inspection of the site and surrounding area. There will be a continuity of degree of visibility ranging from no view of the site to full open views. Views are recorded, even if views are truncated of the existing site, as the proposed development may be visible in these views. To indicate the degree of visibility of the site from any location three categories are used:

- a) **Open View:**
An open, unobstructed and clear view of a significant proportion of the ground plane of the site; or its boundary elements; or a clear view of part of the site and its component elements in close proximity.
- b) **Partial View:**
A view of part of the site, a filtered or glimpsed view of the site, or a distant view where the site is perceived as a small part of the wider view;

- c) **Truncated View:**
No view of the site or the site is difficult to perceive.

Following the field survey (which should cover ideally both winter and summer views) the extent to which the site is visible from the surrounding area will be mapped. A Photographic Viewpoint Plan will be prepared to illustrate the representative, specific and illustrative views into / towards and within the Site (if publicly accessible) and the degree of visibility of the site noted. This Plan will be included in a Key Views document for agreement with the Local Planning Authority and any other statutory consultees as part of the consultation process. The visual assessment will include a series of annotated photographs, the location and extent of the site within the view together with identifying the character and amenity of the view, together with any specific elements or important component features such as landform, buildings or vegetation or detracting features which interrupt, filter or otherwise influence views. The photograph will also be annotated with the Value attributed to the receptor or group of receptors.

By the end of this stage of the combined landscape and visual site study, it will be possible to advise, in landscape and visual terms, on any specific mitigation measures required in terms of the developments preferred siting, layout and design.

Value of Visual Receptors

Judgements on the value attached the views experienced are based on the following criteria.

Table A1.2 – Value Attached to Views

Value	Criteria
High	Views from landscapes / viewpoints of national importance, or highly popular visitor attractions where the view forms an important part of the experience, or with important cultural associations. This may include residential receptors in Listed Buildings where the primary elevation of the dwelling is orientated to take advantage of a particular view (for example across a Registered Park and Garden or National Park).
Medium	Views from landscapes / viewpoints of regional / district importance or moderately popular visitor attractions where the view forms part of the experience, or with local cultural associations. This may include residential receptors where the primary elevation of the dwelling is orientated to take advantage of a particular view.
Low	Views from landscapes / viewpoints with no designation, not particularly important and with minimal or no cultural associations. This may include views from the rear elevation of residential properties.

Susceptibility of the Visual Receptor to the Proposed Change

The susceptibility to the proposed changes in views and visual amenity occur as a result of the occupation or activity of people experiencing the view and the extent to which their attention or interest may be focused on the views and the visual amenity they experience. The grouping of susceptibility of the visual receptors is set out later in this document.

A1.5 Predicting and Describing the Landscape and Visual Effects

An assessment of visual effect deals with the change on the character and amenity arising from the proposal on the range of visual receptors.

The assessment of effects aims to:

- Identify systematically and separately the likely landscape and visual effects of the development;
- Identify the components and elements of the landscape that are likely to be affected by the scheme;
- Identify interactions between the landscape receptors and the different components of the development at all its different stages (e.g. enabling, construction, operation, restoration etc);
- Indicate the secondary mitigation measures over and above those already designed into the scheme proposed to avoid, reduce, remedy or compensate for these effects;
- Estimate the magnitude of the effects as accurately as possible and considering this in relation to the sensitivity of the receptor; and
- Provide an assessment of the significance of these effects in a logical and well-reasoned fashion.

Having established the value of the landscape and visual receptor, the effects are then considered in relation to the magnitude of change, which includes the size / scale, geographical extent of the areas influenced and the duration and reversibility.

Wherever possible tables or matrixes will be used, linked with the illustrative plans, so that the landscape and visual effects are recorded and quantified in a systematic and logical manner. Consideration is given to the impacts on completion of development at Year 1 and at maturity (Year 15) (to represent short, medium and long term effects) so that the effects of the development after mitigation has matured are identified. Assumptions or limitations to the assessment will also be set out.

Effects will include the direct and/or indirect impacts of the development on individual landscape elements / features as well as the effect upon the general landscape character and visual receptors.

Landscape Susceptibility

Landscape susceptibility is evaluated by its ability to accommodate the proposed change (i.e. the degree to which the landscape is able to accommodate the **proposed** change without undue consequences for the maintenance of the baseline situation and / or the achievement of landscape planning policies and strategies) as set out in Table A1.2.

As part of the assessment of the landscape character and its component parts, conclusions will be drawn as to the overall susceptibility of the landscape / landscape elements and visual environment to the type of development proposed. Existing landscape capacity assessments may form a starting point for the refinement of the assessment of landscape susceptibility at the local and site level.

Table A1.3 – Landscape Susceptibility Criteria

Susceptibility	Criteria
High	A landscape or townscape particularly susceptible to the proposed change, which would result in significant negative effects on landscape character, value, features or individual elements.
Medium	A landscape or townscape capable of accepting some of the proposed change with some negative effects on landscape character, value, features or elements.
Low	A landscape or townscape capable of accommodating the proposed change without significant negative effects on landscape character, value, features or elements.

Landscape Sensitivity

The assessment of landscape sensitivity is then combined through a judgement on the value attributed to that landscape receptor / component and the susceptibility of the landscape receptor to the proposed change using the following matrix.

Table A1.4 - Landscape Sensitivity

		Landscape Receptor Susceptibility		
		High	Medium	Low
Landscape Value	High	High	High - Medium	Medium
	Medium	High - Medium	Medium	Medium - Low
	Low	Medium	Medium - Low	Low - Negligible

Visual Susceptibility

The susceptibility of the different types of people to the changes proposed is based on the occupation of the activity of the viewer at a given location; and the extent to which the persons attention or interest may be focussed on a view, considering the visual character and amenity experienced at a given view. The criteria used to assess the susceptibility of a visual receptor are summarised below.

Table A1.5 – Visual Susceptibility Criteria

Susceptibility	Criteria
High	People with particular interest in the view, with prolonged viewing opportunity, including: Residents where views contribute to the landscape setting enjoyed by the community; those engaged in outdoor recreation, such as those using public rights of way; views from within the designated landscapes and heritage assets where the views of the surroundings are an important contributor to the experience; travellers along scenic routes.
Medium	People with moderate interest in the view and their surroundings, including: Communities where the development results in changes in the landscape setting or value of views enjoyed by the community; people travelling through the landscape, where the appreciation of the view contributes to the enjoyment and quality of that journey; people engaged in outdoor recreation, where their appreciation of their surrounding and particular view is incidental to their enjoyment of that activity.
Low	People with momentary, or little interest in the view and their surroundings, including: People engaged in outdoor sport; People at their work place; Travellers where the view is fleeting or incidental to the journey.

Visual Sensitivity

The sensitivity of visual receptors in views is based on the professional judgement combining the value and susceptibility to change on that visual receptor.

Table A1.6 - Visual Sensitivity

		Visual Receptor Susceptibility		
		High	Medium	Low
Value of Visual Receptor	High	High	High - Medium	Medium
	Medium	High - Medium	Medium	Low
	Low	Medium	Low	Low - Negligible

A1.6 Magnitude of Effects

In determining the magnitude of landscape effects, this will consider:

1. Scale and size of the change in the landscape (considering the changes to individual components and the effect this has on contribution to landscape character; the degree to which aesthetic or perceptual aspects of the landscape are altered; whether the effect changes the key characteristics of the landscape);
2. Geographic extent over which the landscape effects will be experienced (effects limited to the site level; effects on the immediate setting; effects relating to the scale of the landscape type or character area; effects on a larger scale such as influencing several landscape character areas); and
3. The duration, permanence and reversibility of the proposal.

Similar to landscape effects, the magnitude of visual effects will consider:

1. Scale and size of the change to the view (considering loss or addition of features to the view and proportion of the view occupied by the proposed development; the degree of contrast or integration of any new landscape features or changes in the landscape and characteristics in terms of form, scale, mass, line, height, colour and texture; and the nature of the view of the proposed development relative to the time over which it will be experienced and whether views will be full, partial or glimpses).
2. Geographical extent (including the angle of the view; the distance of the viewpoint to the proposed development; and the extent of the area over which the changes would be visible).
3. The duration, permanence and reversibility of the proposal.

A1.7 Significance of Effects

The two principal criteria determining the significance of effects are the sensitivity of the receptor in relation to the magnitude of effect. A higher level of significance is generally attached to the magnitude of change on a sensitive receptor; for example, a low magnitude of change on highly sensitive receptor can be of greater significance than very high magnitude of change on low sensitivity receptor. Therefore, whilst the table opposite sets out a starting point for the assessment, it is important that a balanced and well reasoned professional judgement of these two criteria is provided and an explanation provided.

In order to develop thresholds of significance, both the sensitivity of receptors and the magnitude of change must be classified for both landscape receptors and visual receptors as set out in the tables below. Where landscape effects are judged to be adverse, additional mitigation or compensatory measures are to be considered. The significant landscape effects remaining after mitigation are then to be summarised as the residual effects.

Magnitude Elements					Overall Magnitude of Change
Size / Scale	Geographic Extent	Duration	Permanence	Reversibility	
Major	Wide or Local; Direct and open view	Long - Short Term	Permanent or Temporary	Irreversible or Reversible	High
Major	Site Level; Direct and open view	Long - Short Term	Permanent or Temporary	Irreversible or Reversible	High - Medium
Moderate	Local / Site Level; Direct or oblique, partial view	Long - Short Term	Permanent or Temporary	Irreversible or Reversible	Medium - Low
Minor	Local / Site level; Oblique partial or glimpsed view	Long - Short Term	Permanent or Temporary	Irreversible or Reversible	Low
Negligible	All of the above and a truncated view	Long - Short Term	Permanent or Temporary	Irreversible or Reversible	Negligible

The criteria for each of the above is to be determined relative to the size and scale of the individual project applying professional judgement and opinion.

However, the following are typically used:

- Size and Scale:** relates to the combination of the following (and are linked to the descriptions set out under table A1.9):
- extent of existing landscape elements that will lost (to proportion of the total extent that is lost) and the contribution that the element has to landscape character;
 - the degree to which aesthetic or perceptual aspects of the landscape are altered (addition or removal of features and elements)
 - whether the effect changes the key distinctive characteristics of the landscape;
 - size and scale of change in the view with respect to the loss or addition of features in the view and changes to the composition, including the proportion of the view occupied by the proposed development;
 - the degree of contrast or integration of any new features or changes in the townscape with the existing or remaining townscape or landscape elements and characteristic terms of form, scale, mass, line, height, colour and texture;
 - the nature of the view of the proposed development, in terms of relative amount of time over which it will be experienced and whether views will be open, partial, glimpsed.

Geographic Extent: The geographic area over which the landscape effects will be felt relative to the proposal; and relative to visual receptors is to reflect the angle of the view; the distance of the viewpoint; the extent of the area over which the changes would be visible.

Duration, Permanence and Reversibility: These are separate but linked considerations and are project specific. For example, changes to a brownfield urban site could be reversible. Construction impacts are likely to be short term, temporary, but see the start of a permanent change. Operational effects are likely to be long term, permanent and either irreversible or reversible, depending on the nature of the project.

No change: If there is no change to the landscape or visual receptor then the overall magnitude of change will be **Neutral**.

A1.7 Significance of Effects (continued)

Effects will be described clearly and objectively, and the extent and duration of any negative / positive effects quantified, using four categories of effects, indicating a gradation from high to low.

Table A1.7 - Sensitivity and Magnitude of Effects

		Landscape and Visual Receptor Sensitivity		
		High	Medium	Low
Magnitude of Change	High	Major	Moderate to Major	Moderate
	Medium	Moderate to Major	Moderate	Minor - Moderate
	Low	Moderate to Major	Minor - Moderate	Minor
	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible
	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral

The degree of effect is graded on the following scale in relation to the significance criteria above:

Table A1.9 - Significance of Landscape and Visual Effects

Effect Significance	Criteria
Substantial negative / adverse effect	Where the proposals would cause the substantial or significant loss of key mature landscape elements and characteristic features / a significant deterioration in the character and amenity of the view in terms of perceptual qualities / or introduce element(s) considered to be wholly and substantially uncharacteristic of the area; and where the proposals would result in a significant change, or more notable change in more distant views, on the character and amenity of the view from the range of visual receptors.
Major negative / adverse effect	Where the proposals would cause the total loss of key mature landscape elements and characteristic features / a major deterioration in the character and amenity of the view in terms of perceptual qualities / or introduce element(s) considered to be wholly and substantially uncharacteristic of the area; and where the proposals would result in a significant change, or more notable change in more distant views, on the character and amenity of the view from the range of visual receptors.
Moderate negative / adverse effect	Where the proposals would cause the loss of some of the key landscape elements and / or particularly representative characteristic features / or introduce elements considered significantly uncharacteristic of the area; and a noticeable deterioration in the character and amenity of the view from the range of visual receptors.
Minor negative / adverse effect	Where the proposals would cause the loss of some landscape elements or characteristic features / introduce elements characteristic of the area; and a barely perceptible deterioration in the character and amenity of the view from the range of visual receptors.

Negligible	Where the proposals would have no discernible deterioration or improvement in the existing baseline situation in terms of landscape elements or view.
Neutral	Where the proposals would result in no change overall (resulting in no net improvement or adverse effect).
Minor positive / beneficial effect	Where the proposals would result in minor loss or alteration or improvement of the key elements and features / provide a small enhancement to the existing landscape elements or characteristic features; and cause a barely perceptible improvement in the existing view for the range of receptors.
Moderate positive / beneficial effect	Where the proposals would cause some enhancement to the existing landscape elements or characteristic features / noticeable improvement in the character and amenity of the existing view from a range of visual receptors.
Major positive / beneficial effect	Where the proposals would cause a major enhancement to the existing landscape elements or characteristic features / noticeable improvement in the character and amenity of the existing view from a range of visual receptors.
Substantial positive / beneficial effect	Where the proposals would cause a significant enhancement to the existing landscape elements or characteristic features / wholesale improvement in the character and amenity of the existing view from a range of visual receptors.

Effects assessed as being greater than moderate are considered to be a significant effect.

A1.8 Effects During Site Enabling and Construction

It is recognised that project characteristics and hence sources of effects, will vary through time. The initial effects arise from the site enabling and construction works. Sources of landscape and visual effects may include:

- The location of the site access and haulage routes;
- The origin and nature of materials stockpiles, stripping of material and cut and fill operations / disposal and construction compounds;
- The construction equipment and plant (and colour);
- The provision of utilities, including lighting and any temporary facilities;
- The scale, location and nature of any temporary parking areas and on-site accommodation;
- The measures for the temporary protection of existing features (such as vegetation, trees, ponds, etc) and any temporary screening (such as hoarding lines); and
- The programme of work and phasing of development.

A1.9 Effects During Operation (at Year 1)

At the operational stage, the sources of landscape and visual effects may include:

- The location, scale, height, mass and design of buildings in terms of elevational treatment; structures and processes, including any other features;
- Details of service arrangements such as storage areas or infrastructure elements and utilities and haulage routes;
- Access arrangements and traffic movements;
- Lighting;
- Car parking;
- The noise and movement of vehicles in terms of perceived effects on tranquillity;
- Visible plumes from chimneys;
- Signage and boundary treatments;
- Outdoor activities that may be visible;

- The operational landscape, including landform, structure planting, green infrastructure and hard landscape features;
- Land management operations and objectives; and
- The enhancement or restoration of any landscape resource of particular view.

A1.10 Mitigation and Compensatory Measures

The purpose of mitigation is to avoid, reduce and where possible, remedy or offset, any significant (major to minor) negative (adverse) effects on the landscape and visual receptors arising from the proposed development. Mitigation is thus not solely concerned with “damage limitation”, but may also consider measures that could compensate for unavoidable residual effects. Mitigation measures may be considered under three categories:

- Primary measures that intrinsically comprise part of the development design through an iterative process;
- Standard construction and operational management practices for avoiding and reducing environmental effects; and
- Secondary (or residual) measures designed to specifically address the remaining effects after the primary and standard construction practices have been incorporated.

If planting is required as part of the mitigation measures, it is proposed that areas of planting are introduced as part of the proposed development and the height of this planting will be considered as follows (dependent on plant specification and details of the scheme):

- Planting at completion / short term: 3-5 metres (dependent on plant specification).

Strategies to address likely negative (adverse) effects include:

- Prevention and avoidance of an impact by changing the form of development;
- Reduce impact by changing siting, location and form of development;

- Remediation of impact, e.g. by screen planting;
- Compensation of impact e.g. by replacing felled trees with new trees; and
- Enhancement e.g. creation of new landscape or habitat.

A1.11 Guidelines for Mitigation:

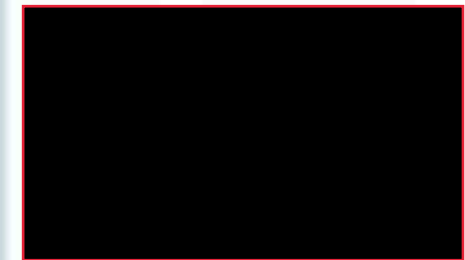
- Consultation with local community and special interest groups, if possible, on the proposed mitigation measures is important;
- Landscape mitigation measures should be designed to suit the existing landscape character and needs of the locality, respecting and building on local landscape distinctiveness and helping to address any relevant existing issues in the landscape;

Many mitigation measures, especially planting, are not immediately effective. Where planting is intended to provide a visual screen for the development, it may also be appropriate to assess residual effects for different periods of time, such as day of opening at Year 1.

- The proposed mitigation measures should identify and address specific landscape issues, objectives and performance standards for the establishment, management maintenance and monitoring of new landscape features.
- A programme of appropriate monitoring may be agreed with the regulatory authority, so that compliance and effectiveness can be readily monitored and evaluated.

Report presented by

Fabrik Ltd.,



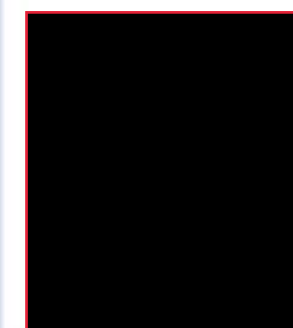
Reside Developments Ltd
The Dutch House
132-134 High Street
Dorking RH4 1BG

Telephone: 01306 877500
Email: jmunton@residedevelopments.co.uk
residedevelopments.co.uk

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Report presented by

Rummey environmental



Reside Developments Ltd
The Dutch House
132-134 High Street
Dorking RH4 1BG

Telephone: 01306 877500
Email: amunton@residedevelopments.co.uk
residedevelopments.co.uk

FAREHAM LOCAL PLAN 2037 REPRESENTATIONS

FORMER POLICY HA2 HOUSING ALLOCATION - LAND AT NEWGATE LANE SOUTH, FAREHAM

**ON BEHALF OF
THE HAMMOND FAMILY, MILLER HOMES AND BARGATE HOMES**

**TOWN & COUNTRY PLANNING ACT 1990 (AS AMENDED)
PLANNING AND COMPULSORY PURCHASE ACT 2004**

Prepared by: Jeremy Gardiner & Trevor Moody



Pegasus Group

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DESIGN ENVIRONMENT PLANNING ECONOMICS HERITAGE

Pegasus Group is a trading name of Pegasus Planning Group Limited (07277000) registered in England and Wales
Registered Office: Pegasus House, Querns Business Centre, Whitworth Road, Cirencester, Gloucestershire, GL7 1RT

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Accompanying Supporting Specialist Representations
(referred to in these representations):

Pegasus Group – Preliminary Landscape and Visual Appraisal

i-Transport – Transport Delivery Technical Note

WYG (part of Tetra Tech) – Ecology Technical Note

1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 The following representations are by Pegasus Group on behalf of our clients The Hammond Family, Miller Homes and Bargate Homes. Our clients have interests in land at Newgate Lane South, Fareham which was previously proposed to be allocated for about 475 dwellings in the Regulation 18 version of this plan. For the reasons set out in these representations, our clients are strongly of the view that this allocation should be reinstated in the local plan.
- 1.2 Our clients are important stakeholders within Fareham and are keen to work with the Council to produce a plan which is legally compliant and meets the tests of soundness set out within the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF). Currently the plan is neither legally compliant nor sound.
- 1.3 The following representations utilise the same format as the Council's response form. Each area of the Publication Local Plan (PLP) which is deemed to be either not legally compliant or unsound is clearly outlined below. Proposed changes to the plan in relation to policies, supporting text and the proposals map are provided.

	Agent	Client
Title	Mr	The Hammond
First Name	Jeremy	Family, Miller
Last Name	Gardiner	Homes and Bargate
Job Title	Senior Director	Homes c/o Agent
Organisation	Pegasus Group	
Address	3 West Links Tollgate Chandlers Ford Eastleigh Hampshire	
Postcode	SO53 3TG	
Telephone		
Email		

2.0 Plan Overall

B1 Which part of the Local Plan is this representation about?

2.1 The following comments relate to the overall Local Plan.

B1a Which paragraph? Please enter the correct paragraph found in the Local Plan:

2.2 Paragraphs 1.5 - 1.6, 1.14, 1.17, 1.37, 2.12, 3.19 - 3.22, 3.43, 3.46, 3.49 - 3.57, 4.1 - 4.20, Appendices B and C.

B1b Which Policy? Please enter the correct Policy Codes found in the Local Plan

2.3 Policies H1, HP4, HP5, HP7, DS1, DS2, DS3, E2, E3, NE5, D1.

B1c Which part of the Policies Map

2.4 Former Policy HA2 allocation site Newgate Lane South, Employment allocations Policies E2 and E3.

B2 Do you think the Publication Local Plan is:

Legally compliant - No

Sound - No

Complies with the duty to co-operate - No

2.5 The Fareham Local Plan is not legally compliant and is unsound as it is not consistent with national policy, effective or justified.

B3 Please provide details you have to support your answers above.

B3.1 The Publication Local Plan is not Legally Compliant

2.6 The Publication Local Plan (PLP) has based its housing proposals on the annual housing target derived from the Government's draft Revised Standard Methodology published in August 2020 in its consultation "Planning for the Future". The Government's response to this consultation was published on 16th December 2020.

The Government does not propose to proceed with the changes to assessing local housing need consulted on earlier this year in "Changes to the Current Planning System"; but instead has published a revised approach to the Standard Method, which retains the method in its previous and current form except for London and 19 of the most populated cities and urban centres.

2.7 The key change is to apply a 35% uplift to the Standard Method for Greater London and the 19 most populated cities and urban areas in England – Birmingham, Liverpool, Bristol, Manchester, Sheffield, Leeds, Leicester, Coventry, Bradford, Nottingham, Kingston upon Hull, Newcastle upon Tyne, Stoke on Trent, Southampton, Plymouth, Derby, Reading, Wolverhampton and Brighton and Hove. The minimum housing requirement for Fareham calculated using the amended standard method therefore remains 514hpa.

2.8 The Government's White Paper, "Changes to the Current Planning System" (published in August 2020 alongside the "Planning for the Future" consultation) provided guidance to local planning authorities which were at or close to the Regulation 19 stage of plan-making at paragraph 43:

2.9 "Transition

43. The Government is aware that any change in the standard method will have an impact for plans that are currently under development, as authorities expend considerable resources in developing new plans. To enable an orderly transition to the revised standard method, and achieve as much short-term supply as possible while setting the right expectations for early stage plan-making, we propose that from the publication date of the revised guidance, authorities which are already at the second stage of the strategic plan consultation process (Regulation 19) are given 6 months to submit their plan to the Planning Inspectorate for examination. Authorities close to publishing their second stage consultation (Regulation 19), should be given 3 months from the publication date of the revised guidance to publish their Regulation 19 plan and a further 6 months to submit their plan to the Planning Inspectorate. This is to strike a balance between allowing an appropriate transition period for plans that are nearly through the process, but without causing a significant delay in planning for a higher level of need." (our underlining)

2.10 This transitional arrangement applied to Fareham at the time, such that the previous Standard Method (514hpa) continued to apply for plan-making purposes

in the borough in any event, but the Council chose not to follow this national guidance.

- 2.11 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) states (paragraph 16 a)) that Plans should "be prepared with the objective of contributing to the achievement of sustainable development". Footnote 10 confirms that this is a legal requirement of local planning authorities in exercising their plan-making functions. Meeting the objectives of sustainable development includes "...meeting the needs of the present...". By preparing a Plan based on the Consultation draft Standard Methodology target of 403 dwellings per annum, the local planning authority is failing to meet its local objectively assessed need for housing, thereby failing to plan to deliver sustainable development.
- 2.12 The PPG (ID 2a-003-20190220) is clear that the standard method should be used and any other method should only be used in exceptional circumstances. It further explains that:
- 2.13 *"...Where an alternative approach results in a lower housing need figure than that identified using the standard method, the strategic policy-making authority will need to demonstrate, using robust evidence, that the figure is based on realistic assumptions of demographic growth and that there are exceptional local circumstances that justify deviating from the standard method. This will be tested at examination."* (PPG ID 2a-015-20190220).
- 2.14 As discussed above the extant standard method identifies a requirement of 514hpa. The NPPF (paragraph 60) identifies that the current Standard Method provides a minimum requirement. To depart and provide a figure lower than the current Standard Method requires exceptional circumstances and must be justified by clear and robust evidence. This is absent from the Council's evidence base and as such is an unsound approach.
- 2.15 The Government's guidance is that transitional arrangements require Regulation 19 plans to be based on the current Standard Methodology figure (in Fareham's case, 514 hpa) – a requirement confirmed by the Government's announcement of 16th December, 2020. As such, Fareham's decision to progress to Regulation 19 stage with a strategy based on the Consultation revised Standard Methodology figure of 403 hpa was procedurally flawed, lacking in evidential basis, premature and misleading.

- 2.16 The NPPF (paragraph 33) also states that plans should be reviewed every 5 years and updated as necessary. The Inspector's Report on the Examination into the Fareham Local Plan Part 2 (dated 12th May 2015) included modifications which were all proposed by the Council. Its first Main Modification was "a commitment to an early review of the local plan (ie. LP1, LP2 and LP3)". This included a timetable for the local plan review between 2016 and 2018 which the Council has failed to adhere to, having previously expressed its commitment to the Inspector.
- 2.17 The Local Plan Part 3 is the Welborne Plan which was adopted in 2015. The total quantum of housing to be delivered at Welborne has reduced over the years, and the date for its commencement has repeatedly slipped back. The development is currently running about 5 years late. Recently, serious doubts have been expressed over whether it is deliverable at all given the reported funding gap of tens of millions of pounds that exists in relation to the required upgrade of M27 junction 10. The development is certainly not currently "deliverable" in NPPF terms. Nonetheless, the PLP relies heavily on the delivery of homes at Welborne as by far the most important source of its housing supply - 4,020 homes (just over 48%) out of a total suggested supply of 8,389 homes are timetabled to be completed at Welborne by 2037, and completions are included in the Council's trajectory for the first five years of the plan. Given the heavy reliance placed on a development which, at best, appears to be at serious risk of continuing to be significantly delayed, the Welborne Plan should be reviewed as a matter of urgency.
- 2.18 Given the importance of the Welborne Plan to housing delivery this is considered an issue of both soundness and legal non-compliance.

B3.2 The Publication Local Plan is not Sound

- 2.19 Paragraphs 1.5 – 1.6 of the PLP set out the "Tests of Soundness" which require that the Plan has been "positively prepared, justified, effective and consistent with national policy". The PLB fails to meet the Tests of Soundness for the following reasons:

1. It has not been "positively prepared":

- 2.20 The Plan does not seek to, as a minimum, meet the area's objectively assessed need. Given that the Core Strategy was adopted on 4th August, 2011, it is significantly out of date such that (as advised by paragraph 73 and footnote 32 of

the NPPF) local housing need should be calculated using the current Standard Methodology. On this basis the local housing need target is 514 homes per annum (hpa) plus the appropriate buffer (5% or 20%). Instead, the PLP plans for 403 hpa, thereby failing to plan for the area's objectively assessed need, and failing to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development.

- 2.21 The lower housing requirement has also not been the subject of sustainability appraisal (SA). Whilst the SA re-assesses sites based upon a lower housing requirement it fails to consider the implications of a lower housing requirement, compared to the current standard method, upon the delivery of the SA objectives. Even if the lower requirement were justified by national policy, which it is not, the retention of the housing requirement at the level previously consulted upon would be a reasonable alternative.
- 2.22 The Council published an Affordable Housing Strategy in 2019. On page 14 of the Affordable Housing Strategy, it is suggested that there is a need for 3,500 affordable homes to 2036, or circa 220 per annum. This is based on the existing need for 3,000 affordable homes and an allowance of 500 homes to provide for new households and those falling into need. Given that an average of only 76 affordable homes have been built per annum in Fareham Borough since 2011, there is a significant need to boost the supply of additional affordable housing to address needs. Indeed, the delivery of affordable housing needs to almost treble. The provision of affordable housing to address this need is a significant matter.
- 2.23 It is also unclear whether the PLP has planned to adequately accommodate unmet need from other authorities. The PPG (ID 2a-010-20190220) identifies that meeting unmet needs from neighbouring authorities as set out in a Statement of Common Ground is one reason why local housing need calculated using the current standard should be exceeded. Contrary to the advice within the PPG (ID 2a-010-20190220) there are currently no Statements of Common Ground identifying if the figure of 847 dwellings is adequate or accepted by other authorities. Rather the Council speculates that this contribution would be "ratified" by a subsequent Partnership for South Hampshire Statement of Common Ground (Duty to Co-operate Statement of Compliance, paragraph 4.5). There is, however, no evidence to support this speculation. Indeed, the only evidence presented confirms a request for Fareham to accommodate 1,000 dwellings from a single neighbouring authority. The PLP has been prepared in advance of the publication of Statements of Common Ground –

as such it's preparation is premature.

- 2.24 At paragraph 4.4 of the PLP it is stated that unmet need in the sub-region over the plan period could be "circa 10,750 dwellings". At paragraph 4.5, Fareham's "immediate neighbours" are considered, and it is confirmed that Portsmouth City Council has requested that Fareham contributes 1,000 dwellings towards its unmet need, and that Gosport is "likely to have an unmet need issue, currently estimated to be in the region of 2,500 dwellings...". The Council's 'Duty to Co-operate Statement of Compliance' identifies at paragraph 4.6 that instead of responding to the request from Portsmouth the Council is proposing to: "...take the approach that the issue of unmet need is not dealt with as specific to any authority, but as a general contribution." It is not clear how this "general contribution" has been calculated but it appears inadequate. Gosport Borough lies between Portsmouth and Fareham. It is clear that Portsmouth cannot accommodate any of Gosport's unmet need so the obvious place to accommodate it is in Fareham Borough, and Fareham East forms part of the Portsmouth Housing Market Area. Therefore, if Fareham plans to deliver the unmet needs of Portsmouth and Gosport, its contribution would be 3,500 homes. However, the PLP (Table 4.1) proposes a contribution of just 847 dwellings to wider unmet need. This figure should be reviewed.
- 2.25 In relation to unmet need, it should also be remembered that Welborne (previously known as the North of Fareham SDA) was originally conceived by PUSH (now PFSH) as one of two SDAs which were promoted to meet the sub-regional needs of south Hampshire and brought forward in the "South East Plan". The Inspector's Report on the Examination into the Fareham LDF Core Strategy (dated 20th July, 2011) identified five Main Issues, Main Issue 1 being:

"7. The North of Fareham SDA represents the most significant and controversial element of the Core Strategy.While the principle of the SDA's development is contained in the regional strategy – policy SH2 of the South East Plan (SEP) – the justification for the proposal derives from evidence prepared by South Hampshire local authorities (the Partnership for Urban South Hampshire [PUSH]) during the SEP's preparation....The advantages of SDAs are seen as threefold: safeguarding existing towns and villages by reducing coalescence; providing more opportunities for planning gain; and achieving a critical mass to deliver sustainability benefits.

The development now proposed is one of two SDAs proposed by PUSH and brought forward into the SEP. Both are aimed at meeting sub-regional housing needs and, as such, their housing totals are separated from the housing requirement for the remainder of the Boroughs concerned in the sub-regional strategy and SEP." (our underlining)

- 2.26 However, the Council is now treating Welborne as a source of housing supply for Fareham Borough only, disregarding its planned sub-regional role. This compounds the lack of positive preparation of the PLP and starkly contrasts the Council's current approach to the delivery of housing to meet sub-regional needs with its approach of a decade ago.

2. It is not Justified:

- 2.27 The PLP's strategy for housing delivery is not appropriate, because it is based on a need figure derived from the draft revised Standard Methodology which was still the subject of public consultation at the time that the Plan was prepared. The Government's response to the consultation is awaited. The Government's guidance is that transitional arrangements require Regulation 19 plans to be based on the current Standard Methodology figure (in Fareham's case, 514 hpa). As such, Fareham's decision to progress to Regulation 19 stage with a strategy based on the draft revised Standard Methodology figure of 403 hpa is procedurally flawed, lacking in evidential basis, premature and potentially misleading.

3. It is not Effective:

- 2.28 Fareham has decided to deliberately plan to not meet its local objectively assessed housing need, so fundamentally the plan will not be effective. This, coupled with its apparent failure to plan to contribute appropriately to the unmet housing need of the sub-region, indicates a failure to work effectively with its neighbouring authorities on cross-boundary strategic planning for housing delivery and a failure "to support the Government's objective of significantly boosting the supply of homes" (NPPF, paragraph 59). Rather, the PLP proposes to restrict the supply of homes in the plan period in a way which will exacerbate the local housing crisis.

4. It is not Consistent with National Policy:

- 2.29 The PLP is not consistent with the NPPF because:

- It will not contribute to the achievement of sustainable development by not, as a minimum, planning to meet its local objectively assessed housing need;
- It is not planning to adequately meet the unmet housing needs of neighbouring authorities in the sub-region;
- It has not based its housing proposals on the current Standard Methodology annual housing need figure of 514 hpa;
- Its strategy lacks a robust evidential justification;
- It's proposed housing land supply includes a majority of housing from sites which are not "deliverable" as defined by the NPPF

B3.3 The Publication Local Plan does not Comply with the Duty to Co-operate

- 2.30 As stated at B3.1 above, it is unclear whether the PLP has planned to adequately accommodate unmet need from other authorities.
- 2.31 Against a sub-regional unmet need figure of "circa 10,750 dwellings", and in the context of both neighbouring authorities of Portsmouth City Council and Gosport Borough Council having "unmet need issue(s)", and Havant Borough Council being expressly unable to accommodate any unmet need, the PLP (Table 4.1) proposes a contribution of 847 dwellings to wider unmet need. It is not clear how this has been calculated and it appears inadequate.

B4a What modification(s) is necessary to make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

1. Plan to meet, as a minimum, the area's objectively assessed housing need. The current Standard Methodology annual housing need figure is currently 514 hpa.
2. Provide Statements of Common Ground in relation to unmet need from neighbouring and PfSH authorities. Any agreements will need to be included as additional housing to the minimum 514hpa.
3. In any event, plan for a level of housing which contributes to the

achievement of sustainable development.

4. Treat this plan as an interim plan and reaffirm the Council's commitment to undertake an urgent a review of the Welborne Plan for incorporation into a consolidated early review of this plan.
 5. The Council has not undertaken SA of all reasonable alternative housing requirements;
 6. The Council has not planned to meet current housing needs, opting instead to phase its housing supply in a way which will exacerbate the current significant under-supply problems;
- 2.32 Consequential to the above, the Council must allocate additional sites for housing in this interim plan (ahead of the urgent review of the Welborne Plan) to meet its confirmed housing target of 514 hpa, including reinstating the allocation of the former Policy HA2 site, Newgate Lane South.

B4b How would the modification(s) you propose make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

- 2.33 The role of plan-making in contributing to the achievement of sustainable development is a legal requirement (Section 39(2) of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004).
- 2.34 Revisions to the plan so that it plans, as a minimum, to meet the local objectively assessed need for housing, meet affordable housing need and adequately contribute to meeting unmet need would assist the PLP to meet the Tests of Soundness.

3.0 Specific Proposed Changes

B4c Suggested revised wording of any policy or text:

Policy H1: Housing provision

- 3.1 Completely revise the proposed housing target on the basis of the confirmed Standard Methodology figure for the Borough of a minimum of 514 hpa plus an appropriate contribution to meeting sub-regional unmet needs.
- 3.2 Ensure that the revised housing target includes the delivery of a minimum of 220 affordable homes per annum.
- 3.3 Plan to deliver the revised housing target including a five year supply of deliverable sites. In this regard, Welborne (the supply of housing from which is relied on heavily by the PLP) cannot currently be regarded as "deliverable" as defined in the NPPF.
- 3.4 Consequential updates to paragraphs 4.1 – 4.20 including Tables 4.1, 4.2, 4.3.
- 3.5 Consequential revisions to the list of Housing Allocation Policies under paragraph 4.20 to include allocations sufficient to deliver the revised housing and affordable housing targets, including the re-instatement of HA2 Newgate Lane South for about 500 dwellings.
- 3.6 Policy H1 also seeks to identify a 'phased' requirement. The overall supply is described as at least 8,389 dwellings - this is just 165 dwellings greater than the requirement when the correct local housing need standard method is applied. Given the need to provide for unmet needs from neighbouring authorities this is clearly insufficient and as such further allocations are required.
- 3.7 Policy H1 seeks to 'phase' this supply identifying the following:
 - Approximately 2,250 dwellings (averaging 450 dwellings per annum) between 2021/22 and 2025/2613,
 - Approximately 2,400 dwellings (averaging 480 dwellings per annum) between 2026/27 and 2030/31,

- Approximately 3,750 dwellings (averaging 625 dwellings per annum) between 2031/32 and 2036/2037.

- 3.8 This phasing clearly will not meet the overall plan requirement. The rationale for this phasing is due to an anticipation that many of the housing allocations will begin to deliver later in the plan period. This is simply a factor of the sites chosen rather than an evidence-based approach to need. The net effect is that in the early part of the plan period the full need will not be met, exacerbating the current significant housing land supply shortfall in the Borough. This will mean households will either be unable to form or will be forced to move elsewhere to find appropriate accommodation. This not only has an impact upon affordability through increased demand but also has implications for social mobility and health for young and old alike.
- 3.9 The lack of housing to meet needs in the short-term is exacerbated by recent under-delivery of both market and affordable housing. The Council recognises it has under-delivered in recent years due to the reference to the need for a 20% buffer in accordance with NPPF, paragraph 73 (paragraph 4.16, PLP).
- 3.10 The housing requirement in the PLP should not be phased to manufacture a five-year housing land supply in the short-term. The plan should seek to address housing need now - to do otherwise is not justified or effective.
- 3.11 The second part of Policy H1 identifies the sources of supply. Whilst our clients do not wish to comment upon individual sites, we do have significant concerns that the sources of supply will not deliver the plan period housing requirement in full. The PLP, paragraph 4.16, acknowledges that many of the chosen sites will not deliver until later in the plan period therefore any slippage in timescale could well push delivery beyond the plan period. Furthermore, the Council is heavily reliant upon delivery at Welborne. Within our comments upon the Plan overall we identify the need for delivery from this site to be reviewed and indeed question whether it is deliverable at all given the funding gap of tens of millions of pounds that exists in relation to the required upgrade of M27 junction 10.
- 3.12 Furthermore, the Council cannot currently demonstrate a five-year housing land supply. The Council's most recent assessment of its five-year housing land supply suggests a 4.03-year supply. This assessment appears optimistic given recent

appeal decisions which identify it is closer 2.4 years. Given these shortcomings it is essential that the PLP seeks to address this under-supply in the short-term.

Development Strategy

- 3.13 This section is substantially focussed on restricting development outside the existing settlement policy boundaries of urban areas. This marks a significant change in approach since the Regulation 18 version of this plan when the emphasis was on a strategy for locating development sustainably. This is in conflict with the NPPF, paragraph 11, which advises that "Plans and decisions should apply a presumption in favour of sustainable development" and that "For plan-making this means that:
- a) plans should positively seek opportunities to meet the development needs of their areas, and be sufficiently flexible to adapt to rapid change".
- 3.14 The highly restrictive strategic policy approach introduced into the PLP does not accord with this national guidance.

Policy DS1: Development in the Countryside

- 3.15 For housing development which is brought forward in the absence of a 5 year housing land supply, Policy HP4 applies. This will necessarily introduce new built form onto greenfield sites adjacent or well related to existing urban area boundaries. This will inevitably cause a change to the landscape character of the site and immediately adjacent land. Criteria ii) and iii) require proposals to "conserve and enhance landscapes" and "recognise the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside". It is not clear which "landscapes" are being referred to – presumably this should be restricted to formally designated landscapes or defined "valued" landscapes because otherwise it could be applied to every area of countryside. It is also not clear how, for example, a housing development can "conserve and enhance" a landscape – relevant measures should be defined. Moreover, it is not clear how the extent to which a proposal has recognised "the intrinsic character of the beauty of the countryside" can be measured. After all, those attributes can be "recognised" but then disregarded. It is true that every area of countryside has a "character" but not that every area of countryside has "beauty".

- 3.16 Criterion v) should include an exception for development which is brought forward under Policy HP4, where the application of the "tilted balance" would allow the loss of BMVAL.
- 3.17 Paragraph 3.39 fails to explain how this policy works in relation to housing policies.

Policy DS2: Development in Strategic Gaps

- 3.18 Strategic Gap 2 "Fareham / Bridgemarky and Stubbington / Lee-on-the-Solent" should be redefined to exclude all land to the east of Newgate Lane, between Newgate Lane and the urban settlement boundary of Bridgemarky.
- 3.19 Paragraph 3.46 states:
- "Further to the east, retaining the gap will help maintain the separation of Stubbington and Lee-on-the-Solent from Fareham and Bridgemarky along with maintaining the separate identity of Peel Common." (our underlining)*
- 3.20 Peel Common is not an urban settlement with a separate identity which merits protection. It has resulted from an evolution of wayside development into ribbon development and even now is, in landscape terms, non-descript as a settlement. The purpose of the gap should be to maintain the separation of Stubbington from Fareham and Lee-on-the-Solent; and the separation of Lee-on-the-Solent from Rowner.
- 3.21 Paragraph 3.43 refers to "The need to respect settlement boundaries and protect the identity of our key settlements". Peel Common is not a key settlement and it does not have a settlement boundary. The deletion of housing allocation Policy HA2 Newgate Lane South from this version of the local plan has been accompanied by the extension of the Strategic Gap designation across the HA2 site to the settlement boundary of Bridgemarky on the Proposals Map. It is suspected that the reference to Peel Common having a "separate identity" in the supporting text has been inserted to attempt to justify the extension of the gap designation over land which has previously been assessed as being suitable for development.

3.22 Paragraph 3.46 states that *"Although no boundary changes are proposed at this time, evidence has shown (that the) boundary of this strategic gap could be redrawn whilst retaining its important function of preventing settlement coalescence."* This is a key failure of the process at this stage. The Council has a quite recent landscape character assessment as part of the evidence base (2017) and a very recent gap study. There are also two strategic road schemes (one complete, one in construction) that affect the landscape character of this gap. This is surely the time for the Council to redraw the boundaries of this strategic gap and strategically plan for growth.

3.23 In this regard, these representations are accompanied by a Preliminary Landscape and Visual Appraisal prepared by Pegasus Group of the former Policy HA2 site, Newgate Lane South. The Summary and Conclusions of this Appraisal include the following:

"7.7. In summary the site sits within a variable pocket of landscape. In isolation the site comprises remnant agricultural enclosures however it cannot be separated from the extensive urbanising influences which surround and frame it, particularly in the context of the more recent severance of the agricultural land that has arisen from the route of the bypass (Newgate Lane East East)....

7.16. In terms of the Fareham and Stubbington strategic gap, the site (along with its local landscape context), is well placed to accommodate some form of development without undue consequences or impacts on the role and function of the Strategic Gap as a whole. This is on the basis that:

- A substantial distance will be retained across the wider gap, between the site and Stubbington;*
- In terms of visibility, the site is physically and visually well contained, placed as the area is within a strong framework of green infrastructure and the settlement edge – furthermore, the site (and potential development) will not be visible across the gap from Stubbington;*
- The surrounding context and urbanising influences, including the residential areas of Peel Common, Bridgemary and Woodcot which reduce the degree of change as they provide a relevant settlement edge context;*

- *The opportunity to contribute to, and maintain, a strong green infrastructure network and facilitate a strategic green infrastructure connection through the area that will reinforce and connect the linear routes which cross broadly north to south through this area; and*
- *In connection with the green infrastructure provision, the ability to incorporate substantial mitigation that will successfully avoid or minimise landscape and visual effects.*

3.24 These conclusions are consistent with the evidence base in relation to the Strategic Gap which acknowledges that the gap designation does not relate to landscape quality, value or condition; that development can be accommodated within gaps without undermining their function; and that urban influences can detract from the functioning of the gap, to the extent that they present a clear justification for amending the boundaries of the gap. The study concludes that the part of the gap between Peel Common and Bridgemary is weak and under development pressure, particularly with the recently constructed Newgate Lane East now forming such a strong urbanising feature in the local landscape context. The Policy HA2 site is not considered to form part of a priority area which is required to maintain the integrity and function of the Fareham / Stubbington Strategic Gap and it is concluded that the site is well placed to accommodate development that could come forward as a well-connected urban extension without significantly affecting the integrity of the gap and the physical and visual separation of settlements. Indeed, this was the Council's previous conclusion when it proposed to allocate the Policy HA2 site. Its December 2019 SHELAA included commentary on the three land parcels (SHELAA sites 3002, 3028 and 3057) which together make up the Policy HA2 site. The Suitability Comment for sites 3002 and 3028 (the smaller northern and southern parcels) were:

"The site is considered suitable for development as part of the proposed housing allocation. Development could be accommodated without significant effects on the landscape character of the wider area."

3.25 For site 3057 (the larger central parcel) the Suitability Comment was:

"Development could be accommodated without significant effects on the landscape character of the wider area (following construction of Newgate Lane South) or the integrity of the Strategic Gap..."

- 3.26 All three component parcels of the HA2 site were described as Suitable, Available and Achievable. Nothing has changed in this regard.

Policy DS3: Landscape

- 3.27 This draft policy designates about a quarter of the land area of the Borough as "Areas of Special Landscape Quality" (as shown on Figure 3.3).
- 3.28 From the commentary provided in paragraph 3.49, it appears that the Council is equating its 'Areas of Special Landscape Quality' (ASLQ) with 'valued landscapes'. This is questionable. All landscapes are valued at some level by different people. NPPF paragraph 170 triggers a need to consider when landscape value is just a local consideration, or when landscapes are more 'out of the ordinary'. Fundamentally, for a landscape to be a valued landscape, it does not have to be designated - so by designating the ASLQ (or by creating a valued landscape designation) the Council is at risk of creating a policy that is irrelevant, because guidance says that non designated landscapes can be valued, so site-by-site assessments will be required in any event.
- 3.29 Paragraph 3.55 states that "...all parts of the Borough have some landscape quality and may be sensitive to landscape change". This is ambiguous. All landscape will be of 'a quality' but quality (in GLVIA3 aligned with condition) is only one consideration of landscape sensitivity.
- 3.30 With regard to "How the policy works", paragraph 3.56 states that "*The criteria within the policy (points a-g) are derived from the Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (GLVIA 3) published by the Landscape Institute.*". The GLVIA is an extensive and diverse document and, if it is to be used as basis for this policy then a specific reference or explanation should be provided as to how points a-g have been derived.
- 3.31 Paragraph 3.57 refers to the submission of "...a proportionate Landscape Assessment". This should be amended to require the submission of a 'Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment'. There are many applications of LVIA and several forms of reporting. Reference to LVIA would be specific and clear as to what is required (and incidentally relates better to the approaches set out in GLVIA3).

Policy HP1: New Residential Development

3.32 This policy relates to all new housing proposals. However, it only envisages housing coming forward outside Urban Area boundaries through either the conversion of a non-residential building or as a replacement dwelling. It should also cross-refer to Policy HP4 which allows housing to come forward on land outside Urban Area boundaries if the Council cannot demonstrate a Five Year Housing Land Supply.

3.33 Therefore add:

"c) It is for additional housing in circumstances where the Council cannot demonstrate a Five Year Housing Land Supply and Policy HP4 applies."

Policy HP4: Five-Year Housing Land Supply

3.34 The housing requirement set out in Policy H1 must be re-calculated using the current Standard methodology as described in our comments on draft Policy H1 above.

3.35 Paragraph 5.24 infers that Policy HP4 reproduces Local Plan Part 2 Policy DSP40. However, the third criterion in Policy DSP40 was as follows:

"iii) The proposal is sensitively designed to reflect the character of the neighbouring settlement and to minimise any adverse impact on the Countryside and, if relevant, the Strategic Gaps;"

3.36 This has been replaced in Policy HP4 by:

"c) The proposal is sensitively designed to reflect the landscape character and setting of the settlement, is of a scale proportionate to its setting and recognises the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside and, if relevant, does not significantly affect the integrity of a Strategic Gap;"

3.37 If a five year housing land supply cannot be demonstrated, then in accordance with the NPPF, paragraph 11d, the most relevant policies in the plan would be out of date and the presumption in favour of sustainable development would apply. This policy may therefore be judged to be inappropriate because it adds restrictions which may prevent sustainable sites from coming forward. However,

if such a policy is held to be necessary, then a faithful reproduction of Policy DSP40 iii) is strongly preferred. See our comments on Policy DS1 in this regard.

Policy HP5: Provision of Affordable Housing

3.38 This draft policy states that "affordable housing must be provided" (our underlining) in the following proportions:

- i. At least 10% as Social Rent; and
- ii. At least 55% as Affordable Rent or Social Rent; and
- iii. The remainder, but no less than 10% as Affordable Home Ownership.
- iv. The mix of property size and type should reflect the local need and the site characteristics.

3.39 As drafted this policy is not sufficiently flexible. As acknowledged at paragraph 5.36, development viability will be an issue on some sites. As acknowledged at paragraph 5.39, occasionally the tenure mix prescribed by the policy will not be appropriate; and as acknowledged at paragraph 5.34, other exceptional circumstances may arise (such as abnormal costs) which dictate that a non-standard provision of affordable housing is demonstrated to be appropriate.

3.40 Therefore, amend the first part of the policy to read:

"Sites that can accommodate 10 or more dwellings or sites with an area of 0.5 hectares or more shall normally provide: ..."

3.41 And amend the second part of the policy to read:

"The affordable housing shall normally be provided in accordance with the following proportions: ..."

Policy HP7: Adaptable and Accessible Dwellings

3.42 This draft policy states:

"Development proposals for all new dwellings shall provide:

- a) At least 15% of all new dwellings at Category 2 standard; and

b) On schemes of over 100 dwellings (gross), at least 2% of private housing and 5% of affordable housing shall be provided as wheelchair accessible Category 3 properties."

3.43 Similar to Policy HP5 above, as drafted this policy is not sufficiently flexible. It is acknowledged that this policy is based on the requirements of Part M of the Building Regulations but it must allow for circumstances arising which mean that these requirements cannot be delivered (fully or otherwise).

3.44 Therefore, amend the first line of the policy to read:

"Development proposals for all new dwellings shall normally provide: ..."

3.45 Paragraph 5.57 of the supporting text states:

"The cost to development for providing Category 2 and 3 is relatively minimal. Flexibility for additional costs have been factored into the viability evidence base and this indicates that the requirements for Category 2 and 3 should have no detrimental impact on the viability of schemes in the Borough..."

3.46 This statement is strongly disputed. In reality, these costs will not be factored into a developer's viability calculations (particularly in relation to Category 3 requirements) because option agreements / conditional contracts will have already been agreed on the sites that the Council want to see come forward, so these costs will not have been anticipated. The Category 3 requirements must be substantiated by quantified evidence of the need for such units in the Borough.

Policy HP9: Self and Custom Build Homes

3.47 This policy requires 10% of dwellings on sites of 40 dwellings or more to be provided for Self and Custom Build Homes. The practical implications of managing self or custom build developments on sites otherwise being constructed by housing developers or housing associations must be carefully considered. There is concern that 40 dwellings is too small a threshold at which to introduce this requirement due to the potentially onerous construction management implications which will arise. It would be preferable for the Council to allocate specific sites for self and custom build developments instead of requiring this element on all housing developments of 40 dwellings or more.

- 3.48 It is noted that, as stated at paragraph 5.70, only 1% of housing plots at Welborne are required to be provided for self or custom build under the Welborne Plan (2015). Strategic allocations such as Welborne provide the ideal opportunity for parcels of land to be allocated for self or custom build, so that opportunity should not be missed. This should be addressed in the review of the Welborne Plan which is overdue and necessary.

Policy E2: Faraday Business Park

- 3.49 This draft policy proposes the allocation of land for 65,000 sq. metres of employment development (in addition to the 22,000 sq. metres already consented). The site is designated as a Low Use site for Brent Geese and Waders.

- 3.50 Criterion e) of the policy states:

"e) Proposals shall meet the requirements of Policy NE5 given the site's Low Use status for Solent Waders and Brent Geese..."

- 3.51 The two site-specific reasons for the deletion of housing allocation HA2 Newgate Lane South given in the Fareham SHLAA (in the context of the Council planning for a reduced housing requirement in the PLP) are that the site lies within a Strategic Gap and that the site is designated as a Low Use site for Brent Geese and Waders. Given the proposed allocation at the Faraday Business Park, a site's designation as of Low Use status for Solent Waders and Brent Geese clearly does not prevent a site from being allocated for development.

Policy E3: Swordfish Business Park

- 3.52 This draft policy proposes the allocation of land for 12,100 sq. metres of employment development (in addition to the 28,000 sq. metres already consented). The site is designated as a Low Use site for Brent Geese and Waders.

- 3.53 Criterion f) of the policy states:

"f) Proposals shall meet the requirements of Policy NE5 given the site's Low Use status for Solent Waders and Brent Geese..."

- 3.54 The two site-specific reasons for the deletion of housing allocation HA2 Newgate Lane South given in the Fareham SHLAA (in the context of the Council planning for a reduced housing requirement in the PLP) are that the site lies within a

Strategic Gap and that the site is designated as a Low Use site for Brent Geese and Waders. Given the proposed allocation at the Swordfish Business Park, a site's designation as of Low Use status for Solent Waders and Brent Geese clearly does not prevent a site from being allocated for development.

Policy NE5: Solent Wader and Brent Goose Sites

- 3.55 Accompanying these representations is a WYG Technical Note in relation to Ecology and the former Policy HA2 Newgate Lane South housing allocation. This addresses the two proposed options for mitigating the impact of development of Low Use SWBG sites. Policy NE5 limits mitigation solutions to either on-site provision or a financial contribution towards mitigation on a suitable identified site. However, as reported in the Technical Note, an off-site solution has been proposed as part of outline application P/19/1260/OA Land East of Newgate Lane East (that application site being the southern part of the former HA2 allocation), and that solution has been reviewed by the Council's Ecologist and found to be acceptable. This therefore represents a compliant solution which can be replicated for other developments in similar circumstances. Policy NE5 should be amended to include this additional option.

Policy D1: High Quality Design and Place Making

- 3.56 This is a highly aspirational policy which sets out ten criteria ("key characteristics of high quality design") against which all development proposals will be judged "to ensure the creation of quality places." It is not clear what a "quality place" is – this should be defined. The ten criteria push the "bar" too high – all proposals cannot be expected to "create places that are attractive, memorable, distinctive and of strong character", for example, laudable though those aspirations are. In practice, very few proposals would receive planning permission if assessed against this requirement.

Appendix B: Housing Trajectory

- 3.57 This appendix must be updated as it does not reflect the quantum of housing required to meet the local needs. It also projects completions of 975 homes in 2023/24 and 961 homes in 2024/5, which are at risk due to the delays to Welborne which continue. Completions from Welborne should be shown separately as previously.

Appendix C:

- 3.58 The purpose of the inclusion of the Local Ecological Network Map at Appendix C is not understood. It includes the identification of land as "Network Opportunities". This does not appear to have a basis in the policies of the PLP. The former Policy HA2 Newgate Lane South site is identified as a Network Opportunity on this plan. This is not explained. This appendix should be deleted, as happened to a similar plan appended to the Regulation 19 Chichester District Local Plan.

Reinstatement of the Policy HA2: Newgate Lane South housing allocation

- 3.59 The Council omitted a number of previous housing allocation sites for the Regulation 19 PLP on the basis that the PLP plans for the reduced housing requirement of 403 hpa. We have asserted that this approach fails to comply with legal requirements and is unsound. It is foreseeable that the Council's housing requirement may increase and in such circumstances Policy HA2 should be reintroduced and updated to allocate the site for about 500 dwellings.

- 3.60 The Policy HA2 site is comprised of three SHELAA sites:

- Cops Field, Newgate Lane, Peel Common (3028);
- Land East of Newgate Lane, Peel Common (3057); and
- Land East of Newgate Lane East, Peel Common (3002).

- 3.61 In the Council's SHELAA of December 2019, the commentary on each of these sites concluded with a "Suitability" (for allocation for development) Comment. For sites 3002 and 3028 (the smaller northern and southern parcels) the Suitability Comments were:

"The site is considered suitable for development as part of the proposed housing allocation. Development could be accommodated without significant effects on the landscape character of the wider area."

- 3.62 For site 3057 (the larger central parcel) the Suitability Comment was:

"Development could be accommodated without significant effects on the landscape character of the wider area (following construction of Newgate Lane South) or the integrity of the Strategic Gap...."

3.63 All three component parcels of the HA2 site were described as Suitable, Available and Achievable. Nothing has changed in this regard.

3.64 In omitting Policy HA2 from the PLP, the Council also updated its SHELAA for consistency with the PLP and justified the omission of the HA2 allocation due to the impact of development on the strategic gap, and the fact that the site is a low use SWBG site. Gosport Borough Council also previously objected to the HA2 allocation due to its alleged traffic impact on Newgate Lane East. Taking each of these matters in turn:

Strategic Gap:

3.65 These representations are accompanied by a Preliminary Landscape and Visual Appraisal prepared by Pegasus Group of the former Policy HA2 site, Newgate Lane South. This study concludes that the part of the gap between Peel Common and Bridgemary is weak and under development pressure, particularly with the recently constructed Newgate Lane East now forming such a strong urbanising feature in the local landscape context. The Policy HA2 site is not considered to form part of a priority area which is required to maintain the integrity and function of the Fareham / Stubbington Strategic Gap and it is concluded that the site is well placed to accommodate development that could come forward without significantly affecting the integrity of the gap and the physical and visual separation of settlements. This was the Council's previous conclusion when it proposed to allocate the Policy HA2 site, as evidenced by the quotations from the December 2019 SHELAA above.

Low Use SWBG site:

3.66 It is noted that Employment allocations E2 and E3 are similarly designated. These representations are accompanied by an Ecology Technical Note prepared by WYG which describes the off-site mitigation solution already advanced and agreed by the Council's ecologist in relation to a planning application for housing on the southern part of the HA2 site. Demonstrably, this is not an issue which would prevent development coming forward in principle on this site.

Transport impact:

-
- 3.67 These representations are accompanied by a Transport Technical Note prepared by i-Transport. This reports that the Council's transport evidence base was substantially prepared before the Council amended its spatial strategy in response to the draft revised Standard Methodology housing target so it included assessments of the Policy HA2 site, together with other housing allocations since omitted including the two Strategic Growth Areas (SGAs). On this basis the Council's Strategic Transport Assessment concludes that the plan is deliverable and sound from a transport perspective.
- 3.68 The Transport TN reviews the sustainable transport credentials of the HA2 site. The site is very well served by public transport – it is within a 5-10 minute walk of the South East Hampshire Rapid Transit system, and is close to local bus routes. HCC and its partners have recently submitted funding bids to Government for later stages of the SEHRT which includes a potential extension of the SEHRT to the site and the Solent Enterprise Zone. This will further improve the accessibility of the site to public transport services.
- 3.69 The site lies in close proximity (comfortable walk or short cycle trip) to major employment areas (Fareham Business Park, Newgate Lane Industrial Estate, Solent EZ) and supermarkets (such as Asda next to the site) for convenience shopping.
- 3.70 The primary vehicular access to the site will be from a new roundabout on Newgate Lane South. This has been designed to minimise interruptions to traffic flows on Newgate Lane South. The operation of this junction has been modelled, and this confirmed that the greatest queueing delay on any arm during peak periods is about 8 seconds. Thus the roundabout will operate wholly within capacity with a "Level of Service" rating of "A", classified as "Free Flow", such that it will not prejudice the benefits of the recent road project.
- 3.71 Hampshire County Council has not raised any in principle design or safety concerns with the junction and following substantial dialogue has accepted the junction modelling as a basis to consider the operation of the junction but required consideration of the corridor effects of the junction within the Local Plan evidence base.
- 3.72 This wider corridor assessment has now been completed with the release of the FBC SRTM Assessment, summarised in Section 4 of the accompanying Transport

TN. In summary this demonstrates that there are no material impacts on the wider Newgate Lane corridor that result from the delivery of an access to the HA2 site from Newgate Lane. Any objection to the allocation of the HA2 site on this basis is therefore not sustainable.

- 3.73 For all of these reasons, the Council is encouraged to reinstate the Policy HA2 housing allocation for about 500 dwellings. The site is controlled by two highly reputable housing developers – Miller Homes and Bargate Homes – who have a strong local track record of delivery and who are keen to bring it forward for development immediately, such that the site can make a significant contribution to the Council's five year housing land supply.

4.0 Participation at the examination hearing sessions

B5 If your representation is seeking a modification to the plan, do you consider it necessary to participate in the examination hearing session(s)?

Yes, I want to take part in a hearing session.

B5a Please outline in the box below why you consider it necessary to take part in the hearing session(s):

To contribute to testing the legal compliance and soundness of the PLP for the reasons set out in these representations.

FAREHAM LOCAL PLAN 2037 REPRESENTATIONS

LAND ADJACENT TO 75 HOLLY HILL LANE, SARISBURY

ON BEHALF OF BARGATE HOMES



Pegasus Group

Birmingham | Bracknell | Bristol | Cambridge | Cirencester | Dublin | East Midlands | Leeds | Liverpool | London | Manchester | Newcastle | Peterborough

 **DESIGN**  **ENVIRONMENT**  **PLANNING**  **ECONOMICS**  **HERITAGE**

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Registered Office: Pegasus House, Querns Business Centre, Whitworth Road, Cirencester, Gloucestershire, GL7 1RT

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APPENDICES:

1.0 Landscape Response prepared by Terra Firma Consultancy including Opportunities and Constraints Plan

1.0 Introduction

- 1.1** The following representations are prepared by Pegasus Group on behalf of our client, Bargate Homes. Our client has interests in Land adjacent to 75 Holly Hill Lane in Sarisbury.
- 1.2** The site is irregular in shape and extends to approximately 2.6 hectares. It is accessed via Holly Hill Lane, which adjoins the south-western boundary of the site, and the majority of the site lies to the east (rear) of the properties which front Holly Hill Lane. The southern boundary of the site adjoins Holly Hill Woodland Park and the eastern boundary extends as far as the boundaries of the properties on Mulberry Lane (accessed from Barnes Lane). The site has previously been promoted through Fareham Borough Council's (FBC) Strategic Housing and Employment Land Availability Assessment (SHELAA) – Site ID 1005.
- 1.3** For the reasons set out in these representations, our client is strongly of the view that this site should be allocated for residential development in the Fareham Local Plan 2037 (hereafter referred to as the Publication Local Plan). It is estimated that the site could accommodate approximately 30 dwellings. These representations also set out our client's position in relation to required amendments to some of the more general policies proposed within the Publication Local Plan (PLP).
- 1.4** Our client is an important stakeholder within Fareham and is keen to work with the Council to produce a plan which is legally compliant and meets the tests of soundness set out within the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF). Currently the plan is neither legally compliant nor sound.
- 1.5** The following representations utilise the same format as the Council's response form. Each area of the PLP which is deemed to be either not legally compliant or unsound is clearly outlined below. Proposed changes to the plan in relation to policies, supporting text and the proposals map are provided.

	Agent	Client
Title	Mr	Bargate Homes c/o
First Name	Jeremy	Agent
Last Name	Gardiner	
Job Title	Senior Director	
Organisation	Pegasus Group	
Address	3 West Links Tollgate Chandlers Ford Eastleigh Hampshire	
Postcode	SO53 3TG	
Telephone		
Email		

2.0 Plan Overall

B1 Which part of the Local Plan is this representation about?

2.1 The following comments relate to the overall Local Plan.

B1a Which paragraph? Please enter the correct paragraph found in the Local Plan:

2.2 Paragraphs 1.5–1.6, 1.14, 1.17, 1.37, 2.12, 3.19–3.22, 3.49–3.57, 4.1–4.20, Appendix B.

B1b Which Policy? Please enter the correct Policy Codes found in the Local Plan

2.3 Policies H1, HP1, HP4, HP5, HP6, HP7, HP9, DS1, DS3, NE8, D1.

B2 Do you think the Publication Local Plan is:

Legally compliant – No

Sound – No

Complies with the duty to co-operate – No

2.4 The Fareham Local Plan is not legally compliant and is unsound as it is not consistent with national policy, effective or justified.

B3 Please provide details you have to support your answers above.

B3.1 The Publication Local Plan is not Legally Compliant

2.5 The Publication Local Plan (PLP) has based its housing proposals on the annual housing target derived from the Government's draft Revised Standard Methodology published in August 2020 in its consultation "Planning for the Future". The Government's response to this consultation was published on 16th December 2020. The Government does not propose to proceed with the changes to assessing local housing need consulted on earlier this year in

"Changes to the Current Planning System"; but instead has published a revised approach to the Standard Method, which retains the method in its previous and current form except for London and 19 of the most populated cities and urban centres.

- 2.6 The key change is to apply a 35% uplift to the Standard Method for Greater London and the 19 most populated cities and urban areas in England – Birmingham, Liverpool, Bristol, Manchester, Sheffield, Leeds, Leicester, Coventry, Bradford, Nottingham, Kingston upon Hull, Newcastle upon Tyne, Stoke on Trent, Southampton, Plymouth, Derby, Reading, Wolverhampton and Brighton and Hove. The minimum housing requirement for Fareham calculated using the amended standard method therefore remains 514hpa.
- 2.7 The Government's White Paper, "Changes to the Current Planning System" (published in August 2020 alongside the "Planning for the Future" consultation) provided guidance to local planning authorities which were at or close to the Regulation 19 stage of plan-making at paragraph 43:

"Transition

43. The Government is aware that any change in the standard method will have an impact for plans that are currently under development, as authorities expend considerable resources in developing new plans. To enable an orderly transition to the revised standard method, and achieve as much short-term supply as possible while setting the right expectations for early stage plan-making, we propose that from the publication date of the revised guidance, authorities which are already at the second stage of the strategic plan consultation process (Regulation 19) are given 6 months to submit their plan to the Planning Inspectorate for examination. Authorities close to publishing their second stage consultation (Regulation 19), should be given 3 months from the publication date of the revised guidance to publish their Regulation 19 plan and a further 6 months to submit their plan to the Planning Inspectorate. This is to strike a balance between allowing an appropriate transition period for plans that are nearly through the process, but without causing a significant delay in planning for a higher level of need."

-
- 2.8 This transitional arrangement applies to Fareham at the time, such that the previous Standard Method (514 hpa) continued to apply for plan-making purposes in the borough in any event, but the Council chose not to follow this national guidance.
- 2.9 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) states (paragraph 16 a)) that Plans should "be prepared with the objective of contributing to the achievement of sustainable development". Footnote 10 confirms that this is a legal requirement of local planning authorities in exercising their plan-making functions. Meeting the objectives of sustainable development includes "...meeting the needs of the present...". By preparing a Plan based on the revised draft Standard Methodology target of 403 dwellings per annum, the local planning authority is failing to meet its local objectively assessed need for housing, thereby failing to plan to deliver sustainable development.
- 2.10 The PPG (ID 2a-003-20190220) is clear that the standard method should be used and any other method should only be used in exceptional circumstances. It further explains that:
- "...Where an alternative approach results in a lower housing need figure than that identified using the standard method, the strategic policy-making authority will need to demonstrate, using robust evidence, that the figure is based on realistic assumptions of demographic growth and that there are exceptional local circumstances that justify deviating from the standard method. This will be tested at examination."* (PPG ID 2a-015-20190220).
- 2.11 As discussed above the extant standard method identifies a requirement of 514hpa. The NPPF (paragraph 60) identifies that the current standard method provides a minimum requirement. To depart and provide a figure lower than the current Standard Method requires exceptional circumstances and must be justified by clear and robust evidence. This is absent from the Council's evidence base and as such is an unsound approach.
- 2.12 The Government's guidance is that transitional arrangements require Regulation 19 plans to be based on the current Standard Methodology figure (in Fareham's case, 514 hpa) – a requirement confirmed by the Government's

announcement of 16th December 2020. As such, Fareham's decision to progress to Regulation 19 stage with a strategy based on the draft revised Standard Methodology figure of 403 hpa was procedurally flawed, lacking in evidential basis, premature and misleading.

2.13 The NPPF (paragraph 33) also states that plans should be reviewed every 5 years and updated as necessary. The Inspector's Report on the Examination into the Fareham Local Plan Part 2 (dated 12th May 2015) included modifications which were all proposed by the Council. Its first Main Modification was "a commitment to an early review of the local plan (ie. LP1, LP2 and LP3)". This included a timetable for the local plan review between 2016 and 2018 which the Council has failed to adhere to, having previously expressed its commitment to the Inspector.

2.14 The Local Plan Part 3 is the Welborne Plan which was adopted in 2015. The total quantum of housing to be delivered at Welborne has reduced over the years, and the date for its commencement has repeatedly slipped back. The development is currently running about 5 years late. Recently, serious doubts have been expressed over whether it is deliverable at all given the reported funding gap of tens of millions of pounds that exists in relation to the required upgrade of M27 junction 10. The development is certainly not currently "deliverable" in NPPF terms. Nonetheless, the PLP relies heavily on the delivery of homes at Welborne as by far the most important source of its housing supply - 4,020 homes (just over 48%) out of a total suggested supply of 8,389 homes are timetabled to be completed at Welborne by 2037, and completions are included in the Council's trajectory for the first five years of the plan. Given the heavy reliance placed on a development which, at best, appears to be at serious risk of continuing to be significantly delayed, the Welborne Plan should be reviewed as a matter of urgency.

2.15 Given the importance of the Welborne Plan to housing delivery this is considered an issue of both soundness and legal non-compliance.

B3.2 The Publication Local Plan is not Sound

2.16 Paragraphs 1.5 – 1.6 of the PLP set out the "Tests of Soundness" which require

that the Plan has been "positively prepared, justified, effective and consistent with national policy". The PLP fails to meet the Tests of Soundness for the following reasons:

1. It has not been "positively prepared"

- 2.17 The Plan does not seek to, as a minimum, meet the area's objectively assessed need. Given that the Core Strategy was adopted on 4th August 2011, it is significantly out of date such that (as advised by paragraph 73 and footnote 32 of the NPPF) local housing need should be calculated using the current Standard Methodology. On this basis the local housing need target is 514 homes per annum (hpa) plus the appropriate buffer (5% or 20%). Instead, the PLP plans for 403 hpa, thereby failing to plan for the area's objectively assessed need, and failing to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development.
- 2.18 The lower housing requirement has also not been the subject of sustainability appraisal (SA). Whilst the SA re-assesses sites based upon a lower housing requirement it fails to consider the implications of a lower housing requirement, compared to the current standard method, upon the delivery of the SA objectives. Even if the lower requirement were justified by national policy, which it is not, the retention of the housing requirement at the level previously consulted upon would be a reasonable alternative.
- 2.19 The Council published an Affordable Housing Strategy in 2019. On page 14 of the Affordable Housing Strategy, it is suggested that there is a need for 3,500 affordable homes to 2036, or circa 220 per annum. This is based on the existing need for 3,000 affordable homes and an allowance of 500 homes to provide for new households and those falling into need. Given that an average of only 76 affordable homes have been built per annum in Fareham Borough since 2011, there is a significant need to boost the supply of additional affordable housing to address needs. Indeed, the delivery of affordable housing needs to almost treble. The provision of affordable housing to address this need is a significant matter.
- 2.20 It is also unclear whether the PLP has planned to adequately accommodate unmet need from other authorities. The PPG (ID 2a-010-20190220) identifies

that meeting unmet needs from neighbouring authorities as set out in a Statement of Common Ground is one reason why local housing need calculated using the current standard should be exceeded. Contrary to the advice within the PPG (ID 2a-010-20190220) there are currently no Statements of Common Ground identifying if the figure of 847 dwellings is adequate or accepted by other authorities. Rather the Council speculates that this contribution would be "ratified" by a subsequent Partnership for South Hampshire Statement of Common Ground (Duty to Co-operate Statement of Compliance, paragraph 4.5). There is, however, no evidence to support this speculation. Indeed, the only evidence presented confirms a request for Fareham to accommodate 1,000 dwellings from a single neighbouring authority. The PLP has been prepared in advance of the publication of Statements of Common Ground – as such its preparation is premature.

2.21 At paragraph 4.4 of the PLP it is stated that unmet need in the sub-region over the plan period could be "circa 10,750 dwellings". At paragraph 4.5, Fareham's "immediate neighbours" are considered, and it is confirmed that Portsmouth City Council has requested that Fareham contributes 1,000 dwellings towards its unmet need, and that Gosport is "likely to have an unmet need issue, currently estimated to be in the region of 2,500 dwellings...". The Council's 'Duty to Co-operate Statement of Compliance' identifies at paragraph 4.6 that instead of responding to the request from Portsmouth the Council is proposing to: "...take the approach that the issue of unmet need is not dealt with as specific to any authority, but as a general contribution." It is not clear how this "general contribution" has been calculated but it appears inadequate. Gosport Borough lies between Portsmouth and Fareham. It is clear that Portsmouth cannot accommodate any of Gosport's unmet need so the obvious place to accommodate it is in Fareham Borough. Therefore, if Fareham plans to deliver the unmet needs of Portsmouth and Gosport, its contribution would be 3,500 homes. However, the PLP (Table 4.1) proposes a contribution of just 847 dwellings to wider unmet need. This figure should be reviewed.

2.22 In relation to unmet need, it should also be remembered that Welborne (previously known as the North of Fareham SDA) was originally conceived by PUSH (now PfSH) as one of two SDAs which were promoted to meet the sub-regional needs of south Hampshire and brought forward in the "South East

Plan". The Inspector's Report on the Examination into the Fareham LDF Core Strategy (dated 20th July 2011) identified five Main Issues, Main Issue 1 being:

"7. The North of Fareham SDA represents the most significant and controversial element of the Core Strategy.While the principle of the SDA's development is contained in the regional strategy – policy SH2 of the South East Plan (SEP) – the justification for the proposal derives from evidence prepared by South Hampshire local authorities (the Partnership for Urban South Hampshire [PUSH]) during the SEP's preparation....The advantages of SDAs are seen as threefold: safeguarding existing towns and villages by reducing coalescence; providing more opportunities for planning gain; and achieving a critical mass to deliver sustainability benefits. The development now proposed is one of two SDAs proposed by PUSH and brought forward into the SEP. Both are aimed at meeting sub-regional housing needs and, as such, their housing totals are separated from the housing requirement for the remainder of the Boroughs concerned in the sub-regional strategy and SEP."
(our underlining)

- 2.23 However, the Council is now treating Welborne as a source of housing supply for Fareham Borough only, disregarding its planned sub-regional role. This compounds the lack of positive preparation of the PLP and starkly contrasts the Council's current approach to the delivery of housing to meet sub-regional needs with its approach of a decade ago.

2. It is not "justified":

- 2.24 The PLP's strategy for housing delivery is not appropriate, because it is based on a need figure derived from the draft revised Standard Methodology which was still the subject of public consultation at the time that the Plan was prepared. Government's guidance is that transitional arrangements require Regulation 19 plans to be based on the current Standard Methodology figure (in Fareham's case, 514 hpa) – a requirement confirmed by the Government's announcement of 16th December 2020. As such, Fareham's decision to progress to Regulation 19 stage with a strategy based on the draft revised Standard Methodology figure of 403 hpa is procedurally flawed, lacking in evidential basis, premature and potentially misleading.

3. It is not "effective":

- 2.25 Fareham has decided to deliberately plan to not meet its local objectively assessed housing need, so fundamentally the plan will not be effective. This, coupled with its apparent failure to plan to contribute appropriately to the unmet housing need of the sub-region, indicates a failure to work effectively with its neighbouring authorities on cross-boundary strategic planning for housing delivery and a failure "to support the Government's objective of significantly boosting the supply of homes" (NPPF, paragraph 59). Rather, the PLP proposes to restrict the supply of homes in the plan period in a way which will exacerbate the local housing crisis.

4. It is not "consistent with national policy":

- 2.26 The PLP is not consistent with the NPPF because:
- It will not contribute to the achievement of sustainable development by not, as a minimum, planning to meet its local objectively assessed housing need;
 - It is not planning to adequately meet the unmet housing needs of neighbouring authorities in the sub-region;
 - It has not based its housing proposals on the current Standard Methodology;
 - Its strategy lacks a robust evidential justification; and
 - Its proposed housing land supply includes a majority of housing from sites which are not "deliverable" as defined by the NPPF.

B3.3 The Publication Local Plan does not Comply with the Duty to Co-operate

- 2.27 As stated at B3.1 above, it is unclear whether the PLP has planned to adequately accommodate unmet need from other authorities.
- 2.28 Against a sub-regional unmet need figure of "circa 10,750 dwellings", and in the context of both neighbouring authorities of Portsmouth City Council and

Gosport Borough Council having "unmet need issue(s)", and Havant Borough Council being expressly unable to accommodate any unmet need, the PLP (Table 4.1) proposes a contribution of 847 dwellings to wider unmet need. It is not clear how this has been calculated and it appears inadequate.

B4a What modification(s) is necessary to make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

1. Plan to meet, as a minimum, the area's objectively assessed housing need. The current Standard Methodology annual housing need figure is currently 514 hpa.
2. Provide Statements of Common Ground in relation to unmet need from neighbouring and PfSH authorities. Any agreements will need to be included as additional housing to the minimum 514hpa.
3. In any event, plan for a level of housing which contributes to the achievement of sustainable development.
4. Treat this plan as an interim plan and reaffirm the Council's commitment to undertake an urgent a review of the Welborne Plan for incorporation into a consolidated early review of this plan.
5. The Council has not undertaken SA of all reasonable alternative housing requirements.
6. The Council has not planned to meet current housing needs, opting instead to phase its housing supply in a way which will exacerbate the current significant under-supply problems.

- 2.29 Consequential to the above, the Council must allocate additional sites for housing in this interim plan (ahead of the urgent review of the Welborne Plan) to meet its confirmed housing target of 514 hpa, including the allocation of our client's interest at Land adjacent to 75 Holly Hill Lane, Sarisbury for approximately 30 dwellings.

B4b How would the modification(s) you propose make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

- 2.30 The role of plan-making in contributing to the achievement of sustainable development is a legal requirement (Section 39(2) of the Planning and

Compulsory Purchase Act 2004).

- 2.31 Revisions to the plan so that it plans, as a minimum, to meet the local objectively assessed need for housing, meet affordable housing need and adequately contribute to meeting unmet need would assist the PLP to meet the Tests of Soundness.

3.0 Specific Proposed Changes

B4c Suggested revised wording of any policy or text

Policy H1: Housing provision

- 3.1** Completely revise the proposed housing target on the basis of the current Standard Methodology figure for the Borough of a minimum of 514 hpa plus an appropriate contribution to meeting sub-regional unmet needs.
- 3.2** Ensure that the revised housing target includes the delivery of a minimum of 220 affordable homes per annum.
- 3.3** Plan to deliver the revised housing target including a five-year supply of deliverable sites. In this regard, Welborne (the supply of housing from which is relied on heavily by the PLP) cannot currently be regarded as "deliverable" as defined in the NPPF.
- 3.4** Consequential updates to paragraphs 4.1 – 4.20 including Tables 4.1, 4.2, 4.3.
- 3.5** Consequential revisions to the list of Housing Allocation Policies under paragraph 4.20 to include allocations sufficient to deliver the revised housing and affordable housing targets, including the allocation of Land adjacent to 75 Holly Hill Lane, Sarisbury for approximately 30 dwellings.
- 3.6** Policy H1 also seeks to identify a 'phased' requirement. The overall supply is described as at least 8,389 dwellings - this is just 165 dwellings greater than the requirement when the correct local housing need standard method is applied. Given the need to provide for unmet needs from neighbouring authorities this is clearly insufficient and as such further allocations are required.
- 3.7** Policy H1 seeks to 'phase' this supply identifying the following:
 - Approximately 2,250 dwellings (averaging 450 dwellings per annum) between 2021/22 and 2025/2613;

- Approximately 2,400 dwellings (averaging 480 dwellings per annum) between 2026/27 and 2030/31; and
- Approximately 3,750 dwellings (averaging 625 dwellings per annum) between 2031/32 and 2036/2037.

3.8 This phasing clearly will not meet the overall plan requirement. The rationale for this phasing is due to an anticipation that many of the housing allocations will begin to deliver later in the plan period. This is simply a factor of the sites chosen rather than an evidence-based approach to need. The net effect is that in the early part of the plan period the full need will not be met, exacerbating the current significant housing land supply shortfall in the Borough. This will mean households will either be unable to form or will be forced to move elsewhere to find appropriate accommodation. This not only has an impact upon affordability through increased demand but also has implications for social mobility and health for young and old alike.

3.9 The lack of housing to meet needs in the short-term is exacerbated by recent under-delivery of both market and affordable housing. The Council recognises it has under-delivered in recent years due to the reference to the need for a 20% buffer in accordance with NPPF, paragraph 73 (paragraph 4.16, PLP).

3.10 The housing requirement in the PLP should not be phased to manufacture a five-year housing land supply in the short-term. The plan should seek to address housing need now – to do otherwise is not justified or effective.

3.11 The second part of Policy H1 identifies the sources of supply. Whilst our client does not wish to comment upon individual sites, we do have significant concerns that the sources of supply will not deliver the plan period housing requirement in full. The PLP, paragraph 4.16, acknowledges that many of the chosen sites will not deliver until later in the plan period therefore any slippage in timescale could well push delivery beyond the plan period. Furthermore, the Council is heavily reliant upon delivery at Welborne. Within our comments upon the Plan overall we identify the need for delivery from this site to be reviewed and indeed question whether it is deliverable at all given the funding gap of tens of millions of pounds that exists in relation to the required upgrade of M27 junction 10.

- 3.12** Furthermore, the Council cannot currently demonstrate a five-year housing land supply. The Council's most recent assessment of its five-year housing land supply suggests a 4.03-year supply. This assessment appears optimistic given recent appeal decisions which identify it is closer 2.4 years. Given these shortcomings it is essential that the PLP seeks to address this under-supply in the short-term.

Section 3: Development Strategy

- 3.13** This section is substantially focussed on restricting development outside the existing settlement policy boundaries of urban areas. This is in conflict with the NPPF, paragraph 11, which advises that "Plans and decisions should apply a presumption in favour of sustainable development" and that "For plan-making this means that:

a) plans should positively seek opportunities to meet the development needs of their areas, and be sufficiently flexible to adapt to rapid change".

- 3.14** The highly restrictive strategic policy approach introduced into the PLP does not accord with this national guidance.

- 3.15** Paragraph 3.9 of the PLP states:

"Recent planning appeal decisions in the Borough have highlighted the need to consider the designation of valued landscapes as part of the Local Plan. Previous Local Plans have included the demarcation of 'Areas of Special Landscape Quality' in the Borough which were used to help shape planning strategy and decisions on planning applications. These areas were the Meon, Hamble and Hook valleys, Portsdown Hill and the Forest of Bere. Both the Landscape Assessment (2017), and the more recent 'Technical Review of Areas of Special Landscape Quality and the Strategic Gaps' (2020) still recognise the intrinsic character and distinctiveness of these relatively undeveloped areas of the Borough and so their locations have been used to shape the development strategy. There is a presumption against major development in these areas, unless it can be demonstrated through a landscape assessment that the quality

and distinctiveness of the landscape character can be conserved. For these reasons there remain no development allocations in these areas." (our underlining)

Our client objects to the identification of the Areas of Special Landscape Quality (ASLQ) in the borough, and particularly to the presumption against development in ASLQ and against allocation any sites for development within these areas. This is discussed in detail in the section relating to Policy DS3: Landscape below.

Policy DS1: Development in the Countryside

- 3.16** For housing development which is brought forward in the absence of a 5-year housing land supply, Policy HP4 applies. This will necessarily introduce new built form onto greenfield sites adjacent or well related to existing urban area boundaries. This will inevitably cause a change to the landscape character of the site and immediately adjacent land. Criteria ii) and iii) require proposals to "conserve and enhance landscapes" and "recognise the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside". It is not clear which "landscapes" are being referred to – presumably this should be restricted to formally designated landscapes or defined "valued" landscapes because otherwise it could be applied to every area of countryside. It is also not clear how, for example, a housing development can "conserve and enhance" a landscape – relevant measures should be defined. Moreover, it is not clear how the extent to which a proposal has recognised "the intrinsic character of the beauty of the countryside" can be measured. After all, those attributes can be "recognised" but then disregarded. It is true that every area of countryside has a "character" but not that every area of countryside has "beauty".
- 3.17** Criterion v) should include an exception for development which is brought forward under Policy HP4, where the application of the "tilted balance" would allow the loss of BMVAL.
- 3.18** Paragraph 3.39 fails to explain how this policy works in relation to housing policies.

Policy DS3: Landscape

- 3.19** This draft policy designates about a quarter of the land area of the Borough as "Areas of Special Landscape Quality" (as shown on Figure 3.3).
- 3.20** From the commentary provided in paragraph 3.49, it appears that the Council is equating its 'Areas of Special Landscape Quality' (ASLQ) with 'valued landscapes'. This is questionable. All landscapes are valued at some level by different people. NPPF paragraph 170 triggers a need to consider when landscape value is just a local consideration, or when landscapes are more 'out of the ordinary'. Fundamentally, for a landscape to be a valued landscape, it does not have to be designated - so by designating the ASLQ (or by creating a valued landscape designation) the Council is at risk of creating a policy that is irrelevant, because guidance says that non-designated landscapes can be valued, so site-by-site assessments will be required in any event. **Given that Policy DS3 is irrelevant, it is unnecessary and it should be deleted.**
- 3.21** However, if it is held that Policy DS3 should not be deleted, the following comments apply.
- 3.22** Paragraph 3.55 states that "...all parts of the Borough have some landscape quality and may be sensitive to landscape change". This is ambiguous. All landscape will be of 'a quality' but quality (in GLVIA3 aligned with condition) is only one consideration of landscape sensitivity.
- 3.23** With regard to "How the policy works", paragraph 3.56 states that "*The criteria within the policy (points a-g) are derived from the Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (GLVIA 3) published by the Landscape Institute.*". The GLVIA3 is an extensive and diverse document and, if it is to be used as basis for this policy then a specific reference or explanation should be provided as to how points a-g have been derived.
- 3.24** Paragraph 3.57 refers to the submission of "...a proportionate Landscape Assessment". In the event that Policy DS3 is not deleted, this should be amended to require the submission of a 'Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment'. There are many applications of Landscape Assessment and

several forms of reporting. Reference to LVIA would be specific and clear as to what is required (and incidentally relates better to the approaches set out in GLVIA3).

3.25 Having specific regard to our client's land interest adjacent to 75 Holly Hill Lane in Sarisbury, the site has previously been promoted through FBC's SHELAA dated September 2020 (Site ID 1005) and was discounted solely because it is located within an ASLQ. Consequently, our client has appointed Terra Firma Consultancy to review this matter and a Landscape Response is attached to these representations at Appendix 1, together with an Opportunities and Constraints Plan for the site.

3.26 In summary, it is considered that if Policy DS3 is not deleted, it should better allow for flexibility when it can be proven that parcels of land within the ASLQ, when taken in isolation and studied in depth, can accommodate sensitive small-scale development. It is considered that our client's site has capacity for development without detriment to the wider Landscape Character Area and would also create opportunities for landscape enhancement and protection. Further site-specific details for Land adjacent to 75 Holly Hill Lane are provided at the end of this section.

Policy HP1: New Residential Development

3.27 This policy relates to all new housing proposals. However, it only envisages housing coming forward outside Urban Area boundaries through either the conversion of a non-residential building or as a replacement dwelling. It should also cross-refer to Policy HP4 which allows housing to come forward on land outside Urban Area boundaries if the Council cannot demonstrate a Five-Year Housing Land Supply.

3.28 Therefore add:

"c) It is for additional housing in circumstances where the Council cannot demonstrate a Five Year Housing Land Supply and Policy HP4 applies."

Policy HP4: Five-Year Housing Land Supply

3.29 The housing requirement set out in Policy H1 must be re-calculated using the current Standard methodology as described in our comments on draft Policy H1 above.

3.30 Paragraph 5.24 infers that Policy HP4 reproduces Local Plan Part 2 Policy DSP40. However, the third criterion in Policy DSP40 was as follows:

"iii) The proposal is sensitively designed to reflect the character of the neighbouring settlement and to minimise any adverse impact on the Countryside and, if relevant, the Strategic Gaps;"

3.31 This has been replaced in Policy HP4 by:

"c) The proposal is sensitively designed to reflect the landscape character and setting of the settlement, is of a scale proportionate to its setting and recognises the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside and, if relevant, does not significantly affect the integrity of a Strategic Gap;"

3.32 If a five-year housing land supply cannot be demonstrated, then in accordance with the NPPF, paragraph 11d, the most relevant policies in the plan would be out of date and the presumption in favour of sustainable development would apply. This policy may therefore be judged to be inappropriate because it adds restrictions which may prevent sustainable sites from coming forward. However, if such a policy is held to be necessary, then a faithful reproduction of Policy DSP40 iii) is strongly preferred. See our comments on Policy DS1 in this regard.

Policy HP5: Provision of Affordable Housing

3.33 This draft policy states that "affordable housing must be provided" (our underlining) in the following proportions:

- i. At least 10% as Social Rent; and
- ii. At least 55% as Affordable Rent or Social Rent; and

- iii. The remainder, but no less than 10% as Affordable Home Ownership.
- iv. The mix of property size and type should reflect the local need and the site characteristics.

3.34 As drafted this policy is not sufficiently flexible. As acknowledged at paragraph 5.36, development viability will be an issue on some sites. As acknowledged at paragraph 5.39, occasionally the tenure mix prescribed by the policy will not be appropriate; and as acknowledged at paragraph 5.34, other exceptional circumstances may arise (such as abnormal costs) which dictate that a non-standard provision of affordable housing is demonstrated to be appropriate.

3.35 Therefore, amend the first part of the policy to read:

"Sites that can accommodate 10 or more dwellings or sites with an area of 0.5 hectares or more shall normally provide: ..."

3.36 And amend the second part of the policy to read:

"The affordable housing shall normally be provided in accordance with the following proportions: ..."

Policy HP7: Adaptable and Accessible Dwellings

3.37 This draft policy states:

"Development proposals for all new dwellings shall provide:

- a) At least 15% of all new dwellings at Category 2 standard; and
- b) On schemes of over 100 dwellings (gross), at least 2% of private housing and 5% of affordable housing shall be provided as wheelchair accessible Category 3 properties."

3.38 Similar to Policy HP5 above, as drafted this policy is not sufficiently flexible. It is acknowledged that this policy is based on the requirements of Part M of the Building Regulations but it must allow for circumstances arising which mean that these requirements cannot be delivered (fully or otherwise).

3.39 Therefore, amend the first line of the policy to read:

**"Development proposals for all new dwellings shall normally provide:
..."**

3.40 Paragraph 5.57 of the supporting text states:

"The cost to development for providing Category 2 and 3 is relatively minimal. Flexibility for additional costs have been factored into the viability evidence base and this indicates that the requirements for Category 2 and 3 should have no detrimental impact on the viability of schemes in the Borough..."

3.41 This statement is strongly disputed. In reality, these costs will not be factored into a developer's viability calculations (particularly in relation to Category 3 requirements) because option agreements / conditional contracts will have already been agreed on the sites that the Council want to see come forward, so these costs will not have been anticipated. The Category 3 requirements must be substantiated by quantified evidence of the need for such units in the Borough.

Policy HP9: Self and Custom Build Homes

3.42 This policy requires 10% of dwellings on sites of 40 dwellings or more to be provided for Self and Custom Build Homes. The practical implications of managing self or custom build developments on sites otherwise being constructed by housing developers or housing associations must be carefully considered. There is concern that 40 dwellings is too small a threshold at which to introduce this requirement due to the potentially onerous construction management implications which will arise. It would be preferable for the Council to allocate specific sites for self and custom build developments instead of requiring this element on all housing developments of 40 dwellings or more.

3.43 It is noted that, as stated at paragraph 5.70, only 1% of housing plots at Welborne are required to be provided for self or custom build under the Welborne Plan (2015). Strategic allocations such as Welborne provide the ideal opportunity for parcels of land to be allocated for self or custom build, so that

opportunity should not be missed. This should be addressed in the review of the Welborne Plan which is overdue and necessary.

Policy D1: High Quality Design and Place Making

- 3.44** This is a highly aspirational policy which sets out ten criteria ("key characteristics of high quality design") against which all development proposals will be judged "to ensure the creation of quality places." It is not clear what a "quality place" is – this should be defined. The ten criteria push the "bar" too high – all proposals cannot be expected to "create places that are attractive, memorable, distinctive and of strong character", for example, laudable though those aspirations are. In practice, very few proposals would receive planning permission if assessed against this requirement.

Appendix B: Housing Trajectory

- 3.45** This appendix must be updated as it does not reflect the quantum of housing required to meet the local needs. It also projects completions of 975 homes in 2023/24 and 961 homes in 2024/5, which are at risk due to the delays to Welborne which continue. Completions from Welborne should be shown separately as previously.

Allocation of Land adjacent to 75 Holly Hill Lane, Sarisbury

- 3.46** Our client's land interest adjacent to 75 Holly Hill Lane in Sarisbury has previously been promoted through the Council's Strategic Housing and Employment Land Availability Assessment (SHELAA) dated September 2020. The site is discounted solely for the reason that it is located within a SLQA and our client's objection to this is set out above.
- 3.47** Otherwise, the SHELAA confirms that the principle of highway access to the site is acceptable, subject to allowing for the turning of refuse vehicles within the design of the access road, which could be addressed. It is confirmed that there are no known conservation constraints or noise/air quality constraints, and that the site is not within an identified area of archaeological potential. The SHELAA suggests that there is the potential for moderate to high quality

habitats and ecological interest within the woodland areas, but this could be assessed and appropriately mitigated.

- 3.48** In terms of its accessibility and sustainability, the SHELAA confirms that the site is located within 800m of accessible green space or play space, within 800m of a community/leisure facility, within 1,200m of a Primary School and within 1,600m of a Secondary School. It is also noted that the site is located 0.5 miles (by road) to the south of the A27 and its associated local facilities and services. There are also bus routes that run along Barnes Lane to the east, and the A27.
- 3.49** The SHELAA concludes that the site is both available and achievable but that it is not suitable due to its location within an ASLQ.
- 3.50** The Landscape Response prepared by Terra Firma Consultancy, enclosed at Appendix A, includes an Opportunities and Constraints Plan for the site which identifies an indicative developable area extending to approximately 0.93 hectares. On the basis of a development density of 30-35 dph, this would equate to the provision of between 28-33 dwellings on the site.
- 3.51** On the basis of the above, the Council is encouraged to allocate Land adjacent to 75 Holly Hill Lane in Sarisbury for approximately 30 dwellings. This site is controlled by a highly reputable local housing developer – Bargate Homes – who has a strong local track record of delivery and is keen to bring it forward for development immediately, such that the site can make an important contribution to the Council's five-year housing land supply.

4.0 Participation at the Examination Hearing Sessions

B5 If your representation is seeking a modification to the plan, do you consider it necessary to participate in the examination hearing session(s)?

4.1 Yes, we want to take part in a hearing session.

B5a Please outline in the box below why you consider it necessary to take part in the hearing session(s):

4.2 To contribute to testing the legal compliance and soundness of the PLP for the reasons set out in these representations.

APPENDIX 1

Landscape Response prepared by Terra Firma Consultancy and associated Opportunities and Constrains Plan

FAREHAM LOCAL PLAN 2037 REPRESENTATIONS

LAND WEST OF OLD STREET, STUBBINGTON

ON BEHALF OF BARGATE HOMES

**TOWN & COUNTRY PLANNING ACT 1990 (AS AMENDED)
PLANNING AND COMPULSORY PURCHASE ACT 2004**

Prepared by: Jeremy Gardiner & Trevor Moody



Pegasus Group

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DESIGN ENVIRONMENT PLANNING ECONOMICS HERITAGE

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Registered Office: Pegasus House, Querns Business Centre, Whitworth Road, Cirencester, Gloucestershire, GL7 1RT

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1.0 Introduction

- 1.1** The following representations are by Pegasus Group on behalf of our client, Bargate Homes. These representations are consistent with and build upon the previous representations submitted to the Council by WYG in relation to this site in response to the Fareham Draft Local Plan 2036 Supplement in February 2020, and we ask that those previous representations are also considered alongside this submission because their content is not repeated here.
- 1.2** Our client has an interest in **land to the west of Old Street, Stubbington** which was previously the subject of development proposals for up to 160 (reduced to 150) new homes (planning application P/17/1451/OA refused on 23 March 2018, and appeal ref. APP/A1720/W/18/3200409 dismissed on 22 January 2019 refer). Since this appeal decision, and in the light of the Inspector's reasoning, extensive belts of strategic woodland planting have been undertaken at the site which will have the effect of visually detaching part of the site from the Meon Valley and creating a more modest sustainably located site for about 75 new homes on the edge of the urban area of Stubbington. Our client is strongly of the view that these material changes of circumstances at the site, coupled with the need for the Council to meet its local housing target of a minimum of 514 homes per annum, justify the allocation of the site for about 75 dwellings in the local plan.
- 1.3** Our client is an important stakeholder within Fareham and is keen to work with the Council to produce a plan which is legally compliant and meets the tests of soundness set out within the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF). Currently the plan is neither legally compliant nor sound.
- 1.4** The following representations utilise the same format as the Council's response form. Each area of the Publication Local Plan (PLP) which is deemed to be either not legally compliant or unsound is clearly outlined below. Proposed changes to the plan in relation to policies, supporting text and the proposals map are provided.

	Agent	Client
Title	Mr	Bargate Homes c/o
First Name	Jeremy	Agent
Last Name	Gardiner	
Job Title	Senior Director	
Organisation	Pegasus Group	
Address	3 West Links Tollgate	

	Chandlers Ford
	Eastleigh
	Hampshire
	SO53 3TG
Postcode	
Telephone	
Email	



2.0 Plan Overall

B1 Which part of the Local Plan is this representation about?

2.1 The following comments relate to the overall Local Plan.

B1a Which paragraph? Please enter the correct paragraph found in the Local Plan:

2.2 Paragraphs 1.5 - 1.6, 1.14, 1.17, 1.37, 2.12, 3.19 - 3.22, 3.43, 3.46, 3.49 - 3.57, 4.1 - 4.20, Appendices B and C.

B1b Which Policy? Please enter the correct Policy Codes found in the Local Plan

2.3 Policies H1, HP4, HP5, HP7, DS1, DS2, DS3, E2, E3, NE5, D1.

B1c Which part of the Policies Map

2.4 Remove Strategic Gap designation from Land West of Old Street, Stubbington.

B2 Do you think the Publication Local Plan is:

Legally compliant - No

Sound - No

Complies with the duty to co-operate - No

2.5 The Fareham Local Plan is not legally compliant and is unsound as it is not consistent with national policy, effective or justified.

B3 Please provide details you have to support your answers above.

B3.1 The Publication Local Plan is not Legally Compliant

2.6 The Publication Local Plan (PLP) has based its housing proposals on the annual housing target derived from the Government's draft Revised Standard Methodology published in August 2020 in its consultation "Planning for the Future". The Government's response to this consultation was published on 16th December 2020. The Government does not propose to proceed with the changes to assessing local

housing need consulted on earlier this year in "Changes to the Current Planning System"; but instead has published a revised approach to the Standard Method, which retains the method in its previous and current form except for London and 19 of the most populated cities and urban centres.

2.7 The key change is to apply a 35% uplift to the Standard Method for Greater London and the 19 most populated cities and urban areas in England – Birmingham, Liverpool, Bristol, Manchester, Sheffield, Leeds, Leicester, Coventry, Bradford, Nottingham, Kingston upon Hull, Newcastle upon Tyne, Stoke on Trent, Southampton, Plymouth, Derby, Reading, Wolverhampton and Brighton and Hove. The minimum housing requirement for Fareham calculated using the amended standard method therefore remains 514hpa.

2.8 The Government's White Paper, "Changes to the Current Planning System" (published in August 2020 alongside the "Planning for the Future" consultation) provided guidance to local planning authorities which were at or close to the Regulation 19 stage of plan-making at paragraph 43:

2.9 "Transition

43. The Government is aware that any change in the standard method will have an impact for plans that are currently under development, as authorities expend considerable resources in developing new plans. To enable an orderly transition to the revised standard method, and achieve as much short-term supply as possible while setting the right expectations for early stage plan-making, we propose that from the publication date of the revised guidance, authorities which are already at the second stage of the strategic plan consultation process (Regulation 19) are given 6 months to submit their plan to the Planning Inspectorate for examination. Authorities close to publishing their second stage consultation (Regulation 19), should be given 3 months from the publication date of the revised guidance to publish their Regulation 19 plan and a further 6 months to submit their plan to the Planning Inspectorate. This is to strike a balance between allowing an appropriate transition period for plans that are nearly through the process, but without causing a significant delay in planning for a higher level of need." (our underlining)

2.10 This transitional arrangement applied to Fareham at the time, such that the previous Standard Method (514hpa) continued to apply for plan-making purposes in the borough in any event, but the Council chose not to follow this national

guidance.

- 2.11 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) states (paragraph 16 a)) that Plans should "be prepared with the objective of contributing to the achievement of sustainable development". Footnote 10 confirms that this is a legal requirement of local planning authorities in exercising their plan-making functions. Meeting the objectives of sustainable development includes "...meeting the needs of the present...". By preparing a Plan based on the Consultation draft Standard Methodology target of 403 dwellings per annum, the local planning authority is failing to meet its local objectively assessed need for housing, thereby failing to plan to deliver sustainable development.
- 2.12 The PPG (ID 2a-003-20190220) is clear that the standard method should be used and any other method should only be used in exceptional circumstances. It further explains that:
- 2.13 *"...Where an alternative approach results in a lower housing need figure than that identified using the standard method, the strategic policy-making authority will need to demonstrate, using robust evidence, that the figure is based on realistic assumptions of demographic growth and that there are exceptional local circumstances that justify deviating from the standard method. This will be tested at examination."* (PPG ID 2a-015-20190220).
- 2.14 As discussed above the extant standard method identifies a requirement of 514hpa. The NPPF (paragraph 60) identifies that the current Standard Method provides a minimum requirement. To depart and provide a figure lower than the current Standard Method requires exceptional circumstances and must be justified by clear and robust evidence. This is absent from the Council's evidence base and as such is an unsound approach.
- 2.15 The Government's guidance is that transitional arrangements require Regulation 19 plans to be based on the current Standard Methodology figure (in Fareham's case, 514 hpa) – a requirement confirmed by the Government's announcement of 16th December, 2020. As such, Fareham's decision to progress to Regulation 19 stage with a strategy based on the Consultation revised Standard Methodology figure of 403 hpa was procedurally flawed, lacking in evidential basis, premature

and misleading.

- 2.16 The NPPF (paragraph 33) also states that plans should be reviewed every 5 years and updated as necessary. The Inspector's Report on the Examination into the Fareham Local Plan Part 2 (dated 12th May 2015) included modifications which were all proposed by the Council. Its first Main Modification was "a commitment to an early review of the local plan (ie. LP1, LP2 and LP3)". This included a timetable for the local plan review between 2016 and 2018 which the Council has failed to adhere to, having previously expressed its commitment to the Inspector.
- 2.17 The Local Plan Part 3 is the Welborne Plan which was adopted in 2015. The total quantum of housing to be delivered at Welborne has reduced over the years, and the date for its commencement has repeatedly slipped back. The development is currently running about 5 years late. Recently, serious doubts have been expressed over whether it is deliverable at all given the reported funding gap of tens of millions of pounds that exists in relation to the required upgrade of M27 junction 10. The development is certainly not currently "deliverable" in NPPF terms. Nonetheless, the PLP relies heavily on the delivery of homes at Welborne as by far the most important source of its housing supply - 4,020 homes (just over 48%) out of a total suggested supply of 8,389 homes are timetabled to be completed at Welborne by 2037, and completions are included in the Council's trajectory for the first five years of the plan. Given the heavy reliance placed on a development which, at best, appears to be at serious risk of continuing to be significantly delayed, the Welborne Plan should be reviewed as a matter of urgency.
- 2.18 Given the importance of the Welborne Plan to housing delivery this is considered an issue of both soundness and legal non-compliance.

B3.2 The Publication Local Plan is not Sound

- 2.19 Paragraphs 1.5 – 1.6 of the PLP set out the "Tests of Soundness" which require that the Plan has been "positively prepared, justified, effective and consistent with national policy". The PLB fails to meet the Tests of Soundness for the following reasons:

1. It has not been "positively prepared":

- 2.20 The Plan does not seek to, as a minimum, meet the area's objectively assessed

need. Given that the Core Strategy was adopted on 4th August, 2011, it is significantly out of date such that (as advised by paragraph 73 and footnote 32 of the NPPF) local housing need should be calculated using the current Standard Methodology. On this basis the local housing need target is 514 homes per annum (hpa) plus the appropriate buffer (5% or 20%). Instead, the PLP plans for 403 hpa, thereby failing to plan for the area's objectively assessed need, and failing to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development.

- 2.21 The lower housing requirement has also not been the subject of sustainability appraisal (SA). Whilst the SA re-assesses sites based upon a lower housing requirement it fails to consider the implications of a lower housing requirement, compared to the current standard method, upon the delivery of the SA objectives. Even if the lower requirement were justified by national policy, which it is not, the retention of the housing requirement at the level previously consulted upon would be a reasonable alternative.
- 2.22 The Council published an Affordable Housing Strategy in 2019. On page 14 of the Affordable Housing Strategy, it is suggested that there is a need for 3,500 affordable homes to 2036, or circa 220 per annum. This is based on the existing need for 3,000 affordable homes and an allowance of 500 homes to provide for new households and those falling into need. Given that an average of only 76 affordable homes have been built per annum in Fareham Borough since 2011, there is a significant need to boost the supply of additional affordable housing to address needs. Indeed, the delivery of affordable housing needs to almost treble. The provision of affordable housing to address this need is a significant matter.
- 2.23 It is also unclear whether the PLP has planned to adequately accommodate unmet need from other authorities. The PPG (ID 2a-010-20190220) identifies that meeting unmet needs from neighbouring authorities as set out in a Statement of Common Ground is one reason why local housing need calculated using the current standard should be exceeded. Contrary to the advice within the PPG (ID 2a-010-20190220) there are currently no Statements of Common Ground identifying if the figure of 847 dwellings is adequate or accepted by other authorities. Rather the Council speculates that this contribution would be "ratified" by a subsequent Partnership for South Hampshire Statement of Common Ground (Duty to Co-operate Statement of Compliance, paragraph 4.5). There is, however, no evidence to support this speculation. Indeed, the only evidence presented confirms a request for Fareham

to accommodate 1,000 dwellings from a single neighbouring authority. The PLP has been prepared in advance of the publication of Statements of Common Ground – as such its preparation is premature.

2.24 At paragraph 4.4 of the PLP it is stated that unmet need in the sub-region over the plan period could be "circa 10,750 dwellings". At paragraph 4.5, Fareham's "immediate neighbours" are considered, and it is confirmed that Portsmouth City Council has requested that Fareham contributes 1,000 dwellings towards its unmet need, and that Gosport is "likely to have an unmet need issue, currently estimated to be in the region of 2,500 dwellings...". The Council's 'Duty to Co-operate Statement of Compliance' identifies at paragraph 4.6 that instead of responding to the request from Portsmouth the Council is proposing to: "...take the approach that the issue of unmet need is not dealt with as specific to any authority, but as a general contribution." It is not clear how this "general contribution" has been calculated but it appears inadequate. Gosport Borough lies between Portsmouth and Fareham. It is clear that Portsmouth cannot accommodate any of Gosport's unmet need so the obvious place to accommodate it is in Fareham Borough, and Fareham East forms part of the Portsmouth Housing Market Area. Therefore, if Fareham plans to deliver the unmet needs of Portsmouth and Gosport, its contribution would be 3,500 homes. However, the PLP (Table 4.1) proposes a contribution of just 847 dwellings to wider unmet need. This figure should be reviewed.

2.25 In relation to unmet need, it should also be remembered that Welborne (previously known as the North of Fareham SDA) was originally conceived by PUSH (now PfSH) as one of two SDAs which were promoted to meet the sub-regional needs of south Hampshire and brought forward in the "South East Plan". The Inspector's Report on the Examination into the Fareham LDF Core Strategy (dated 20th July, 2011) identified five Main Issues, Main Issue 1 being:

"7. The North of Fareham SDA represents the most significant and controversial element of the Core Strategy.While the principle of the SDA's development is contained in the regional strategy – policy SH2 of the South East Plan (SEP) – the justification for the proposal derives from evidence prepared by South Hampshire local authorities (the Partnership for Urban South Hampshire [PUSH]) during the SEP's preparation....The advantages of SDAs are seen as threefold: safeguarding existing towns and villages by reducing coalescence; providing more opportunities

for planning gain; and achieving a critical mass to deliver sustainability benefits. The development now proposed is one of two SDAs proposed by PUSH and brought forward into the SEP. Both are aimed at meeting sub-regional housing needs and, as such, their housing totals are separated from the housing requirement for the remainder of the Boroughs concerned in the sub-regional strategy and SEP." (our underlining)

- 2.26 However, the Council is now treating Welborne as a source of housing supply for Fareham Borough only, disregarding its planned sub-regional role. This compounds the lack of positive preparation of the PLP and starkly contrasts the Council's current approach to the delivery of housing to meet sub-regional needs with its approach of a decade ago.

2. It is not Justified:

- 2.27 The PLP's strategy for housing delivery is not appropriate, because it is based on a need figure derived from the draft revised Standard Methodology which was still the subject of public consultation at the time that the Plan was prepared. The Government's guidance is that transitional arrangements require Regulation 19 plans to be based on the current Standard Methodology figure (in Fareham's case, 514 hpa). As such, Fareham's decision to progress to Regulation 19 stage with a strategy based on the draft revised Standard Methodology figure of 403 hpa was procedurally flawed, lacking in evidential basis, premature and misleading (as confirmed by the Government's announcement on 16 December 2020 that the Council's annual housing target is to remain at 514 homes per annum).

3. It is not Effective:

- 2.28 The Council has decided to deliberately plan to not meet its local objectively assessed housing need, so fundamentally the plan will not be effective. This, coupled with its apparent failure to plan to contribute appropriately to the unmet housing need of the sub-region, indicates a failure to work effectively with its neighbouring authorities on cross-boundary strategic planning for housing delivery and a failure "to support the Government's objective of significantly boosting the supply of homes" (NPPF, paragraph 59). Rather, the PLP proposes to restrict the supply of homes in the plan period in a way which will exacerbate the local housing crisis.

4. It is not Consistent with National Policy:

The PLP is not consistent with the NPPF because:

- It will not contribute to the achievement of sustainable development by not, as a minimum, planning to meet its local objectively assessed housing need;
- It is not planning to adequately meet the unmet housing needs of neighbouring authorities in the sub-region;
- It has not based its housing proposals on the current Standard Methodology annual housing need figure of 514 hpa;
- Its strategy lacks a robust evidential justification;
- It's proposed housing land supply includes a majority of housing from sites which are not "deliverable" as defined by the NPPF

B3.3 The Publication Local Plan does not Comply with the Duty to Co-operate

2.29 As stated at B3.1 above, it is unclear whether the PLP has planned to adequately accommodate unmet need from other authorities.

2.30 Against a sub-regional unmet need figure of "circa 10,750 dwellings", and in the context of both neighbouring authorities of Portsmouth City Council and Gosport Borough Council having "unmet need issue(s)", and Havant Borough Council being expressly unable to accommodate any unmet need, the PLP (Table 4.1) proposes a contribution of 847 dwellings to wider unmet need. It is not clear how this has been calculated and it appears inadequate.

B4a What modification(s) is necessary to make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

1. Plan to meet, as a minimum, the area's objectively assessed housing need. The current Standard Methodology annual housing need figure is currently 514 hpa.
2. Provide Statements of Common Ground in relation to unmet need from neighbouring and PfSH authorities. Any agreements will need to be

included as additional housing to the minimum 514 hpa.

3. In any event, plan for a level of housing which contributes to the achievement of sustainable development.
4. Treat this plan as an interim plan and reaffirm the Council's commitment to undertake an urgent a review of the Welborne Plan for incorporation into a consolidated early review of this plan.
5. The Council has not undertaken SA of all reasonable alternative housing requirements;
6. The Council has not planned to meet current housing needs, opting instead to phase its housing supply in a way which will exacerbate the current significant under-supply problems;

- 2.31 Consequential to the above, the Council must allocate additional sites for housing in this interim plan (ahead of the urgent review of the Welborne Plan) to meet its confirmed housing target of 514 hpa, including the allocation of Land West of Old Street, Stubbington for about 75 dwellings.

B4b How would the modification(s) you propose make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

- 2.32 The role of plan-making in contributing to the achievement of sustainable development is a legal requirement (Section 39(2) of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004).
- 2.33 Revisions to the plan so that it plans, as a minimum, to meet the local objectively assessed need for housing, meet affordable housing need and adequately contribute to meeting unmet need would assist the PLP to meet the Tests of Soundness.

3.0 Specific Proposed Changes

B4c Suggested revised wording of any policy or text:

Policy H1: Housing provision

- 3.1** Completely revise the proposed housing target on the basis of the confirmed Standard Methodology figure for the Borough of a minimum of 514 hpa plus an appropriate contribution to meeting sub-regional unmet needs.
- 3.2** Ensure that the revised housing target includes the delivery of a minimum of 220 affordable homes per annum.
- 3.3** Plan to deliver the revised housing target including a five year supply of deliverable sites. In this regard, Welborne (the supply of housing from which is relied on heavily by the PLP) cannot currently be regarded as "deliverable" as defined in the NPPF.
- 3.4** Consequential updates to paragraphs 4.1 – 4.20 including Tables 4.1, 4.2, 4.3.
- 3.5** Consequential revisions to the list of Housing Allocation Policies under paragraph 4.20 to include allocations sufficient to deliver the revised housing and affordable housing targets, including the allocation of Land West of Old Street, Stubbington for about 75 dwellings.
- 3.6** Policy H1 also seeks to identify a 'phased' requirement. The overall supply is described as at least 8,389 dwellings - this is just 165 dwellings greater than the requirement when the correct local housing need standard method is applied. Given the need to provide for unmet needs from neighbouring authorities this is clearly insufficient and as such further allocations are required.
- 3.7** Policy H1 seeks to 'phase' this supply identifying the following:
 - Approximately 2,250 dwellings (averaging 450 dwellings per annum) between 2021/22 and 2025/2613,
 - Approximately 2,400 dwellings (averaging 480 dwellings per annum) between 2026/27 and 2030/31,

- Approximately 3,750 dwellings (averaging 625 dwellings per annum) between 2031/32 and 2036/2037.

- 3.8** This phasing clearly will not meet the overall plan requirement. The rationale for this phasing is due to an anticipation that many of the housing allocations will begin to deliver later in the plan period. This is simply a factor of the sites chosen rather than an evidence-based approach to need. The net effect is that in the early part of the plan period the full need will not be met, exacerbating the current significant housing land supply shortfall in the Borough. This will mean households will either be unable to form or will be forced to move elsewhere to find appropriate accommodation. This not only has an impact upon affordability through increased demand but also has implications for social mobility and health for young and old alike.
- 3.9** The lack of housing to meet needs in the short-term is exacerbated by recent under-delivery of both market and affordable housing. The Council recognises it has under-delivered in recent years due to the reference to the need for a 20% buffer in accordance with NPPF, paragraph 73 (paragraph 4.16, PLP).
- 3.10** The housing requirement in the PLP should not be phased to manufacture a five-year housing land supply in the short-term. The plan should seek to address housing need now - to do otherwise is not justified or effective.
- 3.11** The second part of Policy H1 identifies the sources of supply. Whilst our clients do not wish to comment upon individual sites, we do have significant concerns that the sources of supply will not deliver the plan period housing requirement in full. The PLP, paragraph 4.16, acknowledges that many of the chosen sites will not deliver until later in the plan period therefore any slippage in timescale could well push delivery beyond the plan period. Furthermore, the Council is heavily reliant upon delivery at Welborne. Within our comments upon the Plan overall we identify the need for delivery from this site to be reviewed and indeed question whether it is deliverable at all given the funding gap of tens of millions of pounds that exists in relation to the required upgrade of M27 junction 10.
- 3.12** Furthermore, the Council cannot currently demonstrate a five-year housing land supply. The Council's most recent assessment of its five-year housing land supply suggests a 4.03-year supply. This assessment appears optimistic given recent

appeal decisions which identify it is closer 2.4 years. Given these shortcomings it is essential that the PLP seeks to address this under-supply in the short-term.

Development Strategy

3.13 This section is substantially focussed on restricting development outside the existing settlement policy boundaries of urban areas. This marks a significant change in approach since the Regulation 18 version of this plan when the emphasis was on a strategy for locating development sustainably. This is in conflict with the NPPF, paragraph 11, which advises that "Plans and decisions should apply a presumption in favour of sustainable development" and that "For plan-making this means that:

a) plans should positively seek opportunities to meet the development needs of their areas, and be sufficiently flexible to adapt to rapid change".

3.14 The highly restrictive strategic policy approach introduced into the PLP does not accord with this national guidance.

Policy DS1: Development in the Countryside

3.15 For housing development which is brought forward in the absence of a 5 year housing land supply, Policy HP4 applies. This will necessarily introduce new built form onto greenfield sites adjacent or well related to existing urban area boundaries. This will inevitably cause a change to the landscape character of the site and immediately adjacent land. Criteria ii) and iii) require proposals to "conserve and enhance landscapes" and "recognise the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside". It is not clear which "landscapes" are being referred to – the spatial extent of 'landscapes' should be defined here to avoid ambiguity. While the landscape as a whole could be enhanced by carefully designed development proposals, the principle of landscape change within the site itself should be established. If this requirement to 'conserve and enhance landscapes' is applied to the landscape features and character of a potential development site, then this requirement is excessive and unachievable once the landscape 'change' from an undeveloped site to a developed site is taken into account. Either the spatial extent of 'landscapes' should be defined or the requirement to 'enhance landscapes' be removed from the policy.

- 3.16** Moreover, it is not clear how the extent to which a proposal has recognised "the intrinsic character of the beauty of the countryside" can be measured. After all, those attributes can be "recognised" but then disregarded. It is true that every area of countryside has a "character" but not that every area of countryside has "beauty".
- 3.17** Criterion v) should include an exception for development which is brought forward under Policy HP4, where the application of the "tilted balance" would allow the loss of BMVAL.
- 3.18** Paragraph 3.39 fails to explain how this policy works in relation to housing policies.

Policy DS2: Development in Strategic Gaps

- 3.19** Under the heading 'Why we need this policy', Paragraph 3.43 of the Publication Local Plan states that "Strategic Gaps do not necessarily have intrinsic landscape value but are important in maintaining the settlement pattern, defining settlement character and providing green infrastructure opportunities". The introduction of 'settlement character' into the policy wording is not consistent with the evidence base which confirms at paragraph 2 in Chapter 4 of the Technical Review of Areas of Special Landscape Quality and Strategic Gaps that the "primary purpose of identifying Strategic Gaps is to prevent the coalescence of separate settlements and help maintain distinct community identities. Strategic Gaps do not necessarily have intrinsic landscape value but are important in maintaining the settlement pattern, protecting settlement identity and providing green infrastructure opportunities".
- 3.20** Strategic Policy DS2: Development in Strategic Gaps should only apply to land which provides a spatial function to maintain separation of settlements and define settlement pattern rather than defining settlement character. Land west of Old Street, Stubbington does not contribute to the spatial separation of settlements, therefore Strategic Policy DS2 should not be applied to this land.
- 3.21** This view is supported by the Inspector for the appeal relating to Land west of Old Street, Stubbington APP/A1720/W/18/3200409 who stated that:

"The Meon Gap lies between Fareham/ Stubbington and the Western Wards/Whiteley. Policy CS22 requires the integrity of the gap to be maintained and the physical and visual separation of settlements to be respected. In terms of separation of settlements there is no dispute that there would be no diminution either in physical or visual terms if the development were to go ahead. The policy indicates that the gap boundaries will be reviewed to ensure that no more land than necessary is included in order to maintain gap function". (our underlining)

3.22 The Inspector goes on to state:

"It should be remembered that gap policy is a spatial tool. The Council referred to the role of the gap in maintaining the character or setting of Stubbington. This is considered in the 2017 LCA where the strategic gap designation is reviewed. However, the document makes clear that its purpose is to consider what role the landscape plays within the strategic gaps. It is not intended to examine the designation criteria, or the broad areas identified. This is important to note because it is landscape rather than spatial considerations that are key to settlement character and setting. The character and setting of Stubbington is not pertinent to gap designation or function in policy CS22".

3.23 The Inspector concluded:

"I appreciate that a review of gap boundaries was undertaken in 2012 and that no changes were recommended in relation to the land immediately adjacent to Stubbington. However, for the reasons I have given I do not consider that the proposed development of the appeal site would adversely affect the integrity of the Meon Gap". (our underlining)

3.24 For this reason, Strategic Policy DS2 should not apply to Land west of Old Street, Stubbington, because it has been confirmed that this land does not contribute to the function of the Strategic Gap. The Meon Valley is protected by many environmental designations which prevent development into this area from the Fareham side of the valley. The designated valley floor of the Meon Valley maintains separation of settlements to an extent that an adequate gap is maintained without the inclusion of Land west of Old Street, Stubbington within the Strategic Gap. Fareham Policy CS: 22: Strategic Gaps, states that "In

defining the extent of a gap, no more land than is necessary to prevent the coalescence of settlements should be included having regard to maintaining their physical and visual separation.” It is therefore unnecessary for Strategic Policy DS2 to apply Land west of Old Street, Stubbington.

- 3.25** At paragraph 7 of Chapter 4 of the Technical Review of Areas of Special Landscape Quality and Strategic Gaps states that “Where it is considered that there is capacity to absorb more development within the Fareham-Stubbington Strategic Gap, GI mitigation will be required, to a greater or lesser extent depending on the scale and nature of any development”. Again, at paragraph 11 of the chapter 4 summary the Technical Review states “The ability to absorb development into the landscape exists, without compromising the integrity of the Gap function, again on the understanding that the settlement edges must include appropriate Green Infrastructure”.
- 3.26** We submit that there is similar potential within the Meon Gap where the Gap is significantly wider than is the case for the Fareham-Stubbington Strategic Gap. This is particularly the case for Land west of Old Street, Stubbington where advance planting and green infrastructure has already been implemented during 2019 and is establishing well. This will continue to develop and establish a wooded edge to the Meon Valley, providing separation between the Meon Valley and Land west of Old Street, Stubbington. This would reinforce the wooded edge characteristics of settlements which are a feature throughout Fareham Borough, as referred to within the Fareham Borough Gap Review 2012, which states “The edges of new housing are often more visible than older housing stock as a result of garden tree planting, which has helped to screen the older properties adjoining the gap. Properties which back onto woodland have the most robust edge to the gap”. In the case of Land west of Old Street, Stubbington the advance planting will create a wooded edge, providing a strong boundary between the site and the Meon Valley (stronger than is the case for the older housing at Hill Head where rear garden boundaries are visible from the Meon Valley) and in so doing it would be more consistent with the character of the settlement edges of the Borough. These green infrastructure enhancements already implemented will bring benefits to the biodiversity of the Meon Valley through enhanced planting and management of the existing farmland.

Policy DS3: Landscape

- 3.27** This draft policy designates about a quarter of the land area of the Borough as "Areas of Special Landscape Quality" (as shown on Figure 3.3).
- 3.28** From the commentary provided in paragraph 3.49, it appears that the Council is equating its 'Areas of Special Landscape Quality' (ASLQ) with 'valued landscapes'. This is questionable. All landscapes are valued at some level by different people. NPPF paragraph 170 triggers a need to consider when landscape value is just a local consideration, or when landscapes are more 'out of the ordinary'. Fundamentally, for a landscape to be a valued landscape, it does not have to be designated - so by designating the ASLQ (or by creating a valued landscape designation) the Council has created a policy that is irrelevant, because guidance says that non designated landscapes can be valued, so site-by-site assessments will be required in any event. **Given that Policy DS3 is irrelevant, it is unnecessary and it should be deleted.**
- 3.29** However, if it is held that Policy DS3 should not be deleted, the following comments apply:
- 3.30** Paragraph 3.55 states that "...all parts of the Borough have some landscape quality and may be sensitive to landscape change". This is ambiguous. All landscape will be of 'a quality' but quality (in GLVIA3 aligned with condition) is only one consideration of landscape sensitivity.
- 3.31** With regard to "How the policy works", paragraph 3.56 states that "*The criteria within the policy (points a-g) are derived from the Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (GLVIA 3) published by the Landscape Institute.*". The GLVIA is an extensive and diverse document and, if it is to be used as basis for this policy then a specific reference or explanation should be provided as to how points a-g have been derived.
- 3.32** Paragraph 3.57 refers to the submission of "...a proportionate Landscape Assessment". In the event that Policy DS3 is not deleted, this should be amended to require the submission of a 'Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment'. There are many applications of Landscape Assessment and several forms of reporting. Reference to LVIA would be specific and clear as to what is required (and incidentally relates better to the approaches set out in GLVIA3).

3.33 The local plan evidence at page 50 of the Technical Review of Areas of Special Landscape Quality and Strategic Gaps does not include the requirement for the landscape to be “protected and enhanced”. The requirement to “protect and enhance” the landscape is ambiguous because it is not clear whether it is intended to refer to the landscape of the ASLQ as a whole or if it would apply to a potential development site, within which the requirement to enhance is excessive and unachievable once the landscape ‘change’ from an undeveloped site to a developed site is taken into account. As an example, a development could provide enhancement to the ASLQ landscape through restoration of landscape features or new green infrastructure, but at a site scale the landscape ‘change’ from an undeveloped site to a developed site is unlikely to result in ‘enhancement’.

3.34 Each of the Candidate Areas of Special Landscape Quality have been assessed against the GLVIA3 Box 5.1 criteria, which is an accepted tool to assess landscape value. Land west of Old Street, Stubbington is located within ASLQ 4: Meon Valley and in LLCA 6.1c which is described as within the Landscape Assessment (2017) as:

“On the eastern side of the valley floor, area 6.1c is occupied by similar land uses but with greater variation in field pattern and enclosure. The area comprises a mosaic of smaller-scale pastures bounded by strong hedgerows and trees (particularly within the northern and southern ends of the area), two small-scale enclosed tributary valleys and some larger fields with a more open, denuded character within the central section around the Crofton Manor Equestrian Centre. Together with the adjacent horticultural glasshouses and other commercial operations, this lends a localised fringe character to the landscape but does not detract significantly from the essentially rural characteristics of the overall area”.

3.35 At Figure 3.3 each of the LCA within Fareham is assessed against the GLVIA3 ‘valued landscape’ criteria. Figure 1.3 explains the criteria in more detail, defining a ‘High match’, ‘Good match’, ‘Fair match’ and ‘Partial match’.

3.36 Land west of Old Street, Stubbington is located within LLCA 6.1c which is assessed as a ‘good match’ for all criteria, except ‘Associations’ which is a ‘partial match’. Figure 3.2 defines a ‘Good match’ as *“The area’s scenic quality and condition are both relatively high. It has a generally unspoilt, intact and coherent character with a good level of topographic and visual unity. It has several*

features of note, including natural and cultural designations, and is valued for its recreational opportunities. There are some detracting influences, but these do not generally intrude”.

- 3.37** We submit that the assessment of LLCA 6.1c has attributed a higher value for the ‘Recreational value’ criteria than can be justified. The southern half of LLCA 6.1c does not have any means of public access so can not be described as being ‘valued for its recreational opportunities’. In the northern half there are infrequent public footpaths and the Crofton Manor Equestrian Centre, neither of which justify the area being defined as ‘valued for its recreational opportunities’. Instead, the term ‘Recreational value is relatively limited’ is a fair reflection of the recreation provision within LLCA 6.1c as a whole, which is the definition applicable to a ‘Partial Match’.
- 3.38** Landscape quality (condition) is also assessed as a ‘Good Match’, despite the Landscape Assessment (2017) acknowledging its ‘denuded character’ and ‘fringe character’. This character is a feature of LLCA 6.1c, and for this reason the ‘Good Match’ definition as ‘generally unspoilt, intact and coherent character’ is not justifiable. A ‘Fair Match’ is most applicable to LLCA 6.1c, defined as “condition is moderate to good. It is generally intact and coherent with some unspoilt characteristics”.
- 3.39** The criteria of ‘Conservation interests’ is also assessed as a ‘Good Match’, defined as “It has a number of features of note, including natural and cultural designations”. We submit that ‘Fair Match’ is a more balanced description of LLCA 6.1c, defined as “some features of note which may include natural or cultural designations”.

Policy HP1: New Residential Development

- 3.40** This policy relates to all new housing proposals. However, it only envisages housing coming forward outside Urban Area boundaries through either the conversion of a non-residential building or as a replacement dwelling. It should also cross-refer to Policy HP4 which allows housing to come forward on land outside Urban Area boundaries if the Council cannot demonstrate a Five Year Housing Land Supply.
- 3.41** Therefore add:

"c) It is for additional housing in circumstances where the Council cannot demonstrate a Five Year Housing Land Supply and Policy HP4 applies."

Policy HP4: Five-Year Housing Land Supply

3.42 The housing requirement set out in Policy H1 must be re-calculated using the current Standard methodology as described in our comments on draft Policy H1 above.

3.43 Paragraph 5.24 infers that Policy HP4 reproduces Local Plan Part 2 Policy DSP40. However, the third criterion in Policy DSP40 was as follows:

"iii) The proposal is sensitively designed to reflect the character of the neighbouring settlement and to minimise any adverse impact on the Countryside and, if relevant, the Strategic Gaps;"

3.44 This has been replaced in Policy HP4 by:

"c) The proposal is sensitively designed to reflect the landscape character and setting of the settlement, is of a scale proportionate to its setting and recognises the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside and, if relevant, does not significantly affect the integrity of a Strategic Gap;"

3.45 If a five year housing land supply cannot be demonstrated, then in accordance with the NPPF, paragraph 11d, the most relevant policies in the plan would be out of date and the presumption in favour of sustainable development would apply. This policy may therefore be judged to be inappropriate because it adds restrictions which may prevent sustainable sites from coming forward. However, if such a policy is held to be necessary, then a faithful reproduction of Policy DSP40 iii) is strongly preferred. See our comments on Policy DS1 in this regard.

Policy HP5: Provision of Affordable Housing

3.46 This draft policy states that "affordable housing must be provided" (our underlining) in the following proportions:

- i. At least 10% as Social Rent; and

- ii. At least 55% as Affordable Rent or Social Rent; and
- iii. The remainder, but no less than 10% as Affordable Home Ownership.
- iv. The mix of property size and type should reflect the local need and the site characteristics.

3.47 As drafted this policy is not sufficiently flexible. As acknowledged at paragraph 5.36, development viability will be an issue on some sites. As acknowledged at paragraph 5.39, occasionally the tenure mix prescribed by the policy will not be appropriate; and as acknowledged at paragraph 5.34, other exceptional circumstances may arise (such as abnormal costs) which dictate that a non-standard provision of affordable housing is demonstrated to be appropriate.

3.48 Therefore, amend the first part of the policy to read:

"Sites that can accommodate 10 or more dwellings or sites with an area of 0.5 hectares or more shall normally provide: ..."

3.49 And amend the second part of the policy to read:

"The affordable housing shall normally be provided in accordance with the following proportions: ..."

Policy HP7: Adaptable and Accessible Dwellings

3.50 This draft policy states:

"Development proposals for all new dwellings shall provide:

- a) At least 15% of all new dwellings at Category 2 standard; and
- b) On schemes of over 100 dwellings (gross), at least 2% of private housing and 5% of affordable housing shall be provided as wheelchair accessible Category 3 properties."

3.51 Similar to Policy HP5 above, as drafted this policy is not sufficiently flexible. It is acknowledged that this policy is based on the requirements of Part M of the Building Regulations but it must allow for circumstances arising which mean that these requirements cannot be delivered (fully or otherwise).

3.52 Therefore, amend the first line of the policy to read:

"Development proposals for all new dwellings shall normally provide: ..."

3.53 Paragraph 5.57 of the supporting text states:

"The cost to development for providing Category 2 and 3 is relatively minimal. Flexibility for additional costs have been factored into the viability evidence base and this indicates that the requirements for Category 2 and 3 should have no detrimental impact on the viability of schemes in the Borough..."

3.54 This statement is strongly disputed. In reality, these costs will not be factored into a developer's viability calculations (particularly in relation to Category 3 requirements) because option agreements / conditional contracts will have already been agreed on the sites that the Council want to see come forward, so these costs will not have been anticipated. The Category 3 requirements must be substantiated by quantified evidence of the level of need for such units in the Borough – in the absence of this it is not clear whether the level of provision sought by this policy is appropriate.

Policy HP9: Self and Custom Build Homes

3.55 This policy requires 10% of dwellings on sites of 40 dwellings or more to be provided for Self and Custom Build Homes. The practical implications of managing self or custom build developments on sites otherwise being constructed by housing developers or housing associations must be carefully considered. There is concern that 40 dwellings is too small a threshold at which to introduce this requirement due to the potentially onerous construction management implications which will arise. It would be preferable for the Council to allocate specific sites for self and custom build developments instead of requiring this element on all housing developments of 40 dwellings or more.

3.56 It is noted that, as stated at paragraph 5.70, only 1% of housing plots at Welborne are required to be provided for self or custom build under the Welborne Plan (2015). The total number of homes to be delivered by Welborne has reduced considerably over the last five years so this level of requirement should be reviewed as it will not yield the number of self or custom build homes as was anticipated at the time the Welborne Plan was prepared. Strategic allocations

such as Welborne provide the ideal opportunity for parcels of land to be allocated for self or custom build, so that opportunity should not be missed. This should be addressed in the review of the Welborne Plan which is overdue and necessary.

Policy D1: High Quality Design and Place Making

- 3.57** This is a highly aspirational policy which sets out ten criteria ("key characteristics of high quality design") against which all development proposals will be judged "to ensure the creation of quality places." It is not clear what a "quality place" is – this should be defined. The ten criteria push the "bar" too high – all proposals cannot be expected to "create places that are attractive, memorable, distinctive and of strong character", for example, laudable though those aspirations are. In practice, very few proposals would receive planning permission if assessed against this requirement.

Appendix B: Housing Trajectory

- 3.58** This appendix must be updated as it does not reflect the quantum of housing required to meet the local needs. It also projects completions of 975 homes in 2023/24 and 961 homes in 2024/5, which are at risk due to the delays to Welborne which continue. Completions from Welborne should be shown separately as previously.

Proposed housing allocation of Land West of Old Street, Stubbington for about 75 dwellings

- 3.59** In 2019 the appeal Inspector concluded that the development of the site would not adversely affect the integrity of the Meon Valley Strategic Gap. Clearly, therefore, the site should be excluded from the Strategic Gap boundary. The boundaries of the strategic gap were defined in relation to Core Strategy Policy CS22 and they were drawn in the context of the understanding of development needs at that time – an understanding which no longer reflects current reality, that being a very substantial shortfall in housing land supply and the preparation of the PLP by the Council which plans to under-provide housing against the Council's annual housing requirement of 514 homes per annum. Strategic Gap boundaries must be reviewed as part of the process of allocating additional sites for housing in this local plan, and our client's site west of Old Street, Stubbington should be removed from the Strategic Gap.

- 3.60** The 2019 appeal Inspector found that the West of Old Street, Stubbington site lay in an area of valued landscape. In this context, the value of the site's landscape has been re-assessed as part of our commentary on Policy DS3 above, against the GLVIA3 'valued landscape' criteria. As described, the site performs no better than as a Fair or Partial match against these criteria. When account is taken of the effect of the structural woodland planting undertaken over time, it is clear that development of the eastern part of the site will only have a minor impact on the wider landscape at most. Lying adjacent to the existing settlement of Stubbington, the introduction of development will appear entirely characteristic within the receiving landscape, while providing a strong, vegetated edge to the countryside in perpetuity. There is no doubt that the character of the developed part of the site would change, but that is no different for any greenfield development. There is no reason to assume that the site's development will be anything other than an attractive extension to Stubbington and one which is entirely congruous with its surroundings. The site's landscape containment has been enhanced through woodland planting which will both screen it from the Meon Valley and enhance its biodiversity.
- 3.61** Moreover, the western part of the site, beyond the woodland planting belt, is being used to provide mitigation habitat for Solent Waders and Brent Geese, offsetting development impact on low use SWBG sites elsewhere in borough. The segregation of this part of the site acknowledges this function and avoids its disturbance.
- 3.62** The West of Old Street site is also sustainably located for access to services and facilities and to sustainable transport modes (walking, cycling and public transport).
- 3.63** For all of these reasons, the Council is encouraged to allocate Land West of Old Street, Stubbington for about 75 dwellings. The site is controlled by a highly reputable local housing developer – Bargate Homes – which has a strong local track record of delivery and is keen to bring it forward for development immediately, such that the site can make an important contribution to the Council's five year housing land supply.

4.0 Participation at the examination hearing session

B5 If your representation is seeking a modification to the plan, do you consider it necessary to participate in the examination hearing session(s)?

Yes, I want to take part in a hearing session.

B5a Please outline in the box below why you consider it necessary to take part in the hearing session(s):

To contribute to testing the legal compliance and soundness of the PLP for the reasons set out in these representations.

FAREHAM LOCAL PLAN 2037 REPRESENTATIONS

POLICY HA1 HOUSING ALLOCATION – LAND NORTH AND SOUTH OF GREENAWAY LANE, WARSASH

**ON BEHALF OF
BARGATE HOMES**



Pegasus Group

Birmingham | Bracknell | Bristol | Cambridge | Cirencester | Dublin | East Midlands | Leeds | Liverpool | London | Manchester | Newcastle | Peterborough

 **DESIGN**  **ENVIRONMENT**  **PLANNING**  **ECONOMICS**  **HERITAGE**

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APPENDICES:

Appendix 1 - Site Location Plan (Drawing No. FLPR-LP.01 – Rev P1)

1.0 Introduction

- 1.1** The following representations are prepared by Pegasus Group on behalf of our client, Bargate Homes. Our client has interests in three parcels of land that all form part of the proposed Policy HA1 housing allocation – Land North and South of Greenaway Lane, Warsash, identified within the emerging Fareham Local Plan 2037 (hereafter referred to as the Publication Local Plan).
- 1.2** The three land interests are as follows: 1. Land South of Greenaway Lane (adjacent to 125 Greenaway Lane); 2. Land East of Brook Lane and West of Lockwood Road (our client controls all but the easternmost part of this site); and 3. Land East of Brook Lane and North of Warsash Road. A Site Location Plan (Drawing No. FLPR-LP.01 – Rev P1) is attached at Appendix 1.
- 1.3** At the time of writing these representations, all three sites are subject to outline planning applications, which have all been considered by Fareham Borough Council's (FBC) Planning Committee. Land South of Greenaway Lane (adjacent to 125 Greenaway Lane) has a resolution to grant outline planning permission for the construction of up to 100 dwellings (Ref. No. P/19/0402/OA). Land East of Brook Lane and West of Lockwood Road has a resolution to grant outline planning permission for the construction of up to 157 dwellings (Ref. No. P/17/0998/OA). Land East of Brook Lane and North of Warsash Road has a resolution to grant outline planning permission for up to 140 dwellings (Ref. No. P/17/0752/OA).
- 1.4** For the reasons set out in these representations, our client strongly supports the allocation of their three land interests as part of Policy HA1. However, their view is that amendments are required to the specific wording of this policy. These representations also set out our client's position in relation to required amendments to some of the more general policies proposed within the Publication Local Plan (PLP).
- 1.5** Our client is an important stakeholder within Fareham and is keen to work with the Council to produce a plan which is legally compliant and meets the tests of soundness set out within the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF). Currently the plan is neither legally compliant nor sound.

- 1.6** The following representations utilise the same format as the Council’s response form. Each area of the PLP which is deemed to be either not legally compliant or unsound is clearly outlined below. Proposed changes to the plan in relation to policies, supporting text and the proposals map are provided.

	Agent	Client
Title	Mr	Bargate Homes c/o
First Name	Jeremy	Agent
Last Name	Gardiner	
Job Title	Senior Director	
Organisation	Pegasus Group	
Address	3 West Links Tollgate Chandlers Ford Eastleigh Hampshire	
Postcode	SO53 3TG	
Telephone	<div></div>	
Email		

2.0 Plan Overall

B1 Which part of the Local Plan is this representation about?

2.1 The following comments relate to the overall Local Plan.

B1a Which paragraph? Please enter the correct paragraph found in the Local Plan:

2.2 Paragraphs 1.5–1.6, 1.14, 1.17, 1.37, 2.12, 3.19–3.22, 3.49–3.57, 4.1–4.20, Appendix B.

B1b Which Policy? Please enter the correct Policy Codes found in the Local Plan

2.3 Policies H1, HA1, HP1, HP4, HP5, HP6, HP7, HP9, DS1, DS3, NE8, D1.

B1c Which part of the Policies Map

2.4 Policy HA1 allocation site – Land North and South of Greenaway Lane, Warsash.

B2 Do you think the Publication Local Plan is:

Legally compliant – No

Sound – No

Complies with the duty to co-operate – No

2.5 The Fareham Local Plan is not legally compliant and is unsound as it is not consistent with national policy, effective or justified.

B3 Please provide details you have to support your answers above.

B3.1 The Publication Local Plan is not Legally Compliant

2.6 The Publication Local Plan (PLP) has based its housing proposals on the annual housing target derived from the Government's draft Revised Standard

Methodology published in August 2020 in its consultation "Planning for the Future". The Government's response to this consultation was published on 16th December 2020. The Government does not propose to proceed with the changes to assessing local housing need consulted on earlier this year in "Changes to the Current Planning System"; but instead has published a revised approach to the Standard Method, which retains the method in its previous and current form except for London and 19 of the most populated cities and urban centres.

2.7 The key change is to apply a 35% uplift to the Standard Method for Greater London and the 19 most populated cities and urban areas in England – Birmingham, Liverpool, Bristol, Manchester, Sheffield, Leeds, Leicester, Coventry, Bradford, Nottingham, Kingston upon Hull, Newcastle upon Tyne, Stoke on Trent, Southampton, Plymouth, Derby, Reading, Wolverhampton and Brighton and Hove. The minimum housing requirement for Fareham calculated using the amended standard method therefore remains 514hpa.

2.8 The Government's White Paper, "Changes to the Current Planning System" (published in August 2020 alongside the "Planning for the Future" consultation) provided guidance to local planning authorities which were at or close to the Regulation 19 stage of plan-making at paragraph 43:

"Transition

43. The Government is aware that any change in the standard method will have an impact for plans that are currently under development, as authorities expend considerable resources in developing new plans. To enable an orderly transition to the revised standard method, and achieve as much short-term supply as possible while setting the right expectations for early stage plan-making, we propose that from the publication date of the revised guidance, authorities which are already at the second stage of the strategic plan consultation process (Regulation 19) are given 6 months to submit their plan to the Planning Inspectorate for examination. Authorities close to publishing their second stage consultation (Regulation 19), should be given 3 months from the publication date of the revised guidance to publish their Regulation 19 plan and a further 6 months to submit their plan to the Planning

Inspectorate. This is to strike a balance between allowing an appropriate transition period for plans that are nearly through the process, but without causing a significant delay in planning for a higher level of need."

- 2.9 This transitional arrangement applies to Fareham at the time, such that the previous Standard Method (514 hpa) continued to apply for plan-making purposes in the borough in any event, but the Council chose not to follow this national guidance.
- 2.10 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) states (paragraph 16 a)) that Plans should "be prepared with the objective of contributing to the achievement of sustainable development". Footnote 10 confirms that this is a legal requirement of local planning authorities in exercising their plan-making functions. Meeting the objectives of sustainable development includes "...meeting the needs of the present...". By preparing a Plan based on the revised draft Standard Methodology target of 403 dwellings per annum, the local planning authority is failing to meet its local objectively assessed need for housing, thereby failing to plan to deliver sustainable development.
- 2.11 The PPG (ID 2a-003-20190220) is clear that the standard method should be used and any other method should only be used in exceptional circumstances. It further explains that:
- "...Where an alternative approach results in a lower housing need figure than that identified using the standard method, the strategic policy-making authority will need to demonstrate, using robust evidence, that the figure is based on realistic assumptions of demographic growth and that there are exceptional local circumstances that justify deviating from the standard method. This will be tested at examination."* (PPG ID 2a-015-20190220).
- 2.12 As discussed above the extant standard method identifies a requirement of 514hpa. The NPPF (paragraph 60) identifies that the current standard method provides a minimum requirement. To depart and provide a figure lower than the current Standard Method requires exceptional circumstances and must be justified by clear and robust evidence. This is absent from the Council's evidence base and as such is an unsound approach.

- 2.13 The Government's guidance is that transitional arrangements require Regulation 19 plans to be based on the current Standard Methodology figure (in Fareham's case, 514 hpa) – a requirement confirmed by the Government's announcement of 16th December 2020. As such, Fareham's decision to progress to Regulation 19 stage with a strategy based on the draft revised Standard Methodology figure of 403 hpa was procedurally flawed, lacking in evidential basis, premature and misleading.
- 2.14 The NPPF (paragraph 33) also states that plans should be reviewed every 5 years and updated as necessary. The Inspector's Report on the Examination into the Fareham Local Plan Part 2 (dated 12th May 2015) included modifications which were all proposed by the Council. Its first Main Modification was "a commitment to an early review of the local plan (ie. LP1, LP2 and LP3)". This included a timetable for the local plan review between 2016 and 2018 which the Council has failed to adhere to, having previously expressed its commitment to the Inspector.
- 2.15 The Local Plan Part 3 is the Welborne Plan which was adopted in 2015. The total quantum of housing to be delivered at Welborne has reduced over the years, and the date for its commencement has repeatedly slipped back. The development is currently running about 5 years late. Recently, serious doubts have been expressed over whether it is deliverable at all given the reported funding gap of tens of millions of pounds that exists in relation to the required upgrade of M27 junction 10. The development is certainly not currently "deliverable" in NPPF terms. Nonetheless, the PLP relies heavily on the delivery of homes at Welborne as by far the most important source of its housing supply - 4,020 homes (just over 48%) out of a total suggested supply of 8,389 homes are timetabled to be completed at Welborne by 2037, and completions are included in the Council's trajectory for the first five years of the plan. Given the heavy reliance placed on a development which, at best, appears to be at serious risk of continuing to be significantly delayed, the Welborne Plan should be reviewed as a matter of urgency.
- 2.16 Given the importance of the Welborne Plan to housing delivery this is considered an issue of both soundness and legal non-compliance.

B3.2 The Publication Local Plan is not Sound

2.17 Paragraphs 1.5 – 1.6 of the PLP set out the "Tests of Soundness" which require that the Plan has been "positively prepared, justified, effective and consistent with national policy". The PLP fails to meet the Tests of Soundness for the following reasons:

1. It has not been "positively prepared"

2.18 The Plan does not seek to, as a minimum, meet the area's objectively assessed need. Given that the Core Strategy was adopted on 4th August 2011, it is significantly out of date such that (as advised by paragraph 73 and footnote 32 of the NPPF) local housing need should be calculated using the current Standard Methodology. On this basis the local housing need target is 514 homes per annum (hpa) plus the appropriate buffer (5% or 20%). Instead, the PLP plans for 403 hpa, thereby failing to plan for the area's objectively assessed need, and failing to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development.

2.19 The lower housing requirement has also not been the subject of sustainability appraisal (SA). Whilst the SA re-assesses sites based upon a lower housing requirement it fails to consider the implications of a lower housing requirement, compared to the current standard method, upon the delivery of the SA objectives. Even if the lower requirement were justified by national policy, which it is not, the retention of the housing requirement at the level previously consulted upon would be a reasonable alternative.

2.20 The Council published an Affordable Housing Strategy in 2019. On page 14 of the Affordable Housing Strategy, it is suggested that there is a need for 3,500 affordable homes to 2036, or circa 220 per annum. This is based on the existing need for 3,000 affordable homes and an allowance of 500 homes to provide for new households and those falling into need. Given that an average of only 76 affordable homes have been built per annum in Fareham Borough since 2011, there is a significant need to boost the supply of additional affordable housing to address needs. Indeed, the delivery of affordable housing needs to almost treble. The provision of affordable housing to address this need is a

significant matter.

- 2.21 It is also unclear whether the PLP has planned to adequately accommodate unmet need from other authorities. The PPG (ID 2a-010-20190220) identifies that meeting unmet needs from neighbouring authorities as set out in a Statement of Common Ground is one reason why local housing need calculated using the current standard should be exceeded. Contrary to the advice within the PPG (ID 2a-010-20190220) there are currently no Statements of Common Ground identifying if the figure of 847 dwellings is adequate or accepted by other authorities. Rather the Council speculates that this contribution would be "ratified" by a subsequent Partnership for South Hampshire Statement of Common Ground (Duty to Co-operate Statement of Compliance, paragraph 4.5). There is, however, no evidence to support this speculation. Indeed, the only evidence presented confirms a request for Fareham to accommodate 1,000 dwellings from a single neighbouring authority. The PLP has been prepared in advance of the publication of Statements of Common Ground – as such its preparation is premature.
- 2.22 At paragraph 4.4 of the PLP it is stated that unmet need in the sub-region over the plan period could be "circa 10,750 dwellings". At paragraph 4.5, Fareham's "immediate neighbours" are considered, and it is confirmed that Portsmouth City Council has requested that Fareham contributes 1,000 dwellings towards its unmet need, and that Gosport is "likely to have an unmet need issue, currently estimated to be in the region of 2,500 dwellings...". The Council's 'Duty to Co-operate Statement of Compliance' identifies at paragraph 4.6 that instead of responding to the request from Portsmouth the Council is proposing to: "...take the approach that the issue of unmet need is not dealt with as specific to any authority, but as a general contribution." It is not clear how this "general contribution" has been calculated but it appears inadequate. Gosport Borough lies between Portsmouth and Fareham. It is clear that Portsmouth cannot accommodate any of Gosport's unmet need so the obvious place to accommodate it is in Fareham Borough. Therefore, if Fareham plans to deliver the unmet needs of Portsmouth and Gosport, its contribution would be 3,500 homes. However, the PLP (Table 4.1) proposes a contribution of just 847 dwellings to wider unmet need. This figure should be reviewed.

2.23 In relation to unmet need, it should also be remembered that Welborne (previously known as the North of Fareham SDA) was originally conceived by PUSH (now PfSH) as one of two SDAs which were promoted to meet the sub-regional needs of south Hampshire and brought forward in the "South East Plan". The Inspector's Report on the Examination into the Fareham LDF Core Strategy (dated 20th July 2011) identified five Main Issues, Main Issue 1 being:

"7. The North of Fareham SDA represents the most significant and controversial element of the Core Strategy.While the principle of the SDA's development is contained in the regional strategy – policy SH2 of the South East Plan (SEP) – the justification for the proposal derives from evidence prepared by South Hampshire local authorities (the Partnership for Urban South Hampshire [PUSH]) during the SEP's preparation....The advantages of SDAs are seen as threefold: safeguarding existing towns and villages by reducing coalescence; providing more opportunities for planning gain; and achieving a critical mass to deliver sustainability benefits. The development now proposed is one of two SDAs proposed by PUSH and brought forward into the SEP. Both are aimed at meeting sub-regional housing needs and, as such, their housing totals are separated from the housing requirement for the remainder of the Boroughs concerned in the sub-regional strategy and SEP."
(our underlining)

2.24 However, the Council is now treating Welborne as a source of housing supply for Fareham Borough only, disregarding its planned sub-regional role. This compounds the lack of positive preparation of the PLP and starkly contrasts the Council's current approach to the delivery of housing to meet sub-regional needs with its approach of a decade ago.

2. It is not "justified":

2.25 The PLP's strategy for housing delivery is not appropriate, because it is based on a need figure derived from the draft revised Standard Methodology which was still the subject of public consultation at the time that the Plan was prepared. The Government's response to the consultation is awaited. The Government's guidance is that transitional arrangements require Regulation 19 plans to be based on the current Standard Methodology figure (in Fareham's

case, 514 hpa). As such, Fareham's decision to progress to Regulation 19 stage with a strategy based on the draft revised Standard Methodology figure of 403 hpa is procedurally flawed, lacking in evidential basis, premature and potentially misleading.

3. It is not "effective":

- 2.26 Fareham has decided to deliberately plan to not meet its local objectively assessed housing need, so fundamentally the plan will not be effective. This, coupled with its apparent failure to plan to contribute appropriately to the unmet housing need of the sub-region, indicates a failure to work effectively with its neighbouring authorities on cross-boundary strategic planning for housing delivery and a failure "to support the Government's objective of significantly boosting the supply of homes" (NPPF, paragraph 59). Rather, the PLP proposes to restrict the supply of homes in the plan period in a way which will exacerbate the local housing crisis.

4. It is not "consistent with national policy":

- 2.27 The PLP is not consistent with the NPPF because:
- It will not contribute to the achievement of sustainable development by not, as a minimum, planning to meet its local objectively assessed housing need;
 - It is not planning to adequately meet the unmet housing needs of neighbouring authorities in the sub-region;
 - It has not based its housing proposals on the current Standard Methodology;
 - Its strategy lacks a robust evidential justification; and
 - Its proposed housing land supply includes a majority of housing from sites which are not "deliverable" as defined by the NPPF.

B3.3 The Publication Local Plan does not Comply with the Duty to Co-operate

- 2.28 As stated at B3.1 above, it is unclear whether the PLP has planned to

adequately accommodate unmet need from other authorities.

- 2.29 Against a sub-regional unmet need figure of "circa 10,750 dwellings", and in the context of both neighbouring authorities of Portsmouth City Council and Gosport Borough Council having "unmet need issue(s)", and Havant Borough Council being expressly unable to accommodate any unmet need, the PLP (Table 4.1) proposes a contribution of 847 dwellings to wider unmet need. It is not clear how this has been calculated and it appears inadequate.

B4a What modification(s) is necessary to make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

1. Plan to meet, as a minimum, the area's objectively assessed housing need. The current Standard Methodology annual housing need figure is currently 514 hpa.
 2. Provide Statements of Common Ground in relation to unmet need from neighbouring and PfSH authorities. Any agreements will need to be included as additional housing to the minimum 514hpa.
 3. In any event, plan for a level of housing which contributes to the achievement of sustainable development.
 4. Treat this plan as an interim plan and reaffirm the Council's commitment to undertake an urgent a review of the Welborne Plan for incorporation into a consolidated early review of this plan.
 5. The Council has not undertaken SA of all reasonable alternative housing requirements.
 6. The Council has not planned to meet current housing needs, opting instead to phase its housing supply in a way which will exacerbate the current significant under-supply problems.
- 2.30 Consequential to the above, the Council must allocate additional sites for housing in this interim plan (ahead of the urgent review of the Welborne Plan) to meet its confirmed housing target of 514 hpa.

B4b How would the modification(s) you propose make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

- 2.31 The role of plan-making in contributing to the achievement of sustainable development is a legal requirement (Section 39(2) of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004).
- 2.32 Revisions to the plan so that it plans, as a minimum, to meet the local objectively assessed need for housing, meet affordable housing need and adequately contribute to meeting unmet need would assist the PLP to meet the Tests of Soundness.

3.0 Specific Proposed Changes

B4c Suggested revised wording of any policy or text

Policy H1: Housing provision

- 3.1** Completely revise the proposed housing target on the basis of the current Standard Methodology figure for the Borough of a minimum of 514 hpa plus an appropriate contribution to meeting sub-regional unmet needs.
- 3.2** Ensure that the revised housing target includes the delivery of a minimum of 220 affordable homes per annum.
- 3.3** Plan to deliver the revised housing target including a five-year supply of deliverable sites. In this regard, Welborne (the supply of housing from which is relied on heavily by the PLP) cannot currently be regarded as "deliverable" as defined in the NPPF.
- 3.4** Consequential updates to paragraphs 4.1 – 4.20 including Tables 4.1, 4.2, 4.3.
- 3.5** Consequential revisions to the list of Housing Allocation Policies under paragraph 4.20 to include allocations sufficient to deliver the revised housing and affordable housing targets.
- 3.6** Policy H1 also seeks to identify a 'phased' requirement. The overall supply is described as at least 8,389 dwellings - this is just 165 dwellings greater than the requirement when the correct local housing need standard method is applied. Given the need to provide for unmet needs from neighbouring authorities this is clearly insufficient and as such further allocations are required.
- 3.7** Policy H1 seeks to 'phase' this supply identifying the following:
 - Approximately 2,250 dwellings (averaging 450 dwellings per annum) between 2021/22 and 2025/2613;
 - Approximately 2,400 dwellings (averaging 480 dwellings per annum)

between 2026/27 and 2030/31; and

- Approximately 3,750 dwellings (averaging 625 dwellings per annum) between 2031/32 and 2036/2037.

- 3.8** This phasing clearly will not meet the overall plan requirement. The rationale for this phasing is due to an anticipation that many of the housing allocations will begin to deliver later in the plan period. This is simply a factor of the sites chosen rather than an evidence-based approach to need. The net effect is that in the early part of the plan period the full need will not be met, exacerbating the current significant housing land supply shortfall in the Borough. This will mean households will either be unable to form or will be forced to move elsewhere to find appropriate accommodation. This not only has an impact upon affordability through increased demand but also has implications for social mobility and health for young and old alike.
- 3.9** The lack of housing to meet needs in the short-term is exacerbated by recent under-delivery of both market and affordable housing. The Council recognises it has under-delivered in recent years due to the reference to the need for a 20% buffer in accordance with NPPF, paragraph 73 (paragraph 4.16, PLP).
- 3.10** The housing requirement in the PLP should not be phased to manufacture a five-year housing land supply in the short-term. The plan should seek to address housing need now – to do otherwise is not justified or effective.
- 3.11** The second part of Policy H1 identifies the sources of supply. Whilst our client does not wish to comment upon individual sites, we do have significant concerns that the sources of supply will not deliver the plan period housing requirement in full. The PLP, paragraph 4.16, acknowledges that many of the chosen sites will not deliver until later in the plan period therefore any slippage in timescale could well push delivery beyond the plan period. Furthermore, the Council is heavily reliant upon delivery at Welborne. Within our comments upon the Plan overall we identify the need for delivery from this site to be reviewed and indeed question whether it is deliverable at all given the funding gap of tens of millions of pounds that exists in relation to the required upgrade of M27 junction 10.

- 3.12** Furthermore, the Council cannot currently demonstrate a five-year housing land supply. The Council's most recent assessment of its five-year housing land supply suggests a 4.03-year supply. This assessment appears optimistic given recent appeal decisions which identify it is closer 2.4 years. Given these shortcomings it is essential that the PLP seeks to address this under-supply in the short-term.

Section 3: Development Strategy

- 3.13** This section is substantially focussed on restricting development outside the existing settlement policy boundaries of urban areas. This is in conflict with the NPPF, paragraph 11, which advises that "Plans and decisions should apply a presumption in favour of sustainable development" and that "For plan-making this means that:

a) plans should positively seek opportunities to meet the development needs of their areas, and be sufficiently flexible to adapt to rapid change".

- 3.14** The highly restrictive strategic policy approach introduced into the PLP does not accord with this national guidance.

Policy DS1: Development in the Countryside

- 3.15** For housing development which is brought forward in the absence of a 5-year housing land supply, Policy HP4 applies. This will necessarily introduce new built form onto greenfield sites adjacent or well related to existing urban area boundaries. This will inevitably cause a change to the landscape character of the site and immediately adjacent land. Criteria ii) and iii) require proposals to "conserve and enhance landscapes" and "recognise the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside". It is not clear which "landscapes" are being referred to – presumably this should be restricted to formally designated landscapes or defined "valued" landscapes because otherwise it could be applied to every area of countryside. It is also not clear how, for example, a housing development can "conserve and enhance" a landscape – relevant measures should be defined. Moreover, it is not clear how the extent to which a proposal has recognised "the intrinsic character of the beauty of the countryside" can

be measured. After all, those attributes can be "recognised" but then disregarded. It is true that every area of countryside has a "character" but not that every area of countryside has "beauty".

3.16 Criterion v) should include an exception for development which is brought forward under Policy HP4, where the application of the "tilted balance" would allow the loss of BMVAL.

3.17 Paragraph 3.39 fails to explain how this policy works in relation to housing policies.

Policy DS3: Landscape

3.18 This draft policy designates about a quarter of the land area of the Borough as "Areas of Special Landscape Quality" (as shown on Figure 3.3).

3.19 From the commentary provided in paragraph 3.49, it appears that the Council is equating its 'Areas of Special Landscape Quality' (ASLQ) with 'valued landscapes'. This is questionable. All landscapes are valued at some level by different people. NPPF paragraph 170 triggers a need to consider when landscape value is just a local consideration, or when landscapes are more 'out of the ordinary'. Fundamentally, for a landscape to be a valued landscape, it does not have to be designated - so by designating the ASLQ (or by creating a valued landscape designation) the Council is at risk of creating a policy that is irrelevant, because guidance says that non designated landscapes can be valued, so site-by-site assessments will be required in any event. **Given that Policy DS3 is irrelevant, it is unnecessary and it should be deleted.**

3.20 However, if it is held that Policy DS3 should not be deleted, the following comments apply.

3.21 Paragraph 3.55 states that "...all parts of the Borough have some landscape quality and may be sensitive to landscape change". This is ambiguous. All landscape will be of 'a quality' but quality (in GLVIA3 aligned with condition) is only one consideration of landscape sensitivity.

3.22 With regard to "How the policy works", paragraph 3.56 states that "*The criteria within the policy (points a-g) are derived from the Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (GLVIA 3) published by the Landscape Institute.*". The GLVIA is an extensive and diverse document and, if it is to be used as basis for this policy then a specific reference or explanation should be provided as to how points a-g have been derived.

3.23 Paragraph 3.57 refers to the submission of "...a proportionate Landscape Assessment". This should be amended to require the submission of a 'Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment'. There are many applications of Landscape Assessment and several forms of reporting. Reference to LVIA would be specific and clear as to what is required (and incidentally relates better to the approaches set out in GLVIA3).

Policy HA1: Land North and South of Greenaway Lane

3.24 As set out in the Introduction to these representations, our client has interests in three parcels of land that all form part of the proposed Policy HA1 housing allocation – Land North and South of Greenaway Lane, Warsash. Our client therefore strongly supports Policy HA1 and the identification of their three land interests within this proposed residential allocation.

3.25 The three land interests are as follows: 1. Land South of Greenaway Lane (adjacent to 125 Greenaway Lane); 2. Land East of Brook Lane and West of Lockwood Road; and 3. Land East of Brook Lane and North of Warsash Road.

3.26 At the time of writing these representations, all three sites are subject to outline planning applications, which have all been considered by Fareham Borough Council's (FBC) Planning Committee. Land South of Greenaway Lane (adjacent to 125 Greenaway Lane) has a resolution to grant outline planning permission for the construction of up to 100 dwellings (Ref. No. P/19/0402/OA). Land East of Brook Lane and West of Lockwood Road has a resolution to grant outline planning permission for the construction of up to 157 dwellings (Ref. No. P/17/0998/OA). Land East of Brook Lane and North of Warsash Road has a resolution to grant outline planning permission for up to 140 dwellings (Ref. No. P/17/0752/OA).

3.27 The outstanding matters relating to the outline planning applications are all close to being resolved, especially now that a solution has been agreed in relation to nitrogen deposition into the Solent. It is therefore anticipated that outline planning permission can be granted for all three sites in the near future. Our client then intends to proceed to detailed planning followed by construction stages in a phased but timely manner, such that all three sites are deliverable and can therefore contribute towards the Council's housing land supply position in the short-term.

3.28 Whilst our client supports Policy HA1 and the allocation of their land interests for residential development in principle, in their view the wording of the site-specific requirements contained within the policy requires some amendments, as explained below.

a) The quantum of housing proposed shall be broadly consistent with the indicative site capacity

3.29 Policy HA1 sets out an indicative yield for the allocation as a whole of 824 dwellings. This is supported and no changes are suggested to this site-specific requirement. Our client's three land interests could provide up to 366 dwellings when combined. This includes up to 100 dwellings on Land South of Greenaway Lane (adjacent to 125 Greenaway Lane); approximately 126 dwellings on Land East of Brook Lane and East of Lockswood Road (considering our client does not control the easternmost part of the site so cannot deliver all of the 'up to 157 dwellings' approved at the outline stage); and up to 140 dwellings on Land East of Brook Lane and North of Warsash Road. This represents almost 45% of the indicative yield.

b) Primary highway access should be focused on Brook Lane and Lockswood Road with limited access via Greenaway Lane where necessary, subject to consideration of the impact on the character of Greenaway Lane

3.30 This is not supported, particularly having regard to Land South of Greenaway Lane (adjacent to 125 Greenaway Lane). The wording of this site-specific requirement, including the use of 'limited' and 'where necessary', could be

considered to preclude the provision of a primary vehicular access to the Land South of Greenaway Lane (adjacent to 125 Greenaway Lane) from Greenaway Lane.

- 3.31** The wording of site-specific requirement b) is inconsistent with Figure 4.1 – Policy HA1 Indicative Framework Plan contained within the PLP. Figure 4.1 identifies 'Indicative Principal Vehicular Access' points into the HA1 allocation, which are indicated by purple arrows and includes the identification of a principal access to the Land South of Greenaway Lane (adjacent to 125 Greenaway Lane) from Greenaway Lane, located in the north-west corner of the site. Figure 4.1 also identifies two further principal accesses further east along Greenaway Lane associated with other parts of the HA1 allocation (outside of our client's control).
- 3.32** The wording of site-specific requirement b) is also inconsistent with the Illustrative Masterplan that has been approved by the Council as part of the resolution to grant outline planning permission for Land South of Greenaway Lane (adjacent to 125 Greenaway Lane) under Ref. No. P/19/0402/OA. The approved Illustrative Masterplan includes the provision of a primary vehicular access point from Greenaway Lane, located in the north-west corner of the site (in a similar location to the purple arrow shown on Figure 4.1 of the PLP).
- 3.33** The Committee Report relating to the outline application (dated 16 December 2020), discusses highways matters at paragraphs 8.46 to 8.51. It confirms that from a highway safety perspective, the proposed access from Greenaway Lane is acceptable subject to the imposition of planning conditions (requiring the construction of the access junctions and visibility splays in accordance with the approved plans) and financial contributions towards off-site highways works and a Travel Plan.
- 3.34** The Committee Report confirms that the Highway Authority is satisfied that a safe means of access can be provided and identifies this as *"...a significant material planning consideration."* In terms of the impact on Greenaway Lane as a result of the physical alterations proposed as part of the development, the Committee Report states that these *"...are not of a level that would adversely detract from the character of Greenaway Lane or justify refusal of outline*

planning permission." The Committee Report then makes reference to the decision of the Planning Inspectorate in relation to a previous scheme for the site (Ref. No. APP/A1720/W/19/3225866 dated 11 December 2019), in which the Inspector confirms at paragraph 42 that *"...it would be possible to secure complementary development of the Greenaway Lane frontage within the scope of the reserved matters. Furthermore, highways works, and any additional traffic generated by the development, would affect only a very short section of the lane which lacks the more rural character seen towards the east."* At paragraph 38 of the Inspector's decision, it is concluded that *"...no necessity for an alternative access has been demonstrated on highways grounds."*

3.35 On the above basis, it is considered that the wording of site-specific requirement b) is inappropriate and misleading in potentially precluding the provision of a primary vehicular access to Land South of Greenaway Lane (adjacent to 125 Greenaway Lane) from Greenaway Lane. This would be inconsistent with the provisions of Figure 4.1 of the PLP, as well as the Council's recent resolution to grant outline planning permission and conclusions of the previous appeal Inspector.

3.36 Accordingly, the wording of site-specific requirement b) should be amended to state:

"b) Primary highways access should be in accordance with the broad locations of the 'Indicative Principal Vehicular Access' points shown on Figure 4.1."

c) The provision of vehicular highway access between development parcels without prejudice to adjacent land in accordance with Policy D3

3.37 This is supported and no changes are suggested to this site-specific requirement. Figure 4.1 – Policy HA1 Indicative Framework Plan of the PLP shows the location of 'indicative secondary vehicular link roads' which are identified by dotted grey arrows. Our client agrees with the indicative location of these secondary access points within the Policy HA1 allocation, insofar as they relate to their three land interests, although it should be noted some of these connections may be bought forwards as pedestrian/cycle links only at

the detailed planning application stage to avoid more than 100 units having direct access onto Greenaway Lane.

d) The provision of a continuous north-south Green Infrastructure Corridor between the northern and southern site boundaries that is of an appropriate scale to accommodate public open space, connected foot and cycle paths, natural greenspace and wildlife habitats that link the two badger setts and other species, and east-west wildlife corridors. Highway cross-over points shall be limited in number and width and include wildlife tunnels where necessary, in accordance with the Framework Plan

3.38 The provisions of this site-specific requirement are supported in principle. The outline illustrative masterplans for the three parts of the HA1 allocation under our client's control incorporate these measures as far as possible and have been agreed with the Council.

3.39 Figure 4.1 – Policy HA1 Indicative Framework Plan of the PLP shows the location of 'indicative wildlife link tunnels'. This includes one running north-south on Land East of Brook Lane and North of Warsash Road which is accepted.

3.40 Figure 4.1 also shows two tunnels on Land South of Greenaway Lane (adjacent to 125 Greenaway Lane), both of which are shown running north-south. Whilst it is acknowledged that these tunnels are only shown indicatively on Figure 4.1, it is noted that the southernmost tunnel on Land South of Greenaway Lane (adjacent to 125 Greenaway Lane) should in fact be shown running east-west, so that it crosses and runs perpendicular (not parallel to) the 'indicative secondary vehicular link road' in this location, and so that it reflects the line of the green corridor running along the southern boundary of the land parcel. Otherwise, the provision of two tunnels within this part of the allocation is accepted, as is the indicative location and orientation of the northernmost tunnel.

e) The provision of pedestrian and cycle connectivity between adjoining land parcels, as well as providing connectivity with Warsash Road and nearby facilities and services

3.41 This site-specific requirement is supported in principle and the outline illustrative masterplans for the three parts of the HA1 allocation under our client's control incorporate these measures as far as possible and have been agreed with the Council.

3.42 It is noted that it is not possible to provide direct connectivity between the land within the HA1 allocation and Warsash Road to the south, as the boundaries do not immediately adjoin the road. However, the outline illustrative masterplans provide pedestrian and cycle linkages to Brook Lane, which in turn leads to Warsash Road and nearby facilities and services.

3.43 In relation to the development proposals for Land East of Brook Lane and North of Warsash Road, it has previously been proposed to provide a pedestrian/cycle link from the southern boundary of the site into the rear car park of The Victory Hall which fronts on to Warsash Road. However, this proposal was not supported by the relevant stakeholders and so has not been carried forward into the illustrative outline masterplan for the site.

f) Building heights should be limited to a maximum of 2.5 storeys, except for buildings which front onto Greenaway Lane and Brook Lane where building heights shall be limited to a maximum of 2 storeys

3.44 The first part of this site-specific requirement is not supported. It is considered that some elements of 3 storey development are appropriate on the allocation site, provided they are located sensitively in the central parts of the site and setback from the site boundaries, allowing them to be appropriately screened and for a buffer to be provided to existing adjoining land uses. This is consistent with the requirement for the efficient use of land as set out in the NPPF.

3.45 The second part of this site-specific requirement for buildings fronting Greenaway Lane and Brook Lane to be limited to a maximum of 2 storeys is accepted.

g) Existing trees subject to a Tree Preservation Order should be retained and incorporated within the design and layout of proposals in a manner that does

not impact on living conditions

3.46 This is not supported. The wording of this site-specific requirement suggests that any tree that is subject to a Tree Preservation Order (TPO) cannot be removed. This is not appropriate and is not justified, particularly in light of the vehicular link required through TPO woodland in the southern most portion of the allocation. It is possible that cases may arise where it is necessary to remove a tree even if it is subject to a TPO, for example if the tree is no longer in a good condition or if it poses a health and safety risk in the future.

3.47 The wording of this site-specific requirement should be amended to provide greater flexibility and should state:

"Where possible, existing trees subject to a Tree Preservation Order should be retained and incorporated within the design and layout of proposals in a manner that does not impact on living conditions, unless agreed in writing with the Local Authority."

h) A Construction Environmental Management Plan to avoid adverse impacts of construction on the Solent designated sites shall be provided

3.48 This is supported and no changes are suggested to this site-specific requirement.

i) Provide future access to the existing underground water and wastewater infrastructure for maintenance and upsizing purposes (included at the request of Southern Water)

3.49 This is supported and no changes are suggested to this site-specific requirement. These measures can be incorporated into the detailed design for the three land parcels controlled by our client to ensure that future access is provided.

j) The site is identified as a mineral safeguarded site (sand and gravel are likely to underlay site). A Minerals Assessment will be required prior to any

development in accordance with the Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan (2013)

3.50 The justification and evidence in support of this site-specific requirement are unclear. From our review of the information available on Hampshire County Council's (HCC) website, including the HCC Minerals and Waste Plan (adopted 2013) and its associated online Proposals Map, the HCC Minerals and Waste Safeguarding in Hampshire Supplementary Planning Document (adopted February 2016) and the HCC Minerals and Waste Plan Minerals Consultation Area (2015), the land within the Policy HA1 allocation does not appear to be identified as a minerals safeguarded site or as having any potential to be underlain by any mineral resources.

3.51 Furthermore, this matter has not been raised during the outline planning stages for our client's land interests.

3.52 This site-specific requirement is therefore not supported and should be deleted in relation to the Policy HA1 allocation.

k) Infrastructure provision and contributions including but not limited to health, education and transport shall be provided in line with Policy TIN4 and NE3. In addition, the following site-specific infrastructure will be required:

i) Two junior football pitches on-site; and

ii) Off-site improvements to existing sports facilities

3.53 The wording of site-specific requirement k) implies that financial contributions will definitely be required. This wording should be amended to provide more flexibility, in the event that it is agreed between the relevant parties that contributions are not in fact required in relation to one or more of the matters referred to.

3.54 The provision of reasonable financial contributions towards education and transport are accepted in principle where a specific need is identified and at an appropriate level to be agreed between the relevant parties.

3.55 In terms of our client's three land interests, financial contributions towards

education and transport have been agreed in principle through the resolutions to grant outline planning permission, with Section 106 Agreements to secure these being agreed prior to the outline planning permission for each site being issued.

3.56 The reference in site-specific requirement k) to providing contributions towards health is not supported. The Committee Report relating to Land South of Greenaway Lane (adjacent to 125 Greenaway Lane) (Ref. No. P/19/0402/OA dated 16 December 2020) discusses this matter with regard to a request from the University Hospital Southampton NHS Foundation Trust for a financial contribution to provide services needed by the occupants of the proposed new dwellings. The Officer's comments at paragraphs 8.64-8.68 of the Committee Report are as follows:

"In considering the requests it is noted that the construction of houses does not itself lead to population growth. Officers consider that the need for housing is a consequence of population growth. Furthermore, there is no account in the representations, it seems, for the potential for the residents of the new development to be moving locally around the Borough or adjoining boroughs such that their residence locally is already accounted for by the current services and funding commissioned by the hospital...

...The length of time between sites being identified, planning permission being granted, and the houses actually being constructed and subsequently occupied is many years. The amount of residential development coming forward in the Borough which has not been reasonably foreseeable for a period of year is therefore very limited.

In January 2019 the NHS launched its new 10-year plan. This plan sets out how the NHS thinks it can overcome the challenges that the NHS faces, such as staff shortages and growing demand for services. This is to be achieved essentially by doing things differently and at no point does it refer to the need for new developments to provide for healthcare services by means of financial contribution such as that requested by the Trust.

For the reasons set out above, Officers do not consider that the contribution

sought by the Trust is necessary to make the development acceptable in planning terms and thus the tests for planning obligations as set out above are not considered to have been met. Furthermore, given the adopted policy framework it is considered that in the absence of the contribution, the application does not fail as a consequence as this issue alone would not justify a reason for refusal, which it must do in order to make the contribution necessary to make the development acceptable in planning terms and meet the test for a planning obligation."

- 3.57** The same conclusions should be made in terms of site-specific requirement k) and the reference to health should therefore be deleted.
- 3.58** Finally, the requirement to provide two junior football pitches on-site is not supported. During the time that developers in the 'Warsash Cluster' have been in discussion with FBC in relation to their land interests, the Council has not been able to justify why on-site provision is needed and appears to have been an aspiration which has not been properly considered. The provision of sports pitches in this location is not appropriate, particularly having regard to the likely noise and traffic implications associated with this use, as well as the presumed need for a complementary pavilion. Site-specific requirement k) i) should therefore be deleted.
- 3.59** In terms of the requirement to provide off-site improvements to existing sports facilities, this is inconsistent with the financial contributions that have been agreed as part of the resolutions to grant outline planning permission for our client's three land interests and this requirement has not been raised by FBC as part of this process. The wording of site-specific requirement k) should therefore be amended to provide more flexibility, so that it cannot be interpreted that an off-site financial contribution towards sports facilities is required in relation to all land parcels within the Policy HA1 allocation (such as our client's three sites), but so that this can be sought in relation to the other parcels of land if justified and agreed between the relevant parties.
- 3.60** Taking into account all of the above, the wording of site-specific requirement k) should be amended to state:

"Infrastructure provision or contributions including but not limited to education and transport may be necessary in line with Policy TIN4 and NE3. In addition, contributions towards off-site improvements to existing sports facilities may be required."

Figure 4.1 – Policy HA1 Indicative Framework Plan

3.61 Figure 4.1 includes the identification of areas referred to as 'open space or development options. Development not on both', which are marked by a light green diagonal hatching. The only areas annotated as such on Figure 4.1 relate to our client's interest at Land South of Greenaway Lane (adjacent to 125 Greenaway Lane) – one is shown at the western end of the site frontage with Greenaway Lane and the other running north-south in the centre of the site.

3.62 These annotations are not necessary and should be deleted as their intended purpose is unclear. The agreed illustrative outline masterplan for this site shows that development will be set back from Greenaway Lane with a linear area of public open shown across the entire site frontage, which in turn connects with further public open space shown running north-south through the centre of the site.

Policy HP1: New Residential Development

3.63 This policy relates to all new housing proposals. However, it only envisages housing coming forward outside Urban Area boundaries through either the conversion of a non-residential building or as a replacement dwelling. It should also cross-refer to Policy HP4 which allows housing to come forward on land outside Urban Area boundaries if the Council cannot demonstrate a Five-Year Housing Land Supply.

3.64 Therefore add:

"c) It is for additional housing in circumstances where the Council cannot demonstrate a Five Year Housing Land Supply and Policy HP4 applies."

Policy HP4: Five-Year Housing Land Supply

3.65 The housing requirement set out in Policy H1 must be re-calculated using the current Standard methodology as described in our comments on draft Policy H1 above.

3.66 Paragraph 5.24 infers that Policy HP4 reproduces Local Plan Part 2 Policy DSP40. However, the third criterion in Policy DSP40 was as follows:

"iii) The proposal is sensitively designed to reflect the character of the neighbouring settlement and to minimise any adverse impact on the Countryside and, if relevant, the Strategic Gaps;"

3.67 This has been replaced in Policy HP4 by:

"c) The proposal is sensitively designed to reflect the landscape character and setting of the settlement, is of a scale proportionate to its setting and recognises the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside and, if relevant, does not significantly affect the integrity of a Strategic Gap;"

3.68 If a five-year housing land supply cannot be demonstrated, then in accordance with the NPPF, paragraph 11d, the most relevant policies in the plan would be out of date and the presumption in favour of sustainable development would apply. This policy may therefore be judged to be inappropriate because it adds restrictions which may prevent sustainable sites from coming forward. However, if such a policy is held to be necessary, then a faithful reproduction of Policy DSP40 iii) is strongly preferred. See our comments on Policy DS1 in this regard.

Policy HP5: Provision of Affordable Housing

3.69 This draft policy states that "affordable housing must be provided" (our underlining) in the following proportions:

- i. At least 10% as Social Rent; and
- ii. At least 55% as Affordable Rent or Social Rent; and

- iii. The remainder, but no less than 10% as Affordable Home Ownership.
- iv. The mix of property size and type should reflect the local need and the site characteristics.

3.70 As drafted this policy is not sufficiently flexible. As acknowledged at paragraph 5.36, development viability will be an issue on some sites. As acknowledged at paragraph 5.39, occasionally the tenure mix prescribed by the policy will not be appropriate; and as acknowledged at paragraph 5.34, other exceptional circumstances may arise (such as abnormal costs) which dictate that a non-standard provision of affordable housing is demonstrated to be appropriate.

3.71 Therefore, amend the first part of the policy to read:

"Sites that can accommodate 10 or more dwellings or sites with an area of 0.5 hectares or more shall normally provide: ..."

3.72 And amend the second part of the policy to read:

"The affordable housing shall normally be provided in accordance with the following proportions: ..."

Policy HP7: Adaptable and Accessible Dwellings

3.73 This draft policy states:

"Development proposals for all new dwellings shall provide:

- a) At least 15% of all new dwellings at Category 2 standard; and
- b) On schemes of over 100 dwellings (gross), at least 2% of private housing and 5% of affordable housing shall be provided as wheelchair accessible Category 3 properties."

3.74 Similar to Policy HP5 above, as drafted this policy is not sufficiently flexible. It is acknowledged that this policy is based on the requirements of Part M of the Building Regulations but it must allow for circumstances arising which mean that these requirements cannot be delivered (fully or otherwise).

3.75 Therefore, amend the first line of the policy to read:

**"Development proposals for all new dwellings shall normally provide:
..."**

3.76 Paragraph 5.57 of the supporting text states:

"The cost to development for providing Category 2 and 3 is relatively minimal. Flexibility for additional costs have been factored into the viability evidence base and this indicates that the requirements for Category 2 and 3 should have no detrimental impact on the viability of schemes in the Borough..."

3.77 This statement is strongly disputed. In reality, these costs will not be factored into a developer's viability calculations (particularly in relation to Category 3 requirements) because option agreements / conditional contracts will have already been agreed on the sites that the Council want to see come forward, so these costs will not have been anticipated. The Category 3 requirements must be substantiated by quantified evidence of the need for such units in the Borough.

Policy HP9: Self and Custom Build Homes

3.78 This policy requires 10% of dwellings on sites of 40 dwellings or more to be provided for Self and Custom Build Homes. The practical implications of managing self or custom build developments on sites otherwise being constructed by housing developers or housing associations must be carefully considered. There is concern that 40 dwellings is too small a threshold at which to introduce this requirement due to the potentially onerous construction management implications which will arise. It would be preferable for the Council to allocate specific sites for self and custom build developments instead of requiring this element on all housing developments of 40 dwellings or more.

3.79 It is noted that, as stated at paragraph 5.70, only 1% of housing plots at Welborne are required to be provided for self or custom build under the Welborne Plan (2015). Strategic allocations such as Welborne provide the ideal opportunity for parcels of land to be allocated for self or custom build, so that

opportunity should not be missed. This should be addressed in the review of the Welborne Plan which is overdue and necessary.

Policy D1: High Quality Design and Place Making

- 3.80** This is a highly aspirational policy which sets out ten criteria ("key characteristics of high quality design") against which all development proposals will be judged "to ensure the creation of quality places." It is not clear what a "quality place" is – this should be defined. The ten criteria push the "bar" too high – all proposals cannot be expected to "create places that are attractive, memorable, distinctive and of strong character", for example, laudable though those aspirations are. In practice, very few proposals would receive planning permission if assessed against this requirement.

Appendix B: Housing Trajectory

- 3.81** This appendix must be updated as it does not reflect the quantum of housing required to meet the local needs. It also projects completions of 975 homes in 2023/24 and 961 homes in 2024/5, which are at risk due to the delays to Welborne which continue. Completions from Welborne should be shown separately as previously.

4.0 Participation at the Examination Hearing Sessions

B5 If your representation is seeking a modification to the plan, do you consider it necessary to participate in the examination hearing session(s)?

4.1 Yes, we want to take part in a hearing session.

B5a Please outline in the box below why you consider it necessary to take part in the hearing session(s):

4.2 To contribute to testing the legal compliance and soundness of the PLP for the reasons set out in these representations.

APPENDIX 1

Site Location Plan (Drawing No. FLPR-LP.01 – Rev P1)

FAREHAM LOCAL PLAN 2037 REPRESENTATIONS

LAND AT BROOK AVENUE, WARSASH

ON BEHALF OF

ANTHONY AND LISA KING AND ANDREW AND MELANIE NORRIS

**TOWN & COUNTRY PLANNING ACT 1990 (AS AMENDED)
PLANNING AND COMPULSORY PURCHASE ACT 2004**

Prepared by: Jeremy Gardiner & Trevor Moody



Pegasus Group

Birmingham | Bracknell | Bristol | Cambridge | Cirencester | Dublin | East Midlands | Leeds | Liverpool | London | Manchester | Newcastle | Peterborough

 **DESIGN**  **ENVIRONMENT**  **PLANNING**  **ECONOMICS**  **HERITAGE**

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Registered Office: Pegasus House, Querns Business Centre, Whitworth Road, Cirencester, Gloucestershire, GL7 1RT

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1.0 Introduction

- 1.1** The following representations are by Pegasus Group on behalf of our clients, Anthony and Lisa King, and Andrew and Melanie Norris, who own a potential housing site at Brook Avenue, Warsash. For the reasons set out in these representations, our clients are strongly of the view that their land should be allocated for housing development in the local plan.
- 1.2** These representations are consistent with, and build on, the previous representations which were submitted on behalf of Anthony and Lisa King by WYG in relation to the Fareham Draft Local Plan 2036 Supplement in February, 2020. Those previous representations are re-submitted with this representation for ease of reference.
- 1.3** The following representations utilise the same format as the Council's response form. Each area of the Publication Local Plan (PLP) which is deemed to be either not legally compliant or unsound is clearly outlined below. Proposed changes to the plan in relation to policies, supporting text and the proposals map are provided.

	Agent	Client
Title	Mr	Anthony and Lisa
First Name	Jeremy	King and Andrew
Last Name	Gardiner	and Melanie Norris
Job Title	Senior Director	c/o Agent
Organisation	Pegasus Group	
Address	3 West Links Tollgate Chandlers Ford Eastleigh Hampshire	
Postcode	SO53 3TG	
Telephone		
Email		

2.0 Plan Overall

B1 Which part of the Local Plan is this representation about?

2.1 The following comments relate to the overall Local Plan.

B1a Which paragraph? Please enter the correct paragraph found in the Local Plan:

2.2 Paragraphs 1.5 - 1.6, 1.14, 1.17, 1.37, 2.12, 3.19 - 3.22, 3.43, 3.46, 3.49 - 3.57, 4.1 - 4.20, Appendices B and C.

B1b Which Policy? Please enter the correct Policy Codes found in the Local Plan

2.3 Policies H1, HP4, HP5, HP7, DS1, DS2, DS3, E2, E3, NE5, D1.

B1c Which part of the Policies Map

2.4 Former Policy HA2 allocation site Newgate Lane South, Employment allocations Policies E2 and E3.

B2 Do you think the Publication Local Plan is:

Legally compliant - No

Sound - No

Complies with the duty to co-operate - No

2.5 The Fareham Local Plan is not legally compliant and is unsound as it is not consistent with national policy, effective or justified.

B3 Please provide details you have to support your answers above.

B3.1 The Publication Local Plan is not Legally Compliant

2.6 The Publication Local Plan (PLP) has based its housing proposals on the annual housing target derived from the Government's draft Revised Standard Methodology published in August 2020 in its consultation "Planning for the Future". The Government's response to this consultation was published on 16th December 2020.

The Government does not propose to proceed with the changes to assessing local housing need consulted on earlier this year in "Changes to the Current Planning System"; but instead has published a revised approach to the Standard Method, which retains the method in its previous and current form except for London and 19 of the most populated cities and urban centres.

2.7 The key change is to apply a 35% uplift to the Standard Method for Greater London and the 19 most populated cities and urban areas in England – Birmingham, Liverpool, Bristol, Manchester, Sheffield, Leeds, Leicester, Coventry, Bradford, Nottingham, Kingston upon Hull, Newcastle upon Tyne, Stoke on Trent, Southampton, Plymouth, Derby, Reading, Wolverhampton and Brighton and Hove. The minimum housing requirement for Fareham calculated using the amended standard method therefore remains 514hpa.

2.8 The Government's White Paper, "Changes to the Current Planning System" (published in August 2020 alongside the "Planning for the Future" consultation) provided guidance to local planning authorities which were at or close to the Regulation 19 stage of plan-making at paragraph 43:

2.9 "Transition

43. The Government is aware that any change in the standard method will have an impact for plans that are currently under development, as authorities expend considerable resources in developing new plans. To enable an orderly transition to the revised standard method, and achieve as much short-term supply as possible while setting the right expectations for early stage plan-making, we propose that from the publication date of the revised guidance, authorities which are already at the second stage of the strategic plan consultation process (Regulation 19) are given 6 months to submit their plan to the Planning Inspectorate for examination. Authorities close to publishing their second stage consultation (Regulation 19), should be given 3 months from the publication date of the revised guidance to publish their Regulation 19 plan and a further 6 months to submit their plan to the Planning Inspectorate. This is to strike a balance between allowing an appropriate transition period for plans that are nearly through the process, but without causing a significant delay in planning for a higher level of need." (our underlining)

2.10 This transitional arrangement applied to Fareham at the time, such that the previous Standard Method (514hpa) continued to apply for plan-making purposes

in the borough in any event, but the Council chose not to follow this national guidance.

- 2.11 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) states (paragraph 16 a)) that Plans should "be prepared with the objective of contributing to the achievement of sustainable development". Footnote 10 confirms that this is a legal requirement of local planning authorities in exercising their plan-making functions. Meeting the objectives of sustainable development includes "...meeting the needs of the present...". By preparing a Plan based on the Consultation draft Standard Methodology target of 403 dwellings per annum, the local planning authority is failing to meet its local objectively assessed need for housing, thereby failing to plan to deliver sustainable development.
- 2.12 The PPG (ID 2a-003-20190220) is clear that the standard method should be used and any other method should only be used in exceptional circumstances. It further explains that:
- 2.13 *"...Where an alternative approach results in a lower housing need figure than that identified using the standard method, the strategic policy-making authority will need to demonstrate, using robust evidence, that the figure is based on realistic assumptions of demographic growth and that there are exceptional local circumstances that justify deviating from the standard method. This will be tested at examination."* (PPG ID 2a-015-20190220).
- 2.14 As discussed above the extant standard method identifies a requirement of 514hpa. The NPPF (paragraph 60) identifies that the current Standard Method provides a minimum requirement. To depart and provide a figure lower than the current Standard Method requires exceptional circumstances and must be justified by clear and robust evidence. This is absent from the Council's evidence base and as such is an unsound approach.
- 2.15 The Government's guidance is that transitional arrangements require Regulation 19 plans to be based on the current Standard Methodology figure (in Fareham's case, 514 hpa) – a requirement confirmed by the Government's announcement of 16th December, 2020. As such, Fareham's decision to progress to Regulation 19 stage with a strategy based on the Consultation revised Standard Methodology figure of 403 hpa was procedurally flawed, lacking in evidential basis, premature and misleading.

- 2.16 The NPPF (paragraph 33) also states that plans should be reviewed every 5 years and updated as necessary. The Inspector's Report on the Examination into the Fareham Local Plan Part 2 (dated 12th May 2015) included modifications which were all proposed by the Council. Its first Main Modification was "a commitment to an early review of the local plan (ie. LP1, LP2 and LP3)". This included a timetable for the local plan review between 2016 and 2018 which the Council has failed to adhere to, having previously expressed its commitment to the Inspector.
- 2.17 The Local Plan Part 3 is the Welborne Plan which was adopted in 2015. The total quantum of housing to be delivered at Welborne has reduced over the years, and the date for its commencement has repeatedly slipped back. The development is currently running about 5 years late. Recently, serious doubts have been expressed over whether it is deliverable at all given the reported funding gap of tens of millions of pounds that exists in relation to the required upgrade of M27 junction 10. The development is certainly not currently "deliverable" in NPPF terms. Nonetheless, the PLP relies heavily on the delivery of homes at Welborne as by far the most important source of its housing supply - 4,020 homes (just over 48%) out of a total suggested supply of 8,389 homes are timetabled to be completed at Welborne by 2037, and completions are included in the Council's trajectory for the first five years of the plan. Given the heavy reliance placed on a development which, at best, appears to be at serious risk of continuing to be significantly delayed, the Welborne Plan should be reviewed as a matter of urgency.
- 2.18 Given the importance of the Welborne Plan to housing delivery this is considered an issue of both soundness and legal non-compliance.

B3.2 The Publication Local Plan is not Sound

- 2.19 Paragraphs 1.5 – 1.6 of the PLP set out the "Tests of Soundness" which require that the Plan has been "positively prepared, justified, effective and consistent with national policy". The PLB fails to meet the Tests of Soundness for the following reasons:

1. It has not been "positively prepared":

- 2.20 The Plan does not seek to, as a minimum, meet the area's objectively assessed need. Given that the Core Strategy was adopted on 4th August, 2011, it is significantly out of date such that (as advised by paragraph 73 and footnote 32 of

the NPPF) local housing need should be calculated using the current Standard Methodology. On this basis the local housing need target is 514 homes per annum (hpa) plus the appropriate buffer (5% or 20%). Instead, the PLP plans for 403 hpa, thereby failing to plan for the area's objectively assessed need, and failing to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development.

- 2.21 The lower housing requirement has also not been the subject of sustainability appraisal (SA). Whilst the SA re-assesses sites based upon a lower housing requirement it fails to consider the implications of a lower housing requirement, compared to the current standard method, upon the delivery of the SA objectives. Even if the lower requirement were justified by national policy, which it is not, the retention of the housing requirement at the level previously consulted upon would be a reasonable alternative.
- 2.22 The Council published an Affordable Housing Strategy in 2019. On page 14 of the Affordable Housing Strategy, it is suggested that there is a need for 3,500 affordable homes to 2036, or circa 220 per annum. This is based on the existing need for 3,000 affordable homes and an allowance of 500 homes to provide for new households and those falling into need. Given that an average of only 76 affordable homes have been built per annum in Fareham Borough since 2011, there is a significant need to boost the supply of additional affordable housing to address needs. Indeed, the delivery of affordable housing needs to almost treble. The provision of affordable housing to address this need is a significant matter.
- 2.23 It is also unclear whether the PLP has planned to adequately accommodate unmet need from other authorities. The PPG (ID 2a-010-20190220) identifies that meeting unmet needs from neighbouring authorities as set out in a Statement of Common Ground is one reason why local housing need calculated using the current standard should be exceeded. Contrary to the advice within the PPG (ID 2a-010-20190220) there are currently no Statements of Common Ground identifying if the figure of 847 dwellings is adequate or accepted by other authorities. Rather the Council speculates that this contribution would be "ratified" by a subsequent Partnership for South Hampshire Statement of Common Ground (Duty to Co-operate Statement of Compliance, paragraph 4.5). There is, however, no evidence to support this speculation. Indeed, the only evidence presented confirms a request for Fareham to accommodate 1,000 dwellings from a single neighbouring authority. The PLP has been prepared in advance of the publication of Statements of Common Ground –

as such it's preparation is premature.

- 2.24 At paragraph 4.4 of the PLP it is stated that unmet need in the sub-region over the plan period could be "circa 10,750 dwellings". At paragraph 4.5, Fareham's "immediate neighbours" are considered, and it is confirmed that Portsmouth City Council has requested that Fareham contributes 1,000 dwellings towards its unmet need, and that Gosport is "likely to have an unmet need issue, currently estimated to be in the region of 2,500 dwellings...". The Council's 'Duty to Co-operate Statement of Compliance' identifies at paragraph 4.6 that instead of responding to the request from Portsmouth the Council is proposing to: "...take the approach that the issue of unmet need is not dealt with as specific to any authority, but as a general contribution." It is not clear how this "general contribution" has been calculated but it appears inadequate. Gosport Borough lies between Portsmouth and Fareham. It is clear that Portsmouth cannot accommodate any of Gosport's unmet need so the obvious place to accommodate it is in Fareham Borough, and Fareham East forms part of the Portsmouth Housing Market Area. Therefore, if Fareham plans to deliver the unmet needs of Portsmouth and Gosport, its contribution would be 3,500 homes. However, the PLP (Table 4.1) proposes a contribution of just 847 dwellings to wider unmet need. This figure should be reviewed.
- 2.25 In relation to unmet need, it should also be remembered that Welborne (previously known as the North of Fareham SDA) was originally conceived by PUSH (now PFSH) as one of two SDAs which were promoted to meet the sub-regional needs of south Hampshire and brought forward in the "South East Plan". The Inspector's Report on the Examination into the Fareham LDF Core Strategy (dated 20th July, 2011) identified five Main Issues, Main Issue 1 being:

"7. The North of Fareham SDA represents the most significant and controversial element of the Core Strategy.While the principle of the SDA's development is contained in the regional strategy – policy SH2 of the South East Plan (SEP) – the justification for the proposal derives from evidence prepared by South Hampshire local authorities (the Partnership for Urban South Hampshire [PUSH]) during the SEP's preparation....The advantages of SDAs are seen as threefold: safeguarding existing towns and villages by reducing coalescence; providing more opportunities for planning gain; and achieving a critical mass to deliver sustainability benefits.

The development now proposed is one of two SDAs proposed by PUSH and brought forward into the SEP. Both are aimed at meeting sub-regional housing needs and, as such, their housing totals are separated from the housing requirement for the remainder of the Boroughs concerned in the sub-regional strategy and SEP." (our underlining)

- 2.26 However, the Council is now treating Welborne as a source of housing supply for Fareham Borough only, disregarding its planned sub-regional role. This compounds the lack of positive preparation of the PLP and starkly contrasts the Council's current approach to the delivery of housing to meet sub-regional needs with its approach of a decade ago.

2. It is not Justified:

- 2.27 The PLP's strategy for housing delivery is not appropriate, because it is based on a need figure derived from the draft revised Standard Methodology which was still the subject of public consultation at the time that the Plan was prepared. The Government's response to the consultation is awaited. The Government's guidance is that transitional arrangements require Regulation 19 plans to be based on the current Standard Methodology figure (in Fareham's case, 514 hpa). As such, Fareham's decision to progress to Regulation 19 stage with a strategy based on the draft revised Standard Methodology figure of 403 hpa is procedurally flawed, lacking in evidential basis, premature and potentially misleading.

3. It is not Effective:

- 2.28 Fareham has decided to deliberately plan to not meet its local objectively assessed housing need, so fundamentally the plan will not be effective. This, coupled with its apparent failure to plan to contribute appropriately to the unmet housing need of the sub-region, indicates a failure to work effectively with its neighbouring authorities on cross-boundary strategic planning for housing delivery and a failure "to support the Government's objective of significantly boosting the supply of homes" (NPPF, paragraph 59). Rather, the PLP proposes to restrict the supply of homes in the plan period in a way which will exacerbate the local housing crisis.

4. It is not Consistent with National Policy:

- 2.29 The PLP is not consistent with the NPPF because:

- It will not contribute to the achievement of sustainable development by not, as a minimum, planning to meet its local objectively assessed housing need;
- It is not planning to adequately meet the unmet housing needs of neighbouring authorities in the sub-region;
- It has not based its housing proposals on the current Standard Methodology annual housing need figure of 514 hpa;
- Its strategy lacks a robust evidential justification;
- It's proposed housing land supply includes a majority of housing from sites which are not "deliverable" as defined by the NPPF

B3.3 The Publication Local Plan does not Comply with the Duty to Co-operate

- 2.30 As stated at B3.1 above, it is unclear whether the PLP has planned to adequately accommodate unmet need from other authorities.
- 2.31 Against a sub-regional unmet need figure of "circa 10,750 dwellings", and in the context of both neighbouring authorities of Portsmouth City Council and Gosport Borough Council having "unmet need issue(s)", and Havant Borough Council being expressly unable to accommodate any unmet need, the PLP (Table 4.1) proposes a contribution of 847 dwellings to wider unmet need. It is not clear how this has been calculated and it appears inadequate.

B4a What modification(s) is necessary to make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

1. Plan to meet, as a minimum, the area's objectively assessed housing need. The current Standard Methodology annual housing need figure is currently 514 hpa.
2. Provide Statements of Common Ground in relation to unmet need from neighbouring and PFSH authorities. Any agreements will need to be included as additional housing to the minimum 514hpa.
3. In any event, plan for a level of housing which contributes to the

achievement of sustainable development.

4. Treat this plan as an interim plan and reaffirm the Council's commitment to undertake an urgent a review of the Welborne Plan for incorporation into a consolidated early review of this plan.
 5. The Council has not undertaken SA of all reasonable alternative housing requirements;
 6. The Council has not planned to meet current housing needs, opting instead to phase its housing supply in a way which will exacerbate the current significant under-supply problems;
- 2.32 Consequential to the above, the Council must allocate additional sites for housing in this interim plan (ahead of the urgent review of the Welborne Plan) to meet its confirmed housing target of 514 hpa, including the allocation of our clients' site at Brook Avenue, Warsash.

B4b How would the modification(s) you propose make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

- 2.33 The role of plan-making in contributing to the achievement of sustainable development is a legal requirement (Section 39(2) of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004).
- 2.34 Revisions to the plan so that it plans, as a minimum, to meet the local objectively assessed need for housing, meet affordable housing need and adequately contribute to meeting unmet need would assist the PLP to meet the Tests of Soundness.

3.0 Specific Proposed Changes

B4c Suggested revised wording of any policy or text:

Policy H1: Housing provision

- 3.1** Completely revise the proposed housing target on the basis of the confirmed Standard Methodology figure for the Borough of a minimum of 514 hpa plus an appropriate contribution to meeting sub-regional unmet needs.
- 3.2** Ensure that the revised housing target includes the delivery of a minimum of 220 affordable homes per annum.
- 3.3** Plan to deliver the revised housing target including a five year supply of deliverable sites. In this regard, Welborne (the supply of housing from which is relied on heavily by the PLP) cannot currently be regarded as "deliverable" as defined in the NPPF.
- 3.4** Consequential updates to paragraphs 4.1 – 4.20 including Tables 4.1, 4.2, 4.3.
- 3.5** Consequential revisions to the list of Housing Allocation Policies under paragraph 4.20 to include allocations sufficient to deliver the revised housing and affordable housing targets, including the allocation of our clients' land at Brook Avenue, Warsash.
- 3.6** Policy H1 also seeks to identify a 'phased' requirement. The overall supply is described as at least 8,389 dwellings - this is just 165 dwellings greater than the requirement when the correct local housing need standard method is applied. Given the need to provide for unmet needs from neighbouring authorities this is clearly insufficient and as such further allocations are required.
- 3.7** Policy H1 seeks to 'phase' this supply identifying the following:
 - Approximately 2,250 dwellings (averaging 450 dwellings per annum) between 2021/22 and 2025/2613,
 - Approximately 2,400 dwellings (averaging 480 dwellings per annum) between 2026/27 and 2030/31,

- Approximately 3,750 dwellings (averaging 625 dwellings per annum) between 2031/32 and 2036/2037.

- 3.8** This phasing clearly will not meet the overall plan requirement. The rationale for this phasing is due to an anticipation that many of the housing allocations will begin to deliver later in the plan period. This is simply a factor of the sites chosen rather than an evidence-based approach to need. The net effect is that in the early part of the plan period the full need will not be met, exacerbating the current significant housing land supply shortfall in the Borough. This will mean households will either be unable to form or will be forced to move elsewhere to find appropriate accommodation. This not only has an impact upon affordability through increased demand but also has implications for social mobility and health for young and old alike.
- 3.9** The lack of housing to meet needs in the short-term is exacerbated by recent under-delivery of both market and affordable housing. The Council recognises it has under-delivered in recent years due to the reference to the need for a 20% buffer in accordance with NPPF, paragraph 73 (paragraph 4.16, PLP).
- 3.10** The housing requirement in the PLP should not be phased to manufacture a five-year housing land supply in the short-term. The plan should seek to address housing need now - to do otherwise is not justified or effective.
- 3.11** The second part of Policy H1 identifies the sources of supply. Whilst our clients do not wish to comment upon individual sites, we do have significant concerns that the sources of supply will not deliver the plan period housing requirement in full. The PLP, paragraph 4.16, acknowledges that many of the chosen sites will not deliver until later in the plan period therefore any slippage in timescale could well push delivery beyond the plan period. Furthermore, the Council is heavily reliant upon delivery at Welborne. Within our comments upon the Plan overall we identify the need for delivery from this site to be reviewed and indeed question whether it is deliverable at all given the funding gap of tens of millions of pounds that exists in relation to the required upgrade of M27 junction 10.
- 3.12** Furthermore, the Council cannot currently demonstrate a five-year housing land supply. The Council's most recent assessment of its five-year housing land supply suggests a 4.03-year supply. This assessment appears optimistic given recent

appeal decisions which identify it is closer 2.4 years. Given these shortcomings it is essential that the PLP seeks to address this under-supply in the short-term.

Development Strategy

3.13 This section is substantially focussed on restricting development outside the existing settlement policy boundaries of urban areas. This marks a significant change in approach since the Regulation 18 version of this plan when the emphasis was on a strategy for locating development sustainably. This is in conflict with the NPPF, paragraph 11, which advises that "Plans and decisions should apply a presumption in favour of sustainable development" and that "For plan-making this means that:

a) plans should positively seek opportunities to meet the development needs of their areas, and be sufficiently flexible to adapt to rapid change".

3.14 The highly restrictive strategic policy approach introduced into the PLP does not accord with this national guidance.

Policy DS1: Development in the Countryside

3.15 For housing development which is brought forward in the absence of a 5 year housing land supply, Policy HP4 applies. This will necessarily introduce new built form onto greenfield sites adjacent or well related to existing urban area boundaries. This will inevitably cause a change to the landscape character of the site and immediately adjacent land. Criteria ii) and iii) require proposals to "conserve and enhance landscapes" and "recognise the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside". It is not clear which "landscapes" are being referred to – presumably this should be restricted to formally designated landscapes or defined "valued" landscapes because otherwise it could be applied to every area of countryside. It is also not clear how, for example, a housing development can "conserve and enhance" a landscape – relevant measures should be defined. Moreover, it is not clear how the extent to which a proposal has recognised "the intrinsic character of the beauty of the countryside" can be measured. After all, those attributes can be "recognised" but then disregarded. It is true that every area of countryside has a "character" but not that every area of countryside has "beauty".

- 3.16** Criterion v) should include an exception for development which is brought forward under Policy HP4, where the application of the "tilted balance" would allow the loss of BMVAL.
- 3.17** Paragraph 3.39 fails to explain how this policy works in relation to housing policies.

Policy DS3: Landscape

- 3.27** This draft policy designates about a quarter of the land area of the Borough as "Areas of Special Landscape Quality" (ASLQ) as shown on Figure 3.3 of the plan. This proposed designation affects our clients' site at Brook Lane, Warsash and all immediately surrounding land except (curiously) the Egmont Nursery site, Brook Avenue, which is a proposed allocation in the PLP and which has outline planning permission for 8 dwellings.
- 3.28** From the commentary provided in paragraph 3.49, it appears that the Council is equating its 'Areas of Special Landscape Quality' (ASLQ) with 'valued landscapes'. This is questionable. All landscapes are valued at some level by different people. NPPF paragraph 170 triggers a need to consider when landscape value is just a local consideration, or when landscapes are more 'out of the ordinary'. Fundamentally, for a landscape to be a valued landscape, it does not have to be designated - so by designating the ASLQ (or by creating a valued landscape designation) the Council is at risk of creating a policy that is irrelevant, because guidance says that non designated landscapes can be valued, so site-by-site assessments will be required in any event. In our view, **this creation of a potentially irrelevant layer of policy is unnecessary and Policy DS3 should be deleted.**

However, if it is held that Policy DS3 should be retained in the plan, then the following comments apply:

- 3.29** Paragraph 3.55 states that "...all parts of the Borough have some landscape quality and may be sensitive to landscape change". This is ambiguous. All landscape will be of 'a quality' but quality (in GLVIA3 aligned with condition) is only one consideration of landscape sensitivity.

- 3.30 With regard to "How the policy works", paragraph 3.56 states that "*The criteria within the policy (points a-g) are derived from the Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (GLVIA 3) published by the Landscape Institute.*". The GLVIA is an extensive and diverse document and, if it is to be used as basis for this policy then a specific reference or explanation should be provided as to how points a-g have been derived.
- 3.31 Paragraph 3.57 refers to the submission of "...a proportionate Landscape Assessment". This should be amended to require the submission of a 'Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment'. There are many applications of Landscape Assessment and several forms of reporting. Reference to LVIA would be specific and clear as to what is required (and incidentally relates better to the approaches set out in GLVIA3).

Policy HP1: New Residential Development

- 3.32 This policy relates to all new housing proposals. However, it only envisages housing coming forward outside Urban Area boundaries through either the conversion of a non-residential building or as a replacement dwelling. It should also cross-refer to Policy HP4 which allows housing to come forward on land outside Urban Area boundaries if the Council cannot demonstrate a Five Year Housing Land Supply.
- 3.33 Therefore add:

"c) It is for additional housing in circumstances where the Council cannot demonstrate a Five Year Housing Land Supply and Policy HP4 applies."

Policy HP4: Five-Year Housing Land Supply

- 3.34 The housing requirement set out in Policy H1 must be re-calculated using the current Standard methodology as described in our comments on draft Policy H1 above.

- 3.35 Paragraph 5.24 infers that Policy HP4 reproduces Local Plan Part 2 Policy DSP40. However, the third criterion in Policy DSP40 was as follows:

"iii) The proposal is sensitively designed to reflect the character of the neighbouring settlement and to minimise any adverse impact on the Countryside and, if relevant, the Strategic Gaps;"

- 3.36 This has been replaced in Policy HP4 by:

"c) The proposal is sensitively designed to reflect the landscape character and setting of the settlement, is of a scale proportionate to its setting and recognises the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside and, if relevant, does not significantly affect the integrity of a Strategic Gap;"

- 3.37 If a five year housing land supply cannot be demonstrated, then in accordance with the NPPF, paragraph 11d, the most relevant policies in the plan would be out of date and the presumption in favour of sustainable development would apply. This policy may therefore be judged to be inappropriate because it adds restrictions which may prevent sustainable sites from coming forward. However, if such a policy is held to be necessary, then a faithful reproduction of Policy DSP40 iii) is strongly preferred. See our comments on Policy DS1 in this regard.

Policy HP5: Provision of Affordable Housing

- 3.38 This draft policy states that "affordable housing must be provided" (our underlining) in the following proportions:
- i. At least 10% as Social Rent; and
 - ii. At least 55% as Affordable Rent or Social Rent; and
 - iii. The remainder, but no less than 10% as Affordable Home Ownership.
 - iv. The mix of property size and type should reflect the local need and the site characteristics.

3.39 As drafted this policy is not sufficiently flexible. As acknowledged at paragraph 5.36, development viability will be an issue on some sites. As acknowledged at paragraph 5.39, occasionally the tenure mix prescribed by the policy will not be appropriate; and as acknowledged at paragraph 5.34, other exceptional circumstances may arise (such as abnormal costs) which dictate that a non-standard provision of affordable housing is demonstrated to be appropriate.

3.40 Therefore, amend the first part of the policy to read:

"Sites that can accommodate 10 or more dwellings or sites with an area of 0.5 hectares or more shall normally provide: ..."

3.41 And amend the second part of the policy to read:

"The affordable housing shall normally be provided in accordance with the following proportions: ..."

Policy HP7: Adaptable and Accessible Dwellings

3.42 This draft policy states:

"Development proposals for all new dwellings shall provide:

- a) At least 15% of all new dwellings at Category 2 standard; and
- b) On schemes of over 100 dwellings (gross), at least 2% of private housing and 5% of affordable housing shall be provided as wheelchair accessible Category 3 properties."

3.43 Similar to Policy HP5 above, as drafted this policy is not sufficiently flexible. It is acknowledged that this policy is based on the requirements of Part M of the Building Regulations but it must allow for circumstances arising which mean that these requirements cannot be delivered (fully or otherwise).

3.44 Therefore, amend the first line of the policy to read:

"Development proposals for all new dwellings shall normally provide: ..."

3.45 Paragraph 5.57 of the supporting text states:

"The cost to development for providing Category 2 and 3 is relatively minimal. Flexibility for additional costs have been factored into the viability evidence base and this indicates that the requirements for Category 2 and 3 should have no detrimental impact on the viability of schemes in the Borough..."

- 3.46 This statement is strongly disputed. In reality, these costs will not be factored into a developer's viability calculations (particularly in relation to Category 3 requirements) because option agreements / conditional contracts will have already been agreed on many of the sites that the Council want to see come forward, so these costs will not have been anticipated. The Category 3 requirements must be substantiated by quantified evidence of the need for such units in the Borough.

Policy HP9: Self and Custom Build Homes

- 3.47 This policy requires 10% of dwellings on sites of 40 dwellings or more to be provided for Self and Custom Build Homes. The practical implications of managing self or custom build developments on sites otherwise being constructed by housing developers or housing associations must be carefully considered. There is concern that 40 dwellings is too small a threshold at which to introduce this requirement due to the potentially onerous construction management implications which will arise. It would be preferable for the Council to allocate specific sites for self and custom build developments instead of requiring this element on all housing developments of 40 dwellings or more.
- 3.48 It is noted that, as stated at paragraph 5.70, only 1% of housing plots at Welborne are required to be provided for self or custom build under the Welborne Plan (2015). Strategic allocations such as Welborne provide the ideal opportunity for parcels of land to be allocated for self or custom build, so that opportunity should not be missed. This should be addressed in the review of the Welborne Plan which is overdue and necessary.

Policy D1: High Quality Design and Place Making

- 3.56 This is a highly aspirational policy which sets out ten criteria ("key characteristics of high quality design") against which all development proposals will be judged

"to ensure the creation of quality places." It is not clear what a "quality place" is – this should be defined. The ten criteria push the "bar" too high – all proposals cannot be expected to "create places that are attractive, memorable, distinctive and of strong character", for example, laudable though those aspirations are. In practice, very few proposals would receive planning permission if assessed against this requirement.

Appendix B: Housing Trajectory

- 3.57 This appendix must be updated as it does not reflect the quantum of housing required to meet the local needs. It also projects completions of 975 homes in 2023/24 and 961 homes in 2024/5, which are at risk due to the delays to Welborne which continue. Completions from Welborne should be shown separately as previously.

Appendix C:

- 3.58 The purpose of the inclusion of the Local Ecological Network Map at Appendix C is not understood. It includes the identification of land as "Network Opportunities". This does not appear to have a basis in the policies of the PLP. The plan is difficult to interpret given its scale but all or part of our clients' site may be identified as a Network Opportunity on this plan. This is not explained. This appendix should be deleted, as happened to a similar plan appended to the Regulation 19 Chichester District Local Plan.

Proposed housing allocation – land at Brook Avenue, Warsash

- 3.59 Our clients' site is identified at Appendix A of the accompanying February 2020 representations. It is SHELAA Site ID 3050 which is assessed as a "Discounted Housing Site" on page 161 of the Council's most recent SHELAA dated September 2020. Here it is confirmed that the site has a gross area of 2.04ha and an estimated yield of 55 dwellings. The site's "Suitability" (for development) was assessed as follows:

"Constraints: Agricultural Land Grade 3b, Within 500m of SPA, Within 500m of SAC, Within 500m of Ramsar, Within 500m of SSSI, Countryside.

Highways / Pedestrian access: Access from the south would be unacceptable as the link to Brook Lane is narrow. Access from the north onto Brook Avenue is considered feasible. Footway provision along Brook Avenue would be required to Brook Lane.

Conservation Comments: No known constraints.

Noise / Air Quality Assessment: No issues.

Archaeology: Site not within identified area of archaeological potential.

Ecology Comment: The site contains an improved grassland field with boundary vegetation, which could be utilised by foraging and commuting bats, reptiles, dormice and breeding birds. Issues arising from increased recreation within the SINC will need to be considered. Protection and enhancement of the boundary vegetation is required.

Accessible Facility Types 6/10: Within 1600m of a Secondary School, within 800m of a Convenience Store or Supermarket, within 400m of a High Frequency Bus Stops, within 800m of a Accessible Green or Play Space, within 1200m of a Primary School, within 1600m of a Town/District or Local Centre.

Reason for Discounting: Development of scale promoted would not be in keeping with the settlement pattern.

Is the site suitable? No

Is the site available? Yes

Is the site considered achievable? Yes"

Our comments:

The site is considered to be available and achievable for housing, but not suitable. This appears to be an illogical conclusion from the assessment

provided, particularly when account is taken of other planning permissions and allocations in the immediate area.

Proximity to the SPA/SAC/Ramsar and SSSI are not objections in principle to development in this location – as evidenced by the planning permission for housing at Egmont Nursery to the west of our clients' land (so closer to European designated sites) and the allocation of the "Warsash cluster" of housing sites north and south of Greenaway Lane a short distance to the east.

Access is available from Brook Avenue to the north.

There are no conservation, archaeology, noise or air quality constraints.

The site offers some ecological potential but this can be mitigated.

The site is sustainably located within walking distances of secondary and primary schools, local services and facilities including convenience shopping and a high frequency bus route.

Therefore, it appears that the only reason it was not allocated for housing was because the estimated yield of 55 dwellings was held to be not *"in keeping with the settlement pattern"*. The site's area is 2.04ha, so a scheme of 55 dwellings would be at a density of about 27 dwellings per hectare, a relatively low density.

To the east of the site are consolidated frontages of suburban housing fronting Brook Lane and Brook Avenue, but to the west housing along Brook Avenue is of lower density and is more sporadic.

In this context, it is suggested that the density of housing development should reduce east to west across the site, that the site should be allocated for "about 25 dwellings", but that its capacity should be confirmed through a detailed assessment of its constraints and the preparation of a feasibility layout.

For these reasons, the Council is encouraged to allocate our clients' site at Brook Avenue, Warsash for about 25 dwellings. Our clients have received many expressions of interest in their land from housing

developers, such that the site is deliverable in the short term and can make a modest though important contribution to the Council's five year housing land supply.

4.0 Participation at the examination hearing sessions

B5 If your representation is seeking a modification to the plan, do you consider it necessary to participate in the examination hearing session(s)?

Yes, I want to take part in a hearing session.

B5a Please outline in the box below why you consider it necessary to take part in the hearing session(s):

To contribute to testing the legal compliance and soundness of the PLP for the reasons set out in these representations.

FAREHAM LOCAL PLAN 2037 REPRESENTATIONS

FORMER POLICY HA2 HOUSING ALLOCATION - LAND AT NEWGATE LANE SOUTH, FAREHAM

**ON BEHALF OF
THE HAMMOND FAMILY, MILLER HOMES AND BARGATE HOMES**

**TOWN & COUNTRY PLANNING ACT 1990 (AS AMENDED)
PLANNING AND COMPULSORY PURCHASE ACT 2004**

Prepared by: Jeremy Gardiner & Trevor Moody



Pegasus Group

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DESIGN ENVIRONMENT PLANNING ECONOMICS HERITAGE

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Registered Office: Pegasus House, Querns Business Centre, Whitworth Road, Cirencester, Gloucestershire, GL7 1RT

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Accompanying Supporting Specialist Representations
(referred to in these representations):

Pegasus Group – Preliminary Landscape and Visual Appraisal

i-Transport – Transport Delivery Technical Note

WYG (part of Tetra Tech) – Ecology Technical Note

1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 The following representations are by Pegasus Group on behalf of our clients The Hammond Family, Miller Homes and Bargate Homes. Our clients have interests in land at Newgate Lane South, Fareham which was previously proposed to be allocated for about 475 dwellings in the Regulation 18 version of this plan. For the reasons set out in these representations, our clients are strongly of the view that this allocation should be reinstated in the local plan.
- 1.2 Our clients are important stakeholders within Fareham and are keen to work with the Council to produce a plan which is legally compliant and meets the tests of soundness set out within the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF). Currently the plan is neither legally compliant nor sound.
- 1.3 The following representations utilise the same format as the Council's response form. Each area of the Publication Local Plan (PLP) which is deemed to be either not legally compliant or unsound is clearly outlined below. Proposed changes to the plan in relation to policies, supporting text and the proposals map are provided.

	Agent	Client
Title	Mr	The Hammond
First Name	Jeremy	Family, Miller
Last Name	Gardiner	Homes and Bargate
Job Title	Senior Director	Homes c/o Agent
Organisation	Pegasus Group	
Address	3 West Links Tollgate Chandlers Ford Eastleigh Hampshire	
Postcode	SO53 3TG	
Telephone		
Email		

2.0 Plan Overall

B1 Which part of the Local Plan is this representation about?

2.1 The following comments relate to the overall Local Plan.

B1a Which paragraph? Please enter the correct paragraph found in the Local Plan:

2.2 Paragraphs 1.5 - 1.6, 1.14, 1.17, 1.37, 2.12, 3.19 - 3.22, 3.43, 3.46, 3.49 - 3.57, 4.1 - 4.20, Appendices B and C.

B1b Which Policy? Please enter the correct Policy Codes found in the Local Plan

2.3 Policies H1, HP4, HP5, HP7, DS1, DS2, DS3, E2, E3, NE5, D1.

B1c Which part of the Policies Map

2.4 Former Policy HA2 allocation site Newgate Lane South, Employment allocations Policies E2 and E3.

B2 Do you think the Publication Local Plan is:

Legally compliant - No

Sound - No

Complies with the duty to co-operate - No

2.5 The Fareham Local Plan is not legally compliant and is unsound as it is not consistent with national policy, effective or justified.

B3 Please provide details you have to support your answers above.

B3.1 The Publication Local Plan is not Legally Compliant

2.6 The Publication Local Plan (PLP) has based its housing proposals on the annual housing target derived from the Government's draft Revised Standard Methodology published in August 2020 in its consultation "Planning for the Future". The Government's response to this consultation was published on 16th December 2020.

The Government does not propose to proceed with the changes to assessing local housing need consulted on earlier this year in "Changes to the Current Planning System"; but instead has published a revised approach to the Standard Method, which retains the method in its previous and current form except for London and 19 of the most populated cities and urban centres.

2.7 The key change is to apply a 35% uplift to the Standard Method for Greater London and the 19 most populated cities and urban areas in England – Birmingham, Liverpool, Bristol, Manchester, Sheffield, Leeds, Leicester, Coventry, Bradford, Nottingham, Kingston upon Hull, Newcastle upon Tyne, Stoke on Trent, Southampton, Plymouth, Derby, Reading, Wolverhampton and Brighton and Hove. The minimum housing requirement for Fareham calculated using the amended standard method therefore remains 514hpa.

2.8 The Government's White Paper, "Changes to the Current Planning System" (published in August 2020 alongside the "Planning for the Future" consultation) provided guidance to local planning authorities which were at or close to the Regulation 19 stage of plan-making at paragraph 43:

2.9 "Transition

43. The Government is aware that any change in the standard method will have an impact for plans that are currently under development, as authorities expend considerable resources in developing new plans. To enable an orderly transition to the revised standard method, and achieve as much short-term supply as possible while setting the right expectations for early stage plan-making, we propose that from the publication date of the revised guidance, authorities which are already at the second stage of the strategic plan consultation process (Regulation 19) are given 6 months to submit their plan to the Planning Inspectorate for examination. Authorities close to publishing their second stage consultation (Regulation 19), should be given 3 months from the publication date of the revised guidance to publish their Regulation 19 plan and a further 6 months to submit their plan to the Planning Inspectorate. This is to strike a balance between allowing an appropriate transition period for plans that are nearly through the process, but without causing a significant delay in planning for a higher level of need." (our underlining)

2.10 This transitional arrangement applied to Fareham at the time, such that the previous Standard Method (514hpa) continued to apply for plan-making purposes

in the borough in any event, but the Council chose not to follow this national guidance.

- 2.11 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) states (paragraph 16 a)) that Plans should "be prepared with the objective of contributing to the achievement of sustainable development". Footnote 10 confirms that this is a legal requirement of local planning authorities in exercising their plan-making functions. Meeting the objectives of sustainable development includes "...meeting the needs of the present...". By preparing a Plan based on the Consultation draft Standard Methodology target of 403 dwellings per annum, the local planning authority is failing to meet its local objectively assessed need for housing, thereby failing to plan to deliver sustainable development.
- 2.12 The PPG (ID 2a-003-20190220) is clear that the standard method should be used and any other method should only be used in exceptional circumstances. It further explains that:
- 2.13 *"...Where an alternative approach results in a lower housing need figure than that identified using the standard method, the strategic policy-making authority will need to demonstrate, using robust evidence, that the figure is based on realistic assumptions of demographic growth and that there are exceptional local circumstances that justify deviating from the standard method. This will be tested at examination."* (PPG ID 2a-015-20190220).
- 2.14 As discussed above the extant standard method identifies a requirement of 514hpa. The NPPF (paragraph 60) identifies that the current Standard Method provides a minimum requirement. To depart and provide a figure lower than the current Standard Method requires exceptional circumstances and must be justified by clear and robust evidence. This is absent from the Council's evidence base and as such is an unsound approach.
- 2.15 The Government's guidance is that transitional arrangements require Regulation 19 plans to be based on the current Standard Methodology figure (in Fareham's case, 514 hpa) – a requirement confirmed by the Government's announcement of 16th December, 2020. As such, Fareham's decision to progress to Regulation 19 stage with a strategy based on the Consultation revised Standard Methodology figure of 403 hpa was procedurally flawed, lacking in evidential basis, premature and misleading.

- 2.16 The NPPF (paragraph 33) also states that plans should be reviewed every 5 years and updated as necessary. The Inspector's Report on the Examination into the Fareham Local Plan Part 2 (dated 12th May 2015) included modifications which were all proposed by the Council. Its first Main Modification was "a commitment to an early review of the local plan (ie. LP1, LP2 and LP3)". This included a timetable for the local plan review between 2016 and 2018 which the Council has failed to adhere to, having previously expressed its commitment to the Inspector.
- 2.17 The Local Plan Part 3 is the Welborne Plan which was adopted in 2015. The total quantum of housing to be delivered at Welborne has reduced over the years, and the date for its commencement has repeatedly slipped back. The development is currently running about 5 years late. Recently, serious doubts have been expressed over whether it is deliverable at all given the reported funding gap of tens of millions of pounds that exists in relation to the required upgrade of M27 junction 10. The development is certainly not currently "deliverable" in NPPF terms. Nonetheless, the PLP relies heavily on the delivery of homes at Welborne as by far the most important source of its housing supply - 4,020 homes (just over 48%) out of a total suggested supply of 8,389 homes are timetabled to be completed at Welborne by 2037, and completions are included in the Council's trajectory for the first five years of the plan. Given the heavy reliance placed on a development which, at best, appears to be at serious risk of continuing to be significantly delayed, the Welborne Plan should be reviewed as a matter of urgency.
- 2.18 Given the importance of the Welborne Plan to housing delivery this is considered an issue of both soundness and legal non-compliance.

B3.2 The Publication Local Plan is not Sound

- 2.19 Paragraphs 1.5 – 1.6 of the PLP set out the "Tests of Soundness" which require that the Plan has been "positively prepared, justified, effective and consistent with national policy". The PLB fails to meet the Tests of Soundness for the following reasons:

1. It has not been "positively prepared":

- 2.20 The Plan does not seek to, as a minimum, meet the area's objectively assessed need. Given that the Core Strategy was adopted on 4th August, 2011, it is significantly out of date such that (as advised by paragraph 73 and footnote 32 of

the NPPF) local housing need should be calculated using the current Standard Methodology. On this basis the local housing need target is 514 homes per annum (hpa) plus the appropriate buffer (5% or 20%). Instead, the PLP plans for 403 hpa, thereby failing to plan for the area's objectively assessed need, and failing to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development.

- 2.21 The lower housing requirement has also not been the subject of sustainability appraisal (SA). Whilst the SA re-assesses sites based upon a lower housing requirement it fails to consider the implications of a lower housing requirement, compared to the current standard method, upon the delivery of the SA objectives. Even if the lower requirement were justified by national policy, which it is not, the retention of the housing requirement at the level previously consulted upon would be a reasonable alternative.
- 2.22 The Council published an Affordable Housing Strategy in 2019. On page 14 of the Affordable Housing Strategy, it is suggested that there is a need for 3,500 affordable homes to 2036, or circa 220 per annum. This is based on the existing need for 3,000 affordable homes and an allowance of 500 homes to provide for new households and those falling into need. Given that an average of only 76 affordable homes have been built per annum in Fareham Borough since 2011, there is a significant need to boost the supply of additional affordable housing to address needs. Indeed, the delivery of affordable housing needs to almost treble. The provision of affordable housing to address this need is a significant matter.
- 2.23 It is also unclear whether the PLP has planned to adequately accommodate unmet need from other authorities. The PPG (ID 2a-010-20190220) identifies that meeting unmet needs from neighbouring authorities as set out in a Statement of Common Ground is one reason why local housing need calculated using the current standard should be exceeded. Contrary to the advice within the PPG (ID 2a-010-20190220) there are currently no Statements of Common Ground identifying if the figure of 847 dwellings is adequate or accepted by other authorities. Rather the Council speculates that this contribution would be "ratified" by a subsequent Partnership for South Hampshire Statement of Common Ground (Duty to Co-operate Statement of Compliance, paragraph 4.5). There is, however, no evidence to support this speculation. Indeed, the only evidence presented confirms a request for Fareham to accommodate 1,000 dwellings from a single neighbouring authority. The PLP has been prepared in advance of the publication of Statements of Common Ground –

as such it's preparation is premature.

- 2.24 At paragraph 4.4 of the PLP it is stated that unmet need in the sub-region over the plan period could be "circa 10,750 dwellings". At paragraph 4.5, Fareham's "immediate neighbours" are considered, and it is confirmed that Portsmouth City Council has requested that Fareham contributes 1,000 dwellings towards its unmet need, and that Gosport is "likely to have an unmet need issue, currently estimated to be in the region of 2,500 dwellings...". The Council's 'Duty to Co-operate Statement of Compliance' identifies at paragraph 4.6 that instead of responding to the request from Portsmouth the Council is proposing to: "...take the approach that the issue of unmet need is not dealt with as specific to any authority, but as a general contribution." It is not clear how this "general contribution" has been calculated but it appears inadequate. Gosport Borough lies between Portsmouth and Fareham. It is clear that Portsmouth cannot accommodate any of Gosport's unmet need so the obvious place to accommodate it is in Fareham Borough, and Fareham East forms part of the Portsmouth Housing Market Area. Therefore, if Fareham plans to deliver the unmet needs of Portsmouth and Gosport, its contribution would be 3,500 homes. However, the PLP (Table 4.1) proposes a contribution of just 847 dwellings to wider unmet need. This figure should be reviewed.
- 2.25 In relation to unmet need, it should also be remembered that Welborne (previously known as the North of Fareham SDA) was originally conceived by PUSH (now PFSH) as one of two SDAs which were promoted to meet the sub-regional needs of south Hampshire and brought forward in the "South East Plan". The Inspector's Report on the Examination into the Fareham LDF Core Strategy (dated 20th July, 2011) identified five Main Issues, Main Issue 1 being:

"7. The North of Fareham SDA represents the most significant and controversial element of the Core Strategy.While the principle of the SDA's development is contained in the regional strategy – policy SH2 of the South East Plan (SEP) – the justification for the proposal derives from evidence prepared by South Hampshire local authorities (the Partnership for Urban South Hampshire [PUSH]) during the SEP's preparation....The advantages of SDAs are seen as threefold: safeguarding existing towns and villages by reducing coalescence; providing more opportunities for planning gain; and achieving a critical mass to deliver sustainability benefits.

The development now proposed is one of two SDAs proposed by PUSH and brought forward into the SEP. Both are aimed at meeting sub-regional housing needs and, as such, their housing totals are separated from the housing requirement for the remainder of the Boroughs concerned in the sub-regional strategy and SEP." (our underlining)

- 2.26 However, the Council is now treating Welborne as a source of housing supply for Fareham Borough only, disregarding its planned sub-regional role. This compounds the lack of positive preparation of the PLP and starkly contrasts the Council's current approach to the delivery of housing to meet sub-regional needs with its approach of a decade ago.

2. It is not Justified:

- 2.27 The PLP's strategy for housing delivery is not appropriate, because it is based on a need figure derived from the draft revised Standard Methodology which was still the subject of public consultation at the time that the Plan was prepared. The Government's response to the consultation is awaited. The Government's guidance is that transitional arrangements require Regulation 19 plans to be based on the current Standard Methodology figure (in Fareham's case, 514 hpa). As such, Fareham's decision to progress to Regulation 19 stage with a strategy based on the draft revised Standard Methodology figure of 403 hpa is procedurally flawed, lacking in evidential basis, premature and potentially misleading.

3. It is not Effective:

- 2.28 Fareham has decided to deliberately plan to not meet its local objectively assessed housing need, so fundamentally the plan will not be effective. This, coupled with its apparent failure to plan to contribute appropriately to the unmet housing need of the sub-region, indicates a failure to work effectively with its neighbouring authorities on cross-boundary strategic planning for housing delivery and a failure "to support the Government's objective of significantly boosting the supply of homes" (NPPF, paragraph 59). Rather, the PLP proposes to restrict the supply of homes in the plan period in a way which will exacerbate the local housing crisis.

4. It is not Consistent with National Policy:

- 2.29 The PLP is not consistent with the NPPF because:

- It will not contribute to the achievement of sustainable development by not, as a minimum, planning to meet its local objectively assessed housing need;
- It is not planning to adequately meet the unmet housing needs of neighbouring authorities in the sub-region;
- It has not based its housing proposals on the current Standard Methodology annual housing need figure of 514 hpa;
- Its strategy lacks a robust evidential justification;
- It's proposed housing land supply includes a majority of housing from sites which are not "deliverable" as defined by the NPPF

B3.3 The Publication Local Plan does not Comply with the Duty to Co-operate

- 2.30 As stated at B3.1 above, it is unclear whether the PLP has planned to adequately accommodate unmet need from other authorities.
- 2.31 Against a sub-regional unmet need figure of "circa 10,750 dwellings", and in the context of both neighbouring authorities of Portsmouth City Council and Gosport Borough Council having "unmet need issue(s)", and Havant Borough Council being expressly unable to accommodate any unmet need, the PLP (Table 4.1) proposes a contribution of 847 dwellings to wider unmet need. It is not clear how this has been calculated and it appears inadequate.

B4a What modification(s) is necessary to make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

1. Plan to meet, as a minimum, the area's objectively assessed housing need. The current Standard Methodology annual housing need figure is currently 514 hpa.
2. Provide Statements of Common Ground in relation to unmet need from neighbouring and PfSH authorities. Any agreements will need to be included as additional housing to the minimum 514hpa.
3. In any event, plan for a level of housing which contributes to the

achievement of sustainable development.

4. Treat this plan as an interim plan and reaffirm the Council's commitment to undertake an urgent a review of the Welborne Plan for incorporation into a consolidated early review of this plan.
 5. The Council has not undertaken SA of all reasonable alternative housing requirements;
 6. The Council has not planned to meet current housing needs, opting instead to phase its housing supply in a way which will exacerbate the current significant under-supply problems;
- 2.32 Consequential to the above, the Council must allocate additional sites for housing in this interim plan (ahead of the urgent review of the Welborne Plan) to meet its confirmed housing target of 514 hpa, including reinstating the allocation of the former Policy HA2 site, Newgate Lane South.

B4b How would the modification(s) you propose make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

- 2.33 The role of plan-making in contributing to the achievement of sustainable development is a legal requirement (Section 39(2) of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004).
- 2.34 Revisions to the plan so that it plans, as a minimum, to meet the local objectively assessed need for housing, meet affordable housing need and adequately contribute to meeting unmet need would assist the PLP to meet the Tests of Soundness.

3.0 Specific Proposed Changes

B4c Suggested revised wording of any policy or text:

Policy H1: Housing provision

- 3.1 Completely revise the proposed housing target on the basis of the confirmed Standard Methodology figure for the Borough of a minimum of 514 hpa plus an appropriate contribution to meeting sub-regional unmet needs.
- 3.2 Ensure that the revised housing target includes the delivery of a minimum of 220 affordable homes per annum.
- 3.3 Plan to deliver the revised housing target including a five year supply of deliverable sites. In this regard, Welborne (the supply of housing from which is relied on heavily by the PLP) cannot currently be regarded as "deliverable" as defined in the NPPF.
- 3.4 Consequential updates to paragraphs 4.1 – 4.20 including Tables 4.1, 4.2, 4.3.
- 3.5 Consequential revisions to the list of Housing Allocation Policies under paragraph 4.20 to include allocations sufficient to deliver the revised housing and affordable housing targets, including the re-instatement of HA2 Newgate Lane South for about 500 dwellings.
- 3.6 Policy H1 also seeks to identify a 'phased' requirement. The overall supply is described as at least 8,389 dwellings - this is just 165 dwellings greater than the requirement when the correct local housing need standard method is applied. Given the need to provide for unmet needs from neighbouring authorities this is clearly insufficient and as such further allocations are required.
- 3.7 Policy H1 seeks to 'phase' this supply identifying the following:
 - Approximately 2,250 dwellings (averaging 450 dwellings per annum) between 2021/22 and 2025/2613,
 - Approximately 2,400 dwellings (averaging 480 dwellings per annum) between 2026/27 and 2030/31,

- Approximately 3,750 dwellings (averaging 625 dwellings per annum) between 2031/32 and 2036/2037.

- 3.8 This phasing clearly will not meet the overall plan requirement. The rationale for this phasing is due to an anticipation that many of the housing allocations will begin to deliver later in the plan period. This is simply a factor of the sites chosen rather than an evidence-based approach to need. The net effect is that in the early part of the plan period the full need will not be met, exacerbating the current significant housing land supply shortfall in the Borough. This will mean households will either be unable to form or will be forced to move elsewhere to find appropriate accommodation. This not only has an impact upon affordability through increased demand but also has implications for social mobility and health for young and old alike.
- 3.9 The lack of housing to meet needs in the short-term is exacerbated by recent under-delivery of both market and affordable housing. The Council recognises it has under-delivered in recent years due to the reference to the need for a 20% buffer in accordance with NPPF, paragraph 73 (paragraph 4.16, PLP).
- 3.10 The housing requirement in the PLP should not be phased to manufacture a five-year housing land supply in the short-term. The plan should seek to address housing need now - to do otherwise is not justified or effective.
- 3.11 The second part of Policy H1 identifies the sources of supply. Whilst our clients do not wish to comment upon individual sites, we do have significant concerns that the sources of supply will not deliver the plan period housing requirement in full. The PLP, paragraph 4.16, acknowledges that many of the chosen sites will not deliver until later in the plan period therefore any slippage in timescale could well push delivery beyond the plan period. Furthermore, the Council is heavily reliant upon delivery at Welborne. Within our comments upon the Plan overall we identify the need for delivery from this site to be reviewed and indeed question whether it is deliverable at all given the funding gap of tens of millions of pounds that exists in relation to the required upgrade of M27 junction 10.
- 3.12 Furthermore, the Council cannot currently demonstrate a five-year housing land supply. The Council's most recent assessment of its five-year housing land supply suggests a 4.03-year supply. This assessment appears optimistic given recent

appeal decisions which identify it is closer 2.4 years. Given these shortcomings it is essential that the PLP seeks to address this under-supply in the short-term.

Development Strategy

- 3.13 This section is substantially focussed on restricting development outside the existing settlement policy boundaries of urban areas. This marks a significant change in approach since the Regulation 18 version of this plan when the emphasis was on a strategy for locating development sustainably. This is in conflict with the NPPF, paragraph 11, which advises that "Plans and decisions should apply a presumption in favour of sustainable development" and that "For plan-making this means that:
- a) plans should positively seek opportunities to meet the development needs of their areas, and be sufficiently flexible to adapt to rapid change".
- 3.14 The highly restrictive strategic policy approach introduced into the PLP does not accord with this national guidance.

Policy DS1: Development in the Countryside

- 3.15 For housing development which is brought forward in the absence of a 5 year housing land supply, Policy HP4 applies. This will necessarily introduce new built form onto greenfield sites adjacent or well related to existing urban area boundaries. This will inevitably cause a change to the landscape character of the site and immediately adjacent land. Criteria ii) and iii) require proposals to "conserve and enhance landscapes" and "recognise the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside". It is not clear which "landscapes" are being referred to – presumably this should be restricted to formally designated landscapes or defined "valued" landscapes because otherwise it could be applied to every area of countryside. It is also not clear how, for example, a housing development can "conserve and enhance" a landscape – relevant measures should be defined. Moreover, it is not clear how the extent to which a proposal has recognised "the intrinsic character of the beauty of the countryside" can be measured. After all, those attributes can be "recognised" but then disregarded. It is true that every area of countryside has a "character" but not that every area of countryside has "beauty".

- 3.16 Criterion v) should include an exception for development which is brought forward under Policy HP4, where the application of the "tilted balance" would allow the loss of BMVAL.
- 3.17 Paragraph 3.39 fails to explain how this policy works in relation to housing policies.

Policy DS2: Development in Strategic Gaps

- 3.18 Strategic Gap 2 "Fareham / Bridgemarky and Stubbington / Lee-on-the-Solent" should be redefined to exclude all land to the east of Newgate Lane, between Newgate Lane and the urban settlement boundary of Bridgemarky.
- 3.19 Paragraph 3.46 states:
- "Further to the east, retaining the gap will help maintain the separation of Stubbington and Lee-on-the-Solent from Fareham and Bridgemarky along with maintaining the separate identity of Peel Common." (our underlining)*
- 3.20 Peel Common is not an urban settlement with a separate identity which merits protection. It has resulted from an evolution of wayside development into ribbon development and even now is, in landscape terms, non-descript as a settlement. The purpose of the gap should be to maintain the separation of Stubbington from Fareham and Lee-on-the-Solent; and the separation of Lee-on-the-Solent from Rowner.
- 3.21 Paragraph 3.43 refers to "The need to respect settlement boundaries and protect the identity of our key settlements". Peel Common is not a key settlement and it does not have a settlement boundary. The deletion of housing allocation Policy HA2 Newgate Lane South from this version of the local plan has been accompanied by the extension of the Strategic Gap designation across the HA2 site to the settlement boundary of Bridgemarky on the Proposals Map. It is suspected that the reference to Peel Common having a "separate identity" in the supporting text has been inserted to attempt to justify the extension of the gap designation over land which has previously been assessed as being suitable for development.

3.22 Paragraph 3.46 states that *"Although no boundary changes are proposed at this time, evidence has shown (that the) boundary of this strategic gap could be redrawn whilst retaining its important function of preventing settlement coalescence."* This is a key failure of the process at this stage. The Council has a quite recent landscape character assessment as part of the evidence base (2017) and a very recent gap study. There are also two strategic road schemes (one complete, one in construction) that affect the landscape character of this gap. This is surely the time for the Council to redraw the boundaries of this strategic gap and strategically plan for growth.

3.23 In this regard, these representations are accompanied by a Preliminary Landscape and Visual Appraisal prepared by Pegasus Group of the former Policy HA2 site, Newgate Lane South. The Summary and Conclusions of this Appraisal include the following:

"7.7. In summary the site sits within a variable pocket of landscape. In isolation the site comprises remnant agricultural enclosures however it cannot be separated from the extensive urbanising influences which surround and frame it, particularly in the context of the more recent severance of the agricultural land that has arisen from the route of the bypass (Newgate Lane East East)....

7.16. In terms of the Fareham and Stubbington strategic gap, the site (along with its local landscape context), is well placed to accommodate some form of development without undue consequences or impacts on the role and function of the Strategic Gap as a whole. This is on the basis that:

- A substantial distance will be retained across the wider gap, between the site and Stubbington;*
- In terms of visibility, the site is physically and visually well contained, placed as the area is within a strong framework of green infrastructure and the settlement edge – furthermore, the site (and potential development) will not be visible across the gap from Stubbington;*
- The surrounding context and urbanising influences, including the residential areas of Peel Common, Bridgemary and Woodcot which reduce the degree of change as they provide a relevant settlement edge context;*

- *The opportunity to contribute to, and maintain, a strong green infrastructure network and facilitate a strategic green infrastructure connection through the area that will reinforce and connect the linear routes which cross broadly north to south through this area; and*
- *In connection with the green infrastructure provision, the ability to incorporate substantial mitigation that will successfully avoid or minimise landscape and visual effects.*

3.24 These conclusions are consistent with the evidence base in relation to the Strategic Gap which acknowledges that the gap designation does not relate to landscape quality, value or condition; that development can be accommodated within gaps without undermining their function; and that urban influences can detract from the functioning of the gap, to the extent that they present a clear justification for amending the boundaries of the gap. The study concludes that the part of the gap between Peel Common and Bridgemary is weak and under development pressure, particularly with the recently constructed Newgate Lane East now forming such a strong urbanising feature in the local landscape context. The Policy HA2 site is not considered to form part of a priority area which is required to maintain the integrity and function of the Fareham / Stubbington Strategic Gap and it is concluded that the site is well placed to accommodate development that could come forward as a well-connected urban extension without significantly affecting the integrity of the gap and the physical and visual separation of settlements. Indeed, this was the Council's previous conclusion when it proposed to allocate the Policy HA2 site. Its December 2019 SHELAA included commentary on the three land parcels (SHELAA sites 3002, 3028 and 3057) which together make up the Policy HA2 site. The Suitability Comment for sites 3002 and 3028 (the smaller northern and southern parcels) were:

"The site is considered suitable for development as part of the proposed housing allocation. Development could be accommodated without significant effects on the landscape character of the wider area."

3.25 For site 3057 (the larger central parcel) the Suitability Comment was:

"Development could be accommodated without significant effects on the landscape character of the wider area (following construction of Newgate Lane South) or the integrity of the Strategic Gap..."

- 3.26 All three component parcels of the HA2 site were described as Suitable, Available and Achievable. Nothing has changed in this regard.

Policy DS3: Landscape

- 3.27 This draft policy designates about a quarter of the land area of the Borough as "Areas of Special Landscape Quality" (as shown on Figure 3.3).
- 3.28 From the commentary provided in paragraph 3.49, it appears that the Council is equating its 'Areas of Special Landscape Quality' (ASLQ) with 'valued landscapes'. This is questionable. All landscapes are valued at some level by different people. NPPF paragraph 170 triggers a need to consider when landscape value is just a local consideration, or when landscapes are more 'out of the ordinary'. Fundamentally, for a landscape to be a valued landscape, it does not have to be designated - so by designating the ASLQ (or by creating a valued landscape designation) the Council is at risk of creating a policy that is irrelevant, because guidance says that non designated landscapes can be valued, so site-by-site assessments will be required in any event.
- 3.29 Paragraph 3.55 states that "...all parts of the Borough have some landscape quality and may be sensitive to landscape change". This is ambiguous. All landscape will be of 'a quality' but quality (in GLVIA3 aligned with condition) is only one consideration of landscape sensitivity.
- 3.30 With regard to "How the policy works", paragraph 3.56 states that "*The criteria within the policy (points a-g) are derived from the Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (GLVIA 3) published by the Landscape Institute.*". The GLVIA is an extensive and diverse document and, if it is to be used as basis for this policy then a specific reference or explanation should be provided as to how points a-g have been derived.
- 3.31 Paragraph 3.57 refers to the submission of "...a proportionate Landscape Assessment". This should be amended to require the submission of a 'Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment'. There are many applications of LVIA and several forms of reporting. Reference to LVIA would be specific and clear as to what is required (and incidentally relates better to the approaches set out in GLVIA3).

Policy HP1: New Residential Development

3.32 This policy relates to all new housing proposals. However, it only envisages housing coming forward outside Urban Area boundaries through either the conversion of a non-residential building or as a replacement dwelling. It should also cross-refer to Policy HP4 which allows housing to come forward on land outside Urban Area boundaries if the Council cannot demonstrate a Five Year Housing Land Supply.

3.33 Therefore add:

"c) It is for additional housing in circumstances where the Council cannot demonstrate a Five Year Housing Land Supply and Policy HP4 applies."

Policy HP4: Five-Year Housing Land Supply

3.34 The housing requirement set out in Policy H1 must be re-calculated using the current Standard methodology as described in our comments on draft Policy H1 above.

3.35 Paragraph 5.24 infers that Policy HP4 reproduces Local Plan Part 2 Policy DSP40. However, the third criterion in Policy DSP40 was as follows:

"iii) The proposal is sensitively designed to reflect the character of the neighbouring settlement and to minimise any adverse impact on the Countryside and, if relevant, the Strategic Gaps;"

3.36 This has been replaced in Policy HP4 by:

"c) The proposal is sensitively designed to reflect the landscape character and setting of the settlement, is of a scale proportionate to its setting and recognises the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside and, if relevant, does not significantly affect the integrity of a Strategic Gap;"

3.37 If a five year housing land supply cannot be demonstrated, then in accordance with the NPPF, paragraph 11d, the most relevant policies in the plan would be out of date and the presumption in favour of sustainable development would apply. This policy may therefore be judged to be inappropriate because it adds restrictions which may prevent sustainable sites from coming forward. However,

if such a policy is held to be necessary, then a faithful reproduction of Policy DSP40 iii) is strongly preferred. See our comments on Policy DS1 in this regard.

Policy HP5: Provision of Affordable Housing

3.38 This draft policy states that "affordable housing must be provided" (our underlining) in the following proportions:

- i. At least 10% as Social Rent; and
- ii. At least 55% as Affordable Rent or Social Rent; and
- iii. The remainder, but no less than 10% as Affordable Home Ownership.
- iv. The mix of property size and type should reflect the local need and the site characteristics.

3.39 As drafted this policy is not sufficiently flexible. As acknowledged at paragraph 5.36, development viability will be an issue on some sites. As acknowledged at paragraph 5.39, occasionally the tenure mix prescribed by the policy will not be appropriate; and as acknowledged at paragraph 5.34, other exceptional circumstances may arise (such as abnormal costs) which dictate that a non-standard provision of affordable housing is demonstrated to be appropriate.

3.40 Therefore, amend the first part of the policy to read:

"Sites that can accommodate 10 or more dwellings or sites with an area of 0.5 hectares or more shall normally provide: ..."

3.41 And amend the second part of the policy to read:

"The affordable housing shall normally be provided in accordance with the following proportions: ..."

Policy HP7: Adaptable and Accessible Dwellings

3.42 This draft policy states:

"Development proposals for all new dwellings shall provide:

- a) At least 15% of all new dwellings at Category 2 standard; and

b) On schemes of over 100 dwellings (gross), at least 2% of private housing and 5% of affordable housing shall be provided as wheelchair accessible Category 3 properties."

3.43 Similar to Policy HP5 above, as drafted this policy is not sufficiently flexible. It is acknowledged that this policy is based on the requirements of Part M of the Building Regulations but it must allow for circumstances arising which mean that these requirements cannot be delivered (fully or otherwise).

3.44 Therefore, amend the first line of the policy to read:

"Development proposals for all new dwellings shall normally provide: ..."

3.45 Paragraph 5.57 of the supporting text states:

"The cost to development for providing Category 2 and 3 is relatively minimal. Flexibility for additional costs have been factored into the viability evidence base and this indicates that the requirements for Category 2 and 3 should have no detrimental impact on the viability of schemes in the Borough..."

3.46 This statement is strongly disputed. In reality, these costs will not be factored into a developer's viability calculations (particularly in relation to Category 3 requirements) because option agreements / conditional contracts will have already been agreed on the sites that the Council want to see come forward, so these costs will not have been anticipated. The Category 3 requirements must be substantiated by quantified evidence of the need for such units in the Borough.

Policy HP9: Self and Custom Build Homes

3.47 This policy requires 10% of dwellings on sites of 40 dwellings or more to be provided for Self and Custom Build Homes. The practical implications of managing self or custom build developments on sites otherwise being constructed by housing developers or housing associations must be carefully considered. There is concern that 40 dwellings is too small a threshold at which to introduce this requirement due to the potentially onerous construction management implications which will arise. It would be preferable for the Council to allocate specific sites for self and custom build developments instead of requiring this element on all housing developments of 40 dwellings or more.

- 3.48 It is noted that, as stated at paragraph 5.70, only 1% of housing plots at Welborne are required to be provided for self or custom build under the Welborne Plan (2015). Strategic allocations such as Welborne provide the ideal opportunity for parcels of land to be allocated for self or custom build, so that opportunity should not be missed. This should be addressed in the review of the Welborne Plan which is overdue and necessary.

Policy E2: Faraday Business Park

- 3.49 This draft policy proposes the allocation of land for 65,000 sq. metres of employment development (in addition to the 22,000 sq. metres already consented). The site is designated as a Low Use site for Brent Geese and Waders.

- 3.50 Criterion e) of the policy states:

"e) Proposals shall meet the requirements of Policy NE5 given the site's Low Use status for Solent Waders and Brent Geese..."

- 3.51 The two site-specific reasons for the deletion of housing allocation HA2 Newgate Lane South given in the Fareham SHLAA (in the context of the Council planning for a reduced housing requirement in the PLP) are that the site lies within a Strategic Gap and that the site is designated as a Low Use site for Brent Geese and Waders. Given the proposed allocation at the Faraday Business Park, a site's designation as of Low Use status for Solent Waders and Brent Geese clearly does not prevent a site from being allocated for development.

Policy E3: Swordfish Business Park

- 3.52 This draft policy proposes the allocation of land for 12,100 sq. metres of employment development (in addition to the 28,000 sq. metres already consented). The site is designated as a Low Use site for Brent Geese and Waders.

- 3.53 Criterion f) of the policy states:

"f) Proposals shall meet the requirements of Policy NE5 given the site's Low Use status for Solent Waders and Brent Geese..."

- 3.54 The two site-specific reasons for the deletion of housing allocation HA2 Newgate Lane South given in the Fareham SHLAA (in the context of the Council planning for a reduced housing requirement in the PLP) are that the site lies within a

Strategic Gap and that the site is designated as a Low Use site for Brent Geese and Waders. Given the proposed allocation at the Swordfish Business Park, a site's designation as of Low Use status for Solent Waders and Brent Geese clearly does not prevent a site from being allocated for development.

Policy NE5: Solent Wader and Brent Goose Sites

- 3.55 Accompanying these representations is a WYG Technical Note in relation to Ecology and the former Policy HA2 Newgate Lane South housing allocation. This addresses the two proposed options for mitigating the impact of development of Low Use SWBG sites. Policy NE5 limits mitigation solutions to either on-site provision or a financial contribution towards mitigation on a suitable identified site. However, as reported in the Technical Note, an off-site solution has been proposed as part of outline application P/19/1260/OA Land East of Newgate Lane East (that application site being the southern part of the former HA2 allocation), and that solution has been reviewed by the Council's Ecologist and found to be acceptable. This therefore represents a compliant solution which can be replicated for other developments in similar circumstances. Policy NE5 should be amended to include this additional option.

Policy D1: High Quality Design and Place Making

- 3.56 This is a highly aspirational policy which sets out ten criteria ("key characteristics of high quality design") against which all development proposals will be judged "to ensure the creation of quality places." It is not clear what a "quality place" is – this should be defined. The ten criteria push the "bar" too high – all proposals cannot be expected to "create places that are attractive, memorable, distinctive and of strong character", for example, laudable though those aspirations are. In practice, very few proposals would receive planning permission if assessed against this requirement.

Appendix B: Housing Trajectory

- 3.57 This appendix must be updated as it does not reflect the quantum of housing required to meet the local needs. It also projects completions of 975 homes in 2023/24 and 961 homes in 2024/5, which are at risk due to the delays to Welborne which continue. Completions from Welborne should be shown separately as previously.

Appendix C:

- 3.58 The purpose of the inclusion of the Local Ecological Network Map at Appendix C is not understood. It includes the identification of land as "Network Opportunities". This does not appear to have a basis in the policies of the PLP. The former Policy HA2 Newgate Lane South site is identified as a Network Opportunity on this plan. This is not explained. This appendix should be deleted, as happened to a similar plan appended to the Regulation 19 Chichester District Local Plan.

Reinstatement of the Policy HA2: Newgate Lane South housing allocation

- 3.59 The Council omitted a number of previous housing allocation sites for the Regulation 19 PLP on the basis that the PLP plans for the reduced housing requirement of 403 hpa. We have asserted that this approach fails to comply with legal requirements and is unsound. It is foreseeable that the Council's housing requirement may increase and in such circumstances Policy HA2 should be reintroduced and updated to allocate the site for about 500 dwellings.

- 3.60 The Policy HA2 site is comprised of three SHELAA sites:

- Cops Field, Newgate Lane, Peel Common (3028);
- Land East of Newgate Lane, Peel Common (3057); and
- Land East of Newgate Lane East, Peel Common (3002).

- 3.61 In the Council's SHELAA of December 2019, the commentary on each of these sites concluded with a "Suitability" (for allocation for development) Comment. For sites 3002 and 3028 (the smaller northern and southern parcels) the Suitability Comments were:

"The site is considered suitable for development as part of the proposed housing allocation. Development could be accommodated without significant effects on the landscape character of the wider area."

- 3.62 For site 3057 (the larger central parcel) the Suitability Comment was:

"Development could be accommodated without significant effects on the landscape character of the wider area (following construction of Newgate Lane South) or the integrity of the Strategic Gap...."

3.63 All three component parcels of the HA2 site were described as Suitable, Available and Achievable. Nothing has changed in this regard.

3.64 In omitting Policy HA2 from the PLP, the Council also updated its SHELAA for consistency with the PLP and justified the omission of the HA2 allocation due to the impact of development on the strategic gap, and the fact that the site is a low use SWBG site. Gosport Borough Council also previously objected to the HA2 allocation due to its alleged traffic impact on Newgate Lane East. Taking each of these matters in turn:

Strategic Gap:

3.65 These representations are accompanied by a Preliminary Landscape and Visual Appraisal prepared by Pegasus Group of the former Policy HA2 site, Newgate Lane South. This study concludes that the part of the gap between Peel Common and Bridgemary is weak and under development pressure, particularly with the recently constructed Newgate Lane East now forming such a strong urbanising feature in the local landscape context. The Policy HA2 site is not considered to form part of a priority area which is required to maintain the integrity and function of the Fareham / Stubbington Strategic Gap and it is concluded that the site is well placed to accommodate development that could come forward without significantly affecting the integrity of the gap and the physical and visual separation of settlements. This was the Council's previous conclusion when it proposed to allocate the Policy HA2 site, as evidenced by the quotations from the December 2019 SHELAA above.

Low Use SWBG site:

3.66 It is noted that Employment allocations E2 and E3 are similarly designated. These representations are accompanied by an Ecology Technical Note prepared by WYG which describes the off-site mitigation solution already advanced and agreed by the Council's ecologist in relation to a planning application for housing on the southern part of the HA2 site. Demonstrably, this is not an issue which would prevent development coming forward in principle on this site.

Transport impact:

-
- 3.67 These representations are accompanied by a Transport Technical Note prepared by i-Transport. This reports that the Council's transport evidence base was substantially prepared before the Council amended its spatial strategy in response to the draft revised Standard Methodology housing target so it included assessments of the Policy HA2 site, together with other housing allocations since omitted including the two Strategic Growth Areas (SGAs). On this basis the Council's Strategic Transport Assessment concludes that the plan is deliverable and sound from a transport perspective.
- 3.68 The Transport TN reviews the sustainable transport credentials of the HA2 site. The site is very well served by public transport – it is within a 5-10 minute walk of the South East Hampshire Rapid Transit system, and is close to local bus routes. HCC and its partners have recently submitted funding bids to Government for later stages of the SEHRT which includes a potential extension of the SEHRT to the site and the Solent Enterprise Zone. This will further improve the accessibility of the site to public transport services.
- 3.69 The site lies in close proximity (comfortable walk or short cycle trip) to major employment areas (Fareham Business Park, Newgate Lane Industrial Estate, Solent EZ) and supermarkets (such as Asda next to the site) for convenience shopping.
- 3.70 The primary vehicular access to the site will be from a new roundabout on Newgate Lane South. This has been designed to minimise interruptions to traffic flows on Newgate Lane South. The operation of this junction has been modelled, and this confirmed that the greatest queueing delay on any arm during peak periods is about 8 seconds. Thus the roundabout will operate wholly within capacity with a "Level of Service" rating of "A", classified as "Free Flow", such that it will not prejudice the benefits of the recent road project.
- 3.71 Hampshire County Council has not raised any in principle design or safety concerns with the junction and following substantial dialogue has accepted the junction modelling as a basis to consider the operation of the junction but required consideration of the corridor effects of the junction within the Local Plan evidence base.
- 3.72 This wider corridor assessment has now been completed with the release of the FBC SRTM Assessment, summarised in Section 4 of the accompanying Transport

TN. In summary this demonstrates that there are no material impacts on the wider Newgate Lane corridor that result from the delivery of an access to the HA2 site from Newgate Lane. Any objection to the allocation of the HA2 site on this basis is therefore not sustainable.

- 3.73 For all of these reasons, the Council is encouraged to reinstate the Policy HA2 housing allocation for about 500 dwellings. The site is controlled by two highly reputable housing developers – Miller Homes and Bargate Homes – who have a strong local track record of delivery and who are keen to bring it forward for development immediately, such that the site can make a significant contribution to the Council's five year housing land supply.

4.0 Participation at the examination hearing sessions

B5 If your representation is seeking a modification to the plan, do you consider it necessary to participate in the examination hearing session(s)?

Yes, I want to take part in a hearing session.

B5a Please outline in the box below why you consider it necessary to take part in the hearing session(s):

To contribute to testing the legal compliance and soundness of the PLP for the reasons set out in these representations.

FAREHAM LOCAL PLAN 2037 REPRESENTATIONS

LAND ADJACENT TO 75 HOLLY HILL LANE, SARISBURY

**ON BEHALF OF
BARGATE HOMES**



Pegasus Group

Birmingham | Bracknell | Bristol | Cambridge | Cirencester | Dublin | East Midlands | Leeds | Liverpool | London | Manchester | Newcastle | Peterborough

 **DESIGN**  **ENVIRONMENT**  **PLANNING**  **ECONOMICS**  **HERITAGE**

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APPENDICES:

1.0 Landscape Response prepared by Terra Firma Consultancy including Opportunities and Constraints Plan

1.0 Introduction

- 1.1** The following representations are prepared by Pegasus Group on behalf of our client, Bargate Homes. Our client has interests in Land adjacent to 75 Holly Hill Lane in Sarisbury.
- 1.2** The site is irregular in shape and extends to approximately 2.6 hectares. It is accessed via Holly Hill Lane, which adjoins the south-western boundary of the site, and the majority of the site lies to the east (rear) of the properties which front Holly Hill Lane. The southern boundary of the site adjoins Holly Hill Woodland Park and the eastern boundary extends as far as the boundaries of the properties on Mulberry Lane (accessed from Barnes Lane). The site has previously been promoted through Fareham Borough Council's (FBC) Strategic Housing and Employment Land Availability Assessment (SHELAA) – Site ID 1005.
- 1.3** For the reasons set out in these representations, our client is strongly of the view that this site should be allocated for residential development in the Fareham Local Plan 2037 (hereafter referred to as the Publication Local Plan). It is estimated that the site could accommodate approximately 30 dwellings. These representations also set out our client's position in relation to required amendments to some of the more general policies proposed within the Publication Local Plan (PLP).
- 1.4** Our client is an important stakeholder within Fareham and is keen to work with the Council to produce a plan which is legally compliant and meets the tests of soundness set out within the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF). Currently the plan is neither legally compliant nor sound.
- 1.5** The following representations utilise the same format as the Council's response form. Each area of the PLP which is deemed to be either not legally compliant or unsound is clearly outlined below. Proposed changes to the plan in relation to policies, supporting text and the proposals map are provided.

	Agent	Client
Title	Mr	Bargate Homes c/o
First Name	Jeremy	Agent
Last Name	Gardiner	
Job Title	Senior Director	
Organisation	Pegasus Group	
Address	3 West Links Tollgate Chandlers Ford Eastleigh Hampshire	
Postcode	SO53 3TG	
Telephone		
Email		

2.0 Plan Overall

B1 Which part of the Local Plan is this representation about?

2.1 The following comments relate to the overall Local Plan.

B1a Which paragraph? Please enter the correct paragraph found in the Local Plan:

2.2 Paragraphs 1.5–1.6, 1.14, 1.17, 1.37, 2.12, 3.19–3.22, 3.49–3.57, 4.1–4.20, Appendix B.

B1b Which Policy? Please enter the correct Policy Codes found in the Local Plan

2.3 Policies H1, HP1, HP4, HP5, HP6, HP7, HP9, DS1, DS3, NE8, D1.

B2 Do you think the Publication Local Plan is:

Legally compliant – No

Sound – No

Complies with the duty to co-operate – No

2.4 The Fareham Local Plan is not legally compliant and is unsound as it is not consistent with national policy, effective or justified.

B3 Please provide details you have to support your answers above.

B3.1 The Publication Local Plan is not Legally Compliant

2.5 The Publication Local Plan (PLP) has based its housing proposals on the annual housing target derived from the Government's draft Revised Standard Methodology published in August 2020 in its consultation "Planning for the Future". The Government's response to this consultation was published on 16th December 2020. The Government does not propose to proceed with the changes to assessing local housing need consulted on earlier this year in

"Changes to the Current Planning System"; but instead has published a revised approach to the Standard Method, which retains the method in its previous and current form except for London and 19 of the most populated cities and urban centres.

- 2.6 The key change is to apply a 35% uplift to the Standard Method for Greater London and the 19 most populated cities and urban areas in England – Birmingham, Liverpool, Bristol, Manchester, Sheffield, Leeds, Leicester, Coventry, Bradford, Nottingham, Kingston upon Hull, Newcastle upon Tyne, Stoke on Trent, Southampton, Plymouth, Derby, Reading, Wolverhampton and Brighton and Hove. The minimum housing requirement for Fareham calculated using the amended standard method therefore remains 514hpa.
- 2.7 The Government's White Paper, "Changes to the Current Planning System" (published in August 2020 alongside the "Planning for the Future" consultation) provided guidance to local planning authorities which were at or close to the Regulation 19 stage of plan-making at paragraph 43:

"Transition

43. The Government is aware that any change in the standard method will have an impact for plans that are currently under development, as authorities expend considerable resources in developing new plans. To enable an orderly transition to the revised standard method, and achieve as much short-term supply as possible while setting the right expectations for early stage plan-making, we propose that from the publication date of the revised guidance, authorities which are already at the second stage of the strategic plan consultation process (Regulation 19) are given 6 months to submit their plan to the Planning Inspectorate for examination. Authorities close to publishing their second stage consultation (Regulation 19), should be given 3 months from the publication date of the revised guidance to publish their Regulation 19 plan and a further 6 months to submit their plan to the Planning Inspectorate. This is to strike a balance between allowing an appropriate transition period for plans that are nearly through the process, but without causing a significant delay in planning for a higher level of need."

-
- 2.8 This transitional arrangement applies to Fareham at the time, such that the previous Standard Method (514 hpa) continued to apply for plan-making purposes in the borough in any event, but the Council chose not to follow this national guidance.
- 2.9 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) states (paragraph 16 a)) that Plans should "be prepared with the objective of contributing to the achievement of sustainable development". Footnote 10 confirms that this is a legal requirement of local planning authorities in exercising their plan-making functions. Meeting the objectives of sustainable development includes "...meeting the needs of the present...". By preparing a Plan based on the revised draft Standard Methodology target of 403 dwellings per annum, the local planning authority is failing to meet its local objectively assessed need for housing, thereby failing to plan to deliver sustainable development.
- 2.10 The PPG (ID 2a-003-20190220) is clear that the standard method should be used and any other method should only be used in exceptional circumstances. It further explains that:
- "...Where an alternative approach results in a lower housing need figure than that identified using the standard method, the strategic policy-making authority will need to demonstrate, using robust evidence, that the figure is based on realistic assumptions of demographic growth and that there are exceptional local circumstances that justify deviating from the standard method. This will be tested at examination."* (PPG ID 2a-015-20190220).
- 2.11 As discussed above the extant standard method identifies a requirement of 514hpa. The NPPF (paragraph 60) identifies that the current standard method provides a minimum requirement. To depart and provide a figure lower than the current Standard Method requires exceptional circumstances and must be justified by clear and robust evidence. This is absent from the Council's evidence base and as such is an unsound approach.
- 2.12 The Government's guidance is that transitional arrangements require Regulation 19 plans to be based on the current Standard Methodology figure (in Fareham's case, 514 hpa) – a requirement confirmed by the Government's

announcement of 16th December 2020. As such, Fareham's decision to progress to Regulation 19 stage with a strategy based on the draft revised Standard Methodology figure of 403 hpa was procedurally flawed, lacking in evidential basis, premature and misleading.

- 2.13 The NPPF (paragraph 33) also states that plans should be reviewed every 5 years and updated as necessary. The Inspector's Report on the Examination into the Fareham Local Plan Part 2 (dated 12th May 2015) included modifications which were all proposed by the Council. Its first Main Modification was "a commitment to an early review of the local plan (ie. LP1, LP2 and LP3)". This included a timetable for the local plan review between 2016 and 2018 which the Council has failed to adhere to, having previously expressed its commitment to the Inspector.
- 2.14 The Local Plan Part 3 is the Welborne Plan which was adopted in 2015. The total quantum of housing to be delivered at Welborne has reduced over the years, and the date for its commencement has repeatedly slipped back. The development is currently running about 5 years late. Recently, serious doubts have been expressed over whether it is deliverable at all given the reported funding gap of tens of millions of pounds that exists in relation to the required upgrade of M27 junction 10. The development is certainly not currently "deliverable" in NPPF terms. Nonetheless, the PLP relies heavily on the delivery of homes at Welborne as by far the most important source of its housing supply - 4,020 homes (just over 48%) out of a total suggested supply of 8,389 homes are timetabled to be completed at Welborne by 2037, and completions are included in the Council's trajectory for the first five years of the plan. Given the heavy reliance placed on a development which, at best, appears to be at serious risk of continuing to be significantly delayed, the Welborne Plan should be reviewed as a matter of urgency.
- 2.15 Given the importance of the Welborne Plan to housing delivery this is considered an issue of both soundness and legal non-compliance.

B3.2 The Publication Local Plan is not Sound

- 2.16 Paragraphs 1.5 – 1.6 of the PLP set out the "Tests of Soundness" which require

that the Plan has been "positively prepared, justified, effective and consistent with national policy". The PLP fails to meet the Tests of Soundness for the following reasons:

1. It has not been "positively prepared"

- 2.17 The Plan does not seek to, as a minimum, meet the area's objectively assessed need. Given that the Core Strategy was adopted on 4th August 2011, it is significantly out of date such that (as advised by paragraph 73 and footnote 32 of the NPPF) local housing need should be calculated using the current Standard Methodology. On this basis the local housing need target is 514 homes per annum (hpa) plus the appropriate buffer (5% or 20%). Instead, the PLP plans for 403 hpa, thereby failing to plan for the area's objectively assessed need, and failing to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development.
- 2.18 The lower housing requirement has also not been the subject of sustainability appraisal (SA). Whilst the SA re-assesses sites based upon a lower housing requirement it fails to consider the implications of a lower housing requirement, compared to the current standard method, upon the delivery of the SA objectives. Even if the lower requirement were justified by national policy, which it is not, the retention of the housing requirement at the level previously consulted upon would be a reasonable alternative.
- 2.19 The Council published an Affordable Housing Strategy in 2019. On page 14 of the Affordable Housing Strategy, it is suggested that there is a need for 3,500 affordable homes to 2036, or circa 220 per annum. This is based on the existing need for 3,000 affordable homes and an allowance of 500 homes to provide for new households and those falling into need. Given that an average of only 76 affordable homes have been built per annum in Fareham Borough since 2011, there is a significant need to boost the supply of additional affordable housing to address needs. Indeed, the delivery of affordable housing needs to almost treble. The provision of affordable housing to address this need is a significant matter.
- 2.20 It is also unclear whether the PLP has planned to adequately accommodate unmet need from other authorities. The PPG (ID 2a-010-20190220) identifies

that meeting unmet needs from neighbouring authorities as set out in a Statement of Common Ground is one reason why local housing need calculated using the current standard should be exceeded. Contrary to the advice within the PPG (ID 2a-010-20190220) there are currently no Statements of Common Ground identifying if the figure of 847 dwellings is adequate or accepted by other authorities. Rather the Council speculates that this contribution would be "ratified" by a subsequent Partnership for South Hampshire Statement of Common Ground (Duty to Co-operate Statement of Compliance, paragraph 4.5). There is, however, no evidence to support this speculation. Indeed, the only evidence presented confirms a request for Fareham to accommodate 1,000 dwellings from a single neighbouring authority. The PLP has been prepared in advance of the publication of Statements of Common Ground – as such its preparation is premature.

2.21 At paragraph 4.4 of the PLP it is stated that unmet need in the sub-region over the plan period could be "circa 10,750 dwellings". At paragraph 4.5, Fareham's "immediate neighbours" are considered, and it is confirmed that Portsmouth City Council has requested that Fareham contributes 1,000 dwellings towards its unmet need, and that Gosport is "likely to have an unmet need issue, currently estimated to be in the region of 2,500 dwellings...". The Council's 'Duty to Co-operate Statement of Compliance' identifies at paragraph 4.6 that instead of responding to the request from Portsmouth the Council is proposing to: "...take the approach that the issue of unmet need is not dealt with as specific to any authority, but as a general contribution." It is not clear how this "general contribution" has been calculated but it appears inadequate. Gosport Borough lies between Portsmouth and Fareham. It is clear that Portsmouth cannot accommodate any of Gosport's unmet need so the obvious place to accommodate it is in Fareham Borough. Therefore, if Fareham plans to deliver the unmet needs of Portsmouth and Gosport, its contribution would be 3,500 homes. However, the PLP (Table 4.1) proposes a contribution of just 847 dwellings to wider unmet need. This figure should be reviewed.

2.22 In relation to unmet need, it should also be remembered that Welborne (previously known as the North of Fareham SDA) was originally conceived by PUSH (now PfSH) as one of two SDAs which were promoted to meet the sub-regional needs of south Hampshire and brought forward in the "South East

Plan". The Inspector's Report on the Examination into the Fareham LDF Core Strategy (dated 20th July 2011) identified five Main Issues, Main Issue 1 being:

"7. The North of Fareham SDA represents the most significant and controversial element of the Core Strategy.While the principle of the SDA's development is contained in the regional strategy – policy SH2 of the South East Plan (SEP) – the justification for the proposal derives from evidence prepared by South Hampshire local authorities (the Partnership for Urban South Hampshire [PUSH]) during the SEP's preparation....The advantages of SDAs are seen as threefold: safeguarding existing towns and villages by reducing coalescence; providing more opportunities for planning gain; and achieving a critical mass to deliver sustainability benefits. The development now proposed is one of two SDAs proposed by PUSH and brought forward into the SEP. Both are aimed at meeting sub-regional housing needs and, as such, their housing totals are separated from the housing requirement for the remainder of the Boroughs concerned in the sub-regional strategy and SEP."
(our underlining)

- 2.23 However, the Council is now treating Welborne as a source of housing supply for Fareham Borough only, disregarding its planned sub-regional role. This compounds the lack of positive preparation of the PLP and starkly contrasts the Council's current approach to the delivery of housing to meet sub-regional needs with its approach of a decade ago.

2. It is not "justified":

- 2.24 The PLP's strategy for housing delivery is not appropriate, because it is based on a need figure derived from the draft revised Standard Methodology which was still the subject of public consultation at the time that the Plan was prepared. Government's guidance is that transitional arrangements require Regulation 19 plans to be based on the current Standard Methodology figure (in Fareham's case, 514 hpa) – a requirement confirmed by the Government's announcement of 16th December 2020. As such, Fareham's decision to progress to Regulation 19 stage with a strategy based on the draft revised Standard Methodology figure of 403 hpa is procedurally flawed, lacking in evidential basis, premature and potentially misleading.

3. It is not "effective":

- 2.25 Fareham has decided to deliberately plan to not meet its local objectively assessed housing need, so fundamentally the plan will not be effective. This, coupled with its apparent failure to plan to contribute appropriately to the unmet housing need of the sub-region, indicates a failure to work effectively with its neighbouring authorities on cross-boundary strategic planning for housing delivery and a failure "to support the Government's objective of significantly boosting the supply of homes" (NPPF, paragraph 59). Rather, the PLP proposes to restrict the supply of homes in the plan period in a way which will exacerbate the local housing crisis.

4. It is not "consistent with national policy":

- 2.26 The PLP is not consistent with the NPPF because:
- It will not contribute to the achievement of sustainable development by not, as a minimum, planning to meet its local objectively assessed housing need;
 - It is not planning to adequately meet the unmet housing needs of neighbouring authorities in the sub-region;
 - It has not based its housing proposals on the current Standard Methodology;
 - Its strategy lacks a robust evidential justification; and
 - Its proposed housing land supply includes a majority of housing from sites which are not "deliverable" as defined by the NPPF.

B3.3 The Publication Local Plan does not Comply with the Duty to Co-operate

- 2.27 As stated at B3.1 above, it is unclear whether the PLP has planned to adequately accommodate unmet need from other authorities.
- 2.28 Against a sub-regional unmet need figure of "circa 10,750 dwellings", and in the context of both neighbouring authorities of Portsmouth City Council and

Gosport Borough Council having "unmet need issue(s)", and Havant Borough Council being expressly unable to accommodate any unmet need, the PLP (Table 4.1) proposes a contribution of 847 dwellings to wider unmet need. It is not clear how this has been calculated and it appears inadequate.

B4a What modification(s) is necessary to make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

1. Plan to meet, as a minimum, the area's objectively assessed housing need. The current Standard Methodology annual housing need figure is currently 514 hpa.
2. Provide Statements of Common Ground in relation to unmet need from neighbouring and PfSH authorities. Any agreements will need to be included as additional housing to the minimum 514hpa.
3. In any event, plan for a level of housing which contributes to the achievement of sustainable development.
4. Treat this plan as an interim plan and reaffirm the Council's commitment to undertake an urgent a review of the Welborne Plan for incorporation into a consolidated early review of this plan.
5. The Council has not undertaken SA of all reasonable alternative housing requirements.
6. The Council has not planned to meet current housing needs, opting instead to phase its housing supply in a way which will exacerbate the current significant under-supply problems.

2.29 Consequential to the above, the Council must allocate additional sites for housing in this interim plan (ahead of the urgent review of the Welborne Plan) to meet its confirmed housing target of 514 hpa, including the allocation of our client's interest at Land adjacent to 75 Holly Hill Lane, Sarisbury for approximately 30 dwellings.

B4b How would the modification(s) you propose make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

2.30 The role of plan-making in contributing to the achievement of sustainable development is a legal requirement (Section 39(2) of the Planning and

Compulsory Purchase Act 2004).

- 2.31 Revisions to the plan so that it plans, as a minimum, to meet the local objectively assessed need for housing, meet affordable housing need and adequately contribute to meeting unmet need would assist the PLP to meet the Tests of Soundness.

3.0 Specific Proposed Changes

B4c Suggested revised wording of any policy or text

Policy H1: Housing provision

- 3.1** Completely revise the proposed housing target on the basis of the current Standard Methodology figure for the Borough of a minimum of 514 hpa plus an appropriate contribution to meeting sub-regional unmet needs.
- 3.2** Ensure that the revised housing target includes the delivery of a minimum of 220 affordable homes per annum.
- 3.3** Plan to deliver the revised housing target including a five-year supply of deliverable sites. In this regard, Welborne (the supply of housing from which is relied on heavily by the PLP) cannot currently be regarded as "deliverable" as defined in the NPPF.
- 3.4** Consequential updates to paragraphs 4.1 – 4.20 including Tables 4.1, 4.2, 4.3.
- 3.5** Consequential revisions to the list of Housing Allocation Policies under paragraph 4.20 to include allocations sufficient to deliver the revised housing and affordable housing targets, including the allocation of Land adjacent to 75 Holly Hill Lane, Sarisbury for approximately 30 dwellings.
- 3.6** Policy H1 also seeks to identify a 'phased' requirement. The overall supply is described as at least 8,389 dwellings - this is just 165 dwellings greater than the requirement when the correct local housing need standard method is applied. Given the need to provide for unmet needs from neighbouring authorities this is clearly insufficient and as such further allocations are required.
- 3.7** Policy H1 seeks to 'phase' this supply identifying the following:
 - Approximately 2,250 dwellings (averaging 450 dwellings per annum) between 2021/22 and 2025/2613;

- Approximately 2,400 dwellings (averaging 480 dwellings per annum) between 2026/27 and 2030/31; and
- Approximately 3,750 dwellings (averaging 625 dwellings per annum) between 2031/32 and 2036/2037.

3.8 This phasing clearly will not meet the overall plan requirement. The rationale for this phasing is due to an anticipation that many of the housing allocations will begin to deliver later in the plan period. This is simply a factor of the sites chosen rather than an evidence-based approach to need. The net effect is that in the early part of the plan period the full need will not be met, exacerbating the current significant housing land supply shortfall in the Borough. This will mean households will either be unable to form or will be forced to move elsewhere to find appropriate accommodation. This not only has an impact upon affordability through increased demand but also has implications for social mobility and health for young and old alike.

3.9 The lack of housing to meet needs in the short-term is exacerbated by recent under-delivery of both market and affordable housing. The Council recognises it has under-delivered in recent years due to the reference to the need for a 20% buffer in accordance with NPPF, paragraph 73 (paragraph 4.16, PLP).

3.10 The housing requirement in the PLP should not be phased to manufacture a five-year housing land supply in the short-term. The plan should seek to address housing need now – to do otherwise is not justified or effective.

3.11 The second part of Policy H1 identifies the sources of supply. Whilst our client does not wish to comment upon individual sites, we do have significant concerns that the sources of supply will not deliver the plan period housing requirement in full. The PLP, paragraph 4.16, acknowledges that many of the chosen sites will not deliver until later in the plan period therefore any slippage in timescale could well push delivery beyond the plan period. Furthermore, the Council is heavily reliant upon delivery at Welborne. Within our comments upon the Plan overall we identify the need for delivery from this site to be reviewed and indeed question whether it is deliverable at all given the funding gap of tens of millions of pounds that exists in relation to the required upgrade of M27 junction 10.

- 3.12** Furthermore, the Council cannot currently demonstrate a five-year housing land supply. The Council's most recent assessment of its five-year housing land supply suggests a 4.03-year supply. This assessment appears optimistic given recent appeal decisions which identify it is closer 2.4 years. Given these shortcomings it is essential that the PLP seeks to address this under-supply in the short-term.

Section 3: Development Strategy

- 3.13** This section is substantially focussed on restricting development outside the existing settlement policy boundaries of urban areas. This is in conflict with the NPPF, paragraph 11, which advises that "Plans and decisions should apply a presumption in favour of sustainable development" and that "For plan-making this means that:

a) plans should positively seek opportunities to meet the development needs of their areas, and be sufficiently flexible to adapt to rapid change".

- 3.14** The highly restrictive strategic policy approach introduced into the PLP does not accord with this national guidance.

- 3.15** Paragraph 3.9 of the PLP states:

"Recent planning appeal decisions in the Borough have highlighted the need to consider the designation of valued landscapes as part of the Local Plan. Previous Local Plans have included the demarcation of 'Areas of Special Landscape Quality' in the Borough which were used to help shape planning strategy and decisions on planning applications. These areas were the Meon, Hamble and Hook valleys, Portsdown Hill and the Forest of Bere. Both the Landscape Assessment (2017), and the more recent 'Technical Review of Areas of Special Landscape Quality and the Strategic Gaps' (2020) still recognise the intrinsic character and distinctiveness of these relatively undeveloped areas of the Borough and so their locations have been used to shape the development strategy. There is a presumption against major development in these areas, unless it can be demonstrated through a landscape assessment that the quality

and distinctiveness of the landscape character can be conserved. For these reasons there remain no development allocations in these areas." (our underlining)

Our client objects to the identification of the Areas of Special Landscape Quality (ASLQ) in the borough, and particularly to the presumption against development in ASLQ and against allocation any sites for development within these areas. This is discussed in detail in the section relating to Policy DS3: Landscape below.

Policy DS1: Development in the Countryside

- 3.16** For housing development which is brought forward in the absence of a 5-year housing land supply, Policy HP4 applies. This will necessarily introduce new built form onto greenfield sites adjacent or well related to existing urban area boundaries. This will inevitably cause a change to the landscape character of the site and immediately adjacent land. Criteria ii) and iii) require proposals to "conserve and enhance landscapes" and "recognise the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside". It is not clear which "landscapes" are being referred to – presumably this should be restricted to formally designated landscapes or defined "valued" landscapes because otherwise it could be applied to every area of countryside. It is also not clear how, for example, a housing development can "conserve and enhance" a landscape – relevant measures should be defined. Moreover, it is not clear how the extent to which a proposal has recognised "the intrinsic character of the beauty of the countryside" can be measured. After all, those attributes can be "recognised" but then disregarded. It is true that every area of countryside has a "character" but not that every area of countryside has "beauty".
- 3.17** Criterion v) should include an exception for development which is brought forward under Policy HP4, where the application of the "tilted balance" would allow the loss of BMVAL.
- 3.18** Paragraph 3.39 fails to explain how this policy works in relation to housing policies.

Policy DS3: Landscape

- 3.19** This draft policy designates about a quarter of the land area of the Borough as "Areas of Special Landscape Quality" (as shown on Figure 3.3).
- 3.20** From the commentary provided in paragraph 3.49, it appears that the Council is equating its 'Areas of Special Landscape Quality' (ASLQ) with 'valued landscapes'. This is questionable. All landscapes are valued at some level by different people. NPPF paragraph 170 triggers a need to consider when landscape value is just a local consideration, or when landscapes are more 'out of the ordinary'. Fundamentally, for a landscape to be a valued landscape, it does not have to be designated - so by designating the ASLQ (or by creating a valued landscape designation) the Council is at risk of creating a policy that is irrelevant, because guidance says that non-designated landscapes can be valued, so site-by-site assessments will be required in any event. **Given that Policy DS3 is irrelevant, it is unnecessary and it should be deleted.**
- 3.21** However, if it is held that Policy DS3 should not be deleted, the following comments apply.
- 3.22** Paragraph 3.55 states that "...all parts of the Borough have some landscape quality and may be sensitive to landscape change". This is ambiguous. All landscape will be of 'a quality' but quality (in GLVIA3 aligned with condition) is only one consideration of landscape sensitivity.
- 3.23** With regard to "How the policy works", paragraph 3.56 states that *"The criteria within the policy (points a-g) are derived from the Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (GLVIA 3) published by the Landscape Institute."* The GLVIA3 is an extensive and diverse document and, if it is to be used as basis for this policy then a specific reference or explanation should be provided as to how points a-g have been derived.
- 3.24** Paragraph 3.57 refers to the submission of "...a proportionate Landscape Assessment". In the event that Policy DS3 is not deleted, this should be amended to require the submission of a 'Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment'. There are many applications of Landscape Assessment and

several forms of reporting. Reference to LVIA would be specific and clear as to what is required (and incidentally relates better to the approaches set out in GLVIA3).

3.25 Having specific regard to our client's land interest adjacent to 75 Holly Hill Lane in Sarisbury, the site has previously been promoted through FBC's SHELAA dated September 2020 (Site ID 1005) and was discounted solely because it is located within an ASLQ. Consequently, our client has appointed Terra Firma Consultancy to review this matter and a Landscape Response is attached to these representations at Appendix 1, together with an Opportunities and Constraints Plan for the site.

3.26 In summary, it is considered that if Policy DS3 is not deleted, it should better allow for flexibility when it can be proven that parcels of land within the ASLQ, when taken in isolation and studied in depth, can accommodate sensitive small-scale development. It is considered that our client's site has capacity for development without detriment to the wider Landscape Character Area and would also create opportunities for landscape enhancement and protection. Further site-specific details for Land adjacent to 75 Hilly Hill Lane are provided at the end of this section.

Policy HP1: New Residential Development

3.27 This policy relates to all new housing proposals. However, it only envisages housing coming forward outside Urban Area boundaries through either the conversion of a non-residential building or as a replacement dwelling. It should also cross-refer to Policy HP4 which allows housing to come forward on land outside Urban Area boundaries if the Council cannot demonstrate a Five-Year Housing Land Supply.

3.28 Therefore add:

"c) It is for additional housing in circumstances where the Council cannot demonstrate a Five Year Housing Land Supply and Policy HP4 applies."

Policy HP4: Five-Year Housing Land Supply

3.29 The housing requirement set out in Policy H1 must be re-calculated using the current Standard methodology as described in our comments on draft Policy H1 above.

3.30 Paragraph 5.24 infers that Policy HP4 reproduces Local Plan Part 2 Policy DSP40. However, the third criterion in Policy DSP40 was as follows:

"iii) The proposal is sensitively designed to reflect the character of the neighbouring settlement and to minimise any adverse impact on the Countryside and, if relevant, the Strategic Gaps;"

3.31 This has been replaced in Policy HP4 by:

"c) The proposal is sensitively designed to reflect the landscape character and setting of the settlement, is of a scale proportionate to its setting and recognises the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside and, if relevant, does not significantly affect the integrity of a Strategic Gap;"

3.32 If a five-year housing land supply cannot be demonstrated, then in accordance with the NPPF, paragraph 11d, the most relevant policies in the plan would be out of date and the presumption in favour of sustainable development would apply. This policy may therefore be judged to be inappropriate because it adds restrictions which may prevent sustainable sites from coming forward. However, if such a policy is held to be necessary, then a faithful reproduction of Policy DSP40 iii) is strongly preferred. See our comments on Policy DS1 in this regard.

Policy HP5: Provision of Affordable Housing

3.33 This draft policy states that "affordable housing must be provided" (our underlining) in the following proportions:

- i. At least 10% as Social Rent; and
- ii. At least 55% as Affordable Rent or Social Rent; and

- iii. The remainder, but no less than 10% as Affordable Home Ownership.
- iv. The mix of property size and type should reflect the local need and the site characteristics.

3.34 As drafted this policy is not sufficiently flexible. As acknowledged at paragraph 5.36, development viability will be an issue on some sites. As acknowledged at paragraph 5.39, occasionally the tenure mix prescribed by the policy will not be appropriate; and as acknowledged at paragraph 5.34, other exceptional circumstances may arise (such as abnormal costs) which dictate that a non-standard provision of affordable housing is demonstrated to be appropriate.

3.35 Therefore, amend the first part of the policy to read:

"Sites that can accommodate 10 or more dwellings or sites with an area of 0.5 hectares or more shall normally provide: ..."

3.36 And amend the second part of the policy to read:

"The affordable housing shall normally be provided in accordance with the following proportions: ..."

Policy HP7: Adaptable and Accessible Dwellings

3.37 This draft policy states:

"Development proposals for all new dwellings shall provide:

- a) At least 15% of all new dwellings at Category 2 standard; and
- b) On schemes of over 100 dwellings (gross), at least 2% of private housing and 5% of affordable housing shall be provided as wheelchair accessible Category 3 properties."

3.38 Similar to Policy HP5 above, as drafted this policy is not sufficiently flexible. It is acknowledged that this policy is based on the requirements of Part M of the Building Regulations but it must allow for circumstances arising which mean that these requirements cannot be delivered (fully or otherwise).

3.39 Therefore, amend the first line of the policy to read:

**"Development proposals for all new dwellings shall normally provide:
..."**

3.40 Paragraph 5.57 of the supporting text states:

"The cost to development for providing Category 2 and 3 is relatively minimal. Flexibility for additional costs have been factored into the viability evidence base and this indicates that the requirements for Category 2 and 3 should have no detrimental impact on the viability of schemes in the Borough..."

3.41 This statement is strongly disputed. In reality, these costs will not be factored into a developer's viability calculations (particularly in relation to Category 3 requirements) because option agreements / conditional contracts will have already been agreed on the sites that the Council want to see come forward, so these costs will not have been anticipated. The Category 3 requirements must be substantiated by quantified evidence of the need for such units in the Borough.

Policy HP9: Self and Custom Build Homes

3.42 This policy requires 10% of dwellings on sites of 40 dwellings or more to be provided for Self and Custom Build Homes. The practical implications of managing self or custom build developments on sites otherwise being constructed by housing developers or housing associations must be carefully considered. There is concern that 40 dwellings is too small a threshold at which to introduce this requirement due to the potentially onerous construction management implications which will arise. It would be preferable for the Council to allocate specific sites for self and custom build developments instead of requiring this element on all housing developments of 40 dwellings or more.

3.43 It is noted that, as stated at paragraph 5.70, only 1% of housing plots at Welborne are required to be provided for self or custom build under the Welborne Plan (2015). Strategic allocations such as Welborne provide the ideal opportunity for parcels of land to be allocated for self or custom build, so that

opportunity should not be missed. This should be addressed in the review of the Welborne Plan which is overdue and necessary.

Policy D1: High Quality Design and Place Making

- 3.44** This is a highly aspirational policy which sets out ten criteria ("key characteristics of high quality design") against which all development proposals will be judged "to ensure the creation of quality places." It is not clear what a "quality place" is – this should be defined. The ten criteria push the "bar" too high – all proposals cannot be expected to "create places that are attractive, memorable, distinctive and of strong character", for example, laudable though those aspirations are. In practice, very few proposals would receive planning permission if assessed against this requirement.

Appendix B: Housing Trajectory

- 3.45** This appendix must be updated as it does not reflect the quantum of housing required to meet the local needs. It also projects completions of 975 homes in 2023/24 and 961 homes in 2024/5, which are at risk due to the delays to Welborne which continue. Completions from Welborne should be shown separately as previously.

Allocation of Land adjacent to 75 Holly Hill Lane, Sarisbury

- 3.46** Our client's land interest adjacent to 75 Holly Hill Lane in Sarisbury has previously been promoted through the Council's Strategic Housing and Employment Land Availability Assessment (SHELAA) dated September 2020. The site is discounted solely for the reason that it is located within a SLQA and our client's objection to this is set out above.
- 3.47** Otherwise, the SHELAA confirms that the principle of highway access to the site is acceptable, subject to allowing for the turning of refuse vehicles within the design of the access road, which could be addressed. It is confirmed that there are no known conservation constraints or noise/air quality constraints, and that the site is not within an identified area of archaeological potential. The SHELAA suggests that there is the potential for moderate to high quality

habitats and ecological interest within the woodland areas, but this could be assessed and appropriately mitigated.

- 3.48** In terms of its accessibility and sustainability, the SHELAA confirms that the site is located within 800m of accessible green space or play space, within 800m of a community/leisure facility, within 1,200m of a Primary School and within 1,600m of a Secondary School. It is also noted that the site is located 0.5 miles (by road) to the south of the A27 and its associated local facilities and services. There are also bus routes that run along Barnes Lane to the east, and the A27.
- 3.49** The SHELAA concludes that the site is both available and achievable but that it is not suitable due to its location within an ASLQ.
- 3.50** The Landscape Response prepared by Terra Firma Consultancy, enclosed at Appendix A, includes an Opportunities and Constraints Plan for the site which identifies an indicative developable area extending to approximately 0.93 hectares. On the basis of a development density of 30-35 dph, this would equate to the provision of between 28-33 dwellings on the site.
- 3.51** On the basis of the above, the Council is encouraged to allocate Land adjacent to 75 Holly Hill Lane in Sarisbury for approximately 30 dwellings. This site is controlled by a highly reputable local housing developer – Bargate Homes – who has a strong local track record of delivery and is keen to bring it forward for development immediately, such that the site can make an important contribution to the Council's five-year housing land supply.

4.0 Participation at the Examination Hearing Sessions

B5 If your representation is seeking a modification to the plan, do you consider it necessary to participate in the examination hearing session(s)?

4.1 Yes, we want to take part in a hearing session.

B5a Please outline in the box below why you consider it necessary to take part in the hearing session(s):

4.2 To contribute to testing the legal compliance and soundness of the PLP for the reasons set out in these representations.

APPENDIX 1

Landscape Response prepared by Terra Firma Consultancy and associated Opportunities and Constrains Plan

FAREHAM LOCAL PLAN 2037 REPRESENTATIONS

POLICY HA1 HOUSING ALLOCATION – LAND NORTH AND SOUTH OF GREENAWAY LANE, WARSASH

**ON BEHALF OF
BARGATE HOMES**



Pegasus Group

Birmingham | Bracknell | Bristol | Cambridge | Cirencester | Dublin | East Midlands | Leeds | Liverpool | London | Manchester | Newcastle | Peterborough

 **DESIGN**  **ENVIRONMENT**  **PLANNING**  **ECONOMICS**  **HERITAGE**

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APPENDICES:

Appendix 1 - Site Location Plan (Drawing No. FLPR-LP.01 – Rev P1)

1.0 Introduction

- 1.1** The following representations are prepared by Pegasus Group on behalf of our client, Bargate Homes. Our client has interests in three parcels of land that all form part of the proposed Policy HA1 housing allocation – Land North and South of Greenaway Lane, Warsash, identified within the emerging Fareham Local Plan 2037 (hereafter referred to as the Publication Local Plan).
- 1.2** The three land interests are as follows: 1. Land South of Greenaway Lane (adjacent to 125 Greenaway Lane); 2. Land East of Brook Lane and West of Lockwood Road (our client controls all but the easternmost part of this site); and 3. Land East of Brook Lane and North of Warsash Road. A Site Location Plan (Drawing No. FLPR-LP.01 – Rev P1) is attached at Appendix 1.
- 1.3** At the time of writing these representations, all three sites are subject to outline planning applications, which have all been considered by Fareham Borough Council's (FBC) Planning Committee. Land South of Greenaway Lane (adjacent to 125 Greenaway Lane) has a resolution to grant outline planning permission for the construction of up to 100 dwellings (Ref. No. P/19/0402/OA). Land East of Brook Lane and West of Lockwood Road has a resolution to grant outline planning permission for the construction of up to 157 dwellings (Ref. No. P/17/0998/OA). Land East of Brook Lane and North of Warsash Road has a resolution to grant outline planning permission for up to 140 dwellings (Ref. No. P/17/0752/OA).
- 1.4** For the reasons set out in these representations, our client strongly supports the allocation of their three land interests as part of Policy HA1. However, their view is that amendments are required to the specific wording of this policy. These representations also set out our client's position in relation to required amendments to some of the more general policies proposed within the Publication Local Plan (PLP).
- 1.5** Our client is an important stakeholder within Fareham and is keen to work with the Council to produce a plan which is legally compliant and meets the tests of soundness set out within the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF). Currently the plan is neither legally compliant nor sound.

1.6 The following representations utilise the same format as the Council’s response form. Each area of the PLP which is deemed to be either not legally compliant or unsound is clearly outlined below. Proposed changes to the plan in relation to policies, supporting text and the proposals map are provided.

	Agent	Client
Title	Mr	Bargate Homes c/o
First Name	Jeremy	Agent
Last Name	Gardiner	
Job Title	Senior Director	
Organisation	Pegasus Group	
Address	3 West Links Tollgate Chandlers Ford Eastleigh Hampshire	
Postcode	SO53 3TG	
Telephone		
Email		

2.0 Plan Overall

B1 Which part of the Local Plan is this representation about?

2.1 The following comments relate to the overall Local Plan.

B1a Which paragraph? Please enter the correct paragraph found in the Local Plan:

2.2 Paragraphs 1.5–1.6, 1.14, 1.17, 1.37, 2.12, 3.19–3.22, 3.49–3.57, 4.1–4.20, Appendix B.

B1b Which Policy? Please enter the correct Policy Codes found in the Local Plan

2.3 Policies H1, HA1, HP1, HP4, HP5, HP6, HP7, HP9, DS1, DS3, NE8, D1.

B1c Which part of the Policies Map

2.4 Policy HA1 allocation site – Land North and South of Greenaway Lane, Warsash.

B2 Do you think the Publication Local Plan is:

Legally compliant – No

Sound – No

Complies with the duty to co-operate – No

2.5 The Fareham Local Plan is not legally compliant and is unsound as it is not consistent with national policy, effective or justified.

B3 Please provide details you have to support your answers above.

B3.1 The Publication Local Plan is not Legally Compliant

2.6 The Publication Local Plan (PLP) has based its housing proposals on the annual housing target derived from the Government's draft Revised Standard

Methodology published in August 2020 in its consultation "Planning for the Future". The Government's response to this consultation was published on 16th December 2020. The Government does not propose to proceed with the changes to assessing local housing need consulted on earlier this year in "Changes to the Current Planning System"; but instead has published a revised approach to the Standard Method, which retains the method in its previous and current form except for London and 19 of the most populated cities and urban centres.

2.7 The key change is to apply a 35% uplift to the Standard Method for Greater London and the 19 most populated cities and urban areas in England – Birmingham, Liverpool, Bristol, Manchester, Sheffield, Leeds, Leicester, Coventry, Bradford, Nottingham, Kingston upon Hull, Newcastle upon Tyne, Stoke on Trent, Southampton, Plymouth, Derby, Reading, Wolverhampton and Brighton and Hove. The minimum housing requirement for Fareham calculated using the amended standard method therefore remains 514hpa.

2.8 The Government's White Paper, "Changes to the Current Planning System" (published in August 2020 alongside the "Planning for the Future" consultation) provided guidance to local planning authorities which were at or close to the Regulation 19 stage of plan-making at paragraph 43:

"Transition

43. The Government is aware that any change in the standard method will have an impact for plans that are currently under development, as authorities expend considerable resources in developing new plans. To enable an orderly transition to the revised standard method, and achieve as much short-term supply as possible while setting the right expectations for early stage plan-making, we propose that from the publication date of the revised guidance, authorities which are already at the second stage of the strategic plan consultation process (Regulation 19) are given 6 months to submit their plan to the Planning Inspectorate for examination. Authorities close to publishing their second stage consultation (Regulation 19), should be given 3 months from the publication date of the revised guidance to publish their Regulation 19 plan and a further 6 months to submit their plan to the Planning

Inspectorate. This is to strike a balance between allowing an appropriate transition period for plans that are nearly through the process, but without causing a significant delay in planning for a higher level of need."

- 2.9 This transitional arrangement applies to Fareham at the time, such that the previous Standard Method (514 hpa) continued to apply for plan-making purposes in the borough in any event, but the Council chose not to follow this national guidance.
- 2.10 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) states (paragraph 16 a)) that Plans should "be prepared with the objective of contributing to the achievement of sustainable development". Footnote 10 confirms that this is a legal requirement of local planning authorities in exercising their plan-making functions. Meeting the objectives of sustainable development includes "...meeting the needs of the present...". By preparing a Plan based on the revised draft Standard Methodology target of 403 dwellings per annum, the local planning authority is failing to meet its local objectively assessed need for housing, thereby failing to plan to deliver sustainable development.
- 2.11 The PPG (ID 2a-003-20190220) is clear that the standard method should be used and any other method should only be used in exceptional circumstances. It further explains that:
- "...Where an alternative approach results in a lower housing need figure than that identified using the standard method, the strategic policy-making authority will need to demonstrate, using robust evidence, that the figure is based on realistic assumptions of demographic growth and that there are exceptional local circumstances that justify deviating from the standard method. This will be tested at examination."* (PPG ID 2a-015-20190220).
- 2.12 As discussed above the extant standard method identifies a requirement of 514hpa. The NPPF (paragraph 60) identifies that the current standard method provides a minimum requirement. To depart and provide a figure lower than the current Standard Method requires exceptional circumstances and must be justified by clear and robust evidence. This is absent from the Council's evidence base and as such is an unsound approach.

- 2.13 The Government's guidance is that transitional arrangements require Regulation 19 plans to be based on the current Standard Methodology figure (in Fareham's case, 514 hpa) – a requirement confirmed by the Government's announcement of 16th December 2020. As such, Fareham's decision to progress to Regulation 19 stage with a strategy based on the draft revised Standard Methodology figure of 403 hpa was procedurally flawed, lacking in evidential basis, premature and misleading.
- 2.14 The NPPF (paragraph 33) also states that plans should be reviewed every 5 years and updated as necessary. The Inspector's Report on the Examination into the Fareham Local Plan Part 2 (dated 12th May 2015) included modifications which were all proposed by the Council. Its first Main Modification was "a commitment to an early review of the local plan (ie. LP1, LP2 and LP3)". This included a timetable for the local plan review between 2016 and 2018 which the Council has failed to adhere to, having previously expressed its commitment to the Inspector.
- 2.15 The Local Plan Part 3 is the Welborne Plan which was adopted in 2015. The total quantum of housing to be delivered at Welborne has reduced over the years, and the date for its commencement has repeatedly slipped back. The development is currently running about 5 years late. Recently, serious doubts have been expressed over whether it is deliverable at all given the reported funding gap of tens of millions of pounds that exists in relation to the required upgrade of M27 junction 10. The development is certainly not currently "deliverable" in NPPF terms. Nonetheless, the PLP relies heavily on the delivery of homes at Welborne as by far the most important source of its housing supply - 4,020 homes (just over 48%) out of a total suggested supply of 8,389 homes are timetabled to be completed at Welborne by 2037, and completions are included in the Council's trajectory for the first five years of the plan. Given the heavy reliance placed on a development which, at best, appears to be at serious risk of continuing to be significantly delayed, the Welborne Plan should be reviewed as a matter of urgency.
- 2.16 Given the importance of the Welborne Plan to housing delivery this is considered an issue of both soundness and legal non-compliance.

B3.2 The Publication Local Plan is not Sound

2.17 Paragraphs 1.5 – 1.6 of the PLP set out the "Tests of Soundness" which require that the Plan has been "positively prepared, justified, effective and consistent with national policy". The PLP fails to meet the Tests of Soundness for the following reasons:

1. It has not been "positively prepared"

2.18 The Plan does not seek to, as a minimum, meet the area's objectively assessed need. Given that the Core Strategy was adopted on 4th August 2011, it is significantly out of date such that (as advised by paragraph 73 and footnote 32 of the NPPF) local housing need should be calculated using the current Standard Methodology. On this basis the local housing need target is 514 homes per annum (hpa) plus the appropriate buffer (5% or 20%). Instead, the PLP plans for 403 hpa, thereby failing to plan for the area's objectively assessed need, and failing to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development.

2.19 The lower housing requirement has also not been the subject of sustainability appraisal (SA). Whilst the SA re-assesses sites based upon a lower housing requirement it fails to consider the implications of a lower housing requirement, compared to the current standard method, upon the delivery of the SA objectives. Even if the lower requirement were justified by national policy, which it is not, the retention of the housing requirement at the level previously consulted upon would be a reasonable alternative.

2.20 The Council published an Affordable Housing Strategy in 2019. On page 14 of the Affordable Housing Strategy, it is suggested that there is a need for 3,500 affordable homes to 2036, or circa 220 per annum. This is based on the existing need for 3,000 affordable homes and an allowance of 500 homes to provide for new households and those falling into need. Given that an average of only 76 affordable homes have been built per annum in Fareham Borough since 2011, there is a significant need to boost the supply of additional affordable housing to address needs. Indeed, the delivery of affordable housing needs to almost treble. The provision of affordable housing to address this need is a

significant matter.

- 2.21 It is also unclear whether the PLP has planned to adequately accommodate unmet need from other authorities. The PPG (ID 2a-010-20190220) identifies that meeting unmet needs from neighbouring authorities as set out in a Statement of Common Ground is one reason why local housing need calculated using the current standard should be exceeded. Contrary to the advice within the PPG (ID 2a-010-20190220) there are currently no Statements of Common Ground identifying if the figure of 847 dwellings is adequate or accepted by other authorities. Rather the Council speculates that this contribution would be “ratified” by a subsequent Partnership for South Hampshire Statement of Common Ground (Duty to Co-operate Statement of Compliance, paragraph 4.5). There is, however, no evidence to support this speculation. Indeed, the only evidence presented confirms a request for Fareham to accommodate 1,000 dwellings from a single neighbouring authority. The PLP has been prepared in advance of the publication of Statements of Common Ground – as such its preparation is premature.
- 2.22 At paragraph 4.4 of the PLP it is stated that unmet need in the sub-region over the plan period could be “circa 10,750 dwellings”. At paragraph 4.5, Fareham’s “immediate neighbours” are considered, and it is confirmed that Portsmouth City Council has requested that Fareham contributes 1,000 dwellings towards its unmet need, and that Gosport is “likely to have an unmet need issue, currently estimated to be in the region of 2,500 dwellings...”. The Council’s ‘Duty to Co-operate Statement of Compliance’ identifies at paragraph 4.6 that instead of responding to the request from Portsmouth the Council is proposing to: “...take the approach that the issue of unmet need is not dealt with as specific to any authority, but as a general contribution.” It is not clear how this “general contribution” has been calculated but it appears inadequate. Gosport Borough lies between Portsmouth and Fareham. It is clear that Portsmouth cannot accommodate any of Gosport’s unmet need so the obvious place to accommodate it is in Fareham Borough. Therefore, if Fareham plans to deliver the unmet needs of Portsmouth and Gosport, its contribution would be 3,500 homes. However, the PLP (Table 4.1) proposes a contribution of just 847 dwellings to wider unmet need. This figure should be reviewed.

2.23 In relation to unmet need, it should also be remembered that Welborne (previously known as the North of Fareham SDA) was originally conceived by PUSH (now PfSH) as one of two SDAs which were promoted to meet the sub-regional needs of south Hampshire and brought forward in the "South East Plan". The Inspector's Report on the Examination into the Fareham LDF Core Strategy (dated 20th July 2011) identified five Main Issues, Main Issue 1 being:

"7. The North of Fareham SDA represents the most significant and controversial element of the Core Strategy.While the principle of the SDA's development is contained in the regional strategy – policy SH2 of the South East Plan (SEP) – the justification for the proposal derives from evidence prepared by South Hampshire local authorities (the Partnership for Urban South Hampshire [PUSH]) during the SEP's preparation....The advantages of SDAs are seen as threefold: safeguarding existing towns and villages by reducing coalescence; providing more opportunities for planning gain; and achieving a critical mass to deliver sustainability benefits. The development now proposed is one of two SDAs proposed by PUSH and brought forward into the SEP. Both are aimed at meeting sub-regional housing needs and, as such, their housing totals are separated from the housing requirement for the remainder of the Boroughs concerned in the sub-regional strategy and SEP."
(our underlining)

2.24 However, the Council is now treating Welborne as a source of housing supply for Fareham Borough only, disregarding its planned sub-regional role. This compounds the lack of positive preparation of the PLP and starkly contrasts the Council's current approach to the delivery of housing to meet sub-regional needs with its approach of a decade ago.

2. It is not "justified":

2.25 The PLP's strategy for housing delivery is not appropriate, because it is based on a need figure derived from the draft revised Standard Methodology which was still the subject of public consultation at the time that the Plan was prepared. The Government's response to the consultation is awaited. The Government's guidance is that transitional arrangements require Regulation 19 plans to be based on the current Standard Methodology figure (in Fareham's

case, 514 hpa). As such, Fareham's decision to progress to Regulation 19 stage with a strategy based on the draft revised Standard Methodology figure of 403 hpa is procedurally flawed, lacking in evidential basis, premature and potentially misleading.

3. It is not "effective":

- 2.26 Fareham has decided to deliberately plan to not meet its local objectively assessed housing need, so fundamentally the plan will not be effective. This, coupled with its apparent failure to plan to contribute appropriately to the unmet housing need of the sub-region, indicates a failure to work effectively with its neighbouring authorities on cross-boundary strategic planning for housing delivery and a failure "to support the Government's objective of significantly boosting the supply of homes" (NPPF, paragraph 59). Rather, the PLP proposes to restrict the supply of homes in the plan period in a way which will exacerbate the local housing crisis.

4. It is not "consistent with national policy":

- 2.27 The PLP is not consistent with the NPPF because:
- It will not contribute to the achievement of sustainable development by not, as a minimum, planning to meet its local objectively assessed housing need;
 - It is not planning to adequately meet the unmet housing needs of neighbouring authorities in the sub-region;
 - It has not based its housing proposals on the current Standard Methodology;
 - Its strategy lacks a robust evidential justification; and
 - Its proposed housing land supply includes a majority of housing from sites which are not "deliverable" as defined by the NPPF.

B3.3 The Publication Local Plan does not Comply with the Duty to Co-operate

- 2.28 As stated at B3.1 above, it is unclear whether the PLP has planned to

adequately accommodate unmet need from other authorities.

- 2.29 Against a sub-regional unmet need figure of "circa 10,750 dwellings", and in the context of both neighbouring authorities of Portsmouth City Council and Gosport Borough Council having "unmet need issue(s)", and Havant Borough Council being expressly unable to accommodate any unmet need, the PLP (Table 4.1) proposes a contribution of 847 dwellings to wider unmet need. It is not clear how this has been calculated and it appears inadequate.

B4a What modification(s) is necessary to make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

1. Plan to meet, as a minimum, the area's objectively assessed housing need. The current Standard Methodology annual housing need figure is currently 514 hpa.
 2. Provide Statements of Common Ground in relation to unmet need from neighbouring and PfSH authorities. Any agreements will need to be included as additional housing to the minimum 514hpa.
 3. In any event, plan for a level of housing which contributes to the achievement of sustainable development.
 4. Treat this plan as an interim plan and reaffirm the Council's commitment to undertake an urgent a review of the Welborne Plan for incorporation into a consolidated early review of this plan.
 5. The Council has not undertaken SA of all reasonable alternative housing requirements.
 6. The Council has not planned to meet current housing needs, opting instead to phase its housing supply in a way which will exacerbate the current significant under-supply problems.
- 2.30 Consequential to the above, the Council must allocate additional sites for housing in this interim plan (ahead of the urgent review of the Welborne Plan) to meet its confirmed housing target of 514 hpa.

B4b How would the modification(s) you propose make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

- 2.31 The role of plan-making in contributing to the achievement of sustainable development is a legal requirement (Section 39(2) of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004).
- 2.32 Revisions to the plan so that it plans, as a minimum, to meet the local objectively assessed need for housing, meet affordable housing need and adequately contribute to meeting unmet need would assist the PLP to meet the Tests of Soundness.

3.0 Specific Proposed Changes

B4c Suggested revised wording of any policy or text

Policy H1: Housing provision

- 3.1** Completely revise the proposed housing target on the basis of the current Standard Methodology figure for the Borough of a minimum of 514 hpa plus an appropriate contribution to meeting sub-regional unmet needs.
- 3.2** Ensure that the revised housing target includes the delivery of a minimum of 220 affordable homes per annum.
- 3.3** Plan to deliver the revised housing target including a five-year supply of deliverable sites. In this regard, Welborne (the supply of housing from which is relied on heavily by the PLP) cannot currently be regarded as "deliverable" as defined in the NPPF.
- 3.4** Consequential updates to paragraphs 4.1 – 4.20 including Tables 4.1, 4.2, 4.3.
- 3.5** Consequential revisions to the list of Housing Allocation Policies under paragraph 4.20 to include allocations sufficient to deliver the revised housing and affordable housing targets.
- 3.6** Policy H1 also seeks to identify a 'phased' requirement. The overall supply is described as at least 8,389 dwellings - this is just 165 dwellings greater than the requirement when the correct local housing need standard method is applied. Given the need to provide for unmet needs from neighbouring authorities this is clearly insufficient and as such further allocations are required.
- 3.7** Policy H1 seeks to 'phase' this supply identifying the following:
 - Approximately 2,250 dwellings (averaging 450 dwellings per annum) between 2021/22 and 2025/2613;
 - Approximately 2,400 dwellings (averaging 480 dwellings per annum)

between 2026/27 and 2030/31; and

- Approximately 3,750 dwellings (averaging 625 dwellings per annum) between 2031/32 and 2036/2037.

- 3.8** This phasing clearly will not meet the overall plan requirement. The rationale for this phasing is due to an anticipation that many of the housing allocations will begin to deliver later in the plan period. This is simply a factor of the sites chosen rather than an evidence-based approach to need. The net effect is that in the early part of the plan period the full need will not be met, exacerbating the current significant housing land supply shortfall in the Borough. This will mean households will either be unable to form or will be forced to move elsewhere to find appropriate accommodation. This not only has an impact upon affordability through increased demand but also has implications for social mobility and health for young and old alike.
- 3.9** The lack of housing to meet needs in the short-term is exacerbated by recent under-delivery of both market and affordable housing. The Council recognises it has under-delivered in recent years due to the reference to the need for a 20% buffer in accordance with NPPF, paragraph 73 (paragraph 4.16, PLP).
- 3.10** The housing requirement in the PLP should not be phased to manufacture a five-year housing land supply in the short-term. The plan should seek to address housing need now – to do otherwise is not justified or effective.
- 3.11** The second part of Policy H1 identifies the sources of supply. Whilst our client does not wish to comment upon individual sites, we do have significant concerns that the sources of supply will not deliver the plan period housing requirement in full. The PLP, paragraph 4.16, acknowledges that many of the chosen sites will not deliver until later in the plan period therefore any slippage in timescale could well push delivery beyond the plan period. Furthermore, the Council is heavily reliant upon delivery at Welborne. Within our comments upon the Plan overall we identify the need for delivery from this site to be reviewed and indeed question whether it is deliverable at all given the funding gap of tens of millions of pounds that exists in relation to the required upgrade of M27 junction 10.

- 3.12** Furthermore, the Council cannot currently demonstrate a five-year housing land supply. The Council's most recent assessment of its five-year housing land supply suggests a 4.03-year supply. This assessment appears optimistic given recent appeal decisions which identify it is closer 2.4 years. Given these shortcomings it is essential that the PLP seeks to address this under-supply in the short-term.

Section 3: Development Strategy

- 3.13** This section is substantially focussed on restricting development outside the existing settlement policy boundaries of urban areas. This is in conflict with the NPPF, paragraph 11, which advises that "Plans and decisions should apply a presumption in favour of sustainable development" and that "For plan-making this means that:

a) plans should positively seek opportunities to meet the development needs of their areas, and be sufficiently flexible to adapt to rapid change".

- 3.14** The highly restrictive strategic policy approach introduced into the PLP does not accord with this national guidance.

Policy DS1: Development in the Countryside

- 3.15** For housing development which is brought forward in the absence of a 5-year housing land supply, Policy HP4 applies. This will necessarily introduce new built form onto greenfield sites adjacent or well related to existing urban area boundaries. This will inevitably cause a change to the landscape character of the site and immediately adjacent land. Criteria ii) and iii) require proposals to "conserve and enhance landscapes" and "recognise the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside". It is not clear which "landscapes" are being referred to – presumably this should be restricted to formally designated landscapes or defined "valued" landscapes because otherwise it could be applied to every area of countryside. It is also not clear how, for example, a housing development can "conserve and enhance" a landscape – relevant measures should be defined. Moreover, it is not clear how the extent to which a proposal has recognised "the intrinsic character of the beauty of the countryside" can

be measured. After all, those attributes can be "recognised" but then disregarded. It is true that every area of countryside has a "character" but not that every area of countryside has "beauty".

3.16 Criterion v) should include an exception for development which is brought forward under Policy HP4, where the application of the "tilted balance" would allow the loss of BMVAL.

3.17 Paragraph 3.39 fails to explain how this policy works in relation to housing policies.

Policy DS3: Landscape

3.18 This draft policy designates about a quarter of the land area of the Borough as "Areas of Special Landscape Quality" (as shown on Figure 3.3).

3.19 From the commentary provided in paragraph 3.49, it appears that the Council is equating its 'Areas of Special Landscape Quality' (ASLQ) with 'valued landscapes'. This is questionable. All landscapes are valued at some level by different people. NPPF paragraph 170 triggers a need to consider when landscape value is just a local consideration, or when landscapes are more 'out of the ordinary'. Fundamentally, for a landscape to be a valued landscape, it does not have to be designated - so by designating the ASLQ (or by creating a valued landscape designation) the Council is at risk of creating a policy that is irrelevant, because guidance says that non designated landscapes can be valued, so site-by-site assessments will be required in any event. **Given that Policy DS3 is irrelevant, it is unnecessary and it should be deleted.**

3.20 However, if it is held that Policy DS3 should not be deleted, the following comments apply.

3.21 Paragraph 3.55 states that "...all parts of the Borough have some landscape quality and may be sensitive to landscape change". This is ambiguous. All landscape will be of 'a quality' but quality (in GLVIA3 aligned with condition) is only one consideration of landscape sensitivity.

3.22 With regard to "How the policy works", paragraph 3.56 states that "*The criteria within the policy (points a-g) are derived from the Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (GLVIA 3) published by the Landscape Institute.*". The GLVIA is an extensive and diverse document and, if it is to be used as basis for this policy then a specific reference or explanation should be provided as to how points a-g have been derived.

3.23 Paragraph 3.57 refers to the submission of "...a proportionate Landscape Assessment". This should be amended to require the submission of a 'Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment'. There are many applications of Landscape Assessment and several forms of reporting. Reference to LVIA would be specific and clear as to what is required (and incidentally relates better to the approaches set out in GLVIA3).

Policy HA1: Land North and South of Greenaway Lane

3.24 As set out in the Introduction to these representations, our client has interests in three parcels of land that all form part of the proposed Policy HA1 housing allocation – Land North and South of Greenaway Lane, Warsash. Our client therefore strongly supports Policy HA1 and the identification of their three land interests within this proposed residential allocation.

3.25 The three land interests are as follows: 1. Land South of Greenaway Lane (adjacent to 125 Greenaway Lane); 2. Land East of Brook Lane and West of Lockwood Road; and 3. Land East of Brook Lane and North of Warsash Road.

3.26 At the time of writing these representations, all three sites are subject to outline planning applications, which have all been considered by Fareham Borough Council's (FBC) Planning Committee. Land South of Greenaway Lane (adjacent to 125 Greenaway Lane) has a resolution to grant outline planning permission for the construction of up to 100 dwellings (Ref. No. P/19/0402/OA). Land East of Brook Lane and West of Lockwood Road has a resolution to grant outline planning permission for the construction of up to 157 dwellings (Ref. No. P/17/0998/OA). Land East of Brook Lane and North of Warsash Road has a resolution to grant outline planning permission for up to 140 dwellings (Ref. No. P/17/0752/OA).

3.27 The outstanding matters relating to the outline planning applications are all close to being resolved, especially now that a solution has been agreed in relation to nitrogen deposition into the Solent. It is therefore anticipated that outline planning permission can be granted for all three sites in the near future. Our client then intends to proceed to detailed planning followed by construction stages in a phased but timely manner, such that all three sites are deliverable and can therefore contribute towards the Council's housing land supply position in the short-term.

3.28 Whilst our client supports Policy HA1 and the allocation of their land interests for residential development in principle, in their view the wording of the site-specific requirements contained within the policy requires some amendments, as explained below.

a) The quantum of housing proposed shall be broadly consistent with the indicative site capacity

3.29 Policy HA1 sets out an indicative yield for the allocation as a whole of 824 dwellings. This is supported and no changes are suggested to this site-specific requirement. Our client's three land interests could provide up to 366 dwellings when combined. This includes up to 100 dwellings on Land South of Greenaway Lane (adjacent to 125 Greenaway Lane); approximately 126 dwellings on Land East of Brook Lane and East of Lockswood Road (considering our client does not control the easternmost part of the site so cannot deliver all of the 'up to 157 dwellings' approved at the outline stage); and up to 140 dwellings on Land East of Brook Lane and North of Warsash Road. This represents almost 45% of the indicative yield.

b) Primary highway access should be focused on Brook Lane and Lockswood Road with limited access via Greenaway Lane where necessary, subject to consideration of the impact on the character of Greenaway Lane

3.30 This is not supported, particularly having regard to Land South of Greenaway Lane (adjacent to 125 Greenaway Lane). The wording of this site-specific requirement, including the use of 'limited' and 'where necessary', could be

considered to preclude the provision of a primary vehicular access to the Land South of Greenaway Lane (adjacent to 125 Greenaway Lane) from Greenaway Lane.

- 3.31** The wording of site-specific requirement b) is inconsistent with Figure 4.1 – Policy HA1 Indicative Framework Plan contained within the PLP. Figure 4.1 identifies 'Indicative Principal Vehicular Access' points into the HA1 allocation, which are indicated by purple arrows and includes the identification of a principal access to the Land South of Greenaway Lane (adjacent to 125 Greenaway Lane) from Greenaway Lane, located in the north-west corner of the site. Figure 4.1 also identifies two further principal accesses further east along Greenaway Lane associated with other parts of the HA1 allocation (outside of our client's control).
- 3.32** The wording of site-specific requirement b) is also inconsistent with the Illustrative Masterplan that has been approved by the Council as part of the resolution to grant outline planning permission for Land South of Greenaway Lane (adjacent to 125 Greenaway Lane) under Ref. No. P/19/0402/OA. The approved Illustrative Masterplan includes the provision of a primary vehicular access point from Greenaway Lane, located in the north-west corner of the site (in a similar location to the purple arrow shown on Figure 4.1 of the PLP).
- 3.33** The Committee Report relating to the outline application (dated 16 December 2020), discusses highways matters at paragraphs 8.46 to 8.51. It confirms that from a highway safety perspective, the proposed access from Greenaway Lane is acceptable subject to the imposition of planning conditions (requiring the construction of the access junctions and visibility splays in accordance with the approved plans) and financial contributions towards off-site highways works and a Travel Plan.
- 3.34** The Committee Report confirms that the Highway Authority is satisfied that a safe means of access can be provided and identifies this as *"...a significant material planning consideration."* In terms of the impact on Greenaway Lane as a result of the physical alterations proposed as part of the development, the Committee Report states that these *"...are not of a level that would adversely detract from the character of Greenaway Lane or justify refusal of outline*

planning permission." The Committee Report then makes reference to the decision of the Planning Inspectorate in relation to a previous scheme for the site (Ref. No. APP/A1720/W/19/3225866 dated 11 December 2019), in which the Inspector confirms at paragraph 42 that *"...it would be possible to secure complementary development of the Greenaway Lane frontage within the scope of the reserved matters. Furthermore, highways works, and any additional traffic generated by the development, would affect only a very short section of the lane which lacks the more rural character seen towards the east."* At paragraph 38 of the Inspector's decision, it is concluded that *"...no necessity for an alternative access has been demonstrated on highways grounds."*

3.35 On the above basis, it is considered that the wording of site-specific requirement b) is inappropriate and misleading in potentially precluding the provision of a primary vehicular access to Land South of Greenaway Lane (adjacent to 125 Greenaway Lane) from Greenaway Lane. This would be inconsistent with the provisions of Figure 4.1 of the PLP, as well as the Council's recent resolution to grant outline planning permission and conclusions of the previous appeal Inspector.

3.36 Accordingly, the wording of site-specific requirement b) should be amended to state:

"b) Primary highways access should be in accordance with the broad locations of the 'Indicative Principal Vehicular Access' points shown on Figure 4.1."

c) The provision of vehicular highway access between development parcels without prejudice to adjacent land in accordance with Policy D3

3.37 This is supported and no changes are suggested to this site-specific requirement. Figure 4.1 – Policy HA1 Indicative Framework Plan of the PLP shows the location of 'indicative secondary vehicular link roads' which are identified by dotted grey arrows. Our client agrees with the indicative location of these secondary access points within the Policy HA1 allocation, insofar as they relate to their three land interests, although it should be noted some of these connections may be bought forwards as pedestrian/cycle links only at

the detailed planning application stage to avoid more than 100 units having direct access onto Greenaway Lane.

d) The provision of a continuous north-south Green Infrastructure Corridor between the northern and southern site boundaries that is of an appropriate scale to accommodate public open space, connected foot and cycle paths, natural greenspace and wildlife habitats that link the two badger setts and other species, and east-west wildlife corridors. Highway cross-over points shall be limited in number and width and include wildlife tunnels where necessary, in accordance with the Framework Plan

3.38 The provisions of this site-specific requirement are supported in principle. The outline illustrative masterplans for the three parts of the HA1 allocation under our client's control incorporate these measures as far as possible and have been agreed with the Council.

3.39 Figure 4.1 – Policy HA1 Indicative Framework Plan of the PLP shows the location of 'indicative wildlife link tunnels'. This includes one running north-south on Land East of Brook Lane and North of Warsash Road which is accepted.

3.40 Figure 4.1 also shows two tunnels on Land South of Greenaway Lane (adjacent to 125 Greenaway Lane), both of which are shown running north-south. Whilst it is acknowledged that these tunnels are only shown indicatively on Figure 4.1, it is noted that the southernmost tunnel on Land South of Greenaway Lane (adjacent to 125 Greenaway Lane) should in fact be shown running east-west, so that it crosses and runs perpendicular (not parallel to) the 'indicative secondary vehicular link road' in this location, and so that it reflects the line of the green corridor running along the southern boundary of the land parcel. Otherwise, the provision of two tunnels within this part of the allocation is accepted, as is the indicative location and orientation of the northernmost tunnel.

e) The provision of pedestrian and cycle connectivity between adjoining land parcels, as well as providing connectivity with Warsash Road and nearby facilities and services

3.41 This site-specific requirement is supported in principle and the outline illustrative masterplans for the three parts of the HA1 allocation under our client's control incorporate these measures as far as possible and have been agreed with the Council.

3.42 It is noted that it is not possible to provide direct connectivity between the land within the HA1 allocation and Warsash Road to the south, as the boundaries do not immediately adjoin the road. However, the outline illustrative masterplans provide pedestrian and cycle linkages to Brook Lane, which in turn leads to Warsash Road and nearby facilities and services.

3.43 In relation to the development proposals for Land East of Brook Lane and North of Warsash Road, it has previously been proposed to provide a pedestrian/cycle link from the southern boundary of the site into the rear car park of The Victory Hall which fronts on to Warsash Road. However, this proposal was not supported by the relevant stakeholders and so has not been carried forward into the illustrative outline masterplan for the site.

f) Building heights should be limited to a maximum of 2.5 storeys, except for buildings which front onto Greenaway Lane and Brook Lane where building heights shall be limited to a maximum of 2 storeys

3.44 The first part of this site-specific requirement is not supported. It is considered that some elements of 3 storey development are appropriate on the allocation site, provided they are located sensitively in the central parts of the site and setback from the site boundaries, allowing them to be appropriately screened and for a buffer to be provided to existing adjoining land uses. This is consistent with the requirement for the efficient use of land as set out in the NPPF.

3.45 The second part of this site-specific requirement for buildings fronting Greenaway Lane and Brook Lane to be limited to a maximum of 2 storeys is accepted.

g) Existing trees subject to a Tree Preservation Order should be retained and incorporated within the design and layout of proposals in a manner that does

not impact on living conditions

3.46 This is not supported. The wording of this site-specific requirement suggests that any tree that is subject to a Tree Preservation Order (TPO) cannot be removed. This is not appropriate and is not justified, particularly in light of the vehicular link required through TPO woodland in the southern most portion of the allocation. It is possible that cases may arise where it is necessary to remove a tree even if it is subject to a TPO, for example if the tree is no longer in a good condition or if it poses a health and safety risk in the future.

3.47 The wording of this site-specific requirement should be amended to provide greater flexibility and should state:

"Where possible, existing trees subject to a Tree Preservation Order should be retained and incorporated within the design and layout of proposals in a manner that does not impact on living conditions, unless agreed in writing with the Local Authority."

h) A Construction Environmental Management Plan to avoid adverse impacts of construction on the Solent designated sites shall be provided

3.48 This is supported and no changes are suggested to this site-specific requirement.

i) Provide future access to the existing underground water and wastewater infrastructure for maintenance and upsizing purposes (included at the request of Southern Water)

3.49 This is supported and no changes are suggested to this site-specific requirement. These measures can be incorporated into the detailed design for the three land parcels controlled by our client to ensure that future access is provided.

j) The site is identified as a mineral safeguarded site (sand and gravel are likely to underlay site). A Minerals Assessment will be required prior to any

development in accordance with the Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan (2013)

3.50 The justification and evidence in support of this site-specific requirement are unclear. From our review of the information available on Hampshire County Council's (HCC) website, including the HCC Minerals and Waste Plan (adopted 2013) and its associated online Proposals Map, the HCC Minerals and Waste Safeguarding in Hampshire Supplementary Planning Document (adopted February 2016) and the HCC Minerals and Waste Plan Minerals Consultation Area (2015), the land within the Policy HA1 allocation does not appear to be identified as a minerals safeguarded site or as having any potential to be underlain by any mineral resources.

3.51 Furthermore, this matter has not been raised during the outline planning stages for our client's land interests.

3.52 This site-specific requirement is therefore not supported and should be deleted in relation to the Policy HA1 allocation.

k) Infrastructure provision and contributions including but not limited to health, education and transport shall be provided in line with Policy TIN4 and NE3. In addition, the following site-specific infrastructure will be required:

i) Two junior football pitches on-site; and

ii) Off-site improvements to existing sports facilities

3.53 The wording of site-specific requirement k) implies that financial contributions will definitely be required. This wording should be amended to provide more flexibility, in the event that it is agreed between the relevant parties that contributions are not in fact required in relation to one or more of the matters referred to.

3.54 The provision of reasonable financial contributions towards education and transport are accepted in principle where a specific need is identified and at an appropriate level to be agreed between the relevant parties.

3.55 In terms of our client's three land interests, financial contributions towards

education and transport have been agreed in principle through the resolutions to grant outline planning permission, with Section 106 Agreements to secure these being agreed prior to the outline planning permission for each site being issued.

3.56 The reference in site-specific requirement k) to providing contributions towards health is not supported. The Committee Report relating to Land South of Greenaway Lane (adjacent to 125 Greenaway Lane) (Ref. No. P/19/0402/OA dated 16 December 2020) discusses this matter with regard to a request from the University Hospital Southampton NHS Foundation Trust for a financial contribution to provide services needed by the occupants of the proposed new dwellings. The Officer's comments at paragraphs 8.64-8.68 of the Committee Report are as follows:

"In considering the requests it is noted that the construction of houses does not itself lead to population growth. Officers consider that the need for housing is a consequence of population growth. Furthermore, there is no account in the representations, it seems, for the potential for the residents of the new development to be moving locally around the Borough or adjoining boroughs such that their residence locally is already accounted for by the current services and funding commissioned by the hospital...

...The length of time between sites being identified, planning permission being granted, and the houses actually being constructed and subsequently occupied is many years. The amount of residential development coming forward in the Borough which has not been reasonably foreseeable for a period of year is therefore very limited.

In January 2019 the NHS launched its new 10-year plan. This plan sets out how the NHS thinks it can overcome the challenges that the NHS faces, such as staff shortages and growing demand for services. This is to be achieved essentially by doing things differently and at no point does it refer to the need for new developments to provide for healthcare services by means of financial contribution such as that requested by the Trust.

For the reasons set out above, Officers do not consider that the contribution

sought by the Trust is necessary to make the development acceptable in planning terms and thus the tests for planning obligations as set out above are not considered to have been met. Furthermore, given the adopted policy framework it is considered that in the absence of the contribution, the application does not fail as a consequence as this issue alone would not justify a reason for refusal, which it must do in order to make the contribution necessary to make the development acceptable in planning terms and meet the test for a planning obligation."

- 3.57** The same conclusions should be made in terms of site-specific requirement k) and the reference to health should therefore be deleted.
- 3.58** Finally, the requirement to provide two junior football pitches on-site is not supported. During the time that developers in the 'Warsash Cluster' have been in discussion with FBC in relation to their land interests, the Council has not been able to justify why on-site provision is needed and appears to have been an aspiration which has not been properly considered. The provision of sports pitches in this location is not appropriate, particularly having regard to the likely noise and traffic implications associated with this use, as well as the presumed need for a complementary pavilion. Site-specific requirement k) i) should therefore be deleted.
- 3.59** In terms of the requirement to provide off-site improvements to existing sports facilities, this is inconsistent with the financial contributions that have been agreed as part of the resolutions to grant outline planning permission for our client's three land interests and this requirement has not been raised by FBC as part of this process. The wording of site-specific requirement k) should therefore be amended to provide more flexibility, so that it cannot be interpreted that an off-site financial contribution towards sports facilities is required in relation to all land parcels within the Policy HA1 allocation (such as our client's three sites), but so that this can be sought in relation to the other parcels of land if justified and agreed between the relevant parties.
- 3.60** Taking into account all of the above, the wording of site-specific requirement k) should be amended to state:

"Infrastructure provision or contributions including but not limited to education and transport may be necessary in line with Policy TIN4 and NE3. In addition, contributions towards off-site improvements to existing sports facilities may be required."

Figure 4.1 – Policy HA1 Indicative Framework Plan

3.61 Figure 4.1 includes the identification of areas referred to as 'open space or development options. Development not on both', which are marked by a light green diagonal hatching. The only areas annotated as such on Figure 4.1 relate to our client's interest at Land South of Greenaway Lane (adjacent to 125 Greenaway Lane) – one is shown at the western end of the site frontage with Greenaway Lane and the other running north-south in the centre of the site.

3.62 These annotations are not necessary and should be deleted as their intended purpose is unclear. The agreed illustrative outline masterplan for this site shows that development will be set back from Greenaway Lane with a linear area of public open shown across the entire site frontage, which in turn connects with further public open space shown running north-south through the centre of the site.

Policy HP1: New Residential Development

3.63 This policy relates to all new housing proposals. However, it only envisages housing coming forward outside Urban Area boundaries through either the conversion of a non-residential building or as a replacement dwelling. It should also cross-refer to Policy HP4 which allows housing to come forward on land outside Urban Area boundaries if the Council cannot demonstrate a Five-Year Housing Land Supply.

3.64 Therefore add:

"c) It is for additional housing in circumstances where the Council cannot demonstrate a Five Year Housing Land Supply and Policy HP4 applies."

Policy HP4: Five-Year Housing Land Supply

3.65 The housing requirement set out in Policy H1 must be re-calculated using the current Standard methodology as described in our comments on draft Policy H1 above.

3.66 Paragraph 5.24 infers that Policy HP4 reproduces Local Plan Part 2 Policy DSP40. However, the third criterion in Policy DSP40 was as follows:

"iii) The proposal is sensitively designed to reflect the character of the neighbouring settlement and to minimise any adverse impact on the Countryside and, if relevant, the Strategic Gaps;"

3.67 This has been replaced in Policy HP4 by:

"c) The proposal is sensitively designed to reflect the landscape character and setting of the settlement, is of a scale proportionate to its setting and recognises the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside and, if relevant, does not significantly affect the integrity of a Strategic Gap;"

3.68 If a five-year housing land supply cannot be demonstrated, then in accordance with the NPPF, paragraph 11d, the most relevant policies in the plan would be out of date and the presumption in favour of sustainable development would apply. This policy may therefore be judged to be inappropriate because it adds restrictions which may prevent sustainable sites from coming forward. However, if such a policy is held to be necessary, then a faithful reproduction of Policy DSP40 iii) is strongly preferred. See our comments on Policy DS1 in this regard.

Policy HP5: Provision of Affordable Housing

3.69 This draft policy states that "affordable housing must be provided" (our underlining) in the following proportions:

- i. At least 10% as Social Rent; and
- ii. At least 55% as Affordable Rent or Social Rent; and

- iii. The remainder, but no less than 10% as Affordable Home Ownership.
- iv. The mix of property size and type should reflect the local need and the site characteristics.

3.70 As drafted this policy is not sufficiently flexible. As acknowledged at paragraph 5.36, development viability will be an issue on some sites. As acknowledged at paragraph 5.39, occasionally the tenure mix prescribed by the policy will not be appropriate; and as acknowledged at paragraph 5.34, other exceptional circumstances may arise (such as abnormal costs) which dictate that a non-standard provision of affordable housing is demonstrated to be appropriate.

3.71 Therefore, amend the first part of the policy to read:

"Sites that can accommodate 10 or more dwellings or sites with an area of 0.5 hectares or more shall normally provide: ..."

3.72 And amend the second part of the policy to read:

"The affordable housing shall normally be provided in accordance with the following proportions: ..."

Policy HP7: Adaptable and Accessible Dwellings

3.73 This draft policy states:

"Development proposals for all new dwellings shall provide:

- a) At least 15% of all new dwellings at Category 2 standard; and
- b) On schemes of over 100 dwellings (gross), at least 2% of private housing and 5% of affordable housing shall be provided as wheelchair accessible Category 3 properties."

3.74 Similar to Policy HP5 above, as drafted this policy is not sufficiently flexible. It is acknowledged that this policy is based on the requirements of Part M of the Building Regulations but it must allow for circumstances arising which mean that these requirements cannot be delivered (fully or otherwise).

3.75 Therefore, amend the first line of the policy to read:

**"Development proposals for all new dwellings shall normally provide:
..."**

3.76 Paragraph 5.57 of the supporting text states:

"The cost to development for providing Category 2 and 3 is relatively minimal. Flexibility for additional costs have been factored into the viability evidence base and this indicates that the requirements for Category 2 and 3 should have no detrimental impact on the viability of schemes in the Borough..."

3.77 This statement is strongly disputed. In reality, these costs will not be factored into a developer's viability calculations (particularly in relation to Category 3 requirements) because option agreements / conditional contracts will have already been agreed on the sites that the Council want to see come forward, so these costs will not have been anticipated. The Category 3 requirements must be substantiated by quantified evidence of the need for such units in the Borough.

Policy HP9: Self and Custom Build Homes

3.78 This policy requires 10% of dwellings on sites of 40 dwellings or more to be provided for Self and Custom Build Homes. The practical implications of managing self or custom build developments on sites otherwise being constructed by housing developers or housing associations must be carefully considered. There is concern that 40 dwellings is too small a threshold at which to introduce this requirement due to the potentially onerous construction management implications which will arise. It would be preferable for the Council to allocate specific sites for self and custom build developments instead of requiring this element on all housing developments of 40 dwellings or more.

3.79 It is noted that, as stated at paragraph 5.70, only 1% of housing plots at Welborne are required to be provided for self or custom build under the Welborne Plan (2015). Strategic allocations such as Welborne provide the ideal opportunity for parcels of land to be allocated for self or custom build, so that

opportunity should not be missed. This should be addressed in the review of the Welborne Plan which is overdue and necessary.

Policy D1: High Quality Design and Place Making

- 3.80** This is a highly aspirational policy which sets out ten criteria ("key characteristics of high quality design") against which all development proposals will be judged "to ensure the creation of quality places." It is not clear what a "quality place" is – this should be defined. The ten criteria push the "bar" too high – all proposals cannot be expected to "create places that are attractive, memorable, distinctive and of strong character", for example, laudable though those aspirations are. In practice, very few proposals would receive planning permission if assessed against this requirement.

Appendix B: Housing Trajectory

- 3.81** This appendix must be updated as it does not reflect the quantum of housing required to meet the local needs. It also projects completions of 975 homes in 2023/24 and 961 homes in 2024/5, which are at risk due to the delays to Welborne which continue. Completions from Welborne should be shown separately as previously.

4.0 Participation at the Examination Hearing Sessions

B5 If your representation is seeking a modification to the plan, do you consider it necessary to participate in the examination hearing session(s)?

4.1 Yes, we want to take part in a hearing session.

B5a Please outline in the box below why you consider it necessary to take part in the hearing session(s):

4.2 To contribute to testing the legal compliance and soundness of the PLP for the reasons set out in these representations.

APPENDIX 1

Site Location Plan (Drawing No. FLPR-LP.01 – Rev P1)

FAREHAM LOCAL PLAN 2037 REPRESENTATIONS

LAND AT BROOK AVENUE, WARSASH

**ON BEHALF OF
ANTHONY AND LISA KING AND ANDREW AND MELANIE NORRIS**

**TOWN & COUNTRY PLANNING ACT 1990 (AS AMENDED)
PLANNING AND COMPULSORY PURCHASE ACT 2004**

Prepared by: Jeremy Gardiner & Trevor Moody



Pegasus Group

Birmingham | Bracknell | Bristol | Cambridge | Cirencester | Dublin | East Midlands | Leeds | Liverpool | London | Manchester | Newcastle | Peterborough

 **DESIGN**  **ENVIRONMENT**  **PLANNING**  **ECONOMICS**  **HERITAGE**

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Registered Office: Pegasus House, Querns Business Centre, Whitworth Road, Cirencester, Gloucestershire, GL7 1RT

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1.0 Introduction

- 1.1** The following representations are by Pegasus Group on behalf of our clients, Anthony and Lisa King, and Andrew and Melanie Norris, who own a potential housing site at Brook Avenue, Warsash. For the reasons set out in these representations, our clients are strongly of the view that their land should be allocated for housing development in the local plan.
- 1.2** These representations are consistent with, and build on, the previous representations which were submitted on behalf of Anthony and Lisa King by WYG in relation to the Fareham Draft Local Plan 2036 Supplement in February, 2020. Those previous representations are re-submitted with this representation for ease of reference.
- 1.3** The following representations utilise the same format as the Council's response form. Each area of the Publication Local Plan (PLP) which is deemed to be either not legally compliant or unsound is clearly outlined below. Proposed changes to the plan in relation to policies, supporting text and the proposals map are provided.

	Agent	Client
Title	Mr	Anthony and Lisa
First Name	Jeremy	King and Andrew
Last Name	Gardiner	and Melanie Norris
Job Title	Senior Director	c/o Agent
Organisation	Pegasus Group	
Address	3 West Links Tollgate Chandlers Ford Eastleigh Hampshire	
Postcode	SO53 3TG	
Telephone		
Email		

2.0 Plan Overall

B1 Which part of the Local Plan is this representation about?

2.1 The following comments relate to the overall Local Plan.

B1a Which paragraph? Please enter the correct paragraph found in the Local Plan:

2.2 Paragraphs 1.5 - 1.6, 1.14, 1.17, 1.37, 2.12, 3.19 - 3.22, 3.43, 3.46, 3.49 - 3.57, 4.1 - 4.20, Appendices B and C.

B1b Which Policy? Please enter the correct Policy Codes found in the Local Plan

2.3 Policies H1, HP4, HP5, HP7, DS1, DS2, DS3, E2, E3, NE5, D1.

B1c Which part of the Policies Map

2.4 Former Policy HA2 allocation site Newgate Lane South, Employment allocations Policies E2 and E3.

B2 Do you think the Publication Local Plan is:

Legally compliant - No

Sound - No

Complies with the duty to co-operate - No

2.5 The Fareham Local Plan is not legally compliant and is unsound as it is not consistent with national policy, effective or justified.

B3 Please provide details you have to support your answers above.

B3.1 The Publication Local Plan is not Legally Compliant

2.6 The Publication Local Plan (PLP) has based its housing proposals on the annual housing target derived from the Government's draft Revised Standard Methodology published in August 2020 in its consultation "Planning for the Future". The Government's response to this consultation was published on 16th December 2020.

The Government does not propose to proceed with the changes to assessing local housing need consulted on earlier this year in "Changes to the Current Planning System"; but instead has published a revised approach to the Standard Method, which retains the method in its previous and current form except for London and 19 of the most populated cities and urban centres.

2.7 The key change is to apply a 35% uplift to the Standard Method for Greater London and the 19 most populated cities and urban areas in England – Birmingham, Liverpool, Bristol, Manchester, Sheffield, Leeds, Leicester, Coventry, Bradford, Nottingham, Kingston upon Hull, Newcastle upon Tyne, Stoke on Trent, Southampton, Plymouth, Derby, Reading, Wolverhampton and Brighton and Hove. The minimum housing requirement for Fareham calculated using the amended standard method therefore remains 514hpa.

2.8 The Government's White Paper, "Changes to the Current Planning System" (published in August 2020 alongside the "Planning for the Future" consultation) provided guidance to local planning authorities which were at or close to the Regulation 19 stage of plan-making at paragraph 43:

2.9 "Transition

43. The Government is aware that any change in the standard method will have an impact for plans that are currently under development, as authorities expend considerable resources in developing new plans. To enable an orderly transition to the revised standard method, and achieve as much short-term supply as possible while setting the right expectations for early stage plan-making, we propose that from the publication date of the revised guidance, authorities which are already at the second stage of the strategic plan consultation process (Regulation 19) are given 6 months to submit their plan to the Planning Inspectorate for examination. Authorities close to publishing their second stage consultation (Regulation 19), should be given 3 months from the publication date of the revised guidance to publish their Regulation 19 plan and a further 6 months to submit their plan to the Planning Inspectorate. This is to strike a balance between allowing an appropriate transition period for plans that are nearly through the process, but without causing a significant delay in planning for a higher level of need." (our underlining)

2.10 This transitional arrangement applied to Fareham at the time, such that the previous Standard Method (514hpa) continued to apply for plan-making purposes

in the borough in any event, but the Council chose not to follow this national guidance.

- 2.11 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) states (paragraph 16 a)) that Plans should "be prepared with the objective of contributing to the achievement of sustainable development". Footnote 10 confirms that this is a legal requirement of local planning authorities in exercising their plan-making functions. Meeting the objectives of sustainable development includes "...meeting the needs of the present...". By preparing a Plan based on the Consultation draft Standard Methodology target of 403 dwellings per annum, the local planning authority is failing to meet its local objectively assessed need for housing, thereby failing to plan to deliver sustainable development.
- 2.12 The PPG (ID 2a-003-20190220) is clear that the standard method should be used and any other method should only be used in exceptional circumstances. It further explains that:
- 2.13 *"...Where an alternative approach results in a lower housing need figure than that identified using the standard method, the strategic policy-making authority will need to demonstrate, using robust evidence, that the figure is based on realistic assumptions of demographic growth and that there are exceptional local circumstances that justify deviating from the standard method. This will be tested at examination."* (PPG ID 2a-015-20190220).
- 2.14 As discussed above the extant standard method identifies a requirement of 514hpa. The NPPF (paragraph 60) identifies that the current Standard Method provides a minimum requirement. To depart and provide a figure lower than the current Standard Method requires exceptional circumstances and must be justified by clear and robust evidence. This is absent from the Council's evidence base and as such is an unsound approach.
- 2.15 The Government's guidance is that transitional arrangements require Regulation 19 plans to be based on the current Standard Methodology figure (in Fareham's case, 514 hpa) – a requirement confirmed by the Government's announcement of 16th December, 2020. As such, Fareham's decision to progress to Regulation 19 stage with a strategy based on the Consultation revised Standard Methodology figure of 403 hpa was procedurally flawed, lacking in evidential basis, premature and misleading.

- 2.16 The NPPF (paragraph 33) also states that plans should be reviewed every 5 years and updated as necessary. The Inspector's Report on the Examination into the Fareham Local Plan Part 2 (dated 12th May 2015) included modifications which were all proposed by the Council. Its first Main Modification was "a commitment to an early review of the local plan (ie. LP1, LP2 and LP3)". This included a timetable for the local plan review between 2016 and 2018 which the Council has failed to adhere to, having previously expressed its commitment to the Inspector.
- 2.17 The Local Plan Part 3 is the Welborne Plan which was adopted in 2015. The total quantum of housing to be delivered at Welborne has reduced over the years, and the date for its commencement has repeatedly slipped back. The development is currently running about 5 years late. Recently, serious doubts have been expressed over whether it is deliverable at all given the reported funding gap of tens of millions of pounds that exists in relation to the required upgrade of M27 junction 10. The development is certainly not currently "deliverable" in NPPF terms. Nonetheless, the PLP relies heavily on the delivery of homes at Welborne as by far the most important source of its housing supply - 4,020 homes (just over 48%) out of a total suggested supply of 8,389 homes are timetabled to be completed at Welborne by 2037, and completions are included in the Council's trajectory for the first five years of the plan. Given the heavy reliance placed on a development which, at best, appears to be at serious risk of continuing to be significantly delayed, the Welborne Plan should be reviewed as a matter of urgency.
- 2.18 Given the importance of the Welborne Plan to housing delivery this is considered an issue of both soundness and legal non-compliance.

B3.2 The Publication Local Plan is not Sound

- 2.19 Paragraphs 1.5 – 1.6 of the PLP set out the "Tests of Soundness" which require that the Plan has been "positively prepared, justified, effective and consistent with national policy". The PLB fails to meet the Tests of Soundness for the following reasons:

1. It has not been "positively prepared":

- 2.20 The Plan does not seek to, as a minimum, meet the area's objectively assessed need. Given that the Core Strategy was adopted on 4th August, 2011, it is significantly out of date such that (as advised by paragraph 73 and footnote 32 of

the NPPF) local housing need should be calculated using the current Standard Methodology. On this basis the local housing need target is 514 homes per annum (hpa) plus the appropriate buffer (5% or 20%). Instead, the PLP plans for 403 hpa, thereby failing to plan for the area's objectively assessed need, and failing to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development.

- 2.21 The lower housing requirement has also not been the subject of sustainability appraisal (SA). Whilst the SA re-assesses sites based upon a lower housing requirement it fails to consider the implications of a lower housing requirement, compared to the current standard method, upon the delivery of the SA objectives. Even if the lower requirement were justified by national policy, which it is not, the retention of the housing requirement at the level previously consulted upon would be a reasonable alternative.
- 2.22 The Council published an Affordable Housing Strategy in 2019. On page 14 of the Affordable Housing Strategy, it is suggested that there is a need for 3,500 affordable homes to 2036, or circa 220 per annum. This is based on the existing need for 3,000 affordable homes and an allowance of 500 homes to provide for new households and those falling into need. Given that an average of only 76 affordable homes have been built per annum in Fareham Borough since 2011, there is a significant need to boost the supply of additional affordable housing to address needs. Indeed, the delivery of affordable housing needs to almost treble. The provision of affordable housing to address this need is a significant matter.
- 2.23 It is also unclear whether the PLP has planned to adequately accommodate unmet need from other authorities. The PPG (ID 2a-010-20190220) identifies that meeting unmet needs from neighbouring authorities as set out in a Statement of Common Ground is one reason why local housing need calculated using the current standard should be exceeded. Contrary to the advice within the PPG (ID 2a-010-20190220) there are currently no Statements of Common Ground identifying if the figure of 847 dwellings is adequate or accepted by other authorities. Rather the Council speculates that this contribution would be "ratified" by a subsequent Partnership for South Hampshire Statement of Common Ground (Duty to Co-operate Statement of Compliance, paragraph 4.5). There is, however, no evidence to support this speculation. Indeed, the only evidence presented confirms a request for Fareham to accommodate 1,000 dwellings from a single neighbouring authority. The PLP has been prepared in advance of the publication of Statements of Common Ground –

as such it's preparation is premature.

- 2.24 At paragraph 4.4 of the PLP it is stated that unmet need in the sub-region over the plan period could be "circa 10,750 dwellings". At paragraph 4.5, Fareham's "immediate neighbours" are considered, and it is confirmed that Portsmouth City Council has requested that Fareham contributes 1,000 dwellings towards its unmet need, and that Gosport is "likely to have an unmet need issue, currently estimated to be in the region of 2,500 dwellings...". The Council's 'Duty to Co-operate Statement of Compliance' identifies at paragraph 4.6 that instead of responding to the request from Portsmouth the Council is proposing to: "...take the approach that the issue of unmet need is not dealt with as specific to any authority, but as a general contribution." It is not clear how this "general contribution" has been calculated but it appears inadequate. Gosport Borough lies between Portsmouth and Fareham. It is clear that Portsmouth cannot accommodate any of Gosport's unmet need so the obvious place to accommodate it is in Fareham Borough, and Fareham East forms part of the Portsmouth Housing Market Area. Therefore, if Fareham plans to deliver the unmet needs of Portsmouth and Gosport, its contribution would be 3,500 homes. However, the PLP (Table 4.1) proposes a contribution of just 847 dwellings to wider unmet need. This figure should be reviewed.
- 2.25 In relation to unmet need, it should also be remembered that Welborne (previously known as the North of Fareham SDA) was originally conceived by PUSH (now PFSH) as one of two SDAs which were promoted to meet the sub-regional needs of south Hampshire and brought forward in the "South East Plan". The Inspector's Report on the Examination into the Fareham LDF Core Strategy (dated 20th July, 2011) identified five Main Issues, Main Issue 1 being:

"7. The North of Fareham SDA represents the most significant and controversial element of the Core Strategy.While the principle of the SDA's development is contained in the regional strategy – policy SH2 of the South East Plan (SEP) – the justification for the proposal derives from evidence prepared by South Hampshire local authorities (the Partnership for Urban South Hampshire [PUSH]) during the SEP's preparation....The advantages of SDAs are seen as threefold: safeguarding existing towns and villages by reducing coalescence; providing more opportunities for planning gain; and achieving a critical mass to deliver sustainability benefits.

The development now proposed is one of two SDAs proposed by PUSH and brought forward into the SEP. Both are aimed at meeting sub-regional housing needs and, as such, their housing totals are separated from the housing requirement for the remainder of the Boroughs concerned in the sub-regional strategy and SEP." (our underlining)

- 2.26 However, the Council is now treating Welborne as a source of housing supply for Fareham Borough only, disregarding its planned sub-regional role. This compounds the lack of positive preparation of the PLP and starkly contrasts the Council's current approach to the delivery of housing to meet sub-regional needs with its approach of a decade ago.

2. It is not Justified:

- 2.27 The PLP's strategy for housing delivery is not appropriate, because it is based on a need figure derived from the draft revised Standard Methodology which was still the subject of public consultation at the time that the Plan was prepared. The Government's response to the consultation is awaited. The Government's guidance is that transitional arrangements require Regulation 19 plans to be based on the current Standard Methodology figure (in Fareham's case, 514 hpa). As such, Fareham's decision to progress to Regulation 19 stage with a strategy based on the draft revised Standard Methodology figure of 403 hpa is procedurally flawed, lacking in evidential basis, premature and potentially misleading.

3. It is not Effective:

- 2.28 Fareham has decided to deliberately plan to not meet its local objectively assessed housing need, so fundamentally the plan will not be effective. This, coupled with its apparent failure to plan to contribute appropriately to the unmet housing need of the sub-region, indicates a failure to work effectively with its neighbouring authorities on cross-boundary strategic planning for housing delivery and a failure "to support the Government's objective of significantly boosting the supply of homes" (NPPF, paragraph 59). Rather, the PLP proposes to restrict the supply of homes in the plan period in a way which will exacerbate the local housing crisis.

4. It is not Consistent with National Policy:

- 2.29 The PLP is not consistent with the NPPF because:

- It will not contribute to the achievement of sustainable development by not, as a minimum, planning to meet its local objectively assessed housing need;
- It is not planning to adequately meet the unmet housing needs of neighbouring authorities in the sub-region;
- It has not based its housing proposals on the current Standard Methodology annual housing need figure of 514 hpa;
- Its strategy lacks a robust evidential justification;
- It's proposed housing land supply includes a majority of housing from sites which are not "deliverable" as defined by the NPPF

B3.3 The Publication Local Plan does not Comply with the Duty to Co-operate

- 2.30 As stated at B3.1 above, it is unclear whether the PLP has planned to adequately accommodate unmet need from other authorities.
- 2.31 Against a sub-regional unmet need figure of "circa 10,750 dwellings", and in the context of both neighbouring authorities of Portsmouth City Council and Gosport Borough Council having "unmet need issue(s)", and Havant Borough Council being expressly unable to accommodate any unmet need, the PLP (Table 4.1) proposes a contribution of 847 dwellings to wider unmet need. It is not clear how this has been calculated and it appears inadequate.

B4a What modification(s) is necessary to make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

1. Plan to meet, as a minimum, the area's objectively assessed housing need. The current Standard Methodology annual housing need figure is currently 514 hpa.
2. Provide Statements of Common Ground in relation to unmet need from neighbouring and PFSH authorities. Any agreements will need to be included as additional housing to the minimum 514hpa.
3. In any event, plan for a level of housing which contributes to the

achievement of sustainable development.

4. Treat this plan as an interim plan and reaffirm the Council's commitment to undertake an urgent a review of the Welborne Plan for incorporation into a consolidated early review of this plan.
 5. The Council has not undertaken SA of all reasonable alternative housing requirements;
 6. The Council has not planned to meet current housing needs, opting instead to phase its housing supply in a way which will exacerbate the current significant under-supply problems;
- 2.32 Consequential to the above, the Council must allocate additional sites for housing in this interim plan (ahead of the urgent review of the Welborne Plan) to meet its confirmed housing target of 514 hpa, including the allocation of our clients' site at Brook Avenue, Warsash.

B4b How would the modification(s) you propose make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

- 2.33 The role of plan-making in contributing to the achievement of sustainable development is a legal requirement (Section 39(2) of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004).
- 2.34 Revisions to the plan so that it plans, as a minimum, to meet the local objectively assessed need for housing, meet affordable housing need and adequately contribute to meeting unmet need would assist the PLP to meet the Tests of Soundness.

3.0 Specific Proposed Changes

B4c Suggested revised wording of any policy or text:

Policy H1: Housing provision

- 3.1** Completely revise the proposed housing target on the basis of the confirmed Standard Methodology figure for the Borough of a minimum of 514 hpa plus an appropriate contribution to meeting sub-regional unmet needs.
- 3.2** Ensure that the revised housing target includes the delivery of a minimum of 220 affordable homes per annum.
- 3.3** Plan to deliver the revised housing target including a five year supply of deliverable sites. In this regard, Welborne (the supply of housing from which is relied on heavily by the PLP) cannot currently be regarded as "deliverable" as defined in the NPPF.
- 3.4** Consequential updates to paragraphs 4.1 – 4.20 including Tables 4.1, 4.2, 4.3.
- 3.5** Consequential revisions to the list of Housing Allocation Policies under paragraph 4.20 to include allocations sufficient to deliver the revised housing and affordable housing targets, including the allocation of our clients' land at Brook Avenue, Warsash.
- 3.6** Policy H1 also seeks to identify a 'phased' requirement. The overall supply is described as at least 8,389 dwellings - this is just 165 dwellings greater than the requirement when the correct local housing need standard method is applied. Given the need to provide for unmet needs from neighbouring authorities this is clearly insufficient and as such further allocations are required.
- 3.7** Policy H1 seeks to 'phase' this supply identifying the following:
 - Approximately 2,250 dwellings (averaging 450 dwellings per annum) between 2021/22 and 2025/2613,
 - Approximately 2,400 dwellings (averaging 480 dwellings per annum) between 2026/27 and 2030/31,

- Approximately 3,750 dwellings (averaging 625 dwellings per annum) between 2031/32 and 2036/2037.

- 3.8** This phasing clearly will not meet the overall plan requirement. The rationale for this phasing is due to an anticipation that many of the housing allocations will begin to deliver later in the plan period. This is simply a factor of the sites chosen rather than an evidence-based approach to need. The net effect is that in the early part of the plan period the full need will not be met, exacerbating the current significant housing land supply shortfall in the Borough. This will mean households will either be unable to form or will be forced to move elsewhere to find appropriate accommodation. This not only has an impact upon affordability through increased demand but also has implications for social mobility and health for young and old alike.
- 3.9** The lack of housing to meet needs in the short-term is exacerbated by recent under-delivery of both market and affordable housing. The Council recognises it has under-delivered in recent years due to the reference to the need for a 20% buffer in accordance with NPPF, paragraph 73 (paragraph 4.16, PLP).
- 3.10** The housing requirement in the PLP should not be phased to manufacture a five-year housing land supply in the short-term. The plan should seek to address housing need now - to do otherwise is not justified or effective.
- 3.11** The second part of Policy H1 identifies the sources of supply. Whilst our clients do not wish to comment upon individual sites, we do have significant concerns that the sources of supply will not deliver the plan period housing requirement in full. The PLP, paragraph 4.16, acknowledges that many of the chosen sites will not deliver until later in the plan period therefore any slippage in timescale could well push delivery beyond the plan period. Furthermore, the Council is heavily reliant upon delivery at Welborne. Within our comments upon the Plan overall we identify the need for delivery from this site to be reviewed and indeed question whether it is deliverable at all given the funding gap of tens of millions of pounds that exists in relation to the required upgrade of M27 junction 10.
- 3.12** Furthermore, the Council cannot currently demonstrate a five-year housing land supply. The Council's most recent assessment of its five-year housing land supply suggests a 4.03-year supply. This assessment appears optimistic given recent

appeal decisions which identify it is closer 2.4 years. Given these shortcomings it is essential that the PLP seeks to address this under-supply in the short-term.

Development Strategy

3.13 This section is substantially focussed on restricting development outside the existing settlement policy boundaries of urban areas. This marks a significant change in approach since the Regulation 18 version of this plan when the emphasis was on a strategy for locating development sustainably. This is in conflict with the NPPF, paragraph 11, which advises that "Plans and decisions should apply a presumption in favour of sustainable development" and that "For plan-making this means that:

a) plans should positively seek opportunities to meet the development needs of their areas, and be sufficiently flexible to adapt to rapid change".

3.14 The highly restrictive strategic policy approach introduced into the PLP does not accord with this national guidance.

Policy DS1: Development in the Countryside

3.15 For housing development which is brought forward in the absence of a 5 year housing land supply, Policy HP4 applies. This will necessarily introduce new built form onto greenfield sites adjacent or well related to existing urban area boundaries. This will inevitably cause a change to the landscape character of the site and immediately adjacent land. Criteria ii) and iii) require proposals to "conserve and enhance landscapes" and "recognise the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside". It is not clear which "landscapes" are being referred to – presumably this should be restricted to formally designated landscapes or defined "valued" landscapes because otherwise it could be applied to every area of countryside. It is also not clear how, for example, a housing development can "conserve and enhance" a landscape – relevant measures should be defined. Moreover, it is not clear how the extent to which a proposal has recognised "the intrinsic character of the beauty of the countryside" can be measured. After all, those attributes can be "recognised" but then disregarded. It is true that every area of countryside has a "character" but not that every area of countryside has "beauty".

- 3.16** Criterion v) should include an exception for development which is brought forward under Policy HP4, where the application of the "tilted balance" would allow the loss of BMVAL.
- 3.17** Paragraph 3.39 fails to explain how this policy works in relation to housing policies.

Policy DS3: Landscape

- 3.27** This draft policy designates about a quarter of the land area of the Borough as "Areas of Special Landscape Quality" (ASLQ) as shown on Figure 3.3 of the plan. This proposed designation affects our clients' site at Brook Lane, Warsash and all immediately surrounding land except (curiously) the Egmont Nursery site, Brook Avenue, which is a proposed allocation in the PLP and which has outline planning permission for 8 dwellings.
- 3.28** From the commentary provided in paragraph 3.49, it appears that the Council is equating its 'Areas of Special Landscape Quality' (ASLQ) with 'valued landscapes'. This is questionable. All landscapes are valued at some level by different people. NPPF paragraph 170 triggers a need to consider when landscape value is just a local consideration, or when landscapes are more 'out of the ordinary'. Fundamentally, for a landscape to be a valued landscape, it does not have to be designated - so by designating the ASLQ (or by creating a valued landscape designation) the Council is at risk of creating a policy that is irrelevant, because guidance says that non designated landscapes can be valued, so site-by-site assessments will be required in any event. In our view, **this creation of a potentially irrelevant layer of policy is unnecessary and Policy DS3 should be deleted.**

However, if it is held that Policy DS3 should be retained in the plan, then the following comments apply:

- 3.29** Paragraph 3.55 states that "...all parts of the Borough have some landscape quality and may be sensitive to landscape change". This is ambiguous. All landscape will be of 'a quality' but quality (in GLVIA3 aligned with condition) is only one consideration of landscape sensitivity.

3.30 With regard to "How the policy works", paragraph 3.56 states that "*The criteria within the policy (points a-g) are derived from the Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (GLVIA 3) published by the Landscape Institute.*". The GLVIA is an extensive and diverse document and, if it is to be used as basis for this policy then a specific reference or explanation should be provided as to how points a-g have been derived.

3.31 Paragraph 3.57 refers to the submission of "...a proportionate Landscape Assessment". This should be amended to require the submission of a 'Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment'. There are many applications of Landscape Assessment and several forms of reporting. Reference to LVIA would be specific and clear as to what is required (and incidentally relates better to the approaches set out in GLVIA3).

Policy HP1: New Residential Development

3.32 This policy relates to all new housing proposals. However, it only envisages housing coming forward outside Urban Area boundaries through either the conversion of a non-residential building or as a replacement dwelling. It should also cross-refer to Policy HP4 which allows housing to come forward on land outside Urban Area boundaries if the Council cannot demonstrate a Five Year Housing Land Supply.

3.33 Therefore add:

"c) It is for additional housing in circumstances where the Council cannot demonstrate a Five Year Housing Land Supply and Policy HP4 applies."

Policy HP4: Five-Year Housing Land Supply

3.34 The housing requirement set out in Policy H1 must be re-calculated using the current Standard methodology as described in our comments on draft Policy H1 above.

- 3.35 Paragraph 5.24 infers that Policy HP4 reproduces Local Plan Part 2 Policy DSP40. However, the third criterion in Policy DSP40 was as follows:

"iii) The proposal is sensitively designed to reflect the character of the neighbouring settlement and to minimise any adverse impact on the Countryside and, if relevant, the Strategic Gaps;"

- 3.36 This has been replaced in Policy HP4 by:

"c) The proposal is sensitively designed to reflect the landscape character and setting of the settlement, is of a scale proportionate to its setting and recognises the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside and, if relevant, does not significantly affect the integrity of a Strategic Gap;"

- 3.37 If a five year housing land supply cannot be demonstrated, then in accordance with the NPPF, paragraph 11d, the most relevant policies in the plan would be out of date and the presumption in favour of sustainable development would apply. This policy may therefore be judged to be inappropriate because it adds restrictions which may prevent sustainable sites from coming forward. However, if such a policy is held to be necessary, then a faithful reproduction of Policy DSP40 iii) is strongly preferred. See our comments on Policy DS1 in this regard.

Policy HP5: Provision of Affordable Housing

- 3.38 This draft policy states that "affordable housing must be provided" (our underlining) in the following proportions:
- i. At least 10% as Social Rent; and
 - ii. At least 55% as Affordable Rent or Social Rent; and
 - iii. The remainder, but no less than 10% as Affordable Home Ownership.
 - iv. The mix of property size and type should reflect the local need and the site characteristics.

3.39 As drafted this policy is not sufficiently flexible. As acknowledged at paragraph 5.36, development viability will be an issue on some sites. As acknowledged at paragraph 5.39, occasionally the tenure mix prescribed by the policy will not be appropriate; and as acknowledged at paragraph 5.34, other exceptional circumstances may arise (such as abnormal costs) which dictate that a non-standard provision of affordable housing is demonstrated to be appropriate.

3.40 Therefore, amend the first part of the policy to read:

"Sites that can accommodate 10 or more dwellings or sites with an area of 0.5 hectares or more shall normally provide: ..."

3.41 And amend the second part of the policy to read:

"The affordable housing shall normally be provided in accordance with the following proportions: ..."

Policy HP7: Adaptable and Accessible Dwellings

3.42 This draft policy states:

"Development proposals for all new dwellings shall provide:

- a) At least 15% of all new dwellings at Category 2 standard; and
- b) On schemes of over 100 dwellings (gross), at least 2% of private housing and 5% of affordable housing shall be provided as wheelchair accessible Category 3 properties."

3.43 Similar to Policy HP5 above, as drafted this policy is not sufficiently flexible. It is acknowledged that this policy is based on the requirements of Part M of the Building Regulations but it must allow for circumstances arising which mean that these requirements cannot be delivered (fully or otherwise).

3.44 Therefore, amend the first line of the policy to read:

"Development proposals for all new dwellings shall normally provide: ..."

3.45 Paragraph 5.57 of the supporting text states:

"The cost to development for providing Category 2 and 3 is relatively minimal. Flexibility for additional costs have been factored into the viability evidence base and this indicates that the requirements for Category 2 and 3 should have no detrimental impact on the viability of schemes in the Borough..."

- 3.46 This statement is strongly disputed. In reality, these costs will not be factored into a developer's viability calculations (particularly in relation to Category 3 requirements) because option agreements / conditional contracts will have already been agreed on many of the sites that the Council want to see come forward, so these costs will not have been anticipated. The Category 3 requirements must be substantiated by quantified evidence of the need for such units in the Borough.

Policy HP9: Self and Custom Build Homes

- 3.47 This policy requires 10% of dwellings on sites of 40 dwellings or more to be provided for Self and Custom Build Homes. The practical implications of managing self or custom build developments on sites otherwise being constructed by housing developers or housing associations must be carefully considered. There is concern that 40 dwellings is too small a threshold at which to introduce this requirement due to the potentially onerous construction management implications which will arise. It would be preferable for the Council to allocate specific sites for self and custom build developments instead of requiring this element on all housing developments of 40 dwellings or more.
- 3.48 It is noted that, as stated at paragraph 5.70, only 1% of housing plots at Welborne are required to be provided for self or custom build under the Welborne Plan (2015). Strategic allocations such as Welborne provide the ideal opportunity for parcels of land to be allocated for self or custom build, so that opportunity should not be missed. This should be addressed in the review of the Welborne Plan which is overdue and necessary.

Policy D1: High Quality Design and Place Making

- 3.56 This is a highly aspirational policy which sets out ten criteria ("key characteristics of high quality design") against which all development proposals will be judged

"to ensure the creation of quality places." It is not clear what a "quality place" is – this should be defined. The ten criteria push the "bar" too high – all proposals cannot be expected to "create places that are attractive, memorable, distinctive and of strong character", for example, laudable though those aspirations are. In practice, very few proposals would receive planning permission if assessed against this requirement.

Appendix B: Housing Trajectory

- 3.57 This appendix must be updated as it does not reflect the quantum of housing required to meet the local needs. It also projects completions of 975 homes in 2023/24 and 961 homes in 2024/5, which are at risk due to the delays to Welborne which continue. Completions from Welborne should be shown separately as previously.

Appendix C:

- 3.58 The purpose of the inclusion of the Local Ecological Network Map at Appendix C is not understood. It includes the identification of land as "Network Opportunities". This does not appear to have a basis in the policies of the PLP. The plan is difficult to interpret given its scale but all or part of our clients' site may be identified as a Network Opportunity on this plan. This is not explained. This appendix should be deleted, as happened to a similar plan appended to the Regulation 19 Chichester District Local Plan.

Proposed housing allocation – land at Brook Avenue, Warsash

- 3.59 Our clients' site is identified at Appendix A of the accompanying February 2020 representations. It is SHELAA Site ID 3050 which is assessed as a "Discounted Housing Site" on page 161 of the Council's most recent SHELAA dated September 2020. Here it is confirmed that the site has a gross area of 2.04ha and an estimated yield of 55 dwellings. The site's "Suitability" (for development) was assessed as follows:

"Constraints: Agricultural Land Grade 3b, Within 500m of SPA, Within 500m of SAC, Within 500m of Ramsar, Within 500m of SSSI, Countryside.

Highways / Pedestrian access: Access from the south would be unacceptable as the link to Brook Lane is narrow. Access from the north onto Brook Avenue is considered feasible. Footway provision along Brook Avenue would be required to Brook Lane.

Conservation Comments: No known constraints.

Noise / Air Quality Assessment: No issues.

Archaeology: Site not within identified area of archaeological potential.

Ecology Comment: The site contains an improved grassland field with boundary vegetation, which could be utilised by foraging and commuting bats, reptiles, dormice and breeding birds. Issues arising from increased recreation within the SINC will need to be considered. Protection and enhancement of the boundary vegetation is required.

Accessible Facility Types 6/10: Within 1600m of a Secondary School, within 800m of a Convenience Store or Supermarket, within 400m of a High Frequency Bus Stops, within 800m of a Accessible Green or Play Space, within 1200m of a Primary School, within 1600m of a Town/District or Local Centre.

Reason for Discounting: Development of scale promoted would not be in keeping with the settlement pattern.

Is the site suitable? No

Is the site available? Yes

Is the site considered achievable? Yes"

Our comments:

The site is considered to be available and achievable for housing, but not suitable. This appears to be an illogical conclusion from the assessment

provided, particularly when account is taken of other planning permissions and allocations in the immediate area.

Proximity to the SPA/SAC/Ramsar and SSSI are not objections in principle to development in this location – as evidenced by the planning permission for housing at Egmont Nursery to the west of our clients' land (so closer to European designated sites) and the allocation of the "Warsash cluster" of housing sites north and south of Greenaway Lane a short distance to the east.

Access is available from Brook Avenue to the north.

There are no conservation, archaeology, noise or air quality constraints.

The site offers some ecological potential but this can be mitigated.

The site is sustainably located within walking distances of secondary and primary schools, local services and facilities including convenience shopping and a high frequency bus route.

Therefore, it appears that the only reason it was not allocated for housing was because the estimated yield of 55 dwellings was held to be not *"in keeping with the settlement pattern"*. The site's area is 2.04ha, so a scheme of 55 dwellings would be at a density of about 27 dwellings per hectare, a relatively low density.

To the east of the site are consolidated frontages of suburban housing fronting Brook Lane and Brook Avenue, but to the west housing along Brook Avenue is of lower density and is more sporadic.

In this context, it is suggested that the density of housing development should reduce east to west across the site, that the site should be allocated for "about 25 dwellings", but that its capacity should be confirmed through a detailed assessment of its constraints and the preparation of a feasibility layout.

For these reasons, the Council is encouraged to allocate our clients' site at Brook Avenue, Warsash for about 25 dwellings. Our clients have received many expressions of interest in their land from housing

developers, such that the site is deliverable in the short term and can make a modest though important contribution to the Council's five year housing land supply.

4.0 Participation at the examination hearing sessions

B5 If your representation is seeking a modification to the plan, do you consider it necessary to participate in the examination hearing session(s)?

Yes, I want to take part in a hearing session.

B5a Please outline in the box below why you consider it necessary to take part in the hearing session(s):

To contribute to testing the legal compliance and soundness of the PLP for the reasons set out in these representations.

FAREHAM LOCAL PLAN 2037 REPRESENTATIONS

FORMER POLICY HA2 HOUSING ALLOCATION - LAND AT NEWGATE LANE SOUTH, FAREHAM

**ON BEHALF OF
THE HAMMOND FAMILY, MILLER HOMES AND BARGATE HOMES**

**TOWN & COUNTRY PLANNING ACT 1990 (AS AMENDED)
PLANNING AND COMPULSORY PURCHASE ACT 2004**

Prepared by: Jeremy Gardiner & Trevor Moody



Pegasus Group

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DESIGN ENVIRONMENT PLANNING ECONOMICS HERITAGE

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Accompanying Supporting Specialist Representations
(referred to in these representations):

Pegasus Group – Preliminary Landscape and Visual Appraisal

i-Transport – Transport Delivery Technical Note

WYG (part of Tetra Tech) – Ecology Technical Note

1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 The following representations are by Pegasus Group on behalf of our clients The Hammond Family, Miller Homes and Bargate Homes. Our clients have interests in land at Newgate Lane South, Fareham which was previously proposed to be allocated for about 475 dwellings in the Regulation 18 version of this plan. For the reasons set out in these representations, our clients are strongly of the view that this allocation should be reinstated in the local plan.
- 1.2 Our clients are important stakeholders within Fareham and are keen to work with the Council to produce a plan which is legally compliant and meets the tests of soundness set out within the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF). Currently the plan is neither legally compliant nor sound.
- 1.3 The following representations utilise the same format as the Council's response form. Each area of the Publication Local Plan (PLP) which is deemed to be either not legally compliant or unsound is clearly outlined below. Proposed changes to the plan in relation to policies, supporting text and the proposals map are provided.

	Agent	Client
Title	Mr	The Hammond
First Name	Jeremy	Family, Miller
Last Name	Gardiner	Homes and Bargate
Job Title	Senior Director	Homes c/o Agent
Organisation	Pegasus Group	
Address	3 West Links Tollgate Chandlers Ford Eastleigh Hampshire	
Postcode	SO53 3TG	
Telephone	07929 788776	
Email	jeremy.gardiner@pegasusgroup.co.uk	

2.0 Plan Overall

B1 Which part of the Local Plan is this representation about?

2.1 The following comments relate to the overall Local Plan.

B1a Which paragraph? Please enter the correct paragraph found in the Local Plan:

2.2 Paragraphs 1.5 - 1.6, 1.14, 1.17, 1.37, 2.12, 3.19 - 3.22, 3.43, 3.46, 3.49 - 3.57, 4.1 - 4.20, Appendices B and C.

B1b Which Policy? Please enter the correct Policy Codes found in the Local Plan

2.3 Policies H1, HP4, HP5, HP7, DS1, DS2, DS3, E2, E3, NE5, D1.

B1c Which part of the Policies Map

2.4 Former Policy HA2 allocation site Newgate Lane South, Employment allocations Policies E2 and E3.

B2 Do you think the Publication Local Plan is:

Legally compliant - No

Sound - No

Complies with the duty to co-operate - No

2.5 The Fareham Local Plan is not legally compliant and is unsound as it is not consistent with national policy, effective or justified.

B3 Please provide details you have to support your answers above.

B3.1 The Publication Local Plan is not Legally Compliant

2.6 The Publication Local Plan (PLP) has based its housing proposals on the annual housing target derived from the Government's draft Revised Standard Methodology published in August 2020 in its consultation "Planning for the Future". The Government's response to this consultation was published on 16th December 2020.

The Government does not propose to proceed with the changes to assessing local housing need consulted on earlier this year in "Changes to the Current Planning System"; but instead has published a revised approach to the Standard Method, which retains the method in its previous and current form except for London and 19 of the most populated cities and urban centres.

2.7 The key change is to apply a 35% uplift to the Standard Method for Greater London and the 19 most populated cities and urban areas in England – Birmingham, Liverpool, Bristol, Manchester, Sheffield, Leeds, Leicester, Coventry, Bradford, Nottingham, Kingston upon Hull, Newcastle upon Tyne, Stoke on Trent, Southampton, Plymouth, Derby, Reading, Wolverhampton and Brighton and Hove. The minimum housing requirement for Fareham calculated using the amended standard method therefore remains 514hpa.

2.8 The Government's White Paper, "Changes to the Current Planning System" (published in August 2020 alongside the "Planning for the Future" consultation) provided guidance to local planning authorities which were at or close to the Regulation 19 stage of plan-making at paragraph 43:

2.9 "Transition

43. The Government is aware that any change in the standard method will have an impact for plans that are currently under development, as authorities expend considerable resources in developing new plans. To enable an orderly transition to the revised standard method, and achieve as much short-term supply as possible while setting the right expectations for early stage plan-making, we propose that from the publication date of the revised guidance, authorities which are already at the second stage of the strategic plan consultation process (Regulation 19) are given 6 months to submit their plan to the Planning Inspectorate for examination. Authorities close to publishing their second stage consultation (Regulation 19), should be given 3 months from the publication date of the revised guidance to publish their Regulation 19 plan and a further 6 months to submit their plan to the Planning Inspectorate. This is to strike a balance between allowing an appropriate transition period for plans that are nearly through the process, but without causing a significant delay in planning for a higher level of need." (our underlining)

2.10 This transitional arrangement applied to Fareham at the time, such that the previous Standard Method (514hpa) continued to apply for plan-making purposes

in the borough in any event, but the Council chose not to follow this national guidance.

- 2.11 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) states (paragraph 16 a)) that Plans should "be prepared with the objective of contributing to the achievement of sustainable development". Footnote 10 confirms that this is a legal requirement of local planning authorities in exercising their plan-making functions. Meeting the objectives of sustainable development includes "...meeting the needs of the present...". By preparing a Plan based on the Consultation draft Standard Methodology target of 403 dwellings per annum, the local planning authority is failing to meet its local objectively assessed need for housing, thereby failing to plan to deliver sustainable development.
- 2.12 The PPG (ID 2a-003-20190220) is clear that the standard method should be used and any other method should only be used in exceptional circumstances. It further explains that:
- 2.13 *"...Where an alternative approach results in a lower housing need figure than that identified using the standard method, the strategic policy-making authority will need to demonstrate, using robust evidence, that the figure is based on realistic assumptions of demographic growth and that there are exceptional local circumstances that justify deviating from the standard method. This will be tested at examination."* (PPG ID 2a-015-20190220).
- 2.14 As discussed above the extant standard method identifies a requirement of 514hpa. The NPPF (paragraph 60) identifies that the current Standard Method provides a minimum requirement. To depart and provide a figure lower than the current Standard Method requires exceptional circumstances and must be justified by clear and robust evidence. This is absent from the Council's evidence base and as such is an unsound approach.
- 2.15 The Government's guidance is that transitional arrangements require Regulation 19 plans to be based on the current Standard Methodology figure (in Fareham's case, 514 hpa) – a requirement confirmed by the Government's announcement of 16th December, 2020. As such, Fareham's decision to progress to Regulation 19 stage with a strategy based on the Consultation revised Standard Methodology figure of 403 hpa was procedurally flawed, lacking in evidential basis, premature and misleading.

- 2.16 The NPPF (paragraph 33) also states that plans should be reviewed every 5 years and updated as necessary. The Inspector's Report on the Examination into the Fareham Local Plan Part 2 (dated 12th May 2015) included modifications which were all proposed by the Council. Its first Main Modification was "a commitment to an early review of the local plan (ie. LP1, LP2 and LP3)". This included a timetable for the local plan review between 2016 and 2018 which the Council has failed to adhere to, having previously expressed its commitment to the Inspector.
- 2.17 The Local Plan Part 3 is the Welborne Plan which was adopted in 2015. The total quantum of housing to be delivered at Welborne has reduced over the years, and the date for its commencement has repeatedly slipped back. The development is currently running about 5 years late. Recently, serious doubts have been expressed over whether it is deliverable at all given the reported funding gap of tens of millions of pounds that exists in relation to the required upgrade of M27 junction 10. The development is certainly not currently "deliverable" in NPPF terms. Nonetheless, the PLP relies heavily on the delivery of homes at Welborne as by far the most important source of its housing supply - 4,020 homes (just over 48%) out of a total suggested supply of 8,389 homes are timetabled to be completed at Welborne by 2037, and completions are included in the Council's trajectory for the first five years of the plan. Given the heavy reliance placed on a development which, at best, appears to be at serious risk of continuing to be significantly delayed, the Welborne Plan should be reviewed as a matter of urgency.
- 2.18 Given the importance of the Welborne Plan to housing delivery this is considered an issue of both soundness and legal non-compliance.

B3.2 The Publication Local Plan is not Sound

- 2.19 Paragraphs 1.5 – 1.6 of the PLP set out the "Tests of Soundness" which require that the Plan has been "positively prepared, justified, effective and consistent with national policy". The PLB fails to meet the Tests of Soundness for the following reasons:

1. It has not been "positively prepared":

- 2.20 The Plan does not seek to, as a minimum, meet the area's objectively assessed need. Given that the Core Strategy was adopted on 4th August, 2011, it is significantly out of date such that (as advised by paragraph 73 and footnote 32 of

the NPPF) local housing need should be calculated using the current Standard Methodology. On this basis the local housing need target is 514 homes per annum (hpa) plus the appropriate buffer (5% or 20%). Instead, the PLP plans for 403 hpa, thereby failing to plan for the area's objectively assessed need, and failing to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development.

- 2.21 The lower housing requirement has also not been the subject of sustainability appraisal (SA). Whilst the SA re-assesses sites based upon a lower housing requirement it fails to consider the implications of a lower housing requirement, compared to the current standard method, upon the delivery of the SA objectives. Even if the lower requirement were justified by national policy, which it is not, the retention of the housing requirement at the level previously consulted upon would be a reasonable alternative.
- 2.22 The Council published an Affordable Housing Strategy in 2019. On page 14 of the Affordable Housing Strategy, it is suggested that there is a need for 3,500 affordable homes to 2036, or circa 220 per annum. This is based on the existing need for 3,000 affordable homes and an allowance of 500 homes to provide for new households and those falling into need. Given that an average of only 76 affordable homes have been built per annum in Fareham Borough since 2011, there is a significant need to boost the supply of additional affordable housing to address needs. Indeed, the delivery of affordable housing needs to almost treble. The provision of affordable housing to address this need is a significant matter.
- 2.23 It is also unclear whether the PLP has planned to adequately accommodate unmet need from other authorities. The PPG (ID 2a-010-20190220) identifies that meeting unmet needs from neighbouring authorities as set out in a Statement of Common Ground is one reason why local housing need calculated using the current standard should be exceeded. Contrary to the advice within the PPG (ID 2a-010-20190220) there are currently no Statements of Common Ground identifying if the figure of 847 dwellings is adequate or accepted by other authorities. Rather the Council speculates that this contribution would be "ratified" by a subsequent Partnership for South Hampshire Statement of Common Ground (Duty to Co-operate Statement of Compliance, paragraph 4.5). There is, however, no evidence to support this speculation. Indeed, the only evidence presented confirms a request for Fareham to accommodate 1,000 dwellings from a single neighbouring authority. The PLP has been prepared in advance of the publication of Statements of Common Ground –

as such it's preparation is premature.

- 2.24 At paragraph 4.4 of the PLP it is stated that unmet need in the sub-region over the plan period could be "circa 10,750 dwellings". At paragraph 4.5, Fareham's "immediate neighbours" are considered, and it is confirmed that Portsmouth City Council has requested that Fareham contributes 1,000 dwellings towards its unmet need, and that Gosport is "likely to have an unmet need issue, currently estimated to be in the region of 2,500 dwellings...". The Council's 'Duty to Co-operate Statement of Compliance' identifies at paragraph 4.6 that instead of responding to the request from Portsmouth the Council is proposing to: "...take the approach that the issue of unmet need is not dealt with as specific to any authority, but as a general contribution." It is not clear how this "general contribution" has been calculated but it appears inadequate. Gosport Borough lies between Portsmouth and Fareham. It is clear that Portsmouth cannot accommodate any of Gosport's unmet need so the obvious place to accommodate it is in Fareham Borough, and Fareham East forms part of the Portsmouth Housing Market Area. Therefore, if Fareham plans to deliver the unmet needs of Portsmouth and Gosport, its contribution would be 3,500 homes. However, the PLP (Table 4.1) proposes a contribution of just 847 dwellings to wider unmet need. This figure should be reviewed.
- 2.25 In relation to unmet need, it should also be remembered that Welborne (previously known as the North of Fareham SDA) was originally conceived by PUSH (now PFSH) as one of two SDAs which were promoted to meet the sub-regional needs of south Hampshire and brought forward in the "South East Plan". The Inspector's Report on the Examination into the Fareham LDF Core Strategy (dated 20th July, 2011) identified five Main Issues, Main Issue 1 being:

"7. The North of Fareham SDA represents the most significant and controversial element of the Core Strategy.While the principle of the SDA's development is contained in the regional strategy – policy SH2 of the South East Plan (SEP) – the justification for the proposal derives from evidence prepared by South Hampshire local authorities (the Partnership for Urban South Hampshire [PUSH]) during the SEP's preparation....The advantages of SDAs are seen as threefold: safeguarding existing towns and villages by reducing coalescence; providing more opportunities for planning gain; and achieving a critical mass to deliver sustainability benefits.

The development now proposed is one of two SDAs proposed by PUSH and brought forward into the SEP. Both are aimed at meeting sub-regional housing needs and, as such, their housing totals are separated from the housing requirement for the remainder of the Boroughs concerned in the sub-regional strategy and SEP." (our underlining)

- 2.26 However, the Council is now treating Welborne as a source of housing supply for Fareham Borough only, disregarding its planned sub-regional role. This compounds the lack of positive preparation of the PLP and starkly contrasts the Council's current approach to the delivery of housing to meet sub-regional needs with its approach of a decade ago.

2. It is not Justified:

- 2.27 The PLP's strategy for housing delivery is not appropriate, because it is based on a need figure derived from the draft revised Standard Methodology which was still the subject of public consultation at the time that the Plan was prepared. The Government's response to the consultation is awaited. The Government's guidance is that transitional arrangements require Regulation 19 plans to be based on the current Standard Methodology figure (in Fareham's case, 514 hpa). As such, Fareham's decision to progress to Regulation 19 stage with a strategy based on the draft revised Standard Methodology figure of 403 hpa is procedurally flawed, lacking in evidential basis, premature and potentially misleading.

3. It is not Effective:

- 2.28 Fareham has decided to deliberately plan to not meet its local objectively assessed housing need, so fundamentally the plan will not be effective. This, coupled with its apparent failure to plan to contribute appropriately to the unmet housing need of the sub-region, indicates a failure to work effectively with its neighbouring authorities on cross-boundary strategic planning for housing delivery and a failure "to support the Government's objective of significantly boosting the supply of homes" (NPPF, paragraph 59). Rather, the PLP proposes to restrict the supply of homes in the plan period in a way which will exacerbate the local housing crisis.

4. It is not Consistent with National Policy:

- 2.29 The PLP is not consistent with the NPPF because:

- It will not contribute to the achievement of sustainable development by not, as a minimum, planning to meet its local objectively assessed housing need;
- It is not planning to adequately meet the unmet housing needs of neighbouring authorities in the sub-region;
- It has not based its housing proposals on the current Standard Methodology annual housing need figure of 514 hpa;
- Its strategy lacks a robust evidential justification;
- It's proposed housing land supply includes a majority of housing from sites which are not "deliverable" as defined by the NPPF

B3.3 The Publication Local Plan does not Comply with the Duty to Co-operate

- 2.30 As stated at B3.1 above, it is unclear whether the PLP has planned to adequately accommodate unmet need from other authorities.
- 2.31 Against a sub-regional unmet need figure of "circa 10,750 dwellings", and in the context of both neighbouring authorities of Portsmouth City Council and Gosport Borough Council having "unmet need issue(s)", and Havant Borough Council being expressly unable to accommodate any unmet need, the PLP (Table 4.1) proposes a contribution of 847 dwellings to wider unmet need. It is not clear how this has been calculated and it appears inadequate.

B4a What modification(s) is necessary to make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

1. Plan to meet, as a minimum, the area's objectively assessed housing need. The current Standard Methodology annual housing need figure is currently 514 hpa.
2. Provide Statements of Common Ground in relation to unmet need from neighbouring and PfSH authorities. Any agreements will need to be included as additional housing to the minimum 514hpa.
3. In any event, plan for a level of housing which contributes to the

achievement of sustainable development.

4. Treat this plan as an interim plan and reaffirm the Council's commitment to undertake an urgent a review of the Welborne Plan for incorporation into a consolidated early review of this plan.
 5. The Council has not undertaken SA of all reasonable alternative housing requirements;
 6. The Council has not planned to meet current housing needs, opting instead to phase its housing supply in a way which will exacerbate the current significant under-supply problems;
- 2.32 Consequential to the above, the Council must allocate additional sites for housing in this interim plan (ahead of the urgent review of the Welborne Plan) to meet its confirmed housing target of 514 hpa, including reinstating the allocation of the former Policy HA2 site, Newgate Lane South.

B4b How would the modification(s) you propose make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

- 2.33 The role of plan-making in contributing to the achievement of sustainable development is a legal requirement (Section 39(2) of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004).
- 2.34 Revisions to the plan so that it plans, as a minimum, to meet the local objectively assessed need for housing, meet affordable housing need and adequately contribute to meeting unmet need would assist the PLP to meet the Tests of Soundness.

3.0 Specific Proposed Changes

B4c Suggested revised wording of any policy or text:

Policy H1: Housing provision

- 3.1 Completely revise the proposed housing target on the basis of the confirmed Standard Methodology figure for the Borough of a minimum of 514 hpa plus an appropriate contribution to meeting sub-regional unmet needs.
- 3.2 Ensure that the revised housing target includes the delivery of a minimum of 220 affordable homes per annum.
- 3.3 Plan to deliver the revised housing target including a five year supply of deliverable sites. In this regard, Welborne (the supply of housing from which is relied on heavily by the PLP) cannot currently be regarded as "deliverable" as defined in the NPPF.
- 3.4 Consequential updates to paragraphs 4.1 – 4.20 including Tables 4.1, 4.2, 4.3.
- 3.5 Consequential revisions to the list of Housing Allocation Policies under paragraph 4.20 to include allocations sufficient to deliver the revised housing and affordable housing targets, including the re-instatement of HA2 Newgate Lane South for about 500 dwellings.
- 3.6 Policy H1 also seeks to identify a 'phased' requirement. The overall supply is described as at least 8,389 dwellings - this is just 165 dwellings greater than the requirement when the correct local housing need standard method is applied. Given the need to provide for unmet needs from neighbouring authorities this is clearly insufficient and as such further allocations are required.
- 3.7 Policy H1 seeks to 'phase' this supply identifying the following:
 - Approximately 2,250 dwellings (averaging 450 dwellings per annum) between 2021/22 and 2025/2613,
 - Approximately 2,400 dwellings (averaging 480 dwellings per annum) between 2026/27 and 2030/31,

- Approximately 3,750 dwellings (averaging 625 dwellings per annum) between 2031/32 and 2036/2037.

- 3.8 This phasing clearly will not meet the overall plan requirement. The rationale for this phasing is due to an anticipation that many of the housing allocations will begin to deliver later in the plan period. This is simply a factor of the sites chosen rather than an evidence-based approach to need. The net effect is that in the early part of the plan period the full need will not be met, exacerbating the current significant housing land supply shortfall in the Borough. This will mean households will either be unable to form or will be forced to move elsewhere to find appropriate accommodation. This not only has an impact upon affordability through increased demand but also has implications for social mobility and health for young and old alike.
- 3.9 The lack of housing to meet needs in the short-term is exacerbated by recent under-delivery of both market and affordable housing. The Council recognises it has under-delivered in recent years due to the reference to the need for a 20% buffer in accordance with NPPF, paragraph 73 (paragraph 4.16, PLP).
- 3.10 The housing requirement in the PLP should not be phased to manufacture a five-year housing land supply in the short-term. The plan should seek to address housing need now - to do otherwise is not justified or effective.
- 3.11 The second part of Policy H1 identifies the sources of supply. Whilst our clients do not wish to comment upon individual sites, we do have significant concerns that the sources of supply will not deliver the plan period housing requirement in full. The PLP, paragraph 4.16, acknowledges that many of the chosen sites will not deliver until later in the plan period therefore any slippage in timescale could well push delivery beyond the plan period. Furthermore, the Council is heavily reliant upon delivery at Welborne. Within our comments upon the Plan overall we identify the need for delivery from this site to be reviewed and indeed question whether it is deliverable at all given the funding gap of tens of millions of pounds that exists in relation to the required upgrade of M27 junction 10.
- 3.12 Furthermore, the Council cannot currently demonstrate a five-year housing land supply. The Council's most recent assessment of its five-year housing land supply suggests a 4.03-year supply. This assessment appears optimistic given recent

appeal decisions which identify it is closer 2.4 years. Given these shortcomings it is essential that the PLP seeks to address this under-supply in the short-term.

Development Strategy

- 3.13 This section is substantially focussed on restricting development outside the existing settlement policy boundaries of urban areas. This marks a significant change in approach since the Regulation 18 version of this plan when the emphasis was on a strategy for locating development sustainably. This is in conflict with the NPPF, paragraph 11, which advises that "Plans and decisions should apply a presumption in favour of sustainable development" and that "For plan-making this means that:
- a) plans should positively seek opportunities to meet the development needs of their areas, and be sufficiently flexible to adapt to rapid change".
- 3.14 The highly restrictive strategic policy approach introduced into the PLP does not accord with this national guidance.

Policy DS1: Development in the Countryside

- 3.15 For housing development which is brought forward in the absence of a 5 year housing land supply, Policy HP4 applies. This will necessarily introduce new built form onto greenfield sites adjacent or well related to existing urban area boundaries. This will inevitably cause a change to the landscape character of the site and immediately adjacent land. Criteria ii) and iii) require proposals to "conserve and enhance landscapes" and "recognise the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside". It is not clear which "landscapes" are being referred to – presumably this should be restricted to formally designated landscapes or defined "valued" landscapes because otherwise it could be applied to every area of countryside. It is also not clear how, for example, a housing development can "conserve and enhance" a landscape – relevant measures should be defined. Moreover, it is not clear how the extent to which a proposal has recognised "the intrinsic character of the beauty of the countryside" can be measured. After all, those attributes can be "recognised" but then disregarded. It is true that every area of countryside has a "character" but not that every area of countryside has "beauty".

- 3.16 Criterion v) should include an exception for development which is brought forward under Policy HP4, where the application of the "tilted balance" would allow the loss of BMVAL.
- 3.17 Paragraph 3.39 fails to explain how this policy works in relation to housing policies.

Policy DS2: Development in Strategic Gaps

- 3.18 Strategic Gap 2 "Fareham / Bridgemarky and Stubbington / Lee-on-the-Solent" should be redefined to exclude all land to the east of Newgate Lane, between Newgate Lane and the urban settlement boundary of Bridgemarky.
- 3.19 Paragraph 3.46 states:
- "Further to the east, retaining the gap will help maintain the separation of Stubbington and Lee-on-the-Solent from Fareham and Bridgemarky along with maintaining the separate identity of Peel Common." (our underlining)*
- 3.20 Peel Common is not an urban settlement with a separate identity which merits protection. It has resulted from an evolution of wayside development into ribbon development and even now is, in landscape terms, non-descript as a settlement. The purpose of the gap should be to maintain the separation of Stubbington from Fareham and Lee-on-the-Solent; and the separation of Lee-on-the-Solent from Rowner.
- 3.21 Paragraph 3.43 refers to "The need to respect settlement boundaries and protect the identity of our key settlements". Peel Common is not a key settlement and it does not have a settlement boundary. The deletion of housing allocation Policy HA2 Newgate Lane South from this version of the local plan has been accompanied by the extension of the Strategic Gap designation across the HA2 site to the settlement boundary of Bridgemarky on the Proposals Map. It is suspected that the reference to Peel Common having a "separate identity" in the supporting text has been inserted to attempt to justify the extension of the gap designation over land which has previously been assessed as being suitable for development.

3.22 Paragraph 3.46 states that *"Although no boundary changes are proposed at this time, evidence has shown (that the) boundary of this strategic gap could be redrawn whilst retaining its important function of preventing settlement coalescence."* This is a key failure of the process at this stage. The Council has a quite recent landscape character assessment as part of the evidence base (2017) and a very recent gap study. There are also two strategic road schemes (one complete, one in construction) that affect the landscape character of this gap. This is surely the time for the Council to redraw the boundaries of this strategic gap and strategically plan for growth.

3.23 In this regard, these representations are accompanied by a Preliminary Landscape and Visual Appraisal prepared by Pegasus Group of the former Policy HA2 site, Newgate Lane South. The Summary and Conclusions of this Appraisal include the following:

"7.7. In summary the site sits within a variable pocket of landscape. In isolation the site comprises remnant agricultural enclosures however it cannot be separated from the extensive urbanising influences which surround and frame it, particularly in the context of the more recent severance of the agricultural land that has arisen from the route of the bypass (Newgate Lane East East)....

7.16. In terms of the Fareham and Stubbington strategic gap, the site (along with its local landscape context), is well placed to accommodate some form of development without undue consequences or impacts on the role and function of the Strategic Gap as a whole. This is on the basis that:

- A substantial distance will be retained across the wider gap, between the site and Stubbington;*
- In terms of visibility, the site is physically and visually well contained, placed as the area is within a strong framework of green infrastructure and the settlement edge – furthermore, the site (and potential development) will not be visible across the gap from Stubbington;*
- The surrounding context and urbanising influences, including the residential areas of Peel Common, Bridgemary and Woodcot which reduce the degree of change as they provide a relevant settlement edge context;*

- *The opportunity to contribute to, and maintain, a strong green infrastructure network and facilitate a strategic green infrastructure connection through the area that will reinforce and connect the linear routes which cross broadly north to south through this area; and*
- *In connection with the green infrastructure provision, the ability to incorporate substantial mitigation that will successfully avoid or minimise landscape and visual effects.*

3.24 These conclusions are consistent with the evidence base in relation to the Strategic Gap which acknowledges that the gap designation does not relate to landscape quality, value or condition; that development can be accommodated within gaps without undermining their function; and that urban influences can detract from the functioning of the gap, to the extent that they present a clear justification for amending the boundaries of the gap. The study concludes that the part of the gap between Peel Common and Bridgemary is weak and under development pressure, particularly with the recently constructed Newgate Lane East now forming such a strong urbanising feature in the local landscape context. The Policy HA2 site is not considered to form part of a priority area which is required to maintain the integrity and function of the Fareham / Stubbington Strategic Gap and it is concluded that the site is well placed to accommodate development that could come forward as a well-connected urban extension without significantly affecting the integrity of the gap and the physical and visual separation of settlements. Indeed, this was the Council's previous conclusion when it proposed to allocate the Policy HA2 site. Its December 2019 SHELAA included commentary on the three land parcels (SHELAA sites 3002, 3028 and 3057) which together make up the Policy HA2 site. The Suitability Comment for sites 3002 and 3028 (the smaller northern and southern parcels) were:

"The site is considered suitable for development as part of the proposed housing allocation. Development could be accommodated without significant effects on the landscape character of the wider area."

3.25 For site 3057 (the larger central parcel) the Suitability Comment was:

"Development could be accommodated without significant effects on the landscape character of the wider area (following construction of Newgate Lane South) or the integrity of the Strategic Gap..."

- 3.26 All three component parcels of the HA2 site were described as Suitable, Available and Achievable. Nothing has changed in this regard.

Policy DS3: Landscape

- 3.27 This draft policy designates about a quarter of the land area of the Borough as "Areas of Special Landscape Quality" (as shown on Figure 3.3).
- 3.28 From the commentary provided in paragraph 3.49, it appears that the Council is equating its 'Areas of Special Landscape Quality' (ASLQ) with 'valued landscapes'. This is questionable. All landscapes are valued at some level by different people. NPPF paragraph 170 triggers a need to consider when landscape value is just a local consideration, or when landscapes are more 'out of the ordinary'. Fundamentally, for a landscape to be a valued landscape, it does not have to be designated - so by designating the ASLQ (or by creating a valued landscape designation) the Council is at risk of creating a policy that is irrelevant, because guidance says that non designated landscapes can be valued, so site-by-site assessments will be required in any event.
- 3.29 Paragraph 3.55 states that "...all parts of the Borough have some landscape quality and may be sensitive to landscape change". This is ambiguous. All landscape will be of 'a quality' but quality (in GLVIA3 aligned with condition) is only one consideration of landscape sensitivity.
- 3.30 With regard to "How the policy works", paragraph 3.56 states that "*The criteria within the policy (points a-g) are derived from the Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (GLVIA 3) published by the Landscape Institute.*". The GLVIA is an extensive and diverse document and, if it is to be used as basis for this policy then a specific reference or explanation should be provided as to how points a-g have been derived.
- 3.31 Paragraph 3.57 refers to the submission of "...a proportionate Landscape Assessment". This should be amended to require the submission of a 'Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment'. There are many applications of LVIA and several forms of reporting. Reference to LVIA would be specific and clear as to what is required (and incidentally relates better to the approaches set out in GLVIA3).

Policy HP1: New Residential Development

3.32 This policy relates to all new housing proposals. However, it only envisages housing coming forward outside Urban Area boundaries through either the conversion of a non-residential building or as a replacement dwelling. It should also cross-refer to Policy HP4 which allows housing to come forward on land outside Urban Area boundaries if the Council cannot demonstrate a Five Year Housing Land Supply.

3.33 Therefore add:

"c) It is for additional housing in circumstances where the Council cannot demonstrate a Five Year Housing Land Supply and Policy HP4 applies."

Policy HP4: Five-Year Housing Land Supply

3.34 The housing requirement set out in Policy H1 must be re-calculated using the current Standard methodology as described in our comments on draft Policy H1 above.

3.35 Paragraph 5.24 infers that Policy HP4 reproduces Local Plan Part 2 Policy DSP40. However, the third criterion in Policy DSP40 was as follows:

"iii) The proposal is sensitively designed to reflect the character of the neighbouring settlement and to minimise any adverse impact on the Countryside and, if relevant, the Strategic Gaps;"

3.36 This has been replaced in Policy HP4 by:

"c) The proposal is sensitively designed to reflect the landscape character and setting of the settlement, is of a scale proportionate to its setting and recognises the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside and, if relevant, does not significantly affect the integrity of a Strategic Gap;"

3.37 If a five year housing land supply cannot be demonstrated, then in accordance with the NPPF, paragraph 11d, the most relevant policies in the plan would be out of date and the presumption in favour of sustainable development would apply. This policy may therefore be judged to be inappropriate because it adds restrictions which may prevent sustainable sites from coming forward. However,

if such a policy is held to be necessary, then a faithful reproduction of Policy DSP40 iii) is strongly preferred. See our comments on Policy DS1 in this regard.

Policy HP5: Provision of Affordable Housing

3.38 This draft policy states that "affordable housing must be provided" (our underlining) in the following proportions:

- i. At least 10% as Social Rent; and
- ii. At least 55% as Affordable Rent or Social Rent; and
- iii. The remainder, but no less than 10% as Affordable Home Ownership.
- iv. The mix of property size and type should reflect the local need and the site characteristics.

3.39 As drafted this policy is not sufficiently flexible. As acknowledged at paragraph 5.36, development viability will be an issue on some sites. As acknowledged at paragraph 5.39, occasionally the tenure mix prescribed by the policy will not be appropriate; and as acknowledged at paragraph 5.34, other exceptional circumstances may arise (such as abnormal costs) which dictate that a non-standard provision of affordable housing is demonstrated to be appropriate.

3.40 Therefore, amend the first part of the policy to read:

"Sites that can accommodate 10 or more dwellings or sites with an area of 0.5 hectares or more shall normally provide: ..."

3.41 And amend the second part of the policy to read:

"The affordable housing shall normally be provided in accordance with the following proportions: ..."

Policy HP7: Adaptable and Accessible Dwellings

3.42 This draft policy states:

"Development proposals for all new dwellings shall provide:

- a) At least 15% of all new dwellings at Category 2 standard; and

b) On schemes of over 100 dwellings (gross), at least 2% of private housing and 5% of affordable housing shall be provided as wheelchair accessible Category 3 properties."

3.43 Similar to Policy HP5 above, as drafted this policy is not sufficiently flexible. It is acknowledged that this policy is based on the requirements of Part M of the Building Regulations but it must allow for circumstances arising which mean that these requirements cannot be delivered (fully or otherwise).

3.44 Therefore, amend the first line of the policy to read:

"Development proposals for all new dwellings shall normally provide: ..."

3.45 Paragraph 5.57 of the supporting text states:

"The cost to development for providing Category 2 and 3 is relatively minimal. Flexibility for additional costs have been factored into the viability evidence base and this indicates that the requirements for Category 2 and 3 should have no detrimental impact on the viability of schemes in the Borough..."

3.46 This statement is strongly disputed. In reality, these costs will not be factored into a developer's viability calculations (particularly in relation to Category 3 requirements) because option agreements / conditional contracts will have already been agreed on the sites that the Council want to see come forward, so these costs will not have been anticipated. The Category 3 requirements must be substantiated by quantified evidence of the need for such units in the Borough.

Policy HP9: Self and Custom Build Homes

3.47 This policy requires 10% of dwellings on sites of 40 dwellings or more to be provided for Self and Custom Build Homes. The practical implications of managing self or custom build developments on sites otherwise being constructed by housing developers or housing associations must be carefully considered. There is concern that 40 dwellings is too small a threshold at which to introduce this requirement due to the potentially onerous construction management implications which will arise. It would be preferable for the Council to allocate specific sites for self and custom build developments instead of requiring this element on all housing developments of 40 dwellings or more.

- 3.48 It is noted that, as stated at paragraph 5.70, only 1% of housing plots at Welborne are required to be provided for self or custom build under the Welborne Plan (2015). Strategic allocations such as Welborne provide the ideal opportunity for parcels of land to be allocated for self or custom build, so that opportunity should not be missed. This should be addressed in the review of the Welborne Plan which is overdue and necessary.

Policy E2: Faraday Business Park

- 3.49 This draft policy proposes the allocation of land for 65,000 sq. metres of employment development (in addition to the 22,000 sq. metres already consented). The site is designated as a Low Use site for Brent Geese and Waders.

- 3.50 Criterion e) of the policy states:

"e) Proposals shall meet the requirements of Policy NE5 given the site's Low Use status for Solent Waders and Brent Geese..."

- 3.51 The two site-specific reasons for the deletion of housing allocation HA2 Newgate Lane South given in the Fareham SHLAA (in the context of the Council planning for a reduced housing requirement in the PLP) are that the site lies within a Strategic Gap and that the site is designated as a Low Use site for Brent Geese and Waders. Given the proposed allocation at the Faraday Business Park, a site's designation as of Low Use status for Solent Waders and Brent Geese clearly does not prevent a site from being allocated for development.

Policy E3: Swordfish Business Park

- 3.52 This draft policy proposes the allocation of land for 12,100 sq. metres of employment development (in addition to the 28,000 sq. metres already consented). The site is designated as a Low Use site for Brent Geese and Waders.

- 3.53 Criterion f) of the policy states:

"f) Proposals shall meet the requirements of Policy NE5 given the site's Low Use status for Solent Waders and Brent Geese..."

- 3.54 The two site-specific reasons for the deletion of housing allocation HA2 Newgate Lane South given in the Fareham SHLAA (in the context of the Council planning for a reduced housing requirement in the PLP) are that the site lies within a

Strategic Gap and that the site is designated as a Low Use site for Brent Geese and Waders. Given the proposed allocation at the Swordfish Business Park, a site's designation as of Low Use status for Solent Waders and Brent Geese clearly does not prevent a site from being allocated for development.

Policy NE5: Solent Wader and Brent Goose Sites

- 3.55 Accompanying these representations is a WYG Technical Note in relation to Ecology and the former Policy HA2 Newgate Lane South housing allocation. This addresses the two proposed options for mitigating the impact of development of Low Use SWBG sites. Policy NE5 limits mitigation solutions to either on-site provision or a financial contribution towards mitigation on a suitable identified site. However, as reported in the Technical Note, an off-site solution has been proposed as part of outline application P/19/1260/OA Land East of Newgate Lane East (that application site being the southern part of the former HA2 allocation), and that solution has been reviewed by the Council's Ecologist and found to be acceptable. This therefore represents a compliant solution which can be replicated for other developments in similar circumstances. Policy NE5 should be amended to include this additional option.

Policy D1: High Quality Design and Place Making

- 3.56 This is a highly aspirational policy which sets out ten criteria ("key characteristics of high quality design") against which all development proposals will be judged "to ensure the creation of quality places." It is not clear what a "quality place" is – this should be defined. The ten criteria push the "bar" too high – all proposals cannot be expected to "create places that are attractive, memorable, distinctive and of strong character", for example, laudable though those aspirations are. In practice, very few proposals would receive planning permission if assessed against this requirement.

Appendix B: Housing Trajectory

- 3.57 This appendix must be updated as it does not reflect the quantum of housing required to meet the local needs. It also projects completions of 975 homes in 2023/24 and 961 homes in 2024/5, which are at risk due to the delays to Welborne which continue. Completions from Welborne should be shown separately as previously.

Appendix C:

- 3.58 The purpose of the inclusion of the Local Ecological Network Map at Appendix C is not understood. It includes the identification of land as "Network Opportunities". This does not appear to have a basis in the policies of the PLP. The former Policy HA2 Newgate Lane South site is identified as a Network Opportunity on this plan. This is not explained. This appendix should be deleted, as happened to a similar plan appended to the Regulation 19 Chichester District Local Plan.

Reinstatement of the Policy HA2: Newgate Lane South housing allocation

- 3.59 The Council omitted a number of previous housing allocation sites for the Regulation 19 PLP on the basis that the PLP plans for the reduced housing requirement of 403 hpa. We have asserted that this approach fails to comply with legal requirements and is unsound. It is foreseeable that the Council's housing requirement may increase and in such circumstances Policy HA2 should be reintroduced and updated to allocate the site for about 500 dwellings.

- 3.60 The Policy HA2 site is comprised of three SHELAA sites:

- Cops Field, Newgate Lane, Peel Common (3028);
- Land East of Newgate Lane, Peel Common (3057); and
- Land East of Newgate Lane East, Peel Common (3002).

- 3.61 In the Council's SHELAA of December 2019, the commentary on each of these sites concluded with a "Suitability" (for allocation for development) Comment. For sites 3002 and 3028 (the smaller northern and southern parcels) the Suitability Comments were:

"The site is considered suitable for development as part of the proposed housing allocation. Development could be accommodated without significant effects on the landscape character of the wider area."

- 3.62 For site 3057 (the larger central parcel) the Suitability Comment was:

"Development could be accommodated without significant effects on the landscape character of the wider area (following construction of Newgate Lane South) or the integrity of the Strategic Gap...."

3.63 All three component parcels of the HA2 site were described as Suitable, Available and Achievable. Nothing has changed in this regard.

3.64 In omitting Policy HA2 from the PLP, the Council also updated its SHELAA for consistency with the PLP and justified the omission of the HA2 allocation due to the impact of development on the strategic gap, and the fact that the site is a low use SWBG site. Gosport Borough Council also previously objected to the HA2 allocation due to its alleged traffic impact on Newgate Lane East. Taking each of these matters in turn:

Strategic Gap:

3.65 These representations are accompanied by a Preliminary Landscape and Visual Appraisal prepared by Pegasus Group of the former Policy HA2 site, Newgate Lane South. This study concludes that the part of the gap between Peel Common and Bridgemary is weak and under development pressure, particularly with the recently constructed Newgate Lane East now forming such a strong urbanising feature in the local landscape context. The Policy HA2 site is not considered to form part of a priority area which is required to maintain the integrity and function of the Fareham / Stubbington Strategic Gap and it is concluded that the site is well placed to accommodate development that could come forward without significantly affecting the integrity of the gap and the physical and visual separation of settlements. This was the Council's previous conclusion when it proposed to allocate the Policy HA2 site, as evidenced by the quotations from the December 2019 SHELAA above.

Low Use SWBG site:

3.66 It is noted that Employment allocations E2 and E3 are similarly designated. These representations are accompanied by an Ecology Technical Note prepared by WYG which describes the off-site mitigation solution already advanced and agreed by the Council's ecologist in relation to a planning application for housing on the southern part of the HA2 site. Demonstrably, this is not an issue which would prevent development coming forward in principle on this site.

Transport impact:

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- 3.67 These representations are accompanied by a Transport Technical Note prepared by i-Transport. This reports that the Council's transport evidence base was substantially prepared before the Council amended its spatial strategy in response to the draft revised Standard Methodology housing target so it included assessments of the Policy HA2 site, together with other housing allocations since omitted including the two Strategic Growth Areas (SGAs). On this basis the Council's Strategic Transport Assessment concludes that the plan is deliverable and sound from a transport perspective.
- 3.68 The Transport TN reviews the sustainable transport credentials of the HA2 site. The site is very well served by public transport – it is within a 5-10 minute walk of the South East Hampshire Rapid Transit system, and is close to local bus routes. HCC and its partners have recently submitted funding bids to Government for later stages of the SEHRT which includes a potential extension of the SEHRT to the site and the Solent Enterprise Zone. This will further improve the accessibility of the site to public transport services.
- 3.69 The site lies in close proximity (comfortable walk or short cycle trip) to major employment areas (Fareham Business Park, Newgate Lane Industrial Estate, Solent EZ) and supermarkets (such as Asda next to the site) for convenience shopping.
- 3.70 The primary vehicular access to the site will be from a new roundabout on Newgate Lane South. This has been designed to minimise interruptions to traffic flows on Newgate Lane South. The operation of this junction has been modelled, and this confirmed that the greatest queueing delay on any arm during peak periods is about 8 seconds. Thus the roundabout will operate wholly within capacity with a "Level of Service" rating of "A", classified as "Free Flow", such that it will not prejudice the benefits of the recent road project.
- 3.71 Hampshire County Council has not raised any in principle design or safety concerns with the junction and following substantial dialogue has accepted the junction modelling as a basis to consider the operation of the junction but required consideration of the corridor effects of the junction within the Local Plan evidence base.
- 3.72 This wider corridor assessment has now been completed with the release of the FBC SRTM Assessment, summarised in Section 4 of the accompanying Transport

TN. In summary this demonstrates that there are no material impacts on the wider Newgate Lane corridor that result from the delivery of an access to the HA2 site from Newgate Lane. Any objection to the allocation of the HA2 site on this basis is therefore not sustainable.

- 3.73 For all of these reasons, the Council is encouraged to reinstate the Policy HA2 housing allocation for about 500 dwellings. The site is controlled by two highly reputable housing developers – Miller Homes and Bargate Homes – who have a strong local track record of delivery and who are keen to bring it forward for development immediately, such that the site can make a significant contribution to the Council's five year housing land supply.

4.0 Participation at the examination hearing sessions

B5 If your representation is seeking a modification to the plan, do you consider it necessary to participate in the examination hearing session(s)?

Yes, I want to take part in a hearing session.

B5a Please outline in the box below why you consider it necessary to take part in the hearing session(s):

To contribute to testing the legal compliance and soundness of the PLP for the reasons set out in these representations.

FAREHAM LOCAL PLAN 2037 REPRESENTATIONS

LAND ADJACENT TO 75 HOLLY HILL LANE, SARISBURY

**ON BEHALF OF
BARGATE HOMES**



Pegasus Group

Birmingham | Bracknell | Bristol | Cambridge | Cirencester | Dublin | East Midlands | Leeds | Liverpool | London | Manchester | Newcastle | Peterborough

 **DESIGN**  **ENVIRONMENT**  **PLANNING**  **ECONOMICS**  **HERITAGE**

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Registered Office: Pegasus House, Querns Business Centre, Whitworth Road, Cirencester, Gloucestershire, GL7 1RT

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APPENDICES:

1.0 Landscape Response prepared by Terra Firma Consultancy including Opportunities and Constraints Plan

1.0 Introduction

- 1.1** The following representations are prepared by Pegasus Group on behalf of our client, Bargate Homes. Our client has interests in Land adjacent to 75 Holly Hill Lane in Sarisbury.
- 1.2** The site is irregular in shape and extends to approximately 2.6 hectares. It is accessed via Holly Hill Lane, which adjoins the south-western boundary of the site, and the majority of the site lies to the east (rear) of the properties which front Holly Hill Lane. The southern boundary of the site adjoins Holly Hill Woodland Park and the eastern boundary extends as far as the boundaries of the properties on Mulberry Lane (accessed from Barnes Lane). The site has previously been promoted through Fareham Borough Council's (FBC) Strategic Housing and Employment Land Availability Assessment (SHELAA) – Site ID 1005.
- 1.3** For the reasons set out in these representations, our client is strongly of the view that this site should be allocated for residential development in the Fareham Local Plan 2037 (hereafter referred to as the Publication Local Plan). It is estimated that the site could accommodate approximately 30 dwellings. These representations also set out our client's position in relation to required amendments to some of the more general policies proposed within the Publication Local Plan (PLP).
- 1.4** Our client is an important stakeholder within Fareham and is keen to work with the Council to produce a plan which is legally compliant and meets the tests of soundness set out within the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF). Currently the plan is neither legally compliant nor sound.
- 1.5** The following representations utilise the same format as the Council's response form. Each area of the PLP which is deemed to be either not legally compliant or unsound is clearly outlined below. Proposed changes to the plan in relation to policies, supporting text and the proposals map are provided.

	Agent	Client
Title	Mr	Bargate Homes c/o
First Name	Jeremy	Agent
Last Name	Gardiner	
Job Title	Senior Director	
Organisation	Pegasus Group	
Address	3 West Links Tollgate Chandlers Ford Eastleigh Hampshire	
Postcode	SO53 3TG	
Telephone		
Email		

2.0 Plan Overall

B1 Which part of the Local Plan is this representation about?

2.1 The following comments relate to the overall Local Plan.

B1a Which paragraph? Please enter the correct paragraph found in the Local Plan:

2.2 Paragraphs 1.5–1.6, 1.14, 1.17, 1.37, 2.12, 3.19–3.22, 3.49–3.57, 4.1–4.20, Appendix B.

B1b Which Policy? Please enter the correct Policy Codes found in the Local Plan

2.3 Policies H1, HP1, HP4, HP5, HP6, HP7, HP9, DS1, DS3, NE8, D1.

B2 Do you think the Publication Local Plan is:

Legally compliant – No

Sound – No

Complies with the duty to co-operate – No

2.4 The Fareham Local Plan is not legally compliant and is unsound as it is not consistent with national policy, effective or justified.

B3 Please provide details you have to support your answers above.

B3.1 The Publication Local Plan is not Legally Compliant

2.5 The Publication Local Plan (PLP) has based its housing proposals on the annual housing target derived from the Government's draft Revised Standard Methodology published in August 2020 in its consultation "Planning for the Future". The Government's response to this consultation was published on 16th December 2020. The Government does not propose to proceed with the changes to assessing local housing need consulted on earlier this year in

"Changes to the Current Planning System"; but instead has published a revised approach to the Standard Method, which retains the method in its previous and current form except for London and 19 of the most populated cities and urban centres.

- 2.6 The key change is to apply a 35% uplift to the Standard Method for Greater London and the 19 most populated cities and urban areas in England – Birmingham, Liverpool, Bristol, Manchester, Sheffield, Leeds, Leicester, Coventry, Bradford, Nottingham, Kingston upon Hull, Newcastle upon Tyne, Stoke on Trent, Southampton, Plymouth, Derby, Reading, Wolverhampton and Brighton and Hove. The minimum housing requirement for Fareham calculated using the amended standard method therefore remains 514hpa.
- 2.7 The Government's White Paper, "Changes to the Current Planning System" (published in August 2020 alongside the "Planning for the Future" consultation) provided guidance to local planning authorities which were at or close to the Regulation 19 stage of plan-making at paragraph 43:

"Transition

43. The Government is aware that any change in the standard method will have an impact for plans that are currently under development, as authorities expend considerable resources in developing new plans. To enable an orderly transition to the revised standard method, and achieve as much short-term supply as possible while setting the right expectations for early stage plan-making, we propose that from the publication date of the revised guidance, authorities which are already at the second stage of the strategic plan consultation process (Regulation 19) are given 6 months to submit their plan to the Planning Inspectorate for examination. Authorities close to publishing their second stage consultation (Regulation 19), should be given 3 months from the publication date of the revised guidance to publish their Regulation 19 plan and a further 6 months to submit their plan to the Planning Inspectorate. This is to strike a balance between allowing an appropriate transition period for plans that are nearly through the process, but without causing a significant delay in planning for a higher level of need."

-
- 2.8 This transitional arrangement applies to Fareham at the time, such that the previous Standard Method (514 hpa) continued to apply for plan-making purposes in the borough in any event, but the Council chose not to follow this national guidance.
- 2.9 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) states (paragraph 16 a)) that Plans should "be prepared with the objective of contributing to the achievement of sustainable development". Footnote 10 confirms that this is a legal requirement of local planning authorities in exercising their plan-making functions. Meeting the objectives of sustainable development includes "...meeting the needs of the present...". By preparing a Plan based on the revised draft Standard Methodology target of 403 dwellings per annum, the local planning authority is failing to meet its local objectively assessed need for housing, thereby failing to plan to deliver sustainable development.
- 2.10 The PPG (ID 2a-003-20190220) is clear that the standard method should be used and any other method should only be used in exceptional circumstances. It further explains that:
- "...Where an alternative approach results in a lower housing need figure than that identified using the standard method, the strategic policy-making authority will need to demonstrate, using robust evidence, that the figure is based on realistic assumptions of demographic growth and that there are exceptional local circumstances that justify deviating from the standard method. This will be tested at examination."* (PPG ID 2a-015-20190220).
- 2.11 As discussed above the extant standard method identifies a requirement of 514hpa. The NPPF (paragraph 60) identifies that the current standard method provides a minimum requirement. To depart and provide a figure lower than the current Standard Method requires exceptional circumstances and must be justified by clear and robust evidence. This is absent from the Council's evidence base and as such is an unsound approach.
- 2.12 The Government's guidance is that transitional arrangements require Regulation 19 plans to be based on the current Standard Methodology figure (in Fareham's case, 514 hpa) – a requirement confirmed by the Government's

announcement of 16th December 2020. As such, Fareham's decision to progress to Regulation 19 stage with a strategy based on the draft revised Standard Methodology figure of 403 hpa was procedurally flawed, lacking in evidential basis, premature and misleading.

2.13 The NPPF (paragraph 33) also states that plans should be reviewed every 5 years and updated as necessary. The Inspector's Report on the Examination into the Fareham Local Plan Part 2 (dated 12th May 2015) included modifications which were all proposed by the Council. Its first Main Modification was "a commitment to an early review of the local plan (ie. LP1, LP2 and LP3)". This included a timetable for the local plan review between 2016 and 2018 which the Council has failed to adhere to, having previously expressed its commitment to the Inspector.

2.14 The Local Plan Part 3 is the Welborne Plan which was adopted in 2015. The total quantum of housing to be delivered at Welborne has reduced over the years, and the date for its commencement has repeatedly slipped back. The development is currently running about 5 years late. Recently, serious doubts have been expressed over whether it is deliverable at all given the reported funding gap of tens of millions of pounds that exists in relation to the required upgrade of M27 junction 10. The development is certainly not currently "deliverable" in NPPF terms. Nonetheless, the PLP relies heavily on the delivery of homes at Welborne as by far the most important source of its housing supply - 4,020 homes (just over 48%) out of a total suggested supply of 8,389 homes are timetabled to be completed at Welborne by 2037, and completions are included in the Council's trajectory for the first five years of the plan. Given the heavy reliance placed on a development which, at best, appears to be at serious risk of continuing to be significantly delayed, the Welborne Plan should be reviewed as a matter of urgency.

2.15 Given the importance of the Welborne Plan to housing delivery this is considered an issue of both soundness and legal non-compliance.

B3.2 The Publication Local Plan is not Sound

2.16 Paragraphs 1.5 – 1.6 of the PLP set out the "Tests of Soundness" which require

that the Plan has been "positively prepared, justified, effective and consistent with national policy". The PLP fails to meet the Tests of Soundness for the following reasons:

1. It has not been "positively prepared"

- 2.17 The Plan does not seek to, as a minimum, meet the area's objectively assessed need. Given that the Core Strategy was adopted on 4th August 2011, it is significantly out of date such that (as advised by paragraph 73 and footnote 32 of the NPPF) local housing need should be calculated using the current Standard Methodology. On this basis the local housing need target is 514 homes per annum (hpa) plus the appropriate buffer (5% or 20%). Instead, the PLP plans for 403 hpa, thereby failing to plan for the area's objectively assessed need, and failing to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development.
- 2.18 The lower housing requirement has also not been the subject of sustainability appraisal (SA). Whilst the SA re-assesses sites based upon a lower housing requirement it fails to consider the implications of a lower housing requirement, compared to the current standard method, upon the delivery of the SA objectives. Even if the lower requirement were justified by national policy, which it is not, the retention of the housing requirement at the level previously consulted upon would be a reasonable alternative.
- 2.19 The Council published an Affordable Housing Strategy in 2019. On page 14 of the Affordable Housing Strategy, it is suggested that there is a need for 3,500 affordable homes to 2036, or circa 220 per annum. This is based on the existing need for 3,000 affordable homes and an allowance of 500 homes to provide for new households and those falling into need. Given that an average of only 76 affordable homes have been built per annum in Fareham Borough since 2011, there is a significant need to boost the supply of additional affordable housing to address needs. Indeed, the delivery of affordable housing needs to almost treble. The provision of affordable housing to address this need is a significant matter.
- 2.20 It is also unclear whether the PLP has planned to adequately accommodate unmet need from other authorities. The PPG (ID 2a-010-20190220) identifies

that meeting unmet needs from neighbouring authorities as set out in a Statement of Common Ground is one reason why local housing need calculated using the current standard should be exceeded. Contrary to the advice within the PPG (ID 2a-010-20190220) there are currently no Statements of Common Ground identifying if the figure of 847 dwellings is adequate or accepted by other authorities. Rather the Council speculates that this contribution would be "ratified" by a subsequent Partnership for South Hampshire Statement of Common Ground (Duty to Co-operate Statement of Compliance, paragraph 4.5). There is, however, no evidence to support this speculation. Indeed, the only evidence presented confirms a request for Fareham to accommodate 1,000 dwellings from a single neighbouring authority. The PLP has been prepared in advance of the publication of Statements of Common Ground – as such its preparation is premature.

2.21 At paragraph 4.4 of the PLP it is stated that unmet need in the sub-region over the plan period could be "circa 10,750 dwellings". At paragraph 4.5, Fareham's "immediate neighbours" are considered, and it is confirmed that Portsmouth City Council has requested that Fareham contributes 1,000 dwellings towards its unmet need, and that Gosport is "likely to have an unmet need issue, currently estimated to be in the region of 2,500 dwellings...". The Council's 'Duty to Co-operate Statement of Compliance' identifies at paragraph 4.6 that instead of responding to the request from Portsmouth the Council is proposing to: "...take the approach that the issue of unmet need is not dealt with as specific to any authority, but as a general contribution." It is not clear how this "general contribution" has been calculated but it appears inadequate. Gosport Borough lies between Portsmouth and Fareham. It is clear that Portsmouth cannot accommodate any of Gosport's unmet need so the obvious place to accommodate it is in Fareham Borough. Therefore, if Fareham plans to deliver the unmet needs of Portsmouth and Gosport, its contribution would be 3,500 homes. However, the PLP (Table 4.1) proposes a contribution of just 847 dwellings to wider unmet need. This figure should be reviewed.

2.22 In relation to unmet need, it should also be remembered that Welborne (previously known as the North of Fareham SDA) was originally conceived by PUSH (now PfSH) as one of two SDAs which were promoted to meet the sub-regional needs of south Hampshire and brought forward in the "South East

Plan". The Inspector's Report on the Examination into the Fareham LDF Core Strategy (dated 20th July 2011) identified five Main Issues, Main Issue 1 being:

"7. The North of Fareham SDA represents the most significant and controversial element of the Core Strategy.While the principle of the SDA's development is contained in the regional strategy – policy SH2 of the South East Plan (SEP) – the justification for the proposal derives from evidence prepared by South Hampshire local authorities (the Partnership for Urban South Hampshire [PUSH]) during the SEP's preparation....The advantages of SDAs are seen as threefold: safeguarding existing towns and villages by reducing coalescence; providing more opportunities for planning gain; and achieving a critical mass to deliver sustainability benefits. The development now proposed is one of two SDAs proposed by PUSH and brought forward into the SEP. Both are aimed at meeting sub-regional housing needs and, as such, their housing totals are separated from the housing requirement for the remainder of the Boroughs concerned in the sub-regional strategy and SEP."
(our underlining)

- 2.23 However, the Council is now treating Welborne as a source of housing supply for Fareham Borough only, disregarding its planned sub-regional role. This compounds the lack of positive preparation of the PLP and starkly contrasts the Council's current approach to the delivery of housing to meet sub-regional needs with its approach of a decade ago.

2. It is not "justified":

- 2.24 The PLP's strategy for housing delivery is not appropriate, because it is based on a need figure derived from the draft revised Standard Methodology which was still the subject of public consultation at the time that the Plan was prepared. Government's guidance is that transitional arrangements require Regulation 19 plans to be based on the current Standard Methodology figure (in Fareham's case, 514 hpa) – a requirement confirmed by the Government's announcement of 16th December 2020. As such, Fareham's decision to progress to Regulation 19 stage with a strategy based on the draft revised Standard Methodology figure of 403 hpa is procedurally flawed, lacking in evidential basis, premature and potentially misleading.

3. It is not "effective":

- 2.25 Fareham has decided to deliberately plan to not meet its local objectively assessed housing need, so fundamentally the plan will not be effective. This, coupled with its apparent failure to plan to contribute appropriately to the unmet housing need of the sub-region, indicates a failure to work effectively with its neighbouring authorities on cross-boundary strategic planning for housing delivery and a failure "to support the Government's objective of significantly boosting the supply of homes" (NPPF, paragraph 59). Rather, the PLP proposes to restrict the supply of homes in the plan period in a way which will exacerbate the local housing crisis.

4. It is not "consistent with national policy":

- 2.26 The PLP is not consistent with the NPPF because:
- It will not contribute to the achievement of sustainable development by not, as a minimum, planning to meet its local objectively assessed housing need;
 - It is not planning to adequately meet the unmet housing needs of neighbouring authorities in the sub-region;
 - It has not based its housing proposals on the current Standard Methodology;
 - Its strategy lacks a robust evidential justification; and
 - Its proposed housing land supply includes a majority of housing from sites which are not "deliverable" as defined by the NPPF.

B3.3 The Publication Local Plan does not Comply with the Duty to Co-operate

- 2.27 As stated at B3.1 above, it is unclear whether the PLP has planned to adequately accommodate unmet need from other authorities.
- 2.28 Against a sub-regional unmet need figure of "circa 10,750 dwellings", and in the context of both neighbouring authorities of Portsmouth City Council and

Gosport Borough Council having "unmet need issue(s)", and Havant Borough Council being expressly unable to accommodate any unmet need, the PLP (Table 4.1) proposes a contribution of 847 dwellings to wider unmet need. It is not clear how this has been calculated and it appears inadequate.

B4a What modification(s) is necessary to make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

1. Plan to meet, as a minimum, the area's objectively assessed housing need. The current Standard Methodology annual housing need figure is currently 514 hpa.
2. Provide Statements of Common Ground in relation to unmet need from neighbouring and PfSH authorities. Any agreements will need to be included as additional housing to the minimum 514hpa.
3. In any event, plan for a level of housing which contributes to the achievement of sustainable development.
4. Treat this plan as an interim plan and reaffirm the Council's commitment to undertake an urgent a review of the Welborne Plan for incorporation into a consolidated early review of this plan.
5. The Council has not undertaken SA of all reasonable alternative housing requirements.
6. The Council has not planned to meet current housing needs, opting instead to phase its housing supply in a way which will exacerbate the current significant under-supply problems.

- 2.29 Consequential to the above, the Council must allocate additional sites for housing in this interim plan (ahead of the urgent review of the Welborne Plan) to meet its confirmed housing target of 514 hpa, including the allocation of our client's interest at Land adjacent to 75 Holly Hill Lane, Sarisbury for approximately 30 dwellings.

B4b How would the modification(s) you propose make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

- 2.30 The role of plan-making in contributing to the achievement of sustainable development is a legal requirement (Section 39(2) of the Planning and

Compulsory Purchase Act 2004).

- 2.31 Revisions to the plan so that it plans, as a minimum, to meet the local objectively assessed need for housing, meet affordable housing need and adequately contribute to meeting unmet need would assist the PLP to meet the Tests of Soundness.

3.0 Specific Proposed Changes

B4c Suggested revised wording of any policy or text

Policy H1: Housing provision

- 3.1** Completely revise the proposed housing target on the basis of the current Standard Methodology figure for the Borough of a minimum of 514 hpa plus an appropriate contribution to meeting sub-regional unmet needs.
- 3.2** Ensure that the revised housing target includes the delivery of a minimum of 220 affordable homes per annum.
- 3.3** Plan to deliver the revised housing target including a five-year supply of deliverable sites. In this regard, Welborne (the supply of housing from which is relied on heavily by the PLP) cannot currently be regarded as "deliverable" as defined in the NPPF.
- 3.4** Consequential updates to paragraphs 4.1 – 4.20 including Tables 4.1, 4.2, 4.3.
- 3.5** Consequential revisions to the list of Housing Allocation Policies under paragraph 4.20 to include allocations sufficient to deliver the revised housing and affordable housing targets, including the allocation of Land adjacent to 75 Holly Hill Lane, Sarisbury for approximately 30 dwellings.
- 3.6** Policy H1 also seeks to identify a 'phased' requirement. The overall supply is described as at least 8,389 dwellings - this is just 165 dwellings greater than the requirement when the correct local housing need standard method is applied. Given the need to provide for unmet needs from neighbouring authorities this is clearly insufficient and as such further allocations are required.
- 3.7** Policy H1 seeks to 'phase' this supply identifying the following:
 - Approximately 2,250 dwellings (averaging 450 dwellings per annum) between 2021/22 and 2025/2613;

- Approximately 2,400 dwellings (averaging 480 dwellings per annum) between 2026/27 and 2030/31; and
- Approximately 3,750 dwellings (averaging 625 dwellings per annum) between 2031/32 and 2036/2037.

- 3.8** This phasing clearly will not meet the overall plan requirement. The rationale for this phasing is due to an anticipation that many of the housing allocations will begin to deliver later in the plan period. This is simply a factor of the sites chosen rather than an evidence-based approach to need. The net effect is that in the early part of the plan period the full need will not be met, exacerbating the current significant housing land supply shortfall in the Borough. This will mean households will either be unable to form or will be forced to move elsewhere to find appropriate accommodation. This not only has an impact upon affordability through increased demand but also has implications for social mobility and health for young and old alike.
- 3.9** The lack of housing to meet needs in the short-term is exacerbated by recent under-delivery of both market and affordable housing. The Council recognises it has under-delivered in recent years due to the reference to the need for a 20% buffer in accordance with NPPF, paragraph 73 (paragraph 4.16, PLP).
- 3.10** The housing requirement in the PLP should not be phased to manufacture a five-year housing land supply in the short-term. The plan should seek to address housing need now – to do otherwise is not justified or effective.
- 3.11** The second part of Policy H1 identifies the sources of supply. Whilst our client does not wish to comment upon individual sites, we do have significant concerns that the sources of supply will not deliver the plan period housing requirement in full. The PLP, paragraph 4.16, acknowledges that many of the chosen sites will not deliver until later in the plan period therefore any slippage in timescale could well push delivery beyond the plan period. Furthermore, the Council is heavily reliant upon delivery at Welborne. Within our comments upon the Plan overall we identify the need for delivery from this site to be reviewed and indeed question whether it is deliverable at all given the funding gap of tens of millions of pounds that exists in relation to the required upgrade of M27 junction 10.

- 3.12** Furthermore, the Council cannot currently demonstrate a five-year housing land supply. The Council's most recent assessment of its five-year housing land supply suggests a 4.03-year supply. This assessment appears optimistic given recent appeal decisions which identify it is closer 2.4 years. Given these shortcomings it is essential that the PLP seeks to address this under-supply in the short-term.

Section 3: Development Strategy

- 3.13** This section is substantially focussed on restricting development outside the existing settlement policy boundaries of urban areas. This is in conflict with the NPPF, paragraph 11, which advises that "Plans and decisions should apply a presumption in favour of sustainable development" and that "For plan-making this means that:

a) plans should positively seek opportunities to meet the development needs of their areas, and be sufficiently flexible to adapt to rapid change".

- 3.14** The highly restrictive strategic policy approach introduced into the PLP does not accord with this national guidance.

- 3.15** Paragraph 3.9 of the PLP states:

"Recent planning appeal decisions in the Borough have highlighted the need to consider the designation of valued landscapes as part of the Local Plan. Previous Local Plans have included the demarcation of 'Areas of Special Landscape Quality' in the Borough which were used to help shape planning strategy and decisions on planning applications. These areas were the Meon, Hamble and Hook valleys, Portsdown Hill and the Forest of Bere. Both the Landscape Assessment (2017), and the more recent 'Technical Review of Areas of Special Landscape Quality and the Strategic Gaps' (2020) still recognise the intrinsic character and distinctiveness of these relatively undeveloped areas of the Borough and so their locations have been used to shape the development strategy. There is a presumption against major development in these areas, unless it can be demonstrated through a landscape assessment that the quality

and distinctiveness of the landscape character can be conserved. For these reasons there remain no development allocations in these areas." (our underlining)

Our client objects to the identification of the Areas of Special Landscape Quality (ASLQ) in the borough, and particularly to the presumption against development in ASLQ and against allocation any sites for development within these areas. This is discussed in detail in the section relating to Policy DS3: Landscape below.

Policy DS1: Development in the Countryside

- 3.16** For housing development which is brought forward in the absence of a 5-year housing land supply, Policy HP4 applies. This will necessarily introduce new built form onto greenfield sites adjacent or well related to existing urban area boundaries. This will inevitably cause a change to the landscape character of the site and immediately adjacent land. Criteria ii) and iii) require proposals to "conserve and enhance landscapes" and "recognise the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside". It is not clear which "landscapes" are being referred to – presumably this should be restricted to formally designated landscapes or defined "valued" landscapes because otherwise it could be applied to every area of countryside. It is also not clear how, for example, a housing development can "conserve and enhance" a landscape – relevant measures should be defined. Moreover, it is not clear how the extent to which a proposal has recognised "the intrinsic character of the beauty of the countryside" can be measured. After all, those attributes can be "recognised" but then disregarded. It is true that every area of countryside has a "character" but not that every area of countryside has "beauty".
- 3.17** Criterion v) should include an exception for development which is brought forward under Policy HP4, where the application of the "tilted balance" would allow the loss of BMVAL.
- 3.18** Paragraph 3.39 fails to explain how this policy works in relation to housing policies.

Policy DS3: Landscape

- 3.19** This draft policy designates about a quarter of the land area of the Borough as "Areas of Special Landscape Quality" (as shown on Figure 3.3).
- 3.20** From the commentary provided in paragraph 3.49, it appears that the Council is equating its 'Areas of Special Landscape Quality' (ASLQ) with 'valued landscapes'. This is questionable. All landscapes are valued at some level by different people. NPPF paragraph 170 triggers a need to consider when landscape value is just a local consideration, or when landscapes are more 'out of the ordinary'. Fundamentally, for a landscape to be a valued landscape, it does not have to be designated - so by designating the ASLQ (or by creating a valued landscape designation) the Council is at risk of creating a policy that is irrelevant, because guidance says that non-designated landscapes can be valued, so site-by-site assessments will be required in any event. **Given that Policy DS3 is irrelevant, it is unnecessary and it should be deleted.**
- 3.21** However, if it is held that Policy DS3 should not be deleted, the following comments apply.
- 3.22** Paragraph 3.55 states that "...all parts of the Borough have some landscape quality and may be sensitive to landscape change". This is ambiguous. All landscape will be of 'a quality' but quality (in GLVIA3 aligned with condition) is only one consideration of landscape sensitivity.
- 3.23** With regard to "How the policy works", paragraph 3.56 states that "*The criteria within the policy (points a-g) are derived from the Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (GLVIA 3) published by the Landscape Institute.*". The GLVIA3 is an extensive and diverse document and, if it is to be used as basis for this policy then a specific reference or explanation should be provided as to how points a-g have been derived.
- 3.24** Paragraph 3.57 refers to the submission of "...a proportionate Landscape Assessment". In the event that Policy DS3 is not deleted, this should be amended to require the submission of a 'Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment'. There are many applications of Landscape Assessment and

several forms of reporting. Reference to LVIA would be specific and clear as to what is required (and incidentally relates better to the approaches set out in GLVIA3).

3.25 Having specific regard to our client's land interest adjacent to 75 Holly Hill Lane in Sarisbury, the site has previously been promoted through FBC's SHELAA dated September 2020 (Site ID 1005) and was discounted solely because it is located within an ASLQ. Consequently, our client has appointed Terra Firma Consultancy to review this matter and a Landscape Response is attached to these representations at Appendix 1, together with an Opportunities and Constraints Plan for the site.

3.26 In summary, it is considered that if Policy DS3 is not deleted, it should better allow for flexibility when it can be proven that parcels of land within the ASLQ, when taken in isolation and studied in depth, can accommodate sensitive small-scale development. It is considered that our client's site has capacity for development without detriment to the wider Landscape Character Area and would also create opportunities for landscape enhancement and protection. Further site-specific details for Land adjacent to 75 Hilly Hill Lane are provided at the end of this section.

Policy HP1: New Residential Development

3.27 This policy relates to all new housing proposals. However, it only envisages housing coming forward outside Urban Area boundaries through either the conversion of a non-residential building or as a replacement dwelling. It should also cross-refer to Policy HP4 which allows housing to come forward on land outside Urban Area boundaries if the Council cannot demonstrate a Five-Year Housing Land Supply.

3.28 Therefore add:

"c) It is for additional housing in circumstances where the Council cannot demonstrate a Five Year Housing Land Supply and Policy HP4 applies."

Policy HP4: Five-Year Housing Land Supply

3.29 The housing requirement set out in Policy H1 must be re-calculated using the current Standard methodology as described in our comments on draft Policy H1 above.

3.30 Paragraph 5.24 infers that Policy HP4 reproduces Local Plan Part 2 Policy DSP40. However, the third criterion in Policy DSP40 was as follows:

"iii) The proposal is sensitively designed to reflect the character of the neighbouring settlement and to minimise any adverse impact on the Countryside and, if relevant, the Strategic Gaps;"

3.31 This has been replaced in Policy HP4 by:

"c) The proposal is sensitively designed to reflect the landscape character and setting of the settlement, is of a scale proportionate to its setting and recognises the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside and, if relevant, does not significantly affect the integrity of a Strategic Gap;"

3.32 If a five-year housing land supply cannot be demonstrated, then in accordance with the NPPF, paragraph 11d, the most relevant policies in the plan would be out of date and the presumption in favour of sustainable development would apply. This policy may therefore be judged to be inappropriate because it adds restrictions which may prevent sustainable sites from coming forward. However, if such a policy is held to be necessary, then a faithful reproduction of Policy DSP40 iii) is strongly preferred. See our comments on Policy DS1 in this regard.

Policy HP5: Provision of Affordable Housing

3.33 This draft policy states that "affordable housing must be provided" (our underlining) in the following proportions:

- i. At least 10% as Social Rent; and
- ii. At least 55% as Affordable Rent or Social Rent; and

- iii. The remainder, but no less than 10% as Affordable Home Ownership.
- iv. The mix of property size and type should reflect the local need and the site characteristics.

3.34 As drafted this policy is not sufficiently flexible. As acknowledged at paragraph 5.36, development viability will be an issue on some sites. As acknowledged at paragraph 5.39, occasionally the tenure mix prescribed by the policy will not be appropriate; and as acknowledged at paragraph 5.34, other exceptional circumstances may arise (such as abnormal costs) which dictate that a non-standard provision of affordable housing is demonstrated to be appropriate.

3.35 Therefore, amend the first part of the policy to read:

"Sites that can accommodate 10 or more dwellings or sites with an area of 0.5 hectares or more shall normally provide: ..."

3.36 And amend the second part of the policy to read:

"The affordable housing shall normally be provided in accordance with the following proportions: ..."

Policy HP7: Adaptable and Accessible Dwellings

3.37 This draft policy states:

"Development proposals for all new dwellings shall provide:

- a) At least 15% of all new dwellings at Category 2 standard; and
- b) On schemes of over 100 dwellings (gross), at least 2% of private housing and 5% of affordable housing shall be provided as wheelchair accessible Category 3 properties."

3.38 Similar to Policy HP5 above, as drafted this policy is not sufficiently flexible. It is acknowledged that this policy is based on the requirements of Part M of the Building Regulations but it must allow for circumstances arising which mean that these requirements cannot be delivered (fully or otherwise).

3.39 Therefore, amend the first line of the policy to read:

**"Development proposals for all new dwellings shall normally provide:
..."**

3.40 Paragraph 5.57 of the supporting text states:

"The cost to development for providing Category 2 and 3 is relatively minimal. Flexibility for additional costs have been factored into the viability evidence base and this indicates that the requirements for Category 2 and 3 should have no detrimental impact on the viability of schemes in the Borough..."

3.41 This statement is strongly disputed. In reality, these costs will not be factored into a developer's viability calculations (particularly in relation to Category 3 requirements) because option agreements / conditional contracts will have already been agreed on the sites that the Council want to see come forward, so these costs will not have been anticipated. The Category 3 requirements must be substantiated by quantified evidence of the need for such units in the Borough.

Policy HP9: Self and Custom Build Homes

3.42 This policy requires 10% of dwellings on sites of 40 dwellings or more to be provided for Self and Custom Build Homes. The practical implications of managing self or custom build developments on sites otherwise being constructed by housing developers or housing associations must be carefully considered. There is concern that 40 dwellings is too small a threshold at which to introduce this requirement due to the potentially onerous construction management implications which will arise. It would be preferable for the Council to allocate specific sites for self and custom build developments instead of requiring this element on all housing developments of 40 dwellings or more.

3.43 It is noted that, as stated at paragraph 5.70, only 1% of housing plots at Welborne are required to be provided for self or custom build under the Welborne Plan (2015). Strategic allocations such as Welborne provide the ideal opportunity for parcels of land to be allocated for self or custom build, so that

opportunity should not be missed. This should be addressed in the review of the Welborne Plan which is overdue and necessary.

Policy D1: High Quality Design and Place Making

- 3.44** This is a highly aspirational policy which sets out ten criteria ("key characteristics of high quality design") against which all development proposals will be judged "to ensure the creation of quality places." It is not clear what a "quality place" is – this should be defined. The ten criteria push the "bar" too high – all proposals cannot be expected to "create places that are attractive, memorable, distinctive and of strong character", for example, laudable though those aspirations are. In practice, very few proposals would receive planning permission if assessed against this requirement.

Appendix B: Housing Trajectory

- 3.45** This appendix must be updated as it does not reflect the quantum of housing required to meet the local needs. It also projects completions of 975 homes in 2023/24 and 961 homes in 2024/5, which are at risk due to the delays to Welborne which continue. Completions from Welborne should be shown separately as previously.

Allocation of Land adjacent to 75 Holly Hill Lane, Sarisbury

- 3.46** Our client's land interest adjacent to 75 Holly Hill Lane in Sarisbury has previously been promoted through the Council's Strategic Housing and Employment Land Availability Assessment (SHELAA) dated September 2020. The site is discounted solely for the reason that it is located within a SLQA and our client's objection to this is set out above.
- 3.47** Otherwise, the SHELAA confirms that the principle of highway access to the site is acceptable, subject to allowing for the turning of refuse vehicles within the design of the access road, which could be addressed. It is confirmed that there are no known conservation constraints or noise/air quality constraints, and that the site is not within an identified area of archaeological potential. The SHELAA suggests that there is the potential for moderate to high quality

habitats and ecological interest within the woodland areas, but this could be assessed and appropriately mitigated.

- 3.48** In terms of its accessibility and sustainability, the SHELAA confirms that the site is located within 800m of accessible green space or play space, within 800m of a community/leisure facility, within 1,200m of a Primary School and within 1,600m of a Secondary School. It is also noted that the site is located 0.5 miles (by road) to the south of the A27 and its associated local facilities and services. There are also bus routes that run along Barnes Lane to the east, and the A27.
- 3.49** The SHELAA concludes that the site is both available and achievable but that it is not suitable due to its location within an ASLQ.
- 3.50** The Landscape Response prepared by Terra Firma Consultancy, enclosed at Appendix A, includes an Opportunities and Constraints Plan for the site which identifies an indicative developable area extending to approximately 0.93 hectares. On the basis of a development density of 30-35 dph, this would equate to the provision of between 28-33 dwellings on the site.
- 3.51** On the basis of the above, the Council is encouraged to allocate Land adjacent to 75 Holly Hill Lane in Sarisbury for approximately 30 dwellings. This site is controlled by a highly reputable local housing developer – Bargate Homes – who has a strong local track record of delivery and is keen to bring it forward for development immediately, such that the site can make an important contribution to the Council's five-year housing land supply.

4.0 Participation at the Examination Hearing Sessions

B5 If your representation is seeking a modification to the plan, do you consider it necessary to participate in the examination hearing session(s)?

4.1 Yes, we want to take part in a hearing session.

B5a Please outline in the box below why you consider it necessary to take part in the hearing session(s):

4.2 To contribute to testing the legal compliance and soundness of the PLP for the reasons set out in these representations.

APPENDIX 1

Landscape Response prepared by Terra Firma Consultancy and associated Opportunities and Constrains Plan

FAREHAM LOCAL PLAN 2037 REPRESENTATIONS

POLICY HA1 HOUSING ALLOCATION – LAND NORTH AND SOUTH OF GREENAWAY LANE, WARSASH

**ON BEHALF OF
BARGATE HOMES**



Pegasus Group

Birmingham | Bracknell | Bristol | Cambridge | Cirencester | Dublin | East Midlands | Leeds | Liverpool | London | Manchester | Newcastle | Peterborough

 **DESIGN**  **ENVIRONMENT**  **PLANNING**  **ECONOMICS**  **HERITAGE**

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APPENDICES:

Appendix 1 - Site Location Plan (Drawing No. FLPR-LP.01 – Rev P1)

1.0 Introduction

- 1.1** The following representations are prepared by Pegasus Group on behalf of our client, Bargate Homes. Our client has interests in three parcels of land that all form part of the proposed Policy HA1 housing allocation – Land North and South of Greenaway Lane, Warsash, identified within the emerging Fareham Local Plan 2037 (hereafter referred to as the Publication Local Plan).
- 1.2** The three land interests are as follows: 1. Land South of Greenaway Lane (adjacent to 125 Greenaway Lane); 2. Land East of Brook Lane and West of Lockwood Road (our client controls all but the easternmost part of this site); and 3. Land East of Brook Lane and North of Warsash Road. A Site Location Plan (Drawing No. FLPR-LP.01 – Rev P1) is attached at Appendix 1.
- 1.3** At the time of writing these representations, all three sites are subject to outline planning applications, which have all been considered by Fareham Borough Council's (FBC) Planning Committee. Land South of Greenaway Lane (adjacent to 125 Greenaway Lane) has a resolution to grant outline planning permission for the construction of up to 100 dwellings (Ref. No. P/19/0402/OA). Land East of Brook Lane and West of Lockwood Road has a resolution to grant outline planning permission for the construction of up to 157 dwellings (Ref. No. P/17/0998/OA). Land East of Brook Lane and North of Warsash Road has a resolution to grant outline planning permission for up to 140 dwellings (Ref. No. P/17/0752/OA).
- 1.4** For the reasons set out in these representations, our client strongly supports the allocation of their three land interests as part of Policy HA1. However, their view is that amendments are required to the specific wording of this policy. These representations also set out our client's position in relation to required amendments to some of the more general policies proposed within the Publication Local Plan (PLP).
- 1.5** Our client is an important stakeholder within Fareham and is keen to work with the Council to produce a plan which is legally compliant and meets the tests of soundness set out within the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF). Currently the plan is neither legally compliant nor sound.

- 1.6** The following representations utilise the same format as the Council’s response form. Each area of the PLP which is deemed to be either not legally compliant or unsound is clearly outlined below. Proposed changes to the plan in relation to policies, supporting text and the proposals map are provided.

	Agent	Client
Title	Mr	Bargate Homes c/o
First Name	Jeremy	Agent
Last Name	Gardiner	
Job Title	Senior Director	
Organisation	Pegasus Group	
Address	3 West Links Tollgate Chandlers Ford Eastleigh Hampshire	
Postcode	SO53 3TG	
Telephone	<div></div>	
Email		

2.0 Plan Overall

B1 Which part of the Local Plan is this representation about?

2.1 The following comments relate to the overall Local Plan.

B1a Which paragraph? Please enter the correct paragraph found in the Local Plan:

2.2 Paragraphs 1.5–1.6, 1.14, 1.17, 1.37, 2.12, 3.19–3.22, 3.49–3.57, 4.1–4.20, Appendix B.

B1b Which Policy? Please enter the correct Policy Codes found in the Local Plan

2.3 Policies H1, HA1, HP1, HP4, HP5, HP6, HP7, HP9, DS1, DS3, NE8, D1.

B1c Which part of the Policies Map

2.4 Policy HA1 allocation site – Land North and South of Greenaway Lane, Warsash.

B2 Do you think the Publication Local Plan is:

Legally compliant – No

Sound – No

Complies with the duty to co-operate – No

2.5 The Fareham Local Plan is not legally compliant and is unsound as it is not consistent with national policy, effective or justified.

B3 Please provide details you have to support your answers above.

B3.1 The Publication Local Plan is not Legally Compliant

2.6 The Publication Local Plan (PLP) has based its housing proposals on the annual housing target derived from the Government's draft Revised Standard

Methodology published in August 2020 in its consultation "Planning for the Future". The Government's response to this consultation was published on 16th December 2020. The Government does not propose to proceed with the changes to assessing local housing need consulted on earlier this year in "Changes to the Current Planning System"; but instead has published a revised approach to the Standard Method, which retains the method in its previous and current form except for London and 19 of the most populated cities and urban centres.

2.7 The key change is to apply a 35% uplift to the Standard Method for Greater London and the 19 most populated cities and urban areas in England – Birmingham, Liverpool, Bristol, Manchester, Sheffield, Leeds, Leicester, Coventry, Bradford, Nottingham, Kingston upon Hull, Newcastle upon Tyne, Stoke on Trent, Southampton, Plymouth, Derby, Reading, Wolverhampton and Brighton and Hove. The minimum housing requirement for Fareham calculated using the amended standard method therefore remains 514hpa.

2.8 The Government's White Paper, "Changes to the Current Planning System" (published in August 2020 alongside the "Planning for the Future" consultation) provided guidance to local planning authorities which were at or close to the Regulation 19 stage of plan-making at paragraph 43:

"Transition

43. The Government is aware that any change in the standard method will have an impact for plans that are currently under development, as authorities expend considerable resources in developing new plans. To enable an orderly transition to the revised standard method, and achieve as much short-term supply as possible while setting the right expectations for early stage plan-making, we propose that from the publication date of the revised guidance, authorities which are already at the second stage of the strategic plan consultation process (Regulation 19) are given 6 months to submit their plan to the Planning Inspectorate for examination. Authorities close to publishing their second stage consultation (Regulation 19), should be given 3 months from the publication date of the revised guidance to publish their Regulation 19 plan and a further 6 months to submit their plan to the Planning

Inspectorate. This is to strike a balance between allowing an appropriate transition period for plans that are nearly through the process, but without causing a significant delay in planning for a higher level of need."

- 2.9 This transitional arrangement applies to Fareham at the time, such that the previous Standard Method (514 hpa) continued to apply for plan-making purposes in the borough in any event, but the Council chose not to follow this national guidance.
- 2.10 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) states (paragraph 16 a)) that Plans should "be prepared with the objective of contributing to the achievement of sustainable development". Footnote 10 confirms that this is a legal requirement of local planning authorities in exercising their plan-making functions. Meeting the objectives of sustainable development includes "...meeting the needs of the present...". By preparing a Plan based on the revised draft Standard Methodology target of 403 dwellings per annum, the local planning authority is failing to meet its local objectively assessed need for housing, thereby failing to plan to deliver sustainable development.
- 2.11 The PPG (ID 2a-003-20190220) is clear that the standard method should be used and any other method should only be used in exceptional circumstances. It further explains that:
- "...Where an alternative approach results in a lower housing need figure than that identified using the standard method, the strategic policy-making authority will need to demonstrate, using robust evidence, that the figure is based on realistic assumptions of demographic growth and that there are exceptional local circumstances that justify deviating from the standard method. This will be tested at examination."* (PPG ID 2a-015-20190220).
- 2.12 As discussed above the extant standard method identifies a requirement of 514hpa. The NPPF (paragraph 60) identifies that the current standard method provides a minimum requirement. To depart and provide a figure lower than the current Standard Method requires exceptional circumstances and must be justified by clear and robust evidence. This is absent from the Council's evidence base and as such is an unsound approach.

- 2.13 The Government's guidance is that transitional arrangements require Regulation 19 plans to be based on the current Standard Methodology figure (in Fareham's case, 514 hpa) – a requirement confirmed by the Government's announcement of 16th December 2020. As such, Fareham's decision to progress to Regulation 19 stage with a strategy based on the draft revised Standard Methodology figure of 403 hpa was procedurally flawed, lacking in evidential basis, premature and misleading.
- 2.14 The NPPF (paragraph 33) also states that plans should be reviewed every 5 years and updated as necessary. The Inspector's Report on the Examination into the Fareham Local Plan Part 2 (dated 12th May 2015) included modifications which were all proposed by the Council. Its first Main Modification was "a commitment to an early review of the local plan (ie. LP1, LP2 and LP3)". This included a timetable for the local plan review between 2016 and 2018 which the Council has failed to adhere to, having previously expressed its commitment to the Inspector.
- 2.15 The Local Plan Part 3 is the Welborne Plan which was adopted in 2015. The total quantum of housing to be delivered at Welborne has reduced over the years, and the date for its commencement has repeatedly slipped back. The development is currently running about 5 years late. Recently, serious doubts have been expressed over whether it is deliverable at all given the reported funding gap of tens of millions of pounds that exists in relation to the required upgrade of M27 junction 10. The development is certainly not currently "deliverable" in NPPF terms. Nonetheless, the PLP relies heavily on the delivery of homes at Welborne as by far the most important source of its housing supply - 4,020 homes (just over 48%) out of a total suggested supply of 8,389 homes are timetabled to be completed at Welborne by 2037, and completions are included in the Council's trajectory for the first five years of the plan. Given the heavy reliance placed on a development which, at best, appears to be at serious risk of continuing to be significantly delayed, the Welborne Plan should be reviewed as a matter of urgency.
- 2.16 Given the importance of the Welborne Plan to housing delivery this is considered an issue of both soundness and legal non-compliance.

B3.2 The Publication Local Plan is not Sound

2.17 Paragraphs 1.5 – 1.6 of the PLP set out the "Tests of Soundness" which require that the Plan has been "positively prepared, justified, effective and consistent with national policy". The PLP fails to meet the Tests of Soundness for the following reasons:

1. It has not been "positively prepared"

2.18 The Plan does not seek to, as a minimum, meet the area's objectively assessed need. Given that the Core Strategy was adopted on 4th August 2011, it is significantly out of date such that (as advised by paragraph 73 and footnote 32 of the NPPF) local housing need should be calculated using the current Standard Methodology. On this basis the local housing need target is 514 homes per annum (hpa) plus the appropriate buffer (5% or 20%). Instead, the PLP plans for 403 hpa, thereby failing to plan for the area's objectively assessed need, and failing to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development.

2.19 The lower housing requirement has also not been the subject of sustainability appraisal (SA). Whilst the SA re-assesses sites based upon a lower housing requirement it fails to consider the implications of a lower housing requirement, compared to the current standard method, upon the delivery of the SA objectives. Even if the lower requirement were justified by national policy, which it is not, the retention of the housing requirement at the level previously consulted upon would be a reasonable alternative.

2.20 The Council published an Affordable Housing Strategy in 2019. On page 14 of the Affordable Housing Strategy, it is suggested that there is a need for 3,500 affordable homes to 2036, or circa 220 per annum. This is based on the existing need for 3,000 affordable homes and an allowance of 500 homes to provide for new households and those falling into need. Given that an average of only 76 affordable homes have been built per annum in Fareham Borough since 2011, there is a significant need to boost the supply of additional affordable housing to address needs. Indeed, the delivery of affordable housing needs to almost treble. The provision of affordable housing to address this need is a

significant matter.

- 2.21 It is also unclear whether the PLP has planned to adequately accommodate unmet need from other authorities. The PPG (ID 2a-010-20190220) identifies that meeting unmet needs from neighbouring authorities as set out in a Statement of Common Ground is one reason why local housing need calculated using the current standard should be exceeded. Contrary to the advice within the PPG (ID 2a-010-20190220) there are currently no Statements of Common Ground identifying if the figure of 847 dwellings is adequate or accepted by other authorities. Rather the Council speculates that this contribution would be “ratified” by a subsequent Partnership for South Hampshire Statement of Common Ground (Duty to Co-operate Statement of Compliance, paragraph 4.5). There is, however, no evidence to support this speculation. Indeed, the only evidence presented confirms a request for Fareham to accommodate 1,000 dwellings from a single neighbouring authority. The PLP has been prepared in advance of the publication of Statements of Common Ground – as such its preparation is premature.
- 2.22 At paragraph 4.4 of the PLP it is stated that unmet need in the sub-region over the plan period could be “circa 10,750 dwellings”. At paragraph 4.5, Fareham’s “immediate neighbours” are considered, and it is confirmed that Portsmouth City Council has requested that Fareham contributes 1,000 dwellings towards its unmet need, and that Gosport is “likely to have an unmet need issue, currently estimated to be in the region of 2,500 dwellings...”. The Council’s ‘Duty to Co-operate Statement of Compliance’ identifies at paragraph 4.6 that instead of responding to the request from Portsmouth the Council is proposing to: “...take the approach that the issue of unmet need is not dealt with as specific to any authority, but as a general contribution.” It is not clear how this “general contribution” has been calculated but it appears inadequate. Gosport Borough lies between Portsmouth and Fareham. It is clear that Portsmouth cannot accommodate any of Gosport’s unmet need so the obvious place to accommodate it is in Fareham Borough. Therefore, if Fareham plans to deliver the unmet needs of Portsmouth and Gosport, its contribution would be 3,500 homes. However, the PLP (Table 4.1) proposes a contribution of just 847 dwellings to wider unmet need. This figure should be reviewed.

2.23 In relation to unmet need, it should also be remembered that Welborne (previously known as the North of Fareham SDA) was originally conceived by PUSH (now PfSH) as one of two SDAs which were promoted to meet the sub-regional needs of south Hampshire and brought forward in the "South East Plan". The Inspector's Report on the Examination into the Fareham LDF Core Strategy (dated 20th July 2011) identified five Main Issues, Main Issue 1 being:

"7. The North of Fareham SDA represents the most significant and controversial element of the Core Strategy.While the principle of the SDA's development is contained in the regional strategy – policy SH2 of the South East Plan (SEP) – the justification for the proposal derives from evidence prepared by South Hampshire local authorities (the Partnership for Urban South Hampshire [PUSH]) during the SEP's preparation....The advantages of SDAs are seen as threefold: safeguarding existing towns and villages by reducing coalescence; providing more opportunities for planning gain; and achieving a critical mass to deliver sustainability benefits. The development now proposed is one of two SDAs proposed by PUSH and brought forward into the SEP. Both are aimed at meeting sub-regional housing needs and, as such, their housing totals are separated from the housing requirement for the remainder of the Boroughs concerned in the sub-regional strategy and SEP."
(our underlining)

2.24 However, the Council is now treating Welborne as a source of housing supply for Fareham Borough only, disregarding its planned sub-regional role. This compounds the lack of positive preparation of the PLP and starkly contrasts the Council's current approach to the delivery of housing to meet sub-regional needs with its approach of a decade ago.

2. It is not "justified":

2.25 The PLP's strategy for housing delivery is not appropriate, because it is based on a need figure derived from the draft revised Standard Methodology which was still the subject of public consultation at the time that the Plan was prepared. The Government's response to the consultation is awaited. The Government's guidance is that transitional arrangements require Regulation 19 plans to be based on the current Standard Methodology figure (in Fareham's

case, 514 hpa). As such, Fareham's decision to progress to Regulation 19 stage with a strategy based on the draft revised Standard Methodology figure of 403 hpa is procedurally flawed, lacking in evidential basis, premature and potentially misleading.

3. It is not "effective":

- 2.26 Fareham has decided to deliberately plan to not meet its local objectively assessed housing need, so fundamentally the plan will not be effective. This, coupled with its apparent failure to plan to contribute appropriately to the unmet housing need of the sub-region, indicates a failure to work effectively with its neighbouring authorities on cross-boundary strategic planning for housing delivery and a failure "to support the Government's objective of significantly boosting the supply of homes" (NPPF, paragraph 59). Rather, the PLP proposes to restrict the supply of homes in the plan period in a way which will exacerbate the local housing crisis.

4. It is not "consistent with national policy":

- 2.27 The PLP is not consistent with the NPPF because:
- It will not contribute to the achievement of sustainable development by not, as a minimum, planning to meet its local objectively assessed housing need;
 - It is not planning to adequately meet the unmet housing needs of neighbouring authorities in the sub-region;
 - It has not based its housing proposals on the current Standard Methodology;
 - Its strategy lacks a robust evidential justification; and
 - Its proposed housing land supply includes a majority of housing from sites which are not "deliverable" as defined by the NPPF.

B3.3 The Publication Local Plan does not Comply with the Duty to Co-operate

- 2.28 As stated at B3.1 above, it is unclear whether the PLP has planned to

adequately accommodate unmet need from other authorities.

- 2.29 Against a sub-regional unmet need figure of "circa 10,750 dwellings", and in the context of both neighbouring authorities of Portsmouth City Council and Gosport Borough Council having "unmet need issue(s)", and Havant Borough Council being expressly unable to accommodate any unmet need, the PLP (Table 4.1) proposes a contribution of 847 dwellings to wider unmet need. It is not clear how this has been calculated and it appears inadequate.

B4a What modification(s) is necessary to make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

1. Plan to meet, as a minimum, the area's objectively assessed housing need. The current Standard Methodology annual housing need figure is currently 514 hpa.
 2. Provide Statements of Common Ground in relation to unmet need from neighbouring and PfSH authorities. Any agreements will need to be included as additional housing to the minimum 514hpa.
 3. In any event, plan for a level of housing which contributes to the achievement of sustainable development.
 4. Treat this plan as an interim plan and reaffirm the Council's commitment to undertake an urgent a review of the Welborne Plan for incorporation into a consolidated early review of this plan.
 5. The Council has not undertaken SA of all reasonable alternative housing requirements.
 6. The Council has not planned to meet current housing needs, opting instead to phase its housing supply in a way which will exacerbate the current significant under-supply problems.
- 2.30 Consequential to the above, the Council must allocate additional sites for housing in this interim plan (ahead of the urgent review of the Welborne Plan) to meet its confirmed housing target of 514 hpa.

B4b How would the modification(s) you propose make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

- 2.31 The role of plan-making in contributing to the achievement of sustainable development is a legal requirement (Section 39(2) of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004).
- 2.32 Revisions to the plan so that it plans, as a minimum, to meet the local objectively assessed need for housing, meet affordable housing need and adequately contribute to meeting unmet need would assist the PLP to meet the Tests of Soundness.

3.0 Specific Proposed Changes

B4c Suggested revised wording of any policy or text

Policy H1: Housing provision

- 3.1** Completely revise the proposed housing target on the basis of the current Standard Methodology figure for the Borough of a minimum of 514 hpa plus an appropriate contribution to meeting sub-regional unmet needs.
- 3.2** Ensure that the revised housing target includes the delivery of a minimum of 220 affordable homes per annum.
- 3.3** Plan to deliver the revised housing target including a five-year supply of deliverable sites. In this regard, Welborne (the supply of housing from which is relied on heavily by the PLP) cannot currently be regarded as "deliverable" as defined in the NPPF.
- 3.4** Consequential updates to paragraphs 4.1 – 4.20 including Tables 4.1, 4.2, 4.3.
- 3.5** Consequential revisions to the list of Housing Allocation Policies under paragraph 4.20 to include allocations sufficient to deliver the revised housing and affordable housing targets.
- 3.6** Policy H1 also seeks to identify a 'phased' requirement. The overall supply is described as at least 8,389 dwellings - this is just 165 dwellings greater than the requirement when the correct local housing need standard method is applied. Given the need to provide for unmet needs from neighbouring authorities this is clearly insufficient and as such further allocations are required.
- 3.7** Policy H1 seeks to 'phase' this supply identifying the following:
 - Approximately 2,250 dwellings (averaging 450 dwellings per annum) between 2021/22 and 2025/2613;
 - Approximately 2,400 dwellings (averaging 480 dwellings per annum)

between 2026/27 and 2030/31; and

- Approximately 3,750 dwellings (averaging 625 dwellings per annum) between 2031/32 and 2036/2037.

- 3.8** This phasing clearly will not meet the overall plan requirement. The rationale for this phasing is due to an anticipation that many of the housing allocations will begin to deliver later in the plan period. This is simply a factor of the sites chosen rather than an evidence-based approach to need. The net effect is that in the early part of the plan period the full need will not be met, exacerbating the current significant housing land supply shortfall in the Borough. This will mean households will either be unable to form or will be forced to move elsewhere to find appropriate accommodation. This not only has an impact upon affordability through increased demand but also has implications for social mobility and health for young and old alike.
- 3.9** The lack of housing to meet needs in the short-term is exacerbated by recent under-delivery of both market and affordable housing. The Council recognises it has under-delivered in recent years due to the reference to the need for a 20% buffer in accordance with NPPF, paragraph 73 (paragraph 4.16, PLP).
- 3.10** The housing requirement in the PLP should not be phased to manufacture a five-year housing land supply in the short-term. The plan should seek to address housing need now – to do otherwise is not justified or effective.
- 3.11** The second part of Policy H1 identifies the sources of supply. Whilst our client does not wish to comment upon individual sites, we do have significant concerns that the sources of supply will not deliver the plan period housing requirement in full. The PLP, paragraph 4.16, acknowledges that many of the chosen sites will not deliver until later in the plan period therefore any slippage in timescale could well push delivery beyond the plan period. Furthermore, the Council is heavily reliant upon delivery at Welborne. Within our comments upon the Plan overall we identify the need for delivery from this site to be reviewed and indeed question whether it is deliverable at all given the funding gap of tens of millions of pounds that exists in relation to the required upgrade of M27 junction 10.

- 3.12** Furthermore, the Council cannot currently demonstrate a five-year housing land supply. The Council's most recent assessment of its five-year housing land supply suggests a 4.03-year supply. This assessment appears optimistic given recent appeal decisions which identify it is closer 2.4 years. Given these shortcomings it is essential that the PLP seeks to address this under-supply in the short-term.

Section 3: Development Strategy

- 3.13** This section is substantially focussed on restricting development outside the existing settlement policy boundaries of urban areas. This is in conflict with the NPPF, paragraph 11, which advises that "Plans and decisions should apply a presumption in favour of sustainable development" and that "For plan-making this means that:

a) plans should positively seek opportunities to meet the development needs of their areas, and be sufficiently flexible to adapt to rapid change".

- 3.14** The highly restrictive strategic policy approach introduced into the PLP does not accord with this national guidance.

Policy DS1: Development in the Countryside

- 3.15** For housing development which is brought forward in the absence of a 5-year housing land supply, Policy HP4 applies. This will necessarily introduce new built form onto greenfield sites adjacent or well related to existing urban area boundaries. This will inevitably cause a change to the landscape character of the site and immediately adjacent land. Criteria ii) and iii) require proposals to "conserve and enhance landscapes" and "recognise the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside". It is not clear which "landscapes" are being referred to – presumably this should be restricted to formally designated landscapes or defined "valued" landscapes because otherwise it could be applied to every area of countryside. It is also not clear how, for example, a housing development can "conserve and enhance" a landscape – relevant measures should be defined. Moreover, it is not clear how the extent to which a proposal has recognised "the intrinsic character of the beauty of the countryside" can

be measured. After all, those attributes can be "recognised" but then disregarded. It is true that every area of countryside has a "character" but not that every area of countryside has "beauty".

3.16 Criterion v) should include an exception for development which is brought forward under Policy HP4, where the application of the "tilted balance" would allow the loss of BMVAL.

3.17 Paragraph 3.39 fails to explain how this policy works in relation to housing policies.

Policy DS3: Landscape

3.18 This draft policy designates about a quarter of the land area of the Borough as "Areas of Special Landscape Quality" (as shown on Figure 3.3).

3.19 From the commentary provided in paragraph 3.49, it appears that the Council is equating its 'Areas of Special Landscape Quality' (ASLQ) with 'valued landscapes'. This is questionable. All landscapes are valued at some level by different people. NPPF paragraph 170 triggers a need to consider when landscape value is just a local consideration, or when landscapes are more 'out of the ordinary'. Fundamentally, for a landscape to be a valued landscape, it does not have to be designated - so by designating the ASLQ (or by creating a valued landscape designation) the Council is at risk of creating a policy that is irrelevant, because guidance says that non designated landscapes can be valued, so site-by-site assessments will be required in any event. **Given that Policy DS3 is irrelevant, it is unnecessary and it should be deleted.**

3.20 However, if it is held that Policy DS3 should not be deleted, the following comments apply.

3.21 Paragraph 3.55 states that "...all parts of the Borough have some landscape quality and may be sensitive to landscape change". This is ambiguous. All landscape will be of 'a quality' but quality (in GLVIA3 aligned with condition) is only one consideration of landscape sensitivity.

3.22 With regard to "How the policy works", paragraph 3.56 states that "*The criteria within the policy (points a-g) are derived from the Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (GLVIA 3) published by the Landscape Institute.*". The GLVIA is an extensive and diverse document and, if it is to be used as basis for this policy then a specific reference or explanation should be provided as to how points a-g have been derived.

3.23 Paragraph 3.57 refers to the submission of "...a proportionate Landscape Assessment". This should be amended to require the submission of a 'Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment'. There are many applications of Landscape Assessment and several forms of reporting. Reference to LVIA would be specific and clear as to what is required (and incidentally relates better to the approaches set out in GLVIA3).

Policy HA1: Land North and South of Greenaway Lane

3.24 As set out in the Introduction to these representations, our client has interests in three parcels of land that all form part of the proposed Policy HA1 housing allocation – Land North and South of Greenaway Lane, Warsash. Our client therefore strongly supports Policy HA1 and the identification of their three land interests within this proposed residential allocation.

3.25 The three land interests are as follows: 1. Land South of Greenaway Lane (adjacent to 125 Greenaway Lane); 2. Land East of Brook Lane and West of Lockwood Road; and 3. Land East of Brook Lane and North of Warsash Road.

3.26 At the time of writing these representations, all three sites are subject to outline planning applications, which have all been considered by Fareham Borough Council's (FBC) Planning Committee. Land South of Greenaway Lane (adjacent to 125 Greenaway Lane) has a resolution to grant outline planning permission for the construction of up to 100 dwellings (Ref. No. P/19/0402/OA). Land East of Brook Lane and West of Lockwood Road has a resolution to grant outline planning permission for the construction of up to 157 dwellings (Ref. No. P/17/0998/OA). Land East of Brook Lane and North of Warsash Road has a resolution to grant outline planning permission for up to 140 dwellings (Ref. No. P/17/0752/OA).

3.27 The outstanding matters relating to the outline planning applications are all close to being resolved, especially now that a solution has been agreed in relation to nitrogen deposition into the Solent. It is therefore anticipated that outline planning permission can be granted for all three sites in the near future. Our client then intends to proceed to detailed planning followed by construction stages in a phased but timely manner, such that all three sites are deliverable and can therefore contribute towards the Council's housing land supply position in the short-term.

3.28 Whilst our client supports Policy HA1 and the allocation of their land interests for residential development in principle, in their view the wording of the site-specific requirements contained within the policy requires some amendments, as explained below.

a) The quantum of housing proposed shall be broadly consistent with the indicative site capacity

3.29 Policy HA1 sets out an indicative yield for the allocation as a whole of 824 dwellings. This is supported and no changes are suggested to this site-specific requirement. Our client's three land interests could provide up to 366 dwellings when combined. This includes up to 100 dwellings on Land South of Greenaway Lane (adjacent to 125 Greenaway Lane); approximately 126 dwellings on Land East of Brook Lane and East of Lockswood Road (considering our client does not control the easternmost part of the site so cannot deliver all of the 'up to 157 dwellings' approved at the outline stage); and up to 140 dwellings on Land East of Brook Lane and North of Warsash Road. This represents almost 45% of the indicative yield.

b) Primary highway access should be focused on Brook Lane and Lockswood Road with limited access via Greenaway Lane where necessary, subject to consideration of the impact on the character of Greenaway Lane

3.30 This is not supported, particularly having regard to Land South of Greenaway Lane (adjacent to 125 Greenaway Lane). The wording of this site-specific requirement, including the use of 'limited' and 'where necessary', could be

considered to preclude the provision of a primary vehicular access to the Land South of Greenaway Lane (adjacent to 125 Greenaway Lane) from Greenaway Lane.

- 3.31** The wording of site-specific requirement b) is inconsistent with Figure 4.1 – Policy HA1 Indicative Framework Plan contained within the PLP. Figure 4.1 identifies 'Indicative Principal Vehicular Access' points into the HA1 allocation, which are indicated by purple arrows and includes the identification of a principal access to the Land South of Greenaway Lane (adjacent to 125 Greenaway Lane) from Greenaway Lane, located in the north-west corner of the site. Figure 4.1 also identifies two further principal accesses further east along Greenaway Lane associated with other parts of the HA1 allocation (outside of our client's control).
- 3.32** The wording of site-specific requirement b) is also inconsistent with the Illustrative Masterplan that has been approved by the Council as part of the resolution to grant outline planning permission for Land South of Greenaway Lane (adjacent to 125 Greenaway Lane) under Ref. No. P/19/0402/OA. The approved Illustrative Masterplan includes the provision of a primary vehicular access point from Greenaway Lane, located in the north-west corner of the site (in a similar location to the purple arrow shown on Figure 4.1 of the PLP).
- 3.33** The Committee Report relating to the outline application (dated 16 December 2020), discusses highways matters at paragraphs 8.46 to 8.51. It confirms that from a highway safety perspective, the proposed access from Greenaway Lane is acceptable subject to the imposition of planning conditions (requiring the construction of the access junctions and visibility splays in accordance with the approved plans) and financial contributions towards off-site highways works and a Travel Plan.
- 3.34** The Committee Report confirms that the Highway Authority is satisfied that a safe means of access can be provided and identifies this as *"...a significant material planning consideration."* In terms of the impact on Greenaway Lane as a result of the physical alterations proposed as part of the development, the Committee Report states that these *"...are not of a level that would adversely detract from the character of Greenaway Lane or justify refusal of outline*

planning permission." The Committee Report then makes reference to the decision of the Planning Inspectorate in relation to a previous scheme for the site (Ref. No. APP/A1720/W/19/3225866 dated 11 December 2019), in which the Inspector confirms at paragraph 42 that *"...it would be possible to secure complementary development of the Greenaway Lane frontage within the scope of the reserved matters. Furthermore, highways works, and any additional traffic generated by the development, would affect only a very short section of the lane which lacks the more rural character seen towards the east."* At paragraph 38 of the Inspector's decision, it is concluded that *"...no necessity for an alternative access has been demonstrated on highways grounds."*

3.35 On the above basis, it is considered that the wording of site-specific requirement b) is inappropriate and misleading in potentially precluding the provision of a primary vehicular access to Land South of Greenaway Lane (adjacent to 125 Greenaway Lane) from Greenaway Lane. This would be inconsistent with the provisions of Figure 4.1 of the PLP, as well as the Council's recent resolution to grant outline planning permission and conclusions of the previous appeal Inspector.

3.36 Accordingly, the wording of site-specific requirement b) should be amended to state:

"b) Primary highways access should be in accordance with the broad locations of the 'Indicative Principal Vehicular Access' points shown on Figure 4.1."

c) The provision of vehicular highway access between development parcels without prejudice to adjacent land in accordance with Policy D3

3.37 This is supported and no changes are suggested to this site-specific requirement. Figure 4.1 – Policy HA1 Indicative Framework Plan of the PLP shows the location of 'indicative secondary vehicular link roads' which are identified by dotted grey arrows. Our client agrees with the indicative location of these secondary access points within the Policy HA1 allocation, insofar as they relate to their three land interests, although it should be noted some of these connections may be bought forwards as pedestrian/cycle links only at

the detailed planning application stage to avoid more than 100 units having direct access onto Greenaway Lane.

d) The provision of a continuous north-south Green Infrastructure Corridor between the northern and southern site boundaries that is of an appropriate scale to accommodate public open space, connected foot and cycle paths, natural greenspace and wildlife habitats that link the two badger setts and other species, and east-west wildlife corridors. Highway cross-over points shall be limited in number and width and include wildlife tunnels where necessary, in accordance with the Framework Plan

3.38 The provisions of this site-specific requirement are supported in principle. The outline illustrative masterplans for the three parts of the HA1 allocation under our client's control incorporate these measures as far as possible and have been agreed with the Council.

3.39 Figure 4.1 – Policy HA1 Indicative Framework Plan of the PLP shows the location of 'indicative wildlife link tunnels'. This includes one running north-south on Land East of Brook Lane and North of Warsash Road which is accepted.

3.40 Figure 4.1 also shows two tunnels on Land South of Greenaway Lane (adjacent to 125 Greenaway Lane), both of which are shown running north-south. Whilst it is acknowledged that these tunnels are only shown indicatively on Figure 4.1, it is noted that the southernmost tunnel on Land South of Greenaway Lane (adjacent to 125 Greenaway Lane) should in fact be shown running east-west, so that it crosses and runs perpendicular (not parallel to) the 'indicative secondary vehicular link road' in this location, and so that it reflects the line of the green corridor running along the southern boundary of the land parcel. Otherwise, the provision of two tunnels within this part of the allocation is accepted, as is the indicative location and orientation of the northernmost tunnel.

e) The provision of pedestrian and cycle connectivity between adjoining land parcels, as well as providing connectivity with Warsash Road and nearby facilities and services

3.41 This site-specific requirement is supported in principle and the outline illustrative masterplans for the three parts of the HA1 allocation under our client's control incorporate these measures as far as possible and have been agreed with the Council.

3.42 It is noted that it is not possible to provide direct connectivity between the land within the HA1 allocation and Warsash Road to the south, as the boundaries do not immediately adjoin the road. However, the outline illustrative masterplans provide pedestrian and cycle linkages to Brook Lane, which in turn leads to Warsash Road and nearby facilities and services.

3.43 In relation to the development proposals for Land East of Brook Lane and North of Warsash Road, it has previously been proposed to provide a pedestrian/cycle link from the southern boundary of the site into the rear car park of The Victory Hall which fronts on to Warsash Road. However, this proposal was not supported by the relevant stakeholders and so has not been carried forward into the illustrative outline masterplan for the site.

f) Building heights should be limited to a maximum of 2.5 storeys, except for buildings which front onto Greenaway Lane and Brook Lane where building heights shall be limited to a maximum of 2 storeys

3.44 The first part of this site-specific requirement is not supported. It is considered that some elements of 3 storey development are appropriate on the allocation site, provided they are located sensitively in the central parts of the site and setback from the site boundaries, allowing them to be appropriately screened and for a buffer to be provided to existing adjoining land uses. This is consistent with the requirement for the efficient use of land as set out in the NPPF.

3.45 The second part of this site-specific requirement for buildings fronting Greenaway Lane and Brook Lane to be limited to a maximum of 2 storeys is accepted.

g) Existing trees subject to a Tree Preservation Order should be retained and incorporated within the design and layout of proposals in a manner that does

not impact on living conditions

3.46 This is not supported. The wording of this site-specific requirement suggests that any tree that is subject to a Tree Preservation Order (TPO) cannot be removed. This is not appropriate and is not justified, particularly in light of the vehicular link required through TPO woodland in the southern most portion of the allocation. It is possible that cases may arise where it is necessary to remove a tree even if it is subject to a TPO, for example if the tree is no longer in a good condition or if it poses a health and safety risk in the future.

3.47 The wording of this site-specific requirement should be amended to provide greater flexibility and should state:

"Where possible, existing trees subject to a Tree Preservation Order should be retained and incorporated within the design and layout of proposals in a manner that does not impact on living conditions, unless agreed in writing with the Local Authority."

h) A Construction Environmental Management Plan to avoid adverse impacts of construction on the Solent designated sites shall be provided

3.48 This is supported and no changes are suggested to this site-specific requirement.

i) Provide future access to the existing underground water and wastewater infrastructure for maintenance and upsizing purposes (included at the request of Southern Water)

3.49 This is supported and no changes are suggested to this site-specific requirement. These measures can be incorporated into the detailed design for the three land parcels controlled by our client to ensure that future access is provided.

j) The site is identified as a mineral safeguarded site (sand and gravel are likely to underlay site). A Minerals Assessment will be required prior to any

development in accordance with the Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan (2013)

3.50 The justification and evidence in support of this site-specific requirement are unclear. From our review of the information available on Hampshire County Council's (HCC) website, including the HCC Minerals and Waste Plan (adopted 2013) and its associated online Proposals Map, the HCC Minerals and Waste Safeguarding in Hampshire Supplementary Planning Document (adopted February 2016) and the HCC Minerals and Waste Plan Minerals Consultation Area (2015), the land within the Policy HA1 allocation does not appear to be identified as a minerals safeguarded site or as having any potential to be underlain by any mineral resources.

3.51 Furthermore, this matter has not been raised during the outline planning stages for our client's land interests.

3.52 This site-specific requirement is therefore not supported and should be deleted in relation to the Policy HA1 allocation.

k) Infrastructure provision and contributions including but not limited to health, education and transport shall be provided in line with Policy TIN4 and NE3. In addition, the following site-specific infrastructure will be required:

i) Two junior football pitches on-site; and

ii) Off-site improvements to existing sports facilities

3.53 The wording of site-specific requirement k) implies that financial contributions will definitely be required. This wording should be amended to provide more flexibility, in the event that it is agreed between the relevant parties that contributions are not in fact required in relation to one or more of the matters referred to.

3.54 The provision of reasonable financial contributions towards education and transport are accepted in principle where a specific need is identified and at an appropriate level to be agreed between the relevant parties.

3.55 In terms of our client's three land interests, financial contributions towards

education and transport have been agreed in principle through the resolutions to grant outline planning permission, with Section 106 Agreements to secure these being agreed prior to the outline planning permission for each site being issued.

3.56 The reference in site-specific requirement k) to providing contributions towards health is not supported. The Committee Report relating to Land South of Greenaway Lane (adjacent to 125 Greenaway Lane) (Ref. No. P/19/0402/OA dated 16 December 2020) discusses this matter with regard to a request from the University Hospital Southampton NHS Foundation Trust for a financial contribution to provide services needed by the occupants of the proposed new dwellings. The Officer's comments at paragraphs 8.64-8.68 of the Committee Report are as follows:

"In considering the requests it is noted that the construction of houses does not itself lead to population growth. Officers consider that the need for housing is a consequence of population growth. Furthermore, there is no account in the representations, it seems, for the potential for the residents of the new development to be moving locally around the Borough or adjoining boroughs such that their residence locally is already accounted for by the current services and funding commissioned by the hospital..."

...The length of time between sites being identified, planning permission being granted, and the houses actually being constructed and subsequently occupied is many years. The amount of residential development coming forward in the Borough which has not been reasonably foreseeable for a period of year is therefore very limited.

In January 2019 the NHS launched its new 10-year plan. This plan sets out how the NHS thinks it can overcome the challenges that the NHS faces, such as staff shortages and growing demand for services. This is to be achieved essentially by doing things differently and at no point does it refer to the need for new developments to provide for healthcare services by means of financial contribution such as that requested by the Trust.

For the reasons set out above, Officers do not consider that the contribution

sought by the Trust is necessary to make the development acceptable in planning terms and thus the tests for planning obligations as set out above are not considered to have been met. Furthermore, given the adopted policy framework it is considered that in the absence of the contribution, the application does not fail as a consequence as this issue alone would not justify a reason for refusal, which it must do in order to make the contribution necessary to make the development acceptable in planning terms and meet the test for a planning obligation."

- 3.57** The same conclusions should be made in terms of site-specific requirement k) and the reference to health should therefore be deleted.
- 3.58** Finally, the requirement to provide two junior football pitches on-site is not supported. During the time that developers in the 'Warsash Cluster' have been in discussion with FBC in relation to their land interests, the Council has not been able to justify why on-site provision is needed and appears to have been an aspiration which has not been properly considered. The provision of sports pitches in this location is not appropriate, particularly having regard to the likely noise and traffic implications associated with this use, as well as the presumed need for a complementary pavilion. Site-specific requirement k) i) should therefore be deleted.
- 3.59** In terms of the requirement to provide off-site improvements to existing sports facilities, this is inconsistent with the financial contributions that have been agreed as part of the resolutions to grant outline planning permission for our client's three land interests and this requirement has not been raised by FBC as part of this process. The wording of site-specific requirement k) should therefore be amended to provide more flexibility, so that it cannot be interpreted that an off-site financial contribution towards sports facilities is required in relation to all land parcels within the Policy HA1 allocation (such as our client's three sites), but so that this can be sought in relation to the other parcels of land if justified and agreed between the relevant parties.
- 3.60** Taking into account all of the above, the wording of site-specific requirement k) should be amended to state:

"Infrastructure provision or contributions including but not limited to education and transport may be necessary in line with Policy TIN4 and NE3. In addition, contributions towards off-site improvements to existing sports facilities may be required."

Figure 4.1 – Policy HA1 Indicative Framework Plan

3.61 Figure 4.1 includes the identification of areas referred to as 'open space or development options. Development not on both', which are marked by a light green diagonal hatching. The only areas annotated as such on Figure 4.1 relate to our client's interest at Land South of Greenaway Lane (adjacent to 125 Greenaway Lane) – one is shown at the western end of the site frontage with Greenaway Lane and the other running north-south in the centre of the site.

3.62 These annotations are not necessary and should be deleted as their intended purpose is unclear. The agreed illustrative outline masterplan for this site shows that development will be set back from Greenaway Lane with a linear area of public open shown across the entire site frontage, which in turn connects with further public open space shown running north-south through the centre of the site.

Policy HP1: New Residential Development

3.63 This policy relates to all new housing proposals. However, it only envisages housing coming forward outside Urban Area boundaries through either the conversion of a non-residential building or as a replacement dwelling. It should also cross-refer to Policy HP4 which allows housing to come forward on land outside Urban Area boundaries if the Council cannot demonstrate a Five-Year Housing Land Supply.

3.64 Therefore add:

"c) It is for additional housing in circumstances where the Council cannot demonstrate a Five Year Housing Land Supply and Policy HP4 applies."

Policy HP4: Five-Year Housing Land Supply

3.65 The housing requirement set out in Policy H1 must be re-calculated using the current Standard methodology as described in our comments on draft Policy H1 above.

3.66 Paragraph 5.24 infers that Policy HP4 reproduces Local Plan Part 2 Policy DSP40. However, the third criterion in Policy DSP40 was as follows:

"iii) The proposal is sensitively designed to reflect the character of the neighbouring settlement and to minimise any adverse impact on the Countryside and, if relevant, the Strategic Gaps;"

3.67 This has been replaced in Policy HP4 by:

"c) The proposal is sensitively designed to reflect the landscape character and setting of the settlement, is of a scale proportionate to its setting and recognises the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside and, if relevant, does not significantly affect the integrity of a Strategic Gap;"

3.68 If a five-year housing land supply cannot be demonstrated, then in accordance with the NPPF, paragraph 11d, the most relevant policies in the plan would be out of date and the presumption in favour of sustainable development would apply. This policy may therefore be judged to be inappropriate because it adds restrictions which may prevent sustainable sites from coming forward. However, if such a policy is held to be necessary, then a faithful reproduction of Policy DSP40 iii) is strongly preferred. See our comments on Policy DS1 in this regard.

Policy HP5: Provision of Affordable Housing

3.69 This draft policy states that "affordable housing must be provided" (our underlining) in the following proportions:

- i. At least 10% as Social Rent; and
- ii. At least 55% as Affordable Rent or Social Rent; and

- iii. The remainder, but no less than 10% as Affordable Home Ownership.
- iv. The mix of property size and type should reflect the local need and the site characteristics.

3.70 As drafted this policy is not sufficiently flexible. As acknowledged at paragraph 5.36, development viability will be an issue on some sites. As acknowledged at paragraph 5.39, occasionally the tenure mix prescribed by the policy will not be appropriate; and as acknowledged at paragraph 5.34, other exceptional circumstances may arise (such as abnormal costs) which dictate that a non-standard provision of affordable housing is demonstrated to be appropriate.

3.71 Therefore, amend the first part of the policy to read:

"Sites that can accommodate 10 or more dwellings or sites with an area of 0.5 hectares or more shall normally provide: ..."

3.72 And amend the second part of the policy to read:

"The affordable housing shall normally be provided in accordance with the following proportions: ..."

Policy HP7: Adaptable and Accessible Dwellings

3.73 This draft policy states:

"Development proposals for all new dwellings shall provide:

- a) At least 15% of all new dwellings at Category 2 standard; and
- b) On schemes of over 100 dwellings (gross), at least 2% of private housing and 5% of affordable housing shall be provided as wheelchair accessible Category 3 properties."

3.74 Similar to Policy HP5 above, as drafted this policy is not sufficiently flexible. It is acknowledged that this policy is based on the requirements of Part M of the Building Regulations but it must allow for circumstances arising which mean that these requirements cannot be delivered (fully or otherwise).

3.75 Therefore, amend the first line of the policy to read:

**"Development proposals for all new dwellings shall normally provide:
..."**

3.76 Paragraph 5.57 of the supporting text states:

"The cost to development for providing Category 2 and 3 is relatively minimal. Flexibility for additional costs have been factored into the viability evidence base and this indicates that the requirements for Category 2 and 3 should have no detrimental impact on the viability of schemes in the Borough..."

3.77 This statement is strongly disputed. In reality, these costs will not be factored into a developer's viability calculations (particularly in relation to Category 3 requirements) because option agreements / conditional contracts will have already been agreed on the sites that the Council want to see come forward, so these costs will not have been anticipated. The Category 3 requirements must be substantiated by quantified evidence of the need for such units in the Borough.

Policy HP9: Self and Custom Build Homes

3.78 This policy requires 10% of dwellings on sites of 40 dwellings or more to be provided for Self and Custom Build Homes. The practical implications of managing self or custom build developments on sites otherwise being constructed by housing developers or housing associations must be carefully considered. There is concern that 40 dwellings is too small a threshold at which to introduce this requirement due to the potentially onerous construction management implications which will arise. It would be preferable for the Council to allocate specific sites for self and custom build developments instead of requiring this element on all housing developments of 40 dwellings or more.

3.79 It is noted that, as stated at paragraph 5.70, only 1% of housing plots at Welborne are required to be provided for self or custom build under the Welborne Plan (2015). Strategic allocations such as Welborne provide the ideal opportunity for parcels of land to be allocated for self or custom build, so that

opportunity should not be missed. This should be addressed in the review of the Welborne Plan which is overdue and necessary.

Policy D1: High Quality Design and Place Making

- 3.80** This is a highly aspirational policy which sets out ten criteria ("key characteristics of high quality design") against which all development proposals will be judged "to ensure the creation of quality places." It is not clear what a "quality place" is – this should be defined. The ten criteria push the "bar" too high – all proposals cannot be expected to "create places that are attractive, memorable, distinctive and of strong character", for example, laudable though those aspirations are. In practice, very few proposals would receive planning permission if assessed against this requirement.

Appendix B: Housing Trajectory

- 3.81** This appendix must be updated as it does not reflect the quantum of housing required to meet the local needs. It also projects completions of 975 homes in 2023/24 and 961 homes in 2024/5, which are at risk due to the delays to Welborne which continue. Completions from Welborne should be shown separately as previously.

4.0 Participation at the Examination Hearing Sessions

B5 If your representation is seeking a modification to the plan, do you consider it necessary to participate in the examination hearing session(s)?

4.1 Yes, we want to take part in a hearing session.

B5a Please outline in the box below why you consider it necessary to take part in the hearing session(s):

4.2 To contribute to testing the legal compliance and soundness of the PLP for the reasons set out in these representations.

APPENDIX 1

Site Location Plan (Drawing No. FLPR-LP.01 – Rev P1)

FAREHAM LOCAL PLAN 2037 REPRESENTATIONS

LAND AT BROOK AVENUE, WARSASH

ON BEHALF OF

ANTHONY AND LISA KING AND ANDREW AND MELANIE NORRIS

**TOWN & COUNTRY PLANNING ACT 1990 (AS AMENDED)
PLANNING AND COMPULSORY PURCHASE ACT 2004**

Prepared by: Jeremy Gardiner & Trevor Moody



Pegasus Group

Birmingham | Bracknell | Bristol | Cambridge | Cirencester | Dublin | East Midlands | Leeds | Liverpool | London | Manchester | Newcastle | Peterborough

 **DESIGN**  **ENVIRONMENT**  **PLANNING**  **ECONOMICS**  **HERITAGE**

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1.0 Introduction

- 1.1** The following representations are by Pegasus Group on behalf of our clients, Anthony and Lisa King, and Andrew and Melanie Norris, who own a potential housing site at Brook Avenue, Warsash. For the reasons set out in these representations, our clients are strongly of the view that their land should be allocated for housing development in the local plan.
- 1.2** These representations are consistent with, and build on, the previous representations which were submitted on behalf of Anthony and Lisa King by WYG in relation to the Fareham Draft Local Plan 2036 Supplement in February, 2020. Those previous representations are re-submitted with this representation for ease of reference.
- 1.3** The following representations utilise the same format as the Council's response form. Each area of the Publication Local Plan (PLP) which is deemed to be either not legally compliant or unsound is clearly outlined below. Proposed changes to the plan in relation to policies, supporting text and the proposals map are provided.

	Agent	Client
Title	Mr	Anthony and Lisa
First Name	Jeremy	King and Andrew
Last Name	Gardiner	and Melanie Norris
Job Title	Senior Director	c/o Agent
Organisation	Pegasus Group	
Address	3 West Links Tollgate Chandlers Ford Eastleigh Hampshire	
Postcode	SO53 3TG	
Telephone		
Email		

2.0 Plan Overall

B1 Which part of the Local Plan is this representation about?

2.1 The following comments relate to the overall Local Plan.

B1a Which paragraph? Please enter the correct paragraph found in the Local Plan:

2.2 Paragraphs 1.5 - 1.6, 1.14, 1.17, 1.37, 2.12, 3.19 - 3.22, 3.43, 3.46, 3.49 - 3.57, 4.1 - 4.20, Appendices B and C.

B1b Which Policy? Please enter the correct Policy Codes found in the Local Plan

2.3 Policies H1, HP4, HP5, HP7, DS1, DS2, DS3, E2, E3, NE5, D1.

B1c Which part of the Policies Map

2.4 Former Policy HA2 allocation site Newgate Lane South, Employment allocations Policies E2 and E3.

B2 Do you think the Publication Local Plan is:

Legally compliant - No

Sound - No

Complies with the duty to co-operate - No

2.5 The Fareham Local Plan is not legally compliant and is unsound as it is not consistent with national policy, effective or justified.

B3 Please provide details you have to support your answers above.

B3.1 The Publication Local Plan is not Legally Compliant

2.6 The Publication Local Plan (PLP) has based its housing proposals on the annual housing target derived from the Government's draft Revised Standard Methodology published in August 2020 in its consultation "Planning for the Future". The Government's response to this consultation was published on 16th December 2020.

The Government does not propose to proceed with the changes to assessing local housing need consulted on earlier this year in "Changes to the Current Planning System"; but instead has published a revised approach to the Standard Method, which retains the method in its previous and current form except for London and 19 of the most populated cities and urban centres.

2.7 The key change is to apply a 35% uplift to the Standard Method for Greater London and the 19 most populated cities and urban areas in England – Birmingham, Liverpool, Bristol, Manchester, Sheffield, Leeds, Leicester, Coventry, Bradford, Nottingham, Kingston upon Hull, Newcastle upon Tyne, Stoke on Trent, Southampton, Plymouth, Derby, Reading, Wolverhampton and Brighton and Hove. The minimum housing requirement for Fareham calculated using the amended standard method therefore remains 514hpa.

2.8 The Government's White Paper, "Changes to the Current Planning System" (published in August 2020 alongside the "Planning for the Future" consultation) provided guidance to local planning authorities which were at or close to the Regulation 19 stage of plan-making at paragraph 43:

2.9 "Transition

43. The Government is aware that any change in the standard method will have an impact for plans that are currently under development, as authorities expend considerable resources in developing new plans. To enable an orderly transition to the revised standard method, and achieve as much short-term supply as possible while setting the right expectations for early stage plan-making, we propose that from the publication date of the revised guidance, authorities which are already at the second stage of the strategic plan consultation process (Regulation 19) are given 6 months to submit their plan to the Planning Inspectorate for examination. Authorities close to publishing their second stage consultation (Regulation 19), should be given 3 months from the publication date of the revised guidance to publish their Regulation 19 plan and a further 6 months to submit their plan to the Planning Inspectorate. This is to strike a balance between allowing an appropriate transition period for plans that are nearly through the process, but without causing a significant delay in planning for a higher level of need." (our underlining)

2.10 This transitional arrangement applied to Fareham at the time, such that the previous Standard Method (514hpa) continued to apply for plan-making purposes

in the borough in any event, but the Council chose not to follow this national guidance.

- 2.11 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) states (paragraph 16 a)) that Plans should "be prepared with the objective of contributing to the achievement of sustainable development". Footnote 10 confirms that this is a legal requirement of local planning authorities in exercising their plan-making functions. Meeting the objectives of sustainable development includes "...meeting the needs of the present...". By preparing a Plan based on the Consultation draft Standard Methodology target of 403 dwellings per annum, the local planning authority is failing to meet its local objectively assessed need for housing, thereby failing to plan to deliver sustainable development.
- 2.12 The PPG (ID 2a-003-20190220) is clear that the standard method should be used and any other method should only be used in exceptional circumstances. It further explains that:
- 2.13 *"...Where an alternative approach results in a lower housing need figure than that identified using the standard method, the strategic policy-making authority will need to demonstrate, using robust evidence, that the figure is based on realistic assumptions of demographic growth and that there are exceptional local circumstances that justify deviating from the standard method. This will be tested at examination."* (PPG ID 2a-015-20190220).
- 2.14 As discussed above the extant standard method identifies a requirement of 514hpa. The NPPF (paragraph 60) identifies that the current Standard Method provides a minimum requirement. To depart and provide a figure lower than the current Standard Method requires exceptional circumstances and must be justified by clear and robust evidence. This is absent from the Council's evidence base and as such is an unsound approach.
- 2.15 The Government's guidance is that transitional arrangements require Regulation 19 plans to be based on the current Standard Methodology figure (in Fareham's case, 514 hpa) – a requirement confirmed by the Government's announcement of 16th December, 2020. As such, Fareham's decision to progress to Regulation 19 stage with a strategy based on the Consultation revised Standard Methodology figure of 403 hpa was procedurally flawed, lacking in evidential basis, premature and misleading.

- 2.16 The NPPF (paragraph 33) also states that plans should be reviewed every 5 years and updated as necessary. The Inspector's Report on the Examination into the Fareham Local Plan Part 2 (dated 12th May 2015) included modifications which were all proposed by the Council. Its first Main Modification was "a commitment to an early review of the local plan (ie. LP1, LP2 and LP3)". This included a timetable for the local plan review between 2016 and 2018 which the Council has failed to adhere to, having previously expressed its commitment to the Inspector.
- 2.17 The Local Plan Part 3 is the Welborne Plan which was adopted in 2015. The total quantum of housing to be delivered at Welborne has reduced over the years, and the date for its commencement has repeatedly slipped back. The development is currently running about 5 years late. Recently, serious doubts have been expressed over whether it is deliverable at all given the reported funding gap of tens of millions of pounds that exists in relation to the required upgrade of M27 junction 10. The development is certainly not currently "deliverable" in NPPF terms. Nonetheless, the PLP relies heavily on the delivery of homes at Welborne as by far the most important source of its housing supply - 4,020 homes (just over 48%) out of a total suggested supply of 8,389 homes are timetabled to be completed at Welborne by 2037, and completions are included in the Council's trajectory for the first five years of the plan. Given the heavy reliance placed on a development which, at best, appears to be at serious risk of continuing to be significantly delayed, the Welborne Plan should be reviewed as a matter of urgency.
- 2.18 Given the importance of the Welborne Plan to housing delivery this is considered an issue of both soundness and legal non-compliance.

B3.2 The Publication Local Plan is not Sound

- 2.19 Paragraphs 1.5 – 1.6 of the PLP set out the "Tests of Soundness" which require that the Plan has been "positively prepared, justified, effective and consistent with national policy". The PLB fails to meet the Tests of Soundness for the following reasons:

1. It has not been "positively prepared":

- 2.20 The Plan does not seek to, as a minimum, meet the area's objectively assessed need. Given that the Core Strategy was adopted on 4th August, 2011, it is significantly out of date such that (as advised by paragraph 73 and footnote 32 of

the NPPF) local housing need should be calculated using the current Standard Methodology. On this basis the local housing need target is 514 homes per annum (hpa) plus the appropriate buffer (5% or 20%). Instead, the PLP plans for 403 hpa, thereby failing to plan for the area's objectively assessed need, and failing to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development.

- 2.21 The lower housing requirement has also not been the subject of sustainability appraisal (SA). Whilst the SA re-assesses sites based upon a lower housing requirement it fails to consider the implications of a lower housing requirement, compared to the current standard method, upon the delivery of the SA objectives. Even if the lower requirement were justified by national policy, which it is not, the retention of the housing requirement at the level previously consulted upon would be a reasonable alternative.
- 2.22 The Council published an Affordable Housing Strategy in 2019. On page 14 of the Affordable Housing Strategy, it is suggested that there is a need for 3,500 affordable homes to 2036, or circa 220 per annum. This is based on the existing need for 3,000 affordable homes and an allowance of 500 homes to provide for new households and those falling into need. Given that an average of only 76 affordable homes have been built per annum in Fareham Borough since 2011, there is a significant need to boost the supply of additional affordable housing to address needs. Indeed, the delivery of affordable housing needs to almost treble. The provision of affordable housing to address this need is a significant matter.
- 2.23 It is also unclear whether the PLP has planned to adequately accommodate unmet need from other authorities. The PPG (ID 2a-010-20190220) identifies that meeting unmet needs from neighbouring authorities as set out in a Statement of Common Ground is one reason why local housing need calculated using the current standard should be exceeded. Contrary to the advice within the PPG (ID 2a-010-20190220) there are currently no Statements of Common Ground identifying if the figure of 847 dwellings is adequate or accepted by other authorities. Rather the Council speculates that this contribution would be "ratified" by a subsequent Partnership for South Hampshire Statement of Common Ground (Duty to Co-operate Statement of Compliance, paragraph 4.5). There is, however, no evidence to support this speculation. Indeed, the only evidence presented confirms a request for Fareham to accommodate 1,000 dwellings from a single neighbouring authority. The PLP has been prepared in advance of the publication of Statements of Common Ground –

as such it's preparation is premature.

- 2.24 At paragraph 4.4 of the PLP it is stated that unmet need in the sub-region over the plan period could be "circa 10,750 dwellings". At paragraph 4.5, Fareham's "immediate neighbours" are considered, and it is confirmed that Portsmouth City Council has requested that Fareham contributes 1,000 dwellings towards its unmet need, and that Gosport is "likely to have an unmet need issue, currently estimated to be in the region of 2,500 dwellings...". The Council's 'Duty to Co-operate Statement of Compliance' identifies at paragraph 4.6 that instead of responding to the request from Portsmouth the Council is proposing to: "...take the approach that the issue of unmet need is not dealt with as specific to any authority, but as a general contribution." It is not clear how this "general contribution" has been calculated but it appears inadequate. Gosport Borough lies between Portsmouth and Fareham. It is clear that Portsmouth cannot accommodate any of Gosport's unmet need so the obvious place to accommodate it is in Fareham Borough, and Fareham East forms part of the Portsmouth Housing Market Area. Therefore, if Fareham plans to deliver the unmet needs of Portsmouth and Gosport, its contribution would be 3,500 homes. However, the PLP (Table 4.1) proposes a contribution of just 847 dwellings to wider unmet need. This figure should be reviewed.
- 2.25 In relation to unmet need, it should also be remembered that Welborne (previously known as the North of Fareham SDA) was originally conceived by PUSH (now PFSH) as one of two SDAs which were promoted to meet the sub-regional needs of south Hampshire and brought forward in the "South East Plan". The Inspector's Report on the Examination into the Fareham LDF Core Strategy (dated 20th July, 2011) identified five Main Issues, Main Issue 1 being:

"7. The North of Fareham SDA represents the most significant and controversial element of the Core Strategy.While the principle of the SDA's development is contained in the regional strategy – policy SH2 of the South East Plan (SEP) – the justification for the proposal derives from evidence prepared by South Hampshire local authorities (the Partnership for Urban South Hampshire [PUSH]) during the SEP's preparation....The advantages of SDAs are seen as threefold: safeguarding existing towns and villages by reducing coalescence; providing more opportunities for planning gain; and achieving a critical mass to deliver sustainability benefits.

The development now proposed is one of two SDAs proposed by PUSH and brought forward into the SEP. Both are aimed at meeting sub-regional housing needs and, as such, their housing totals are separated from the housing requirement for the remainder of the Boroughs concerned in the sub-regional strategy and SEP." (our underlining)

- 2.26 However, the Council is now treating Welborne as a source of housing supply for Fareham Borough only, disregarding its planned sub-regional role. This compounds the lack of positive preparation of the PLP and starkly contrasts the Council's current approach to the delivery of housing to meet sub-regional needs with its approach of a decade ago.

2. It is not Justified:

- 2.27 The PLP's strategy for housing delivery is not appropriate, because it is based on a need figure derived from the draft revised Standard Methodology which was still the subject of public consultation at the time that the Plan was prepared. The Government's response to the consultation is awaited. The Government's guidance is that transitional arrangements require Regulation 19 plans to be based on the current Standard Methodology figure (in Fareham's case, 514 hpa). As such, Fareham's decision to progress to Regulation 19 stage with a strategy based on the draft revised Standard Methodology figure of 403 hpa is procedurally flawed, lacking in evidential basis, premature and potentially misleading.

3. It is not Effective:

- 2.28 Fareham has decided to deliberately plan to not meet its local objectively assessed housing need, so fundamentally the plan will not be effective. This, coupled with its apparent failure to plan to contribute appropriately to the unmet housing need of the sub-region, indicates a failure to work effectively with its neighbouring authorities on cross-boundary strategic planning for housing delivery and a failure "to support the Government's objective of significantly boosting the supply of homes" (NPPF, paragraph 59). Rather, the PLP proposes to restrict the supply of homes in the plan period in a way which will exacerbate the local housing crisis.

4. It is not Consistent with National Policy:

- 2.29 The PLP is not consistent with the NPPF because:

- It will not contribute to the achievement of sustainable development by not, as a minimum, planning to meet its local objectively assessed housing need;
- It is not planning to adequately meet the unmet housing needs of neighbouring authorities in the sub-region;
- It has not based its housing proposals on the current Standard Methodology annual housing need figure of 514 hpa;
- Its strategy lacks a robust evidential justification;
- It's proposed housing land supply includes a majority of housing from sites which are not "deliverable" as defined by the NPPF

B3.3 The Publication Local Plan does not Comply with the Duty to Co-operate

- 2.30 As stated at B3.1 above, it is unclear whether the PLP has planned to adequately accommodate unmet need from other authorities.
- 2.31 Against a sub-regional unmet need figure of "circa 10,750 dwellings", and in the context of both neighbouring authorities of Portsmouth City Council and Gosport Borough Council having "unmet need issue(s)", and Havant Borough Council being expressly unable to accommodate any unmet need, the PLP (Table 4.1) proposes a contribution of 847 dwellings to wider unmet need. It is not clear how this has been calculated and it appears inadequate.

B4a What modification(s) is necessary to make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

1. Plan to meet, as a minimum, the area's objectively assessed housing need. The current Standard Methodology annual housing need figure is currently 514 hpa.
2. Provide Statements of Common Ground in relation to unmet need from neighbouring and PFSH authorities. Any agreements will need to be included as additional housing to the minimum 514hpa.
3. In any event, plan for a level of housing which contributes to the

achievement of sustainable development.

4. Treat this plan as an interim plan and reaffirm the Council's commitment to undertake an urgent a review of the Welborne Plan for incorporation into a consolidated early review of this plan.
 5. The Council has not undertaken SA of all reasonable alternative housing requirements;
 6. The Council has not planned to meet current housing needs, opting instead to phase its housing supply in a way which will exacerbate the current significant under-supply problems;
- 2.32 Consequential to the above, the Council must allocate additional sites for housing in this interim plan (ahead of the urgent review of the Welborne Plan) to meet its confirmed housing target of 514 hpa, including the allocation of our clients' site at Brook Avenue, Warsash.

B4b How would the modification(s) you propose make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

- 2.33 The role of plan-making in contributing to the achievement of sustainable development is a legal requirement (Section 39(2) of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004).
- 2.34 Revisions to the plan so that it plans, as a minimum, to meet the local objectively assessed need for housing, meet affordable housing need and adequately contribute to meeting unmet need would assist the PLP to meet the Tests of Soundness.

3.0 Specific Proposed Changes

B4c Suggested revised wording of any policy or text:

Policy H1: Housing provision

- 3.1** Completely revise the proposed housing target on the basis of the confirmed Standard Methodology figure for the Borough of a minimum of 514 hpa plus an appropriate contribution to meeting sub-regional unmet needs.
- 3.2** Ensure that the revised housing target includes the delivery of a minimum of 220 affordable homes per annum.
- 3.3** Plan to deliver the revised housing target including a five year supply of deliverable sites. In this regard, Welborne (the supply of housing from which is relied on heavily by the PLP) cannot currently be regarded as "deliverable" as defined in the NPPF.
- 3.4** Consequential updates to paragraphs 4.1 – 4.20 including Tables 4.1, 4.2, 4.3.
- 3.5** Consequential revisions to the list of Housing Allocation Policies under paragraph 4.20 to include allocations sufficient to deliver the revised housing and affordable housing targets, including the allocation of our clients' land at Brook Avenue, Warsash.
- 3.6** Policy H1 also seeks to identify a 'phased' requirement. The overall supply is described as at least 8,389 dwellings - this is just 165 dwellings greater than the requirement when the correct local housing need standard method is applied. Given the need to provide for unmet needs from neighbouring authorities this is clearly insufficient and as such further allocations are required.
- 3.7** Policy H1 seeks to 'phase' this supply identifying the following:
 - Approximately 2,250 dwellings (averaging 450 dwellings per annum) between 2021/22 and 2025/2613,
 - Approximately 2,400 dwellings (averaging 480 dwellings per annum) between 2026/27 and 2030/31,

- Approximately 3,750 dwellings (averaging 625 dwellings per annum) between 2031/32 and 2036/2037.

- 3.8** This phasing clearly will not meet the overall plan requirement. The rationale for this phasing is due to an anticipation that many of the housing allocations will begin to deliver later in the plan period. This is simply a factor of the sites chosen rather than an evidence-based approach to need. The net effect is that in the early part of the plan period the full need will not be met, exacerbating the current significant housing land supply shortfall in the Borough. This will mean households will either be unable to form or will be forced to move elsewhere to find appropriate accommodation. This not only has an impact upon affordability through increased demand but also has implications for social mobility and health for young and old alike.
- 3.9** The lack of housing to meet needs in the short-term is exacerbated by recent under-delivery of both market and affordable housing. The Council recognises it has under-delivered in recent years due to the reference to the need for a 20% buffer in accordance with NPPF, paragraph 73 (paragraph 4.16, PLP).
- 3.10** The housing requirement in the PLP should not be phased to manufacture a five-year housing land supply in the short-term. The plan should seek to address housing need now - to do otherwise is not justified or effective.
- 3.11** The second part of Policy H1 identifies the sources of supply. Whilst our clients do not wish to comment upon individual sites, we do have significant concerns that the sources of supply will not deliver the plan period housing requirement in full. The PLP, paragraph 4.16, acknowledges that many of the chosen sites will not deliver until later in the plan period therefore any slippage in timescale could well push delivery beyond the plan period. Furthermore, the Council is heavily reliant upon delivery at Welborne. Within our comments upon the Plan overall we identify the need for delivery from this site to be reviewed and indeed question whether it is deliverable at all given the funding gap of tens of millions of pounds that exists in relation to the required upgrade of M27 junction 10.
- 3.12** Furthermore, the Council cannot currently demonstrate a five-year housing land supply. The Council's most recent assessment of its five-year housing land supply suggests a 4.03-year supply. This assessment appears optimistic given recent

appeal decisions which identify it is closer 2.4 years. Given these shortcomings it is essential that the PLP seeks to address this under-supply in the short-term.

Development Strategy

3.13 This section is substantially focussed on restricting development outside the existing settlement policy boundaries of urban areas. This marks a significant change in approach since the Regulation 18 version of this plan when the emphasis was on a strategy for locating development sustainably. This is in conflict with the NPPF, paragraph 11, which advises that "Plans and decisions should apply a presumption in favour of sustainable development" and that "For plan-making this means that:

a) plans should positively seek opportunities to meet the development needs of their areas, and be sufficiently flexible to adapt to rapid change".

3.14 The highly restrictive strategic policy approach introduced into the PLP does not accord with this national guidance.

Policy DS1: Development in the Countryside

3.15 For housing development which is brought forward in the absence of a 5 year housing land supply, Policy HP4 applies. This will necessarily introduce new built form onto greenfield sites adjacent or well related to existing urban area boundaries. This will inevitably cause a change to the landscape character of the site and immediately adjacent land. Criteria ii) and iii) require proposals to "conserve and enhance landscapes" and "recognise the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside". It is not clear which "landscapes" are being referred to – presumably this should be restricted to formally designated landscapes or defined "valued" landscapes because otherwise it could be applied to every area of countryside. It is also not clear how, for example, a housing development can "conserve and enhance" a landscape – relevant measures should be defined. Moreover, it is not clear how the extent to which a proposal has recognised "the intrinsic character of the beauty of the countryside" can be measured. After all, those attributes can be "recognised" but then disregarded. It is true that every area of countryside has a "character" but not that every area of countryside has "beauty".

- 3.16** Criterion v) should include an exception for development which is brought forward under Policy HP4, where the application of the "tilted balance" would allow the loss of BMVAL.
- 3.17** Paragraph 3.39 fails to explain how this policy works in relation to housing policies.

Policy DS3: Landscape

- 3.27** This draft policy designates about a quarter of the land area of the Borough as "Areas of Special Landscape Quality" (ASLQ) as shown on Figure 3.3 of the plan. This proposed designation affects our clients' site at Brook Lane, Warsash and all immediately surrounding land except (curiously) the Egmont Nursery site, Brook Avenue, which is a proposed allocation in the PLP and which has outline planning permission for 8 dwellings.
- 3.28** From the commentary provided in paragraph 3.49, it appears that the Council is equating its 'Areas of Special Landscape Quality' (ASLQ) with 'valued landscapes'. This is questionable. All landscapes are valued at some level by different people. NPPF paragraph 170 triggers a need to consider when landscape value is just a local consideration, or when landscapes are more 'out of the ordinary'. Fundamentally, for a landscape to be a valued landscape, it does not have to be designated - so by designating the ASLQ (or by creating a valued landscape designation) the Council is at risk of creating a policy that is irrelevant, because guidance says that non designated landscapes can be valued, so site-by-site assessments will be required in any event. In our view, **this creation of a potentially irrelevant layer of policy is unnecessary and Policy DS3 should be deleted.**

However, if it is held that Policy DS3 should be retained in the plan, then the following comments apply:

- 3.29** Paragraph 3.55 states that "...all parts of the Borough have some landscape quality and may be sensitive to landscape change". This is ambiguous. All landscape will be of 'a quality' but quality (in GLVIA3 aligned with condition) is only one consideration of landscape sensitivity.

3.30 With regard to "How the policy works", paragraph 3.56 states that "*The criteria within the policy (points a-g) are derived from the Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (GLVIA 3) published by the Landscape Institute.*". The GLVIA is an extensive and diverse document and, if it is to be used as basis for this policy then a specific reference or explanation should be provided as to how points a-g have been derived.

3.31 Paragraph 3.57 refers to the submission of "...a proportionate Landscape Assessment". This should be amended to require the submission of a 'Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment'. There are many applications of Landscape Assessment and several forms of reporting. Reference to LVIA would be specific and clear as to what is required (and incidentally relates better to the approaches set out in GLVIA3).

Policy HP1: New Residential Development

3.32 This policy relates to all new housing proposals. However, it only envisages housing coming forward outside Urban Area boundaries through either the conversion of a non-residential building or as a replacement dwelling. It should also cross-refer to Policy HP4 which allows housing to come forward on land outside Urban Area boundaries if the Council cannot demonstrate a Five Year Housing Land Supply.

3.33 Therefore add:

"c) It is for additional housing in circumstances where the Council cannot demonstrate a Five Year Housing Land Supply and Policy HP4 applies."

Policy HP4: Five-Year Housing Land Supply

3.34 The housing requirement set out in Policy H1 must be re-calculated using the current Standard methodology as described in our comments on draft Policy H1 above.

- 3.35 Paragraph 5.24 infers that Policy HP4 reproduces Local Plan Part 2 Policy DSP40. However, the third criterion in Policy DSP40 was as follows:

"iii) The proposal is sensitively designed to reflect the character of the neighbouring settlement and to minimise any adverse impact on the Countryside and, if relevant, the Strategic Gaps;"

- 3.36 This has been replaced in Policy HP4 by:

"c) The proposal is sensitively designed to reflect the landscape character and setting of the settlement, is of a scale proportionate to its setting and recognises the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside and, if relevant, does not significantly affect the integrity of a Strategic Gap;"

- 3.37 If a five year housing land supply cannot be demonstrated, then in accordance with the NPPF, paragraph 11d, the most relevant policies in the plan would be out of date and the presumption in favour of sustainable development would apply. This policy may therefore be judged to be inappropriate because it adds restrictions which may prevent sustainable sites from coming forward. However, if such a policy is held to be necessary, then a faithful reproduction of Policy DSP40 iii) is strongly preferred. See our comments on Policy DS1 in this regard.

Policy HP5: Provision of Affordable Housing

- 3.38 This draft policy states that "affordable housing must be provided" (our underlining) in the following proportions:
- i. At least 10% as Social Rent; and
 - ii. At least 55% as Affordable Rent or Social Rent; and
 - iii. The remainder, but no less than 10% as Affordable Home Ownership.
 - iv. The mix of property size and type should reflect the local need and the site characteristics.

3.39 As drafted this policy is not sufficiently flexible. As acknowledged at paragraph 5.36, development viability will be an issue on some sites. As acknowledged at paragraph 5.39, occasionally the tenure mix prescribed by the policy will not be appropriate; and as acknowledged at paragraph 5.34, other exceptional circumstances may arise (such as abnormal costs) which dictate that a non-standard provision of affordable housing is demonstrated to be appropriate.

3.40 Therefore, amend the first part of the policy to read:

"Sites that can accommodate 10 or more dwellings or sites with an area of 0.5 hectares or more shall normally provide: ..."

3.41 And amend the second part of the policy to read:

"The affordable housing shall normally be provided in accordance with the following proportions: ..."

Policy HP7: Adaptable and Accessible Dwellings

3.42 This draft policy states:

"Development proposals for all new dwellings shall provide:

- a) At least 15% of all new dwellings at Category 2 standard; and
- b) On schemes of over 100 dwellings (gross), at least 2% of private housing and 5% of affordable housing shall be provided as wheelchair accessible Category 3 properties."

3.43 Similar to Policy HP5 above, as drafted this policy is not sufficiently flexible. It is acknowledged that this policy is based on the requirements of Part M of the Building Regulations but it must allow for circumstances arising which mean that these requirements cannot be delivered (fully or otherwise).

3.44 Therefore, amend the first line of the policy to read:

"Development proposals for all new dwellings shall normally provide: ..."

3.45 Paragraph 5.57 of the supporting text states:

"The cost to development for providing Category 2 and 3 is relatively minimal. Flexibility for additional costs have been factored into the viability evidence base and this indicates that the requirements for Category 2 and 3 should have no detrimental impact on the viability of schemes in the Borough..."

- 3.46 This statement is strongly disputed. In reality, these costs will not be factored into a developer's viability calculations (particularly in relation to Category 3 requirements) because option agreements / conditional contracts will have already been agreed on many of the sites that the Council want to see come forward, so these costs will not have been anticipated. The Category 3 requirements must be substantiated by quantified evidence of the need for such units in the Borough.

Policy HP9: Self and Custom Build Homes

- 3.47 This policy requires 10% of dwellings on sites of 40 dwellings or more to be provided for Self and Custom Build Homes. The practical implications of managing self or custom build developments on sites otherwise being constructed by housing developers or housing associations must be carefully considered. There is concern that 40 dwellings is too small a threshold at which to introduce this requirement due to the potentially onerous construction management implications which will arise. It would be preferable for the Council to allocate specific sites for self and custom build developments instead of requiring this element on all housing developments of 40 dwellings or more.
- 3.48 It is noted that, as stated at paragraph 5.70, only 1% of housing plots at Welborne are required to be provided for self or custom build under the Welborne Plan (2015). Strategic allocations such as Welborne provide the ideal opportunity for parcels of land to be allocated for self or custom build, so that opportunity should not be missed. This should be addressed in the review of the Welborne Plan which is overdue and necessary.

Policy D1: High Quality Design and Place Making

- 3.56 This is a highly aspirational policy which sets out ten criteria ("key characteristics of high quality design") against which all development proposals will be judged

"to ensure the creation of quality places." It is not clear what a "quality place" is – this should be defined. The ten criteria push the "bar" too high – all proposals cannot be expected to "create places that are attractive, memorable, distinctive and of strong character", for example, laudable though those aspirations are. In practice, very few proposals would receive planning permission if assessed against this requirement.

Appendix B: Housing Trajectory

- 3.57 This appendix must be updated as it does not reflect the quantum of housing required to meet the local needs. It also projects completions of 975 homes in 2023/24 and 961 homes in 2024/5, which are at risk due to the delays to Welborne which continue. Completions from Welborne should be shown separately as previously.

Appendix C:

- 3.58 The purpose of the inclusion of the Local Ecological Network Map at Appendix C is not understood. It includes the identification of land as "Network Opportunities". This does not appear to have a basis in the policies of the PLP. The plan is difficult to interpret given its scale but all or part of our clients' site may be identified as a Network Opportunity on this plan. This is not explained. This appendix should be deleted, as happened to a similar plan appended to the Regulation 19 Chichester District Local Plan.

Proposed housing allocation – land at Brook Avenue, Warsash

- 3.59 Our clients' site is identified at Appendix A of the accompanying February 2020 representations. It is SHELAA Site ID 3050 which is assessed as a "Discounted Housing Site" on page 161 of the Council's most recent SHELAA dated September 2020. Here it is confirmed that the site has a gross area of 2.04ha and an estimated yield of 55 dwellings. The site's "Suitability" (for development) was assessed as follows:

"Constraints: Agricultural Land Grade 3b, Within 500m of SPA, Within 500m of SAC, Within 500m of Ramsar, Within 500m of SSSI, Countryside.

Highways / Pedestrian access: Access from the south would be unacceptable as the link to Brook Lane is narrow. Access from the north onto Brook Avenue is considered feasible. Footway provision along Brook Avenue would be required to Brook Lane.

Conservation Comments: No known constraints.

Noise / Air Quality Assessment: No issues.

Archaeology: Site not within identified area of archaeological potential.

Ecology Comment: The site contains an improved grassland field with boundary vegetation, which could be utilised by foraging and commuting bats, reptiles, dormice and breeding birds. Issues arising from increased recreation within the SINC will need to be considered. Protection and enhancement of the boundary vegetation is required.

Accessible Facility Types 6/10: Within 1600m of a Secondary School, within 800m of a Convenience Store or Supermarket, within 400m of a High Frequency Bus Stops, within 800m of a Accessible Green or Play Space, within 1200m of a Primary School, within 1600m of a Town/District or Local Centre.

Reason for Discounting: Development of scale promoted would not be in keeping with the settlement pattern.

Is the site suitable? No

Is the site available? Yes

Is the site considered achievable? Yes"

Our comments:

The site is considered to be available and achievable for housing, but not suitable. This appears to be an illogical conclusion from the assessment

provided, particularly when account is taken of other planning permissions and allocations in the immediate area.

Proximity to the SPA/SAC/Ramsar and SSSI are not objections in principle to development in this location – as evidenced by the planning permission for housing at Egmont Nursery to the west of our clients' land (so closer to European designated sites) and the allocation of the "Warsash cluster" of housing sites north and south of Greenaway Lane a short distance to the east.

Access is available from Brook Avenue to the north.

There are no conservation, archaeology, noise or air quality constraints.

The site offers some ecological potential but this can be mitigated.

The site is sustainably located within walking distances of secondary and primary schools, local services and facilities including convenience shopping and a high frequency bus route.

Therefore, it appears that the only reason it was not allocated for housing was because the estimated yield of 55 dwellings was held to be not *"in keeping with the settlement pattern"*. The site's area is 2.04ha, so a scheme of 55 dwellings would be at a density of about 27 dwellings per hectare, a relatively low density.

To the east of the site are consolidated frontages of suburban housing fronting Brook Lane and Brook Avenue, but to the west housing along Brook Avenue is of lower density and is more sporadic.

In this context, it is suggested that the density of housing development should reduce east to west across the site, that the site should be allocated for "about 25 dwellings", but that its capacity should be confirmed through a detailed assessment of its constraints and the preparation of a feasibility layout.

For these reasons, the Council is encouraged to allocate our clients' site at Brook Avenue, Warsash for about 25 dwellings. Our clients have received many expressions of interest in their land from housing

developers, such that the site is deliverable in the short term and can make a modest though important contribution to the Council's five year housing land supply.

4.0 Participation at the examination hearing sessions

B5 If your representation is seeking a modification to the plan, do you consider it necessary to participate in the examination hearing session(s)?

Yes, I want to take part in a hearing session.

B5a Please outline in the box below why you consider it necessary to take part in the hearing session(s):

To contribute to testing the legal compliance and soundness of the PLP for the reasons set out in these representations.

FAREHAM LOCAL PLAN 2037 REPRESENTATIONS

LAND ADJACENT TO 75 HOLLY HILL LANE, SARISBURY

**ON BEHALF OF
BARGATE HOMES**



Pegasus Group

Birmingham | Bracknell | Bristol | Cambridge | Cirencester | Dublin | East Midlands | Leeds | Liverpool | London | Manchester | Newcastle | Peterborough

 **DESIGN**  **ENVIRONMENT**  **PLANNING**  **ECONOMICS**  **HERITAGE**

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1.0 Landscape Response prepared by Terra Firma Consultancy including Opportunities and Constraints Plan

1.0 Introduction

- 1.1** The following representations are prepared by Pegasus Group on behalf of our client, Bargate Homes. Our client has interests in Land adjacent to 75 Holly Hill Lane in Sarisbury.
- 1.2** The site is irregular in shape and extends to approximately 2.6 hectares. It is accessed via Holly Hill Lane, which adjoins the south-western boundary of the site, and the majority of the site lies to the east (rear) of the properties which front Holly Hill Lane. The southern boundary of the site adjoins Holly Hill Woodland Park and the eastern boundary extends as far as the boundaries of the properties on Mulberry Lane (accessed from Barnes Lane). The site has previously been promoted through Fareham Borough Council's (FBC) Strategic Housing and Employment Land Availability Assessment (SHELAA) – Site ID 1005.
- 1.3** For the reasons set out in these representations, our client is strongly of the view that this site should be allocated for residential development in the Fareham Local Plan 2037 (hereafter referred to as the Publication Local Plan). It is estimated that the site could accommodate approximately 30 dwellings. These representations also set out our client's position in relation to required amendments to some of the more general policies proposed within the Publication Local Plan (PLP).
- 1.4** Our client is an important stakeholder within Fareham and is keen to work with the Council to produce a plan which is legally compliant and meets the tests of soundness set out within the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF). Currently the plan is neither legally compliant nor sound.
- 1.5** The following representations utilise the same format as the Council's response form. Each area of the PLP which is deemed to be either not legally compliant or unsound is clearly outlined below. Proposed changes to the plan in relation to policies, supporting text and the proposals map are provided.

	Agent	Client
Title	Mr	Bargate Homes c/o
First Name	Jeremy	Agent
Last Name	Gardiner	
Job Title	Senior Director	
Organisation	Pegasus Group	
Address	3 West Links Tollgate Chandlers Ford Eastleigh Hampshire	
Postcode	SO53 3TG	
Telephone		
Email		

2.0 Plan Overall

B1 Which part of the Local Plan is this representation about?

2.1 The following comments relate to the overall Local Plan.

B1a Which paragraph? Please enter the correct paragraph found in the Local Plan:

2.2 Paragraphs 1.5–1.6, 1.14, 1.17, 1.37, 2.12, 3.19–3.22, 3.49–3.57, 4.1–4.20, Appendix B.

B1b Which Policy? Please enter the correct Policy Codes found in the Local Plan

2.3 Policies H1, HP1, HP4, HP5, HP6, HP7, HP9, DS1, DS3, NE8, D1.

B2 Do you think the Publication Local Plan is:

Legally compliant – No

Sound – No

Complies with the duty to co-operate – No

2.4 The Fareham Local Plan is not legally compliant and is unsound as it is not consistent with national policy, effective or justified.

B3 Please provide details you have to support your answers above.

B3.1 The Publication Local Plan is not Legally Compliant

2.5 The Publication Local Plan (PLP) has based its housing proposals on the annual housing target derived from the Government's draft Revised Standard Methodology published in August 2020 in its consultation "Planning for the Future". The Government's response to this consultation was published on 16th December 2020. The Government does not propose to proceed with the changes to assessing local housing need consulted on earlier this year in

"Changes to the Current Planning System"; but instead has published a revised approach to the Standard Method, which retains the method in its previous and current form except for London and 19 of the most populated cities and urban centres.

- 2.6 The key change is to apply a 35% uplift to the Standard Method for Greater London and the 19 most populated cities and urban areas in England – Birmingham, Liverpool, Bristol, Manchester, Sheffield, Leeds, Leicester, Coventry, Bradford, Nottingham, Kingston upon Hull, Newcastle upon Tyne, Stoke on Trent, Southampton, Plymouth, Derby, Reading, Wolverhampton and Brighton and Hove. The minimum housing requirement for Fareham calculated using the amended standard method therefore remains 514hpa.
- 2.7 The Government's White Paper, "Changes to the Current Planning System" (published in August 2020 alongside the "Planning for the Future" consultation) provided guidance to local planning authorities which were at or close to the Regulation 19 stage of plan-making at paragraph 43:

"Transition

43. The Government is aware that any change in the standard method will have an impact for plans that are currently under development, as authorities expend considerable resources in developing new plans. To enable an orderly transition to the revised standard method, and achieve as much short-term supply as possible while setting the right expectations for early stage plan-making, we propose that from the publication date of the revised guidance, authorities which are already at the second stage of the strategic plan consultation process (Regulation 19) are given 6 months to submit their plan to the Planning Inspectorate for examination. Authorities close to publishing their second stage consultation (Regulation 19), should be given 3 months from the publication date of the revised guidance to publish their Regulation 19 plan and a further 6 months to submit their plan to the Planning Inspectorate. This is to strike a balance between allowing an appropriate transition period for plans that are nearly through the process, but without causing a significant delay in planning for a higher level of need."

-
- 2.8 This transitional arrangement applies to Fareham at the time, such that the previous Standard Method (514 hpa) continued to apply for plan-making purposes in the borough in any event, but the Council chose not to follow this national guidance.
- 2.9 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) states (paragraph 16 a)) that Plans should "be prepared with the objective of contributing to the achievement of sustainable development". Footnote 10 confirms that this is a legal requirement of local planning authorities in exercising their plan-making functions. Meeting the objectives of sustainable development includes "...meeting the needs of the present...". By preparing a Plan based on the revised draft Standard Methodology target of 403 dwellings per annum, the local planning authority is failing to meet its local objectively assessed need for housing, thereby failing to plan to deliver sustainable development.
- 2.10 The PPG (ID 2a-003-20190220) is clear that the standard method should be used and any other method should only be used in exceptional circumstances. It further explains that:
- "...Where an alternative approach results in a lower housing need figure than that identified using the standard method, the strategic policy-making authority will need to demonstrate, using robust evidence, that the figure is based on realistic assumptions of demographic growth and that there are exceptional local circumstances that justify deviating from the standard method. This will be tested at examination."* (PPG ID 2a-015-20190220).
- 2.11 As discussed above the extant standard method identifies a requirement of 514hpa. The NPPF (paragraph 60) identifies that the current standard method provides a minimum requirement. To depart and provide a figure lower than the current Standard Method requires exceptional circumstances and must be justified by clear and robust evidence. This is absent from the Council's evidence base and as such is an unsound approach.
- 2.12 The Government's guidance is that transitional arrangements require Regulation 19 plans to be based on the current Standard Methodology figure (in Fareham's case, 514 hpa) – a requirement confirmed by the Government's

announcement of 16th December 2020. As such, Fareham's decision to progress to Regulation 19 stage with a strategy based on the draft revised Standard Methodology figure of 403 hpa was procedurally flawed, lacking in evidential basis, premature and misleading.

2.13 The NPPF (paragraph 33) also states that plans should be reviewed every 5 years and updated as necessary. The Inspector's Report on the Examination into the Fareham Local Plan Part 2 (dated 12th May 2015) included modifications which were all proposed by the Council. Its first Main Modification was "a commitment to an early review of the local plan (ie. LP1, LP2 and LP3)". This included a timetable for the local plan review between 2016 and 2018 which the Council has failed to adhere to, having previously expressed its commitment to the Inspector.

2.14 The Local Plan Part 3 is the Welborne Plan which was adopted in 2015. The total quantum of housing to be delivered at Welborne has reduced over the years, and the date for its commencement has repeatedly slipped back. The development is currently running about 5 years late. Recently, serious doubts have been expressed over whether it is deliverable at all given the reported funding gap of tens of millions of pounds that exists in relation to the required upgrade of M27 junction 10. The development is certainly not currently "deliverable" in NPPF terms. Nonetheless, the PLP relies heavily on the delivery of homes at Welborne as by far the most important source of its housing supply - 4,020 homes (just over 48%) out of a total suggested supply of 8,389 homes are timetabled to be completed at Welborne by 2037, and completions are included in the Council's trajectory for the first five years of the plan. Given the heavy reliance placed on a development which, at best, appears to be at serious risk of continuing to be significantly delayed, the Welborne Plan should be reviewed as a matter of urgency.

2.15 Given the importance of the Welborne Plan to housing delivery this is considered an issue of both soundness and legal non-compliance.

B3.2 The Publication Local Plan is not Sound

2.16 Paragraphs 1.5 – 1.6 of the PLP set out the "Tests of Soundness" which require

that the Plan has been "positively prepared, justified, effective and consistent with national policy". The PLP fails to meet the Tests of Soundness for the following reasons:

1. It has not been "positively prepared"

- 2.17 The Plan does not seek to, as a minimum, meet the area's objectively assessed need. Given that the Core Strategy was adopted on 4th August 2011, it is significantly out of date such that (as advised by paragraph 73 and footnote 32 of the NPPF) local housing need should be calculated using the current Standard Methodology. On this basis the local housing need target is 514 homes per annum (hpa) plus the appropriate buffer (5% or 20%). Instead, the PLP plans for 403 hpa, thereby failing to plan for the area's objectively assessed need, and failing to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development.
- 2.18 The lower housing requirement has also not been the subject of sustainability appraisal (SA). Whilst the SA re-assesses sites based upon a lower housing requirement it fails to consider the implications of a lower housing requirement, compared to the current standard method, upon the delivery of the SA objectives. Even if the lower requirement were justified by national policy, which it is not, the retention of the housing requirement at the level previously consulted upon would be a reasonable alternative.
- 2.19 The Council published an Affordable Housing Strategy in 2019. On page 14 of the Affordable Housing Strategy, it is suggested that there is a need for 3,500 affordable homes to 2036, or circa 220 per annum. This is based on the existing need for 3,000 affordable homes and an allowance of 500 homes to provide for new households and those falling into need. Given that an average of only 76 affordable homes have been built per annum in Fareham Borough since 2011, there is a significant need to boost the supply of additional affordable housing to address needs. Indeed, the delivery of affordable housing needs to almost treble. The provision of affordable housing to address this need is a significant matter.
- 2.20 It is also unclear whether the PLP has planned to adequately accommodate unmet need from other authorities. The PPG (ID 2a-010-20190220) identifies

that meeting unmet needs from neighbouring authorities as set out in a Statement of Common Ground is one reason why local housing need calculated using the current standard should be exceeded. Contrary to the advice within the PPG (ID 2a-010-20190220) there are currently no Statements of Common Ground identifying if the figure of 847 dwellings is adequate or accepted by other authorities. Rather the Council speculates that this contribution would be "ratified" by a subsequent Partnership for South Hampshire Statement of Common Ground (Duty to Co-operate Statement of Compliance, paragraph 4.5). There is, however, no evidence to support this speculation. Indeed, the only evidence presented confirms a request for Fareham to accommodate 1,000 dwellings from a single neighbouring authority. The PLP has been prepared in advance of the publication of Statements of Common Ground – as such its preparation is premature.

2.21 At paragraph 4.4 of the PLP it is stated that unmet need in the sub-region over the plan period could be "circa 10,750 dwellings". At paragraph 4.5, Fareham's "immediate neighbours" are considered, and it is confirmed that Portsmouth City Council has requested that Fareham contributes 1,000 dwellings towards its unmet need, and that Gosport is "likely to have an unmet need issue, currently estimated to be in the region of 2,500 dwellings...". The Council's 'Duty to Co-operate Statement of Compliance' identifies at paragraph 4.6 that instead of responding to the request from Portsmouth the Council is proposing to: "...take the approach that the issue of unmet need is not dealt with as specific to any authority, but as a general contribution." It is not clear how this "general contribution" has been calculated but it appears inadequate. Gosport Borough lies between Portsmouth and Fareham. It is clear that Portsmouth cannot accommodate any of Gosport's unmet need so the obvious place to accommodate it is in Fareham Borough. Therefore, if Fareham plans to deliver the unmet needs of Portsmouth and Gosport, its contribution would be 3,500 homes. However, the PLP (Table 4.1) proposes a contribution of just 847 dwellings to wider unmet need. This figure should be reviewed.

2.22 In relation to unmet need, it should also be remembered that Welborne (previously known as the North of Fareham SDA) was originally conceived by PUSH (now PfSH) as one of two SDAs which were promoted to meet the sub-regional needs of south Hampshire and brought forward in the "South East

Plan". The Inspector's Report on the Examination into the Fareham LDF Core Strategy (dated 20th July 2011) identified five Main Issues, Main Issue 1 being:

"7. The North of Fareham SDA represents the most significant and controversial element of the Core Strategy.While the principle of the SDA's development is contained in the regional strategy – policy SH2 of the South East Plan (SEP) – the justification for the proposal derives from evidence prepared by South Hampshire local authorities (the Partnership for Urban South Hampshire [PUSH]) during the SEP's preparation....The advantages of SDAs are seen as threefold: safeguarding existing towns and villages by reducing coalescence; providing more opportunities for planning gain; and achieving a critical mass to deliver sustainability benefits. The development now proposed is one of two SDAs proposed by PUSH and brought forward into the SEP. Both are aimed at meeting sub-regional housing needs and, as such, their housing totals are separated from the housing requirement for the remainder of the Boroughs concerned in the sub-regional strategy and SEP."
(our underlining)

2.23 However, the Council is now treating Welborne as a source of housing supply for Fareham Borough only, disregarding its planned sub-regional role. This compounds the lack of positive preparation of the PLP and starkly contrasts the Council's current approach to the delivery of housing to meet sub-regional needs with its approach of a decade ago.

2. It is not "justified":

2.24 The PLP's strategy for housing delivery is not appropriate, because it is based on a need figure derived from the draft revised Standard Methodology which was still the subject of public consultation at the time that the Plan was prepared. Government's guidance is that transitional arrangements require Regulation 19 plans to be based on the current Standard Methodology figure (in Fareham's case, 514 hpa) – a requirement confirmed by the Government's announcement of 16th December 2020. As such, Fareham's decision to progress to Regulation 19 stage with a strategy based on the draft revised Standard Methodology figure of 403 hpa is procedurally flawed, lacking in evidential basis, premature and potentially misleading.

3. It is not "effective":

2.25 Fareham has decided to deliberately plan to not meet its local objectively assessed housing need, so fundamentally the plan will not be effective. This, coupled with its apparent failure to plan to contribute appropriately to the unmet housing need of the sub-region, indicates a failure to work effectively with its neighbouring authorities on cross-boundary strategic planning for housing delivery and a failure "to support the Government's objective of significantly boosting the supply of homes" (NPPF, paragraph 59). Rather, the PLP proposes to restrict the supply of homes in the plan period in a way which will exacerbate the local housing crisis.

4. It is not "consistent with national policy":

2.26 The PLP is not consistent with the NPPF because:

- It will not contribute to the achievement of sustainable development by not, as a minimum, planning to meet its local objectively assessed housing need;
- It is not planning to adequately meet the unmet housing needs of neighbouring authorities in the sub-region;
- It has not based its housing proposals on the current Standard Methodology;
- Its strategy lacks a robust evidential justification; and
- Its proposed housing land supply includes a majority of housing from sites which are not "deliverable" as defined by the NPPF.

B3.3 The Publication Local Plan does not Comply with the Duty to Co-operate

2.27 As stated at B3.1 above, it is unclear whether the PLP has planned to adequately accommodate unmet need from other authorities.

2.28 Against a sub-regional unmet need figure of "circa 10,750 dwellings", and in the context of both neighbouring authorities of Portsmouth City Council and

Gosport Borough Council having "unmet need issue(s)", and Havant Borough Council being expressly unable to accommodate any unmet need, the PLP (Table 4.1) proposes a contribution of 847 dwellings to wider unmet need. It is not clear how this has been calculated and it appears inadequate.

B4a What modification(s) is necessary to make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

1. Plan to meet, as a minimum, the area's objectively assessed housing need. The current Standard Methodology annual housing need figure is currently 514 hpa.
2. Provide Statements of Common Ground in relation to unmet need from neighbouring and PfSH authorities. Any agreements will need to be included as additional housing to the minimum 514hpa.
3. In any event, plan for a level of housing which contributes to the achievement of sustainable development.
4. Treat this plan as an interim plan and reaffirm the Council's commitment to undertake an urgent a review of the Welborne Plan for incorporation into a consolidated early review of this plan.
5. The Council has not undertaken SA of all reasonable alternative housing requirements.
6. The Council has not planned to meet current housing needs, opting instead to phase its housing supply in a way which will exacerbate the current significant under-supply problems.

2.29 Consequential to the above, the Council must allocate additional sites for housing in this interim plan (ahead of the urgent review of the Welborne Plan) to meet its confirmed housing target of 514 hpa, including the allocation of our client's interest at Land adjacent to 75 Holly Hill Lane, Sarisbury for approximately 30 dwellings.

B4b How would the modification(s) you propose make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

2.30 The role of plan-making in contributing to the achievement of sustainable development is a legal requirement (Section 39(2) of the Planning and

Compulsory Purchase Act 2004).

- 2.31 Revisions to the plan so that it plans, as a minimum, to meet the local objectively assessed need for housing, meet affordable housing need and adequately contribute to meeting unmet need would assist the PLP to meet the Tests of Soundness.

3.0 Specific Proposed Changes

B4c Suggested revised wording of any policy or text

Policy H1: Housing provision

- 3.1** Completely revise the proposed housing target on the basis of the current Standard Methodology figure for the Borough of a minimum of 514 hpa plus an appropriate contribution to meeting sub-regional unmet needs.
- 3.2** Ensure that the revised housing target includes the delivery of a minimum of 220 affordable homes per annum.
- 3.3** Plan to deliver the revised housing target including a five-year supply of deliverable sites. In this regard, Welborne (the supply of housing from which is relied on heavily by the PLP) cannot currently be regarded as "deliverable" as defined in the NPPF.
- 3.4** Consequential updates to paragraphs 4.1 – 4.20 including Tables 4.1, 4.2, 4.3.
- 3.5** Consequential revisions to the list of Housing Allocation Policies under paragraph 4.20 to include allocations sufficient to deliver the revised housing and affordable housing targets, including the allocation of Land adjacent to 75 Holly Hill Lane, Sarisbury for approximately 30 dwellings.
- 3.6** Policy H1 also seeks to identify a 'phased' requirement. The overall supply is described as at least 8,389 dwellings - this is just 165 dwellings greater than the requirement when the correct local housing need standard method is applied. Given the need to provide for unmet needs from neighbouring authorities this is clearly insufficient and as such further allocations are required.
- 3.7** Policy H1 seeks to 'phase' this supply identifying the following:
 - Approximately 2,250 dwellings (averaging 450 dwellings per annum) between 2021/22 and 2025/2613;

- Approximately 2,400 dwellings (averaging 480 dwellings per annum) between 2026/27 and 2030/31; and
- Approximately 3,750 dwellings (averaging 625 dwellings per annum) between 2031/32 and 2036/2037.

3.8 This phasing clearly will not meet the overall plan requirement. The rationale for this phasing is due to an anticipation that many of the housing allocations will begin to deliver later in the plan period. This is simply a factor of the sites chosen rather than an evidence-based approach to need. The net effect is that in the early part of the plan period the full need will not be met, exacerbating the current significant housing land supply shortfall in the Borough. This will mean households will either be unable to form or will be forced to move elsewhere to find appropriate accommodation. This not only has an impact upon affordability through increased demand but also has implications for social mobility and health for young and old alike.

3.9 The lack of housing to meet needs in the short-term is exacerbated by recent under-delivery of both market and affordable housing. The Council recognises it has under-delivered in recent years due to the reference to the need for a 20% buffer in accordance with NPPF, paragraph 73 (paragraph 4.16, PLP).

3.10 The housing requirement in the PLP should not be phased to manufacture a five-year housing land supply in the short-term. The plan should seek to address housing need now – to do otherwise is not justified or effective.

3.11 The second part of Policy H1 identifies the sources of supply. Whilst our client does not wish to comment upon individual sites, we do have significant concerns that the sources of supply will not deliver the plan period housing requirement in full. The PLP, paragraph 4.16, acknowledges that many of the chosen sites will not deliver until later in the plan period therefore any slippage in timescale could well push delivery beyond the plan period. Furthermore, the Council is heavily reliant upon delivery at Welborne. Within our comments upon the Plan overall we identify the need for delivery from this site to be reviewed and indeed question whether it is deliverable at all given the funding gap of tens of millions of pounds that exists in relation to the required upgrade of M27 junction 10.

- 3.12** Furthermore, the Council cannot currently demonstrate a five-year housing land supply. The Council's most recent assessment of its five-year housing land supply suggests a 4.03-year supply. This assessment appears optimistic given recent appeal decisions which identify it is closer 2.4 years. Given these shortcomings it is essential that the PLP seeks to address this under-supply in the short-term.

Section 3: Development Strategy

- 3.13** This section is substantially focussed on restricting development outside the existing settlement policy boundaries of urban areas. This is in conflict with the NPPF, paragraph 11, which advises that "Plans and decisions should apply a presumption in favour of sustainable development" and that "For plan-making this means that:

a) plans should positively seek opportunities to meet the development needs of their areas, and be sufficiently flexible to adapt to rapid change".

- 3.14** The highly restrictive strategic policy approach introduced into the PLP does not accord with this national guidance.

- 3.15** Paragraph 3.9 of the PLP states:

"Recent planning appeal decisions in the Borough have highlighted the need to consider the designation of valued landscapes as part of the Local Plan. Previous Local Plans have included the demarcation of 'Areas of Special Landscape Quality' in the Borough which were used to help shape planning strategy and decisions on planning applications. These areas were the Meon, Hamble and Hook valleys, Portsdown Hill and the Forest of Bere. Both the Landscape Assessment (2017), and the more recent 'Technical Review of Areas of Special Landscape Quality and the Strategic Gaps' (2020) still recognise the intrinsic character and distinctiveness of these relatively undeveloped areas of the Borough and so their locations have been used to shape the development strategy. There is a presumption against major development in these areas, unless it can be demonstrated through a landscape assessment that the quality

and distinctiveness of the landscape character can be conserved. For these reasons there remain no development allocations in these areas." (our underlining)

Our client objects to the identification of the Areas of Special Landscape Quality (ASLQ) in the borough, and particularly to the presumption against development in ASLQ and against allocation any sites for development within these areas. This is discussed in detail in the section relating to Policy DS3: Landscape below.

Policy DS1: Development in the Countryside

- 3.16** For housing development which is brought forward in the absence of a 5-year housing land supply, Policy HP4 applies. This will necessarily introduce new built form onto greenfield sites adjacent or well related to existing urban area boundaries. This will inevitably cause a change to the landscape character of the site and immediately adjacent land. Criteria ii) and iii) require proposals to "conserve and enhance landscapes" and "recognise the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside". It is not clear which "landscapes" are being referred to – presumably this should be restricted to formally designated landscapes or defined "valued" landscapes because otherwise it could be applied to every area of countryside. It is also not clear how, for example, a housing development can "conserve and enhance" a landscape – relevant measures should be defined. Moreover, it is not clear how the extent to which a proposal has recognised "the intrinsic character of the beauty of the countryside" can be measured. After all, those attributes can be "recognised" but then disregarded. It is true that every area of countryside has a "character" but not that every area of countryside has "beauty".
- 3.17** Criterion v) should include an exception for development which is brought forward under Policy HP4, where the application of the "tilted balance" would allow the loss of BMVAL.
- 3.18** Paragraph 3.39 fails to explain how this policy works in relation to housing policies.

Policy DS3: Landscape

- 3.19** This draft policy designates about a quarter of the land area of the Borough as "Areas of Special Landscape Quality" (as shown on Figure 3.3).
- 3.20** From the commentary provided in paragraph 3.49, it appears that the Council is equating its 'Areas of Special Landscape Quality' (ASLQ) with 'valued landscapes'. This is questionable. All landscapes are valued at some level by different people. NPPF paragraph 170 triggers a need to consider when landscape value is just a local consideration, or when landscapes are more 'out of the ordinary'. Fundamentally, for a landscape to be a valued landscape, it does not have to be designated - so by designating the ASLQ (or by creating a valued landscape designation) the Council is at risk of creating a policy that is irrelevant, because guidance says that non-designated landscapes can be valued, so site-by-site assessments will be required in any event. **Given that Policy DS3 is irrelevant, it is unnecessary and it should be deleted.**
- 3.21** However, if it is held that Policy DS3 should not be deleted, the following comments apply.
- 3.22** Paragraph 3.55 states that "...all parts of the Borough have some landscape quality and may be sensitive to landscape change". This is ambiguous. All landscape will be of 'a quality' but quality (in GLVIA3 aligned with condition) is only one consideration of landscape sensitivity.
- 3.23** With regard to "How the policy works", paragraph 3.56 states that "*The criteria within the policy (points a-g) are derived from the Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (GLVIA 3) published by the Landscape Institute.*". The GLVIA3 is an extensive and diverse document and, if it is to be used as basis for this policy then a specific reference or explanation should be provided as to how points a-g have been derived.
- 3.24** Paragraph 3.57 refers to the submission of "...a proportionate Landscape Assessment". In the event that Policy DS3 is not deleted, this should be amended to require the submission of a 'Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment'. There are many applications of Landscape Assessment and

several forms of reporting. Reference to LVIA would be specific and clear as to what is required (and incidentally relates better to the approaches set out in GLVIA3).

3.25 Having specific regard to our client's land interest adjacent to 75 Holly Hill Lane in Sarisbury, the site has previously been promoted through FBC's SHELAA dated September 2020 (Site ID 1005) and was discounted solely because it is located within an ASLQ. Consequently, our client has appointed Terra Firma Consultancy to review this matter and a Landscape Response is attached to these representations at Appendix 1, together with an Opportunities and Constraints Plan for the site.

3.26 In summary, it is considered that if Policy DS3 is not deleted, it should better allow for flexibility when it can be proven that parcels of land within the ASLQ, when taken in isolation and studied in depth, can accommodate sensitive small-scale development. It is considered that our client's site has capacity for development without detriment to the wider Landscape Character Area and would also create opportunities for landscape enhancement and protection. Further site-specific details for Land adjacent to 75 Hilly Hill Lane are provided at the end of this section.

Policy HP1: New Residential Development

3.27 This policy relates to all new housing proposals. However, it only envisages housing coming forward outside Urban Area boundaries through either the conversion of a non-residential building or as a replacement dwelling. It should also cross-refer to Policy HP4 which allows housing to come forward on land outside Urban Area boundaries if the Council cannot demonstrate a Five-Year Housing Land Supply.

3.28 Therefore add:

"c) It is for additional housing in circumstances where the Council cannot demonstrate a Five Year Housing Land Supply and Policy HP4 applies."

Policy HP4: Five-Year Housing Land Supply

3.29 The housing requirement set out in Policy H1 must be re-calculated using the current Standard methodology as described in our comments on draft Policy H1 above.

3.30 Paragraph 5.24 infers that Policy HP4 reproduces Local Plan Part 2 Policy DSP40. However, the third criterion in Policy DSP40 was as follows:

"iii) The proposal is sensitively designed to reflect the character of the neighbouring settlement and to minimise any adverse impact on the Countryside and, if relevant, the Strategic Gaps;"

3.31 This has been replaced in Policy HP4 by:

"c) The proposal is sensitively designed to reflect the landscape character and setting of the settlement, is of a scale proportionate to its setting and recognises the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside and, if relevant, does not significantly affect the integrity of a Strategic Gap;"

3.32 If a five-year housing land supply cannot be demonstrated, then in accordance with the NPPF, paragraph 11d, the most relevant policies in the plan would be out of date and the presumption in favour of sustainable development would apply. This policy may therefore be judged to be inappropriate because it adds restrictions which may prevent sustainable sites from coming forward. However, if such a policy is held to be necessary, then a faithful reproduction of Policy DSP40 iii) is strongly preferred. See our comments on Policy DS1 in this regard.

Policy HP5: Provision of Affordable Housing

3.33 This draft policy states that "affordable housing must be provided" (our underlining) in the following proportions:

- i. At least 10% as Social Rent; and
- ii. At least 55% as Affordable Rent or Social Rent; and

- iii. The remainder, but no less than 10% as Affordable Home Ownership.
- iv. The mix of property size and type should reflect the local need and the site characteristics.

3.34 As drafted this policy is not sufficiently flexible. As acknowledged at paragraph 5.36, development viability will be an issue on some sites. As acknowledged at paragraph 5.39, occasionally the tenure mix prescribed by the policy will not be appropriate; and as acknowledged at paragraph 5.34, other exceptional circumstances may arise (such as abnormal costs) which dictate that a non-standard provision of affordable housing is demonstrated to be appropriate.

3.35 Therefore, amend the first part of the policy to read:

"Sites that can accommodate 10 or more dwellings or sites with an area of 0.5 hectares or more shall normally provide: ..."

3.36 And amend the second part of the policy to read:

"The affordable housing shall normally be provided in accordance with the following proportions: ..."

Policy HP7: Adaptable and Accessible Dwellings

3.37 This draft policy states:

"Development proposals for all new dwellings shall provide:

- a) At least 15% of all new dwellings at Category 2 standard; and
- b) On schemes of over 100 dwellings (gross), at least 2% of private housing and 5% of affordable housing shall be provided as wheelchair accessible Category 3 properties."

3.38 Similar to Policy HP5 above, as drafted this policy is not sufficiently flexible. It is acknowledged that this policy is based on the requirements of Part M of the Building Regulations but it must allow for circumstances arising which mean that these requirements cannot be delivered (fully or otherwise).

3.39 Therefore, amend the first line of the policy to read:

**"Development proposals for all new dwellings shall normally provide:
..."**

3.40 Paragraph 5.57 of the supporting text states:

"The cost to development for providing Category 2 and 3 is relatively minimal. Flexibility for additional costs have been factored into the viability evidence base and this indicates that the requirements for Category 2 and 3 should have no detrimental impact on the viability of schemes in the Borough..."

3.41 This statement is strongly disputed. In reality, these costs will not be factored into a developer's viability calculations (particularly in relation to Category 3 requirements) because option agreements / conditional contracts will have already been agreed on the sites that the Council want to see come forward, so these costs will not have been anticipated. The Category 3 requirements must be substantiated by quantified evidence of the need for such units in the Borough.

Policy HP9: Self and Custom Build Homes

3.42 This policy requires 10% of dwellings on sites of 40 dwellings or more to be provided for Self and Custom Build Homes. The practical implications of managing self or custom build developments on sites otherwise being constructed by housing developers or housing associations must be carefully considered. There is concern that 40 dwellings is too small a threshold at which to introduce this requirement due to the potentially onerous construction management implications which will arise. It would be preferable for the Council to allocate specific sites for self and custom build developments instead of requiring this element on all housing developments of 40 dwellings or more.

3.43 It is noted that, as stated at paragraph 5.70, only 1% of housing plots at Welborne are required to be provided for self or custom build under the Welborne Plan (2015). Strategic allocations such as Welborne provide the ideal opportunity for parcels of land to be allocated for self or custom build, so that

opportunity should not be missed. This should be addressed in the review of the Welborne Plan which is overdue and necessary.

Policy D1: High Quality Design and Place Making

- 3.44** This is a highly aspirational policy which sets out ten criteria ("key characteristics of high quality design") against which all development proposals will be judged "to ensure the creation of quality places." It is not clear what a "quality place" is – this should be defined. The ten criteria push the "bar" too high – all proposals cannot be expected to "create places that are attractive, memorable, distinctive and of strong character", for example, laudable though those aspirations are. In practice, very few proposals would receive planning permission if assessed against this requirement.

Appendix B: Housing Trajectory

- 3.45** This appendix must be updated as it does not reflect the quantum of housing required to meet the local needs. It also projects completions of 975 homes in 2023/24 and 961 homes in 2024/5, which are at risk due to the delays to Welborne which continue. Completions from Welborne should be shown separately as previously.

Allocation of Land adjacent to 75 Holly Hill Lane, Sarisbury

- 3.46** Our client's land interest adjacent to 75 Holly Hill Lane in Sarisbury has previously been promoted through the Council's Strategic Housing and Employment Land Availability Assessment (SHELAA) dated September 2020. The site is discounted solely for the reason that it is located within a SLQA and our client's objection to this is set out above.
- 3.47** Otherwise, the SHELAA confirms that the principle of highway access to the site is acceptable, subject to allowing for the turning of refuse vehicles within the design of the access road, which could be addressed. It is confirmed that there are no known conservation constraints or noise/air quality constraints, and that the site is not within an identified area of archaeological potential. The SHELAA suggests that there is the potential for moderate to high quality

habitats and ecological interest within the woodland areas, but this could be assessed and appropriately mitigated.

- 3.48** In terms of its accessibility and sustainability, the SHELAA confirms that the site is located within 800m of accessible green space or play space, within 800m of a community/leisure facility, within 1,200m of a Primary School and within 1,600m of a Secondary School. It is also noted that the site is located 0.5 miles (by road) to the south of the A27 and its associated local facilities and services. There are also bus routes that run along Barnes Lane to the east, and the A27.
- 3.49** The SHELAA concludes that the site is both available and achievable but that it is not suitable due to its location within an ASLQ.
- 3.50** The Landscape Response prepared by Terra Firma Consultancy, enclosed at Appendix A, includes an Opportunities and Constraints Plan for the site which identifies an indicative developable area extending to approximately 0.93 hectares. On the basis of a development density of 30-35 dph, this would equate to the provision of between 28-33 dwellings on the site.
- 3.51** On the basis of the above, the Council is encouraged to allocate Land adjacent to 75 Holly Hill Lane in Sarisbury for approximately 30 dwellings. This site is controlled by a highly reputable local housing developer – Bargate Homes – who has a strong local track record of delivery and is keen to bring it forward for development immediately, such that the site can make an important contribution to the Council's five-year housing land supply.

4.0 Participation at the Examination Hearing Sessions

B5 If your representation is seeking a modification to the plan, do you consider it necessary to participate in the examination hearing session(s)?

4.1 Yes, we want to take part in a hearing session.

B5a Please outline in the box below why you consider it necessary to take part in the hearing session(s):

4.2 To contribute to testing the legal compliance and soundness of the PLP for the reasons set out in these representations.

APPENDIX 1

Landscape Response prepared by Terra Firma Consultancy and associated Opportunities and Constrains Plan

FAREHAM LOCAL PLAN 2037 REPRESENTATIONS

LAND WEST OF OLD STREET, STUBBINGTON

ON BEHALF OF BARGATE HOMES

**TOWN & COUNTRY PLANNING ACT 1990 (AS AMENDED)
PLANNING AND COMPULSORY PURCHASE ACT 2004**

Prepared by: Jeremy Gardiner & Trevor Moody



Pegasus Group

Birmingham | Bracknell | Bristol | Cambridge | Cirencester | Dublin | East Midlands | Leeds | Liverpool | London | Manchester | Newcastle | Peterborough

 **DESIGN**  **ENVIRONMENT**  **PLANNING**  **ECONOMICS**  **HERITAGE**

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1.0 Introduction

- 1.1** The following representations are by Pegasus Group on behalf of our client, Bargate Homes. These representations are consistent with and build upon the previous representations submitted to the Council by WYG in relation to this site in response to the Fareham Draft Local Plan 2036 Supplement in February 2020, and we ask that those previous representations are also considered alongside this submission because their content is not repeated here.
- 1.2** Our client has an interest in **land to the west of Old Street, Stubbington** which was previously the subject of development proposals for up to 160 (reduced to 150) new homes (planning application P/17/1451/OA refused on 23 March 2018, and appeal ref. APP/A1720/W/18/3200409 dismissed on 22 January 2019 refer). Since this appeal decision, and in the light of the Inspector's reasoning, extensive belts of strategic woodland planting have been undertaken at the site which will have the effect of visually detaching part of the site from the Meon Valley and creating a more modest sustainably located site for about 75 new homes on the edge of the urban area of Stubbington. Our client is strongly of the view that these material changes of circumstances at the site, coupled with the need for the Council to meet its local housing target of a minimum of 514 homes per annum, justify the allocation of the site for about 75 dwellings in the local plan.
- 1.3** Our client is an important stakeholder within Fareham and is keen to work with the Council to produce a plan which is legally compliant and meets the tests of soundness set out within the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF). Currently the plan is neither legally compliant nor sound.
- 1.4** The following representations utilise the same format as the Council's response form. Each area of the Publication Local Plan (PLP) which is deemed to be either not legally compliant or unsound is clearly outlined below. Proposed changes to the plan in relation to policies, supporting text and the proposals map are provided.

	Agent	Client
Title	Mr	Bargate Homes c/o
First Name	Jeremy	Agent
Last Name	Gardiner	
Job Title	Senior Director	
Organisation	Pegasus Group	
Address	3 West Links Tollgate	

	Chandlers Ford
	Eastleigh
	Hampshire
	SO53 3TG
Postcode	
Telephone	
Email	



2.0 Plan Overall

B1 Which part of the Local Plan is this representation about?

2.1 The following comments relate to the overall Local Plan.

B1a Which paragraph? Please enter the correct paragraph found in the Local Plan:

2.2 Paragraphs 1.5 - 1.6, 1.14, 1.17, 1.37, 2.12, 3.19 - 3.22, 3.43, 3.46, 3.49 - 3.57, 4.1 - 4.20, Appendices B and C.

B1b Which Policy? Please enter the correct Policy Codes found in the Local Plan

2.3 Policies H1, HP4, HP5, HP7, DS1, DS2, DS3, E2, E3, NE5, D1.

B1c Which part of the Policies Map

2.4 Remove Strategic Gap designation from Land West of Old Street, Stubbington.

B2 Do you think the Publication Local Plan is:

Legally compliant - No

Sound - No

Complies with the duty to co-operate - No

2.5 The Fareham Local Plan is not legally compliant and is unsound as it is not consistent with national policy, effective or justified.

B3 Please provide details you have to support your answers above.

B3.1 The Publication Local Plan is not Legally Compliant

2.6 The Publication Local Plan (PLP) has based its housing proposals on the annual housing target derived from the Government's draft Revised Standard Methodology published in August 2020 in its consultation "Planning for the Future". The Government's response to this consultation was published on 16th December 2020. The Government does not propose to proceed with the changes to assessing local

housing need consulted on earlier this year in "Changes to the Current Planning System"; but instead has published a revised approach to the Standard Method, which retains the method in its previous and current form except for London and 19 of the most populated cities and urban centres.

2.7 The key change is to apply a 35% uplift to the Standard Method for Greater London and the 19 most populated cities and urban areas in England – Birmingham, Liverpool, Bristol, Manchester, Sheffield, Leeds, Leicester, Coventry, Bradford, Nottingham, Kingston upon Hull, Newcastle upon Tyne, Stoke on Trent, Southampton, Plymouth, Derby, Reading, Wolverhampton and Brighton and Hove. The minimum housing requirement for Fareham calculated using the amended standard method therefore remains 514hpa.

2.8 The Government's White Paper, "Changes to the Current Planning System" (published in August 2020 alongside the "Planning for the Future" consultation) provided guidance to local planning authorities which were at or close to the Regulation 19 stage of plan-making at paragraph 43:

2.9 "Transition

43. The Government is aware that any change in the standard method will have an impact for plans that are currently under development, as authorities expend considerable resources in developing new plans. To enable an orderly transition to the revised standard method, and achieve as much short-term supply as possible while setting the right expectations for early stage plan-making, we propose that from the publication date of the revised guidance, authorities which are already at the second stage of the strategic plan consultation process (Regulation 19) are given 6 months to submit their plan to the Planning Inspectorate for examination. Authorities close to publishing their second stage consultation (Regulation 19), should be given 3 months from the publication date of the revised guidance to publish their Regulation 19 plan and a further 6 months to submit their plan to the Planning Inspectorate. This is to strike a balance between allowing an appropriate transition period for plans that are nearly through the process, but without causing a significant delay in planning for a higher level of need." (our underlining)

2.10 This transitional arrangement applied to Fareham at the time, such that the previous Standard Method (514hpa) continued to apply for plan-making purposes in the borough in any event, but the Council chose not to follow this national

guidance.

- 2.11 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) states (paragraph 16 a)) that Plans should "be prepared with the objective of contributing to the achievement of sustainable development". Footnote 10 confirms that this is a legal requirement of local planning authorities in exercising their plan-making functions. Meeting the objectives of sustainable development includes "...meeting the needs of the present...". By preparing a Plan based on the Consultation draft Standard Methodology target of 403 dwellings per annum, the local planning authority is failing to meet its local objectively assessed need for housing, thereby failing to plan to deliver sustainable development.
- 2.12 The PPG (ID 2a-003-20190220) is clear that the standard method should be used and any other method should only be used in exceptional circumstances. It further explains that:
- 2.13 *"...Where an alternative approach results in a lower housing need figure than that identified using the standard method, the strategic policy-making authority will need to demonstrate, using robust evidence, that the figure is based on realistic assumptions of demographic growth and that there are exceptional local circumstances that justify deviating from the standard method. This will be tested at examination."* (PPG ID 2a-015-20190220).
- 2.14 As discussed above the extant standard method identifies a requirement of 514hpa. The NPPF (paragraph 60) identifies that the current Standard Method provides a minimum requirement. To depart and provide a figure lower than the current Standard Method requires exceptional circumstances and must be justified by clear and robust evidence. This is absent from the Council's evidence base and as such is an unsound approach.
- 2.15 The Government's guidance is that transitional arrangements require Regulation 19 plans to be based on the current Standard Methodology figure (in Fareham's case, 514 hpa) – a requirement confirmed by the Government's announcement of 16th December, 2020. As such, Fareham's decision to progress to Regulation 19 stage with a strategy based on the Consultation revised Standard Methodology figure of 403 hpa was procedurally flawed, lacking in evidential basis, premature

and misleading.

- 2.16 The NPPF (paragraph 33) also states that plans should be reviewed every 5 years and updated as necessary. The Inspector's Report on the Examination into the Fareham Local Plan Part 2 (dated 12th May 2015) included modifications which were all proposed by the Council. Its first Main Modification was "a commitment to an early review of the local plan (ie. LP1, LP2 and LP3)". This included a timetable for the local plan review between 2016 and 2018 which the Council has failed to adhere to, having previously expressed its commitment to the Inspector.
- 2.17 The Local Plan Part 3 is the Welborne Plan which was adopted in 2015. The total quantum of housing to be delivered at Welborne has reduced over the years, and the date for its commencement has repeatedly slipped back. The development is currently running about 5 years late. Recently, serious doubts have been expressed over whether it is deliverable at all given the reported funding gap of tens of millions of pounds that exists in relation to the required upgrade of M27 junction 10. The development is certainly not currently "deliverable" in NPPF terms. Nonetheless, the PLP relies heavily on the delivery of homes at Welborne as by far the most important source of its housing supply - 4,020 homes (just over 48%) out of a total suggested supply of 8,389 homes are timetabled to be completed at Welborne by 2037, and completions are included in the Council's trajectory for the first five years of the plan. Given the heavy reliance placed on a development which, at best, appears to be at serious risk of continuing to be significantly delayed, the Welborne Plan should be reviewed as a matter of urgency.
- 2.18 Given the importance of the Welborne Plan to housing delivery this is considered an issue of both soundness and legal non-compliance.

B3.2 The Publication Local Plan is not Sound

- 2.19 Paragraphs 1.5 – 1.6 of the PLP set out the "Tests of Soundness" which require that the Plan has been "positively prepared, justified, effective and consistent with national policy". The PLB fails to meet the Tests of Soundness for the following reasons:

1. It has not been "positively prepared":

- 2.20 The Plan does not seek to, as a minimum, meet the area's objectively assessed

need. Given that the Core Strategy was adopted on 4th August, 2011, it is significantly out of date such that (as advised by paragraph 73 and footnote 32 of the NPPF) local housing need should be calculated using the current Standard Methodology. On this basis the local housing need target is 514 homes per annum (hpa) plus the appropriate buffer (5% or 20%). Instead, the PLP plans for 403 hpa, thereby failing to plan for the area's objectively assessed need, and failing to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development.

- 2.21 The lower housing requirement has also not been the subject of sustainability appraisal (SA). Whilst the SA re-assesses sites based upon a lower housing requirement it fails to consider the implications of a lower housing requirement, compared to the current standard method, upon the delivery of the SA objectives. Even if the lower requirement were justified by national policy, which it is not, the retention of the housing requirement at the level previously consulted upon would be a reasonable alternative.
- 2.22 The Council published an Affordable Housing Strategy in 2019. On page 14 of the Affordable Housing Strategy, it is suggested that there is a need for 3,500 affordable homes to 2036, or circa 220 per annum. This is based on the existing need for 3,000 affordable homes and an allowance of 500 homes to provide for new households and those falling into need. Given that an average of only 76 affordable homes have been built per annum in Fareham Borough since 2011, there is a significant need to boost the supply of additional affordable housing to address needs. Indeed, the delivery of affordable housing needs to almost treble. The provision of affordable housing to address this need is a significant matter.
- 2.23 It is also unclear whether the PLP has planned to adequately accommodate unmet need from other authorities. The PPG (ID 2a-010-20190220) identifies that meeting unmet needs from neighbouring authorities as set out in a Statement of Common Ground is one reason why local housing need calculated using the current standard should be exceeded. Contrary to the advice within the PPG (ID 2a-010-20190220) there are currently no Statements of Common Ground identifying if the figure of 847 dwellings is adequate or accepted by other authorities. Rather the Council speculates that this contribution would be "ratified" by a subsequent Partnership for South Hampshire Statement of Common Ground (Duty to Co-operate Statement of Compliance, paragraph 4.5). There is, however, no evidence to support this speculation. Indeed, the only evidence presented confirms a request for Fareham

to accommodate 1,000 dwellings from a single neighbouring authority. The PLP has been prepared in advance of the publication of Statements of Common Ground – as such its preparation is premature.

2.24 At paragraph 4.4 of the PLP it is stated that unmet need in the sub-region over the plan period could be "circa 10,750 dwellings". At paragraph 4.5, Fareham's "immediate neighbours" are considered, and it is confirmed that Portsmouth City Council has requested that Fareham contributes 1,000 dwellings towards its unmet need, and that Gosport is "likely to have an unmet need issue, currently estimated to be in the region of 2,500 dwellings...". The Council's 'Duty to Co-operate Statement of Compliance' identifies at paragraph 4.6 that instead of responding to the request from Portsmouth the Council is proposing to: "...take the approach that the issue of unmet need is not dealt with as specific to any authority, but as a general contribution." It is not clear how this "general contribution" has been calculated but it appears inadequate. Gosport Borough lies between Portsmouth and Fareham. It is clear that Portsmouth cannot accommodate any of Gosport's unmet need so the obvious place to accommodate it is in Fareham Borough, and Fareham East forms part of the Portsmouth Housing Market Area. Therefore, if Fareham plans to deliver the unmet needs of Portsmouth and Gosport, its contribution would be 3,500 homes. However, the PLP (Table 4.1) proposes a contribution of just 847 dwellings to wider unmet need. This figure should be reviewed.

2.25 In relation to unmet need, it should also be remembered that Welborne (previously known as the North of Fareham SDA) was originally conceived by PUSH (now PfSH) as one of two SDAs which were promoted to meet the sub-regional needs of south Hampshire and brought forward in the "South East Plan". The Inspector's Report on the Examination into the Fareham LDF Core Strategy (dated 20th July, 2011) identified five Main Issues, Main Issue 1 being:

"7. The North of Fareham SDA represents the most significant and controversial element of the Core Strategy.While the principle of the SDA's development is contained in the regional strategy – policy SH2 of the South East Plan (SEP) – the justification for the proposal derives from evidence prepared by South Hampshire local authorities (the Partnership for Urban South Hampshire [PUSH]) during the SEP's preparation....The advantages of SDAs are seen as threefold: safeguarding existing towns and villages by reducing coalescence; providing more opportunities

for planning gain; and achieving a critical mass to deliver sustainability benefits. The development now proposed is one of two SDAs proposed by PUSH and brought forward into the SEP. Both are aimed at meeting sub-regional housing needs and, as such, their housing totals are separated from the housing requirement for the remainder of the Boroughs concerned in the sub-regional strategy and SEP." (our underlining)

- 2.26 However, the Council is now treating Welborne as a source of housing supply for Fareham Borough only, disregarding its planned sub-regional role. This compounds the lack of positive preparation of the PLP and starkly contrasts the Council's current approach to the delivery of housing to meet sub-regional needs with its approach of a decade ago.

2. It is not Justified:

- 2.27 The PLP's strategy for housing delivery is not appropriate, because it is based on a need figure derived from the draft revised Standard Methodology which was still the subject of public consultation at the time that the Plan was prepared. The Government's guidance is that transitional arrangements require Regulation 19 plans to be based on the current Standard Methodology figure (in Fareham's case, 514 hpa). As such, Fareham's decision to progress to Regulation 19 stage with a strategy based on the draft revised Standard Methodology figure of 403 hpa was procedurally flawed, lacking in evidential basis, premature and misleading (as confirmed by the Government's announcement on 16 December 2020 that the Council's annual housing target is to remain at 514 homes per annum).

3. It is not Effective:

- 2.28 The Council has decided to deliberately plan to not meet its local objectively assessed housing need, so fundamentally the plan will not be effective. This, coupled with its apparent failure to plan to contribute appropriately to the unmet housing need of the sub-region, indicates a failure to work effectively with its neighbouring authorities on cross-boundary strategic planning for housing delivery and a failure "to support the Government's objective of significantly boosting the supply of homes" (NPPF, paragraph 59). Rather, the PLP proposes to restrict the supply of homes in the plan period in a way which will exacerbate the local housing crisis.

4. It is not Consistent with National Policy:

The PLP is not consistent with the NPPF because:

- It will not contribute to the achievement of sustainable development by not, as a minimum, planning to meet its local objectively assessed housing need;
- It is not planning to adequately meet the unmet housing needs of neighbouring authorities in the sub-region;
- It has not based its housing proposals on the current Standard Methodology annual housing need figure of 514 hpa;
- Its strategy lacks a robust evidential justification;
- It's proposed housing land supply includes a majority of housing from sites which are not "deliverable" as defined by the NPPF

B3.3 The Publication Local Plan does not Comply with the Duty to Co-operate

- 2.29 As stated at B3.1 above, it is unclear whether the PLP has planned to adequately accommodate unmet need from other authorities.
- 2.30 Against a sub-regional unmet need figure of "circa 10,750 dwellings", and in the context of both neighbouring authorities of Portsmouth City Council and Gosport Borough Council having "unmet need issue(s)", and Havant Borough Council being expressly unable to accommodate any unmet need, the PLP (Table 4.1) proposes a contribution of 847 dwellings to wider unmet need. It is not clear how this has been calculated and it appears inadequate.

B4a What modification(s) is necessary to make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

1. Plan to meet, as a minimum, the area's objectively assessed housing need. The current Standard Methodology annual housing need figure is currently 514 hpa.
2. Provide Statements of Common Ground in relation to unmet need from neighbouring and PfSH authorities. Any agreements will need to be

included as additional housing to the minimum 514 hpa.

3. In any event, plan for a level of housing which contributes to the achievement of sustainable development.
4. Treat this plan as an interim plan and reaffirm the Council's commitment to undertake an urgent a review of the Welborne Plan for incorporation into a consolidated early review of this plan.
5. The Council has not undertaken SA of all reasonable alternative housing requirements;
6. The Council has not planned to meet current housing needs, opting instead to phase its housing supply in a way which will exacerbate the current significant under-supply problems;

- 2.31 Consequential to the above, the Council must allocate additional sites for housing in this interim plan (ahead of the urgent review of the Welborne Plan) to meet its confirmed housing target of 514 hpa, including the allocation of Land West of Old Street, Stubbington for about 75 dwellings.

B4b How would the modification(s) you propose make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

- 2.32 The role of plan-making in contributing to the achievement of sustainable development is a legal requirement (Section 39(2) of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004).
- 2.33 Revisions to the plan so that it plans, as a minimum, to meet the local objectively assessed need for housing, meet affordable housing need and adequately contribute to meeting unmet need would assist the PLP to meet the Tests of Soundness.

3.0 Specific Proposed Changes

B4c Suggested revised wording of any policy or text:

Policy H1: Housing provision

- 3.1 Completely revise the proposed housing target on the basis of the confirmed Standard Methodology figure for the Borough of a minimum of 514 hpa plus an appropriate contribution to meeting sub-regional unmet needs.
- 3.2 Ensure that the revised housing target includes the delivery of a minimum of 220 affordable homes per annum.
- 3.3 Plan to deliver the revised housing target including a five year supply of deliverable sites. In this regard, Welborne (the supply of housing from which is relied on heavily by the PLP) cannot currently be regarded as "deliverable" as defined in the NPPF.
- 3.4 Consequential updates to paragraphs 4.1 – 4.20 including Tables 4.1, 4.2, 4.3.
- 3.5 Consequential revisions to the list of Housing Allocation Policies under paragraph 4.20 to include allocations sufficient to deliver the revised housing and affordable housing targets, including the allocation of Land West of Old Street, Stubbington for about 75 dwellings.
- 3.6 Policy H1 also seeks to identify a 'phased' requirement. The overall supply is described as at least 8,389 dwellings - this is just 165 dwellings greater than the requirement when the correct local housing need standard method is applied. Given the need to provide for unmet needs from neighbouring authorities this is clearly insufficient and as such further allocations are required.
- 3.7 Policy H1 seeks to 'phase' this supply identifying the following:
 - Approximately 2,250 dwellings (averaging 450 dwellings per annum) between 2021/22 and 2025/2613,
 - Approximately 2,400 dwellings (averaging 480 dwellings per annum) between 2026/27 and 2030/31,

- Approximately 3,750 dwellings (averaging 625 dwellings per annum) between 2031/32 and 2036/2037.

3.8 This phasing clearly will not meet the overall plan requirement. The rationale for this phasing is due to an anticipation that many of the housing allocations will begin to deliver later in the plan period. This is simply a factor of the sites chosen rather than an evidence-based approach to need. The net effect is that in the early part of the plan period the full need will not be met, exacerbating the current significant housing land supply shortfall in the Borough. This will mean households will either be unable to form or will be forced to move elsewhere to find appropriate accommodation. This not only has an impact upon affordability through increased demand but also has implications for social mobility and health for young and old alike.

3.9 The lack of housing to meet needs in the short-term is exacerbated by recent under-delivery of both market and affordable housing. The Council recognises it has under-delivered in recent years due to the reference to the need for a 20% buffer in accordance with NPPF, paragraph 73 (paragraph 4.16, PLP).

3.10 The housing requirement in the PLP should not be phased to manufacture a five-year housing land supply in the short-term. The plan should seek to address housing need now - to do otherwise is not justified or effective.

3.11 The second part of Policy H1 identifies the sources of supply. Whilst our clients do not wish to comment upon individual sites, we do have significant concerns that the sources of supply will not deliver the plan period housing requirement in full. The PLP, paragraph 4.16, acknowledges that many of the chosen sites will not deliver until later in the plan period therefore any slippage in timescale could well push delivery beyond the plan period. Furthermore, the Council is heavily reliant upon delivery at Welborne. Within our comments upon the Plan overall we identify the need for delivery from this site to be reviewed and indeed question whether it is deliverable at all given the funding gap of tens of millions of pounds that exists in relation to the required upgrade of M27 junction 10.

3.12 Furthermore, the Council cannot currently demonstrate a five-year housing land supply. The Council's most recent assessment of its five-year housing land supply suggests a 4.03-year supply. This assessment appears optimistic given recent

appeal decisions which identify it is closer 2.4 years. Given these shortcomings it is essential that the PLP seeks to address this under-supply in the short-term.

Development Strategy

3.13 This section is substantially focussed on restricting development outside the existing settlement policy boundaries of urban areas. This marks a significant change in approach since the Regulation 18 version of this plan when the emphasis was on a strategy for locating development sustainably. This is in conflict with the NPPF, paragraph 11, which advises that "Plans and decisions should apply a presumption in favour of sustainable development" and that "For plan-making this means that:

a) plans should positively seek opportunities to meet the development needs of their areas, and be sufficiently flexible to adapt to rapid change".

3.14 The highly restrictive strategic policy approach introduced into the PLP does not accord with this national guidance.

Policy DS1: Development in the Countryside

3.15 For housing development which is brought forward in the absence of a 5 year housing land supply, Policy HP4 applies. This will necessarily introduce new built form onto greenfield sites adjacent or well related to existing urban area boundaries. This will inevitably cause a change to the landscape character of the site and immediately adjacent land. Criteria ii) and iii) require proposals to "conserve and enhance landscapes" and "recognise the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside". It is not clear which "landscapes" are being referred to – the spatial extent of 'landscapes' should be defined here to avoid ambiguity. While the landscape as a whole could be enhanced by carefully designed development proposals, the principle of landscape change within the site itself should be established. If this requirement to 'conserve and enhance landscapes' is applied to the landscape features and character of a potential development site, then this requirement is excessive and unachievable once the landscape 'change' from an undeveloped site to a developed site is taken into account. Either the spatial extent of 'landscapes' should be defined or the requirement to 'enhance landscapes' be removed from the policy.

- 3.16** Moreover, it is not clear how the extent to which a proposal has recognised "the intrinsic character of the beauty of the countryside" can be measured. After all, those attributes can be "recognised" but then disregarded. It is true that every area of countryside has a "character" but not that every area of countryside has "beauty".
- 3.17** Criterion v) should include an exception for development which is brought forward under Policy HP4, where the application of the "tilted balance" would allow the loss of BMVAL.
- 3.18** Paragraph 3.39 fails to explain how this policy works in relation to housing policies.

Policy DS2: Development in Strategic Gaps

- 3.19** Under the heading 'Why we need this policy', Paragraph 3.43 of the Publication Local Plan states that "Strategic Gaps do not necessarily have intrinsic landscape value but are important in maintaining the settlement pattern, defining settlement character and providing green infrastructure opportunities". The introduction of 'settlement character' into the policy wording is not consistent with the evidence base which confirms at paragraph 2 in Chapter 4 of the Technical Review of Areas of Special Landscape Quality and Strategic Gaps that the "primary purpose of identifying Strategic Gaps is to prevent the coalescence of separate settlements and help maintain distinct community identities. Strategic Gaps do not necessarily have intrinsic landscape value but are important in maintaining the settlement pattern, protecting settlement identity and providing green infrastructure opportunities".
- 3.20** Strategic Policy DS2: Development in Strategic Gaps should only apply to land which provides a spatial function to maintain separation of settlements and define settlement pattern rather than defining settlement character. Land west of Old Street, Stubbington does not contribute to the spatial separation of settlements, therefore Strategic Policy DS2 should not be applied to this land.
- 3.21** This view is supported by the Inspector for the appeal relating to Land west of Old Street, Stubbington APP/A1720/W/18/3200409 who stated that:

"The Meon Gap lies between Fareham/ Stubbington and the Western Wards/Whiteley. Policy CS22 requires the integrity of the gap to be maintained and the physical and visual separation of settlements to be respected. In terms of separation of settlements there is no dispute that there would be no diminution either in physical or visual terms if the development were to go ahead. The policy indicates that the gap boundaries will be reviewed to ensure that no more land than necessary is included in order to maintain gap function". (our underlining)

3.22 The Inspector goes on to state:

"It should be remembered that gap policy is a spatial tool. The Council referred to the role of the gap in maintaining the character or setting of Stubbington. This is considered in the 2017 LCA where the strategic gap designation is reviewed. However, the document makes clear that its purpose is to consider what role the landscape plays within the strategic gaps. It is not intended to examine the designation criteria, or the broad areas identified. This is important to note because it is landscape rather than spatial considerations that are key to settlement character and setting. The character and setting of Stubbington is not pertinent to gap designation or function in policy CS22".

3.23 The Inspector concluded:

"I appreciate that a review of gap boundaries was undertaken in 2012 and that no changes were recommended in relation to the land immediately adjacent to Stubbington. However, for the reasons I have given I do not consider that the proposed development of the appeal site would adversely affect the integrity of the Meon Gap". (our underlining)

3.24 For this reason, Strategic Policy DS2 should not apply to Land west of Old Street, Stubbington, because it has been confirmed that this land does not contribute to the function of the Strategic Gap. The Meon Valley is protected by many environmental designations which prevent development into this area from the Fareham side of the valley. The designated valley floor of the Meon Valley maintains separation of settlements to an extent that an adequate gap is maintained without the inclusion of Land west of Old Street, Stubbington within the Strategic Gap. Fareham Policy CS: 22: Strategic Gaps, states that "In

defining the extent of a gap, no more land than is necessary to prevent the coalescence of settlements should be included having regard to maintaining their physical and visual separation.” It is therefore unnecessary for Strategic Policy DS2 to apply Land west of Old Street, Stubbington.

- 3.25** At paragraph 7 of Chapter 4 of the Technical Review of Areas of Special Landscape Quality and Strategic Gaps states that “Where it is considered that there is capacity to absorb more development within the Fareham-Stubbington Strategic Gap, GI mitigation will be required, to a greater or lesser extent depending on the scale and nature of any development”. Again, at paragraph 11 of the chapter 4 summary the Technical Review states “The ability to absorb development into the landscape exists, without compromising the integrity of the Gap function, again on the understanding that the settlement edges must include appropriate Green Infrastructure”.
- 3.26** We submit that there is similar potential within the Meon Gap where the Gap is significantly wider than is the case for the Fareham-Stubbington Strategic Gap. This is particularly the case for Land west of Old Street, Stubbington where advance planting and green infrastructure has already been implemented during 2019 and is establishing well. This will continue to develop and establish a wooded edge to the Meon Valley, providing separation between the Meon Valley and Land west of Old Street, Stubbington. This would reinforce the wooded edge characteristics of settlements which are a feature throughout Fareham Borough, as referred to within the Fareham Borough Gap Review 2012, which states “The edges of new housing are often more visible than older housing stock as a result of garden tree planting, which has helped to screen the older properties adjoining the gap. Properties which back onto woodland have the most robust edge to the gap”. In the case of Land west of Old Street, Stubbington the advance planting will create a wooded edge, providing a strong boundary between the site and the Meon Valley (stronger than is the case for the older housing at Hill Head where rear garden boundaries are visible from the Meon Valley) and in so doing it would be more consistent with the character of the settlement edges of the Borough. These green infrastructure enhancements already implemented will bring benefits to the biodiversity of the Meon Valley through enhanced planting and management of the existing farmland.

Policy DS3: Landscape

- 3.27** This draft policy designates about a quarter of the land area of the Borough as "Areas of Special Landscape Quality" (as shown on Figure 3.3).
- 3.28** From the commentary provided in paragraph 3.49, it appears that the Council is equating its 'Areas of Special Landscape Quality' (ASLQ) with 'valued landscapes'. This is questionable. All landscapes are valued at some level by different people. NPPF paragraph 170 triggers a need to consider when landscape value is just a local consideration, or when landscapes are more 'out of the ordinary'. Fundamentally, for a landscape to be a valued landscape, it does not have to be designated - so by designating the ASLQ (or by creating a valued landscape designation) the Council has created a policy that is irrelevant, because guidance says that non designated landscapes can be valued, so site-by-site assessments will be required in any event. **Given that Policy DS3 is irrelevant, it is unnecessary and it should be deleted.**
- 3.29** However, if it is held that Policy DS3 should not be deleted, the following comments apply:
- 3.30** Paragraph 3.55 states that "...all parts of the Borough have some landscape quality and may be sensitive to landscape change". This is ambiguous. All landscape will be of 'a quality' but quality (in GLVIA3 aligned with condition) is only one consideration of landscape sensitivity.
- 3.31** With regard to "How the policy works", paragraph 3.56 states that "*The criteria within the policy (points a-g) are derived from the Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (GLVIA 3) published by the Landscape Institute.*". The GLVIA is an extensive and diverse document and, if it is to be used as basis for this policy then a specific reference or explanation should be provided as to how points a-g have been derived.
- 3.32** Paragraph 3.57 refers to the submission of "...a proportionate Landscape Assessment". In the event that Policy DS3 is not deleted, this should be amended to require the submission of a 'Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment'. There are many applications of Landscape Assessment and several forms of reporting. Reference to LVIA would be specific and clear as to what is required (and incidentally relates better to the approaches set out in GLVIA3).

3.33 The local plan evidence at page 50 of the Technical Review of Areas of Special Landscape Quality and Strategic Gaps does not include the requirement for the landscape to be “protected and enhanced”. The requirement to “protect and enhance” the landscape is ambiguous because it is not clear whether it is intended to refer to the landscape of the ASLQ as a whole or if it would apply to a potential development site, within which the requirement to enhance is excessive and unachievable once the landscape ‘change’ from an undeveloped site to a developed site is taken into account. As an example, a development could provide enhancement to the ASLQ landscape through restoration of landscape features or new green infrastructure, but at a site scale the landscape ‘change’ from an undeveloped site to a developed site is unlikely to result in ‘enhancement’.

3.34 Each of the Candidate Areas of Special Landscape Quality have been assessed against the GLVIA3 Box 5.1 criteria, which is an accepted tool to assess landscape value. Land west of Old Street, Stubbington is located within ASLQ 4: Meon Valley and in LLCA 6.1c which is described as within the Landscape Assessment (2017) as:

“On the eastern side of the valley floor, area 6.1c is occupied by similar land uses but with greater variation in field pattern and enclosure. The area comprises a mosaic of smaller-scale pastures bounded by strong hedgerows and trees (particularly within the northern and southern ends of the area), two small-scale enclosed tributary valleys and some larger fields with a more open, denuded character within the central section around the Crofton Manor Equestrian Centre. Together with the adjacent horticultural glasshouses and other commercial operations, this lends a localised fringe character to the landscape but does not detract significantly from the essentially rural characteristics of the overall area”.

3.35 At Figure 3.3 each of the LCA within Fareham is assessed against the GLVIA3 ‘valued landscape’ criteria. Figure 1.3 explains the criteria in more detail, defining a ‘High match’, ‘Good match’, ‘Fair match’ and ‘Partial match’.

3.36 Land west of Old Street, Stubbington is located within LLCA 6.1c which is assessed as a ‘good match’ for all criteria, except ‘Associations’ which is a ‘partial match’. Figure 3.2 defines a ‘Good match’ as *“The area’s scenic quality and condition are both relatively high. It has a generally unspoilt, intact and coherent character with a good level of topographic and visual unity. It has several*

features of note, including natural and cultural designations, and is valued for its recreational opportunities. There are some detracting influences, but these do not generally intrude”.

- 3.37** We submit that the assessment of LLCA 6.1c has attributed a higher value for the ‘Recreational value’ criteria than can be justified. The southern half of LLCA 6.1c does not have any means of public access so can not be described as being ‘valued for its recreational opportunities’. In the northern half there are infrequent public footpaths and the Crofton Manor Equestrian Centre, neither of which justify the area being defined as ‘valued for its recreational opportunities’. Instead, the term ‘Recreational value is relatively limited’ is a fair reflection of the recreation provision within LLCA 6.1c as a whole, which is the definition applicable to a ‘Partial Match’.
- 3.38** Landscape quality (condition) is also assessed as a ‘Good Match’, despite the Landscape Assessment (2017) acknowledging its ‘denuded character’ and ‘fringe character’. This character is a feature of LLCA 6.1c, and for this reason the ‘Good Match’ definition as ‘generally unspoilt, intact and coherent character’ is not justifiable. A ‘Fair Match’ is most applicable to LLCA 6.1c, defined as “condition is moderate to good. It is generally intact and coherent with some unspoilt characteristics”.
- 3.39** The criteria of ‘Conservation interests’ is also assessed as a ‘Good Match’, defined as “It has a number of features of note, including natural and cultural designations”. We submit that ‘Fair Match’ is a more balanced description of LLCA 6.1c, defined as “some features of note which may include natural or cultural designations”.

Policy HP1: New Residential Development

- 3.40** This policy relates to all new housing proposals. However, it only envisages housing coming forward outside Urban Area boundaries through either the conversion of a non-residential building or as a replacement dwelling. It should also cross-refer to Policy HP4 which allows housing to come forward on land outside Urban Area boundaries if the Council cannot demonstrate a Five Year Housing Land Supply.
- 3.41** Therefore add:

"c) It is for additional housing in circumstances where the Council cannot demonstrate a Five Year Housing Land Supply and Policy HP4 applies."

Policy HP4: Five-Year Housing Land Supply

3.42 The housing requirement set out in Policy H1 must be re-calculated using the current Standard methodology as described in our comments on draft Policy H1 above.

3.43 Paragraph 5.24 infers that Policy HP4 reproduces Local Plan Part 2 Policy DSP40. However, the third criterion in Policy DSP40 was as follows:

"iii) The proposal is sensitively designed to reflect the character of the neighbouring settlement and to minimise any adverse impact on the Countryside and, if relevant, the Strategic Gaps;"

3.44 This has been replaced in Policy HP4 by:

"c) The proposal is sensitively designed to reflect the landscape character and setting of the settlement, is of a scale proportionate to its setting and recognises the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside and, if relevant, does not significantly affect the integrity of a Strategic Gap;"

3.45 If a five year housing land supply cannot be demonstrated, then in accordance with the NPPF, paragraph 11d, the most relevant policies in the plan would be out of date and the presumption in favour of sustainable development would apply. This policy may therefore be judged to be inappropriate because it adds restrictions which may prevent sustainable sites from coming forward. However, if such a policy is held to be necessary, then a faithful reproduction of Policy DSP40 iii) is strongly preferred. See our comments on Policy DS1 in this regard.

Policy HP5: Provision of Affordable Housing

3.46 This draft policy states that "affordable housing must be provided" (our underlining) in the following proportions:

- i. At least 10% as Social Rent; and

- ii. At least 55% as Affordable Rent or Social Rent; and
- iii. The remainder, but no less than 10% as Affordable Home Ownership.
- iv. The mix of property size and type should reflect the local need and the site characteristics.

3.47 As drafted this policy is not sufficiently flexible. As acknowledged at paragraph 5.36, development viability will be an issue on some sites. As acknowledged at paragraph 5.39, occasionally the tenure mix prescribed by the policy will not be appropriate; and as acknowledged at paragraph 5.34, other exceptional circumstances may arise (such as abnormal costs) which dictate that a non-standard provision of affordable housing is demonstrated to be appropriate.

3.48 Therefore, amend the first part of the policy to read:

"Sites that can accommodate 10 or more dwellings or sites with an area of 0.5 hectares or more shall normally provide: ..."

3.49 And amend the second part of the policy to read:

"The affordable housing shall normally be provided in accordance with the following proportions: ..."

Policy HP7: Adaptable and Accessible Dwellings

3.50 This draft policy states:

"Development proposals for all new dwellings shall provide:

- a) At least 15% of all new dwellings at Category 2 standard; and
- b) On schemes of over 100 dwellings (gross), at least 2% of private housing and 5% of affordable housing shall be provided as wheelchair accessible Category 3 properties."

3.51 Similar to Policy HP5 above, as drafted this policy is not sufficiently flexible. It is acknowledged that this policy is based on the requirements of Part M of the Building Regulations but it must allow for circumstances arising which mean that these requirements cannot be delivered (fully or otherwise).

3.52 Therefore, amend the first line of the policy to read:

"Development proposals for all new dwellings shall normally provide: ..."

3.53 Paragraph 5.57 of the supporting text states:

"The cost to development for providing Category 2 and 3 is relatively minimal. Flexibility for additional costs have been factored into the viability evidence base and this indicates that the requirements for Category 2 and 3 should have no detrimental impact on the viability of schemes in the Borough..."

3.54 This statement is strongly disputed. In reality, these costs will not be factored into a developer's viability calculations (particularly in relation to Category 3 requirements) because option agreements / conditional contracts will have already been agreed on the sites that the Council want to see come forward, so these costs will not have been anticipated. The Category 3 requirements must be substantiated by quantified evidence of the level of need for such units in the Borough – in the absence of this it is not clear whether the level of provision sought by this policy is appropriate.

Policy HP9: Self and Custom Build Homes

3.55 This policy requires 10% of dwellings on sites of 40 dwellings or more to be provided for Self and Custom Build Homes. The practical implications of managing self or custom build developments on sites otherwise being constructed by housing developers or housing associations must be carefully considered. There is concern that 40 dwellings is too small a threshold at which to introduce this requirement due to the potentially onerous construction management implications which will arise. It would be preferable for the Council to allocate specific sites for self and custom build developments instead of requiring this element on all housing developments of 40 dwellings or more.

3.56 It is noted that, as stated at paragraph 5.70, only 1% of housing plots at Welborne are required to be provided for self or custom build under the Welborne Plan (2015). The total number of homes to be delivered by Welborne has reduced considerably over the last five years so this level of requirement should be reviewed as it will not yield the number of self or custom build homes as was anticipated at the time the Welborne Plan was prepared. Strategic allocations

such as Welborne provide the ideal opportunity for parcels of land to be allocated for self or custom build, so that opportunity should not be missed. This should be addressed in the review of the Welborne Plan which is overdue and necessary.

Policy D1: High Quality Design and Place Making

- 3.57** This is a highly aspirational policy which sets out ten criteria ("key characteristics of high quality design") against which all development proposals will be judged "to ensure the creation of quality places." It is not clear what a "quality place" is – this should be defined. The ten criteria push the "bar" too high – all proposals cannot be expected to "create places that are attractive, memorable, distinctive and of strong character", for example, laudable though those aspirations are. In practice, very few proposals would receive planning permission if assessed against this requirement.

Appendix B: Housing Trajectory

- 3.58** This appendix must be updated as it does not reflect the quantum of housing required to meet the local needs. It also projects completions of 975 homes in 2023/24 and 961 homes in 2024/5, which are at risk due to the delays to Welborne which continue. Completions from Welborne should be shown separately as previously.

Proposed housing allocation of Land West of Old Street, Stubbington for about 75 dwellings

- 3.59** In 2019 the appeal Inspector concluded that the development of the site would not adversely affect the integrity of the Meon Valley Strategic Gap. Clearly, therefore, the site should be excluded from the Strategic Gap boundary. The boundaries of the strategic gap were defined in relation to Core Strategy Policy CS22 and they were drawn in the context of the understanding of development needs at that time – an understanding which no longer reflects current reality, that being a very substantial shortfall in housing land supply and the preparation of the PLP by the Council which plans to under-provide housing against the Council's annual housing requirement of 514 homes per annum. Strategic Gap boundaries must be reviewed as part of the process of allocating additional sites for housing in this local plan, and our client's site west of Old Street, Stubbington should be removed from the Strategic Gap.

- 3.60** The 2019 appeal Inspector found that the West of Old Street, Stubbington site lay in an area of valued landscape. In this context, the value of the site's landscape has been re-assessed as part of our commentary on Policy DS3 above, against the GLVIA3 'valued landscape' criteria. As described, the site performs no better than as a Fair or Partial match against these criteria. When account is taken of the effect of the structural woodland planting undertaken over time, it is clear that development of the eastern part of the site will only have a minor impact on the wider landscape at most. Lying adjacent to the existing settlement of Stubbington, the introduction of development will appear entirely characteristic within the receiving landscape, while providing a strong, vegetated edge to the countryside in perpetuity. There is no doubt that the character of the developed part of the site would change, but that is no different for any greenfield development. There is no reason to assume that the site's development will be anything other than an attractive extension to Stubbington and one which is entirely congruous with its surroundings. The site's landscape containment has been enhanced through woodland planting which will both screen it from the Meon Valley and enhance its biodiversity.
- 3.61** Moreover, the western part of the site, beyond the woodland planting belt, is being used to provide mitigation habitat for Solent Waders and Brent Geese, offsetting development impact on low use SWBG sites elsewhere in borough. The segregation of this part of the site acknowledges this function and avoids its disturbance.
- 3.62** The West of Old Street site is also sustainably located for access to services and facilities and to sustainable transport modes (walking, cycling and public transport).
- 3.63** For all of these reasons, the Council is encouraged to allocate Land West of Old Street, Stubbington for about 75 dwellings. The site is controlled by a highly reputable local housing developer – Bargate Homes – which has a strong local track record of delivery and is keen to bring it forward for development immediately, such that the site can make an important contribution to the Council's five year housing land supply.

4.0 Participation at the examination hearing session

B5 If your representation is seeking a modification to the plan, do you consider it necessary to participate in the examination hearing session(s)?

Yes, I want to take part in a hearing session.

B5a Please outline in the box below why you consider it necessary to take part in the hearing session(s):

To contribute to testing the legal compliance and soundness of the PLP for the reasons set out in these representations.

FAREHAM LOCAL PLAN 2037 REPRESENTATIONS

POLICY HA1 HOUSING ALLOCATION – LAND NORTH AND SOUTH OF GREENAWAY LANE, WARSASH

**ON BEHALF OF
BARGATE HOMES**



Pegasus Group

Birmingham | Bracknell | Bristol | Cambridge | Cirencester | Dublin | East Midlands | Leeds | Liverpool | London | Manchester | Newcastle | Peterborough

 **DESIGN**  **ENVIRONMENT**  **PLANNING**  **ECONOMICS**  **HERITAGE**

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APPENDICES:

Appendix 1 - Site Location Plan (Drawing No. FLPR-LP.01 – Rev P1)

1.0 Introduction

- 1.1** The following representations are prepared by Pegasus Group on behalf of our client, Bargate Homes. Our client has interests in three parcels of land that all form part of the proposed Policy HA1 housing allocation – Land North and South of Greenaway Lane, Warsash, identified within the emerging Fareham Local Plan 2037 (hereafter referred to as the Publication Local Plan).
- 1.2** The three land interests are as follows: 1. Land South of Greenaway Lane (adjacent to 125 Greenaway Lane); 2. Land East of Brook Lane and West of Lockwood Road (our client controls all but the easternmost part of this site); and 3. Land East of Brook Lane and North of Warsash Road. A Site Location Plan (Drawing No. FLPR-LP.01 – Rev P1) is attached at Appendix 1.
- 1.3** At the time of writing these representations, all three sites are subject to outline planning applications, which have all been considered by Fareham Borough Council's (FBC) Planning Committee. Land South of Greenaway Lane (adjacent to 125 Greenaway Lane) has a resolution to grant outline planning permission for the construction of up to 100 dwellings (Ref. No. P/19/0402/OA). Land East of Brook Lane and West of Lockwood Road has a resolution to grant outline planning permission for the construction of up to 157 dwellings (Ref. No. P/17/0998/OA). Land East of Brook Lane and North of Warsash Road has a resolution to grant outline planning permission for up to 140 dwellings (Ref. No. P/17/0752/OA).
- 1.4** For the reasons set out in these representations, our client strongly supports the allocation of their three land interests as part of Policy HA1. However, their view is that amendments are required to the specific wording of this policy. These representations also set out our client's position in relation to required amendments to some of the more general policies proposed within the Publication Local Plan (PLP).
- 1.5** Our client is an important stakeholder within Fareham and is keen to work with the Council to produce a plan which is legally compliant and meets the tests of soundness set out within the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF). Currently the plan is neither legally compliant nor sound.

- 1.6** The following representations utilise the same format as the Council’s response form. Each area of the PLP which is deemed to be either not legally compliant or unsound is clearly outlined below. Proposed changes to the plan in relation to policies, supporting text and the proposals map are provided.

	Agent	Client
Title	Mr	Bargate Homes c/o
First Name	Jeremy	Agent
Last Name	Gardiner	
Job Title	Senior Director	
Organisation	Pegasus Group	
Address	3 West Links Tollgate Chandlers Ford Eastleigh Hampshire	
Postcode	SO53 3TG	
Telephone		
Email		

2.0 Plan Overall

B1 Which part of the Local Plan is this representation about?

2.1 The following comments relate to the overall Local Plan.

B1a Which paragraph? Please enter the correct paragraph found in the Local Plan:

2.2 Paragraphs 1.5–1.6, 1.14, 1.17, 1.37, 2.12, 3.19–3.22, 3.49–3.57, 4.1–4.20, Appendix B.

B1b Which Policy? Please enter the correct Policy Codes found in the Local Plan

2.3 Policies H1, HA1, HP1, HP4, HP5, HP6, HP7, HP9, DS1, DS3, NE8, D1.

B1c Which part of the Policies Map

2.4 Policy HA1 allocation site – Land North and South of Greenaway Lane, Warsash.

B2 Do you think the Publication Local Plan is:

Legally compliant – No

Sound – No

Complies with the duty to co-operate – No

2.5 The Fareham Local Plan is not legally compliant and is unsound as it is not consistent with national policy, effective or justified.

B3 Please provide details you have to support your answers above.

B3.1 The Publication Local Plan is not Legally Compliant

2.6 The Publication Local Plan (PLP) has based its housing proposals on the annual housing target derived from the Government's draft Revised Standard

Methodology published in August 2020 in its consultation "Planning for the Future". The Government's response to this consultation was published on 16th December 2020. The Government does not propose to proceed with the changes to assessing local housing need consulted on earlier this year in "Changes to the Current Planning System"; but instead has published a revised approach to the Standard Method, which retains the method in its previous and current form except for London and 19 of the most populated cities and urban centres.

2.7 The key change is to apply a 35% uplift to the Standard Method for Greater London and the 19 most populated cities and urban areas in England – Birmingham, Liverpool, Bristol, Manchester, Sheffield, Leeds, Leicester, Coventry, Bradford, Nottingham, Kingston upon Hull, Newcastle upon Tyne, Stoke on Trent, Southampton, Plymouth, Derby, Reading, Wolverhampton and Brighton and Hove. The minimum housing requirement for Fareham calculated using the amended standard method therefore remains 514hpa.

2.8 The Government's White Paper, "Changes to the Current Planning System" (published in August 2020 alongside the "Planning for the Future" consultation) provided guidance to local planning authorities which were at or close to the Regulation 19 stage of plan-making at paragraph 43:

"Transition

43. The Government is aware that any change in the standard method will have an impact for plans that are currently under development, as authorities expend considerable resources in developing new plans. To enable an orderly transition to the revised standard method, and achieve as much short-term supply as possible while setting the right expectations for early stage plan-making, we propose that from the publication date of the revised guidance, authorities which are already at the second stage of the strategic plan consultation process (Regulation 19) are given 6 months to submit their plan to the Planning Inspectorate for examination. Authorities close to publishing their second stage consultation (Regulation 19), should be given 3 months from the publication date of the revised guidance to publish their Regulation 19 plan and a further 6 months to submit their plan to the Planning

Inspectorate. This is to strike a balance between allowing an appropriate transition period for plans that are nearly through the process, but without causing a significant delay in planning for a higher level of need."

- 2.9 This transitional arrangement applies to Fareham at the time, such that the previous Standard Method (514 hpa) continued to apply for plan-making purposes in the borough in any event, but the Council chose not to follow this national guidance.
- 2.10 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) states (paragraph 16 a)) that Plans should "be prepared with the objective of contributing to the achievement of sustainable development". Footnote 10 confirms that this is a legal requirement of local planning authorities in exercising their plan-making functions. Meeting the objectives of sustainable development includes "...meeting the needs of the present...". By preparing a Plan based on the revised draft Standard Methodology target of 403 dwellings per annum, the local planning authority is failing to meet its local objectively assessed need for housing, thereby failing to plan to deliver sustainable development.
- 2.11 The PPG (ID 2a-003-20190220) is clear that the standard method should be used and any other method should only be used in exceptional circumstances. It further explains that:
- "...Where an alternative approach results in a lower housing need figure than that identified using the standard method, the strategic policy-making authority will need to demonstrate, using robust evidence, that the figure is based on realistic assumptions of demographic growth and that there are exceptional local circumstances that justify deviating from the standard method. This will be tested at examination."* (PPG ID 2a-015-20190220).
- 2.12 As discussed above the extant standard method identifies a requirement of 514hpa. The NPPF (paragraph 60) identifies that the current standard method provides a minimum requirement. To depart and provide a figure lower than the current Standard Method requires exceptional circumstances and must be justified by clear and robust evidence. This is absent from the Council's evidence base and as such is an unsound approach.

- 2.13 The Government's guidance is that transitional arrangements require Regulation 19 plans to be based on the current Standard Methodology figure (in Fareham's case, 514 hpa) – a requirement confirmed by the Government's announcement of 16th December 2020. As such, Fareham's decision to progress to Regulation 19 stage with a strategy based on the draft revised Standard Methodology figure of 403 hpa was procedurally flawed, lacking in evidential basis, premature and misleading.
- 2.14 The NPPF (paragraph 33) also states that plans should be reviewed every 5 years and updated as necessary. The Inspector's Report on the Examination into the Fareham Local Plan Part 2 (dated 12th May 2015) included modifications which were all proposed by the Council. Its first Main Modification was "a commitment to an early review of the local plan (ie. LP1, LP2 and LP3)". This included a timetable for the local plan review between 2016 and 2018 which the Council has failed to adhere to, having previously expressed its commitment to the Inspector.
- 2.15 The Local Plan Part 3 is the Welborne Plan which was adopted in 2015. The total quantum of housing to be delivered at Welborne has reduced over the years, and the date for its commencement has repeatedly slipped back. The development is currently running about 5 years late. Recently, serious doubts have been expressed over whether it is deliverable at all given the reported funding gap of tens of millions of pounds that exists in relation to the required upgrade of M27 junction 10. The development is certainly not currently "deliverable" in NPPF terms. Nonetheless, the PLP relies heavily on the delivery of homes at Welborne as by far the most important source of its housing supply - 4,020 homes (just over 48%) out of a total suggested supply of 8,389 homes are timetabled to be completed at Welborne by 2037, and completions are included in the Council's trajectory for the first five years of the plan. Given the heavy reliance placed on a development which, at best, appears to be at serious risk of continuing to be significantly delayed, the Welborne Plan should be reviewed as a matter of urgency.
- 2.16 Given the importance of the Welborne Plan to housing delivery this is considered an issue of both soundness and legal non-compliance.

B3.2 The Publication Local Plan is not Sound

2.17 Paragraphs 1.5 – 1.6 of the PLP set out the "Tests of Soundness" which require that the Plan has been "positively prepared, justified, effective and consistent with national policy". The PLP fails to meet the Tests of Soundness for the following reasons:

1. It has not been "positively prepared"

2.18 The Plan does not seek to, as a minimum, meet the area's objectively assessed need. Given that the Core Strategy was adopted on 4th August 2011, it is significantly out of date such that (as advised by paragraph 73 and footnote 32 of the NPPF) local housing need should be calculated using the current Standard Methodology. On this basis the local housing need target is 514 homes per annum (hpa) plus the appropriate buffer (5% or 20%). Instead, the PLP plans for 403 hpa, thereby failing to plan for the area's objectively assessed need, and failing to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development.

2.19 The lower housing requirement has also not been the subject of sustainability appraisal (SA). Whilst the SA re-assesses sites based upon a lower housing requirement it fails to consider the implications of a lower housing requirement, compared to the current standard method, upon the delivery of the SA objectives. Even if the lower requirement were justified by national policy, which it is not, the retention of the housing requirement at the level previously consulted upon would be a reasonable alternative.

2.20 The Council published an Affordable Housing Strategy in 2019. On page 14 of the Affordable Housing Strategy, it is suggested that there is a need for 3,500 affordable homes to 2036, or circa 220 per annum. This is based on the existing need for 3,000 affordable homes and an allowance of 500 homes to provide for new households and those falling into need. Given that an average of only 76 affordable homes have been built per annum in Fareham Borough since 2011, there is a significant need to boost the supply of additional affordable housing to address needs. Indeed, the delivery of affordable housing needs to almost treble. The provision of affordable housing to address this need is a

significant matter.

2.21 It is also unclear whether the PLP has planned to adequately accommodate unmet need from other authorities. The PPG (ID 2a-010-20190220) identifies that meeting unmet needs from neighbouring authorities as set out in a Statement of Common Ground is one reason why local housing need calculated using the current standard should be exceeded. Contrary to the advice within the PPG (ID 2a-010-20190220) there are currently no Statements of Common Ground identifying if the figure of 847 dwellings is adequate or accepted by other authorities. Rather the Council speculates that this contribution would be "ratified" by a subsequent Partnership for South Hampshire Statement of Common Ground (Duty to Co-operate Statement of Compliance, paragraph 4.5). There is, however, no evidence to support this speculation. Indeed, the only evidence presented confirms a request for Fareham to accommodate 1,000 dwellings from a single neighbouring authority. The PLP has been prepared in advance of the publication of Statements of Common Ground – as such its preparation is premature.

2.22 At paragraph 4.4 of the PLP it is stated that unmet need in the sub-region over the plan period could be "circa 10,750 dwellings". At paragraph 4.5, Fareham's "immediate neighbours" are considered, and it is confirmed that Portsmouth City Council has requested that Fareham contributes 1,000 dwellings towards its unmet need, and that Gosport is "likely to have an unmet need issue, currently estimated to be in the region of 2,500 dwellings...". The Council's 'Duty to Co-operate Statement of Compliance' identifies at paragraph 4.6 that instead of responding to the request from Portsmouth the Council is proposing to: "...take the approach that the issue of unmet need is not dealt with as specific to any authority, but as a general contribution." It is not clear how this "general contribution" has been calculated but it appears inadequate. Gosport Borough lies between Portsmouth and Fareham. It is clear that Portsmouth cannot accommodate any of Gosport's unmet need so the obvious place to accommodate it is in Fareham Borough. Therefore, if Fareham plans to deliver the unmet needs of Portsmouth and Gosport, its contribution would be 3,500 homes. However, the PLP (Table 4.1) proposes a contribution of just 847 dwellings to wider unmet need. This figure should be reviewed.

2.23 In relation to unmet need, it should also be remembered that Welborne (previously known as the North of Fareham SDA) was originally conceived by PUSH (now PfSH) as one of two SDAs which were promoted to meet the sub-regional needs of south Hampshire and brought forward in the "South East Plan". The Inspector's Report on the Examination into the Fareham LDF Core Strategy (dated 20th July 2011) identified five Main Issues, Main Issue 1 being:

"7. The North of Fareham SDA represents the most significant and controversial element of the Core Strategy.While the principle of the SDA's development is contained in the regional strategy – policy SH2 of the South East Plan (SEP) – the justification for the proposal derives from evidence prepared by South Hampshire local authorities (the Partnership for Urban South Hampshire [PUSH]) during the SEP's preparation....The advantages of SDAs are seen as threefold: safeguarding existing towns and villages by reducing coalescence; providing more opportunities for planning gain; and achieving a critical mass to deliver sustainability benefits. The development now proposed is one of two SDAs proposed by PUSH and brought forward into the SEP. Both are aimed at meeting sub-regional housing needs and, as such, their housing totals are separated from the housing requirement for the remainder of the Boroughs concerned in the sub-regional strategy and SEP."
(our underlining)

2.24 However, the Council is now treating Welborne as a source of housing supply for Fareham Borough only, disregarding its planned sub-regional role. This compounds the lack of positive preparation of the PLP and starkly contrasts the Council's current approach to the delivery of housing to meet sub-regional needs with its approach of a decade ago.

2. It is not "justified":

2.25 The PLP's strategy for housing delivery is not appropriate, because it is based on a need figure derived from the draft revised Standard Methodology which was still the subject of public consultation at the time that the Plan was prepared. The Government's response to the consultation is awaited. The Government's guidance is that transitional arrangements require Regulation 19 plans to be based on the current Standard Methodology figure (in Fareham's

case, 514 hpa). As such, Fareham's decision to progress to Regulation 19 stage with a strategy based on the draft revised Standard Methodology figure of 403 hpa is procedurally flawed, lacking in evidential basis, premature and potentially misleading.

3. It is not "effective":

- 2.26 Fareham has decided to deliberately plan to not meet its local objectively assessed housing need, so fundamentally the plan will not be effective. This, coupled with its apparent failure to plan to contribute appropriately to the unmet housing need of the sub-region, indicates a failure to work effectively with its neighbouring authorities on cross-boundary strategic planning for housing delivery and a failure "to support the Government's objective of significantly boosting the supply of homes" (NPPF, paragraph 59). Rather, the PLP proposes to restrict the supply of homes in the plan period in a way which will exacerbate the local housing crisis.

4. It is not "consistent with national policy":

- 2.27 The PLP is not consistent with the NPPF because:
- It will not contribute to the achievement of sustainable development by not, as a minimum, planning to meet its local objectively assessed housing need;
 - It is not planning to adequately meet the unmet housing needs of neighbouring authorities in the sub-region;
 - It has not based its housing proposals on the current Standard Methodology;
 - Its strategy lacks a robust evidential justification; and
 - Its proposed housing land supply includes a majority of housing from sites which are not "deliverable" as defined by the NPPF.

B3.3 The Publication Local Plan does not Comply with the Duty to Co-operate

- 2.28 As stated at B3.1 above, it is unclear whether the PLP has planned to

adequately accommodate unmet need from other authorities.

- 2.29 Against a sub-regional unmet need figure of "circa 10,750 dwellings", and in the context of both neighbouring authorities of Portsmouth City Council and Gosport Borough Council having "unmet need issue(s)", and Havant Borough Council being expressly unable to accommodate any unmet need, the PLP (Table 4.1) proposes a contribution of 847 dwellings to wider unmet need. It is not clear how this has been calculated and it appears inadequate.

B4a What modification(s) is necessary to make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

1. Plan to meet, as a minimum, the area's objectively assessed housing need. The current Standard Methodology annual housing need figure is currently 514 hpa.
 2. Provide Statements of Common Ground in relation to unmet need from neighbouring and PfSH authorities. Any agreements will need to be included as additional housing to the minimum 514hpa.
 3. In any event, plan for a level of housing which contributes to the achievement of sustainable development.
 4. Treat this plan as an interim plan and reaffirm the Council's commitment to undertake an urgent a review of the Welborne Plan for incorporation into a consolidated early review of this plan.
 5. The Council has not undertaken SA of all reasonable alternative housing requirements.
 6. The Council has not planned to meet current housing needs, opting instead to phase its housing supply in a way which will exacerbate the current significant under-supply problems.
- 2.30 Consequential to the above, the Council must allocate additional sites for housing in this interim plan (ahead of the urgent review of the Welborne Plan) to meet its confirmed housing target of 514 hpa.

B4b How would the modification(s) you propose make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

- 2.31 The role of plan-making in contributing to the achievement of sustainable development is a legal requirement (Section 39(2) of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004).
- 2.32 Revisions to the plan so that it plans, as a minimum, to meet the local objectively assessed need for housing, meet affordable housing need and adequately contribute to meeting unmet need would assist the PLP to meet the Tests of Soundness.

3.0 Specific Proposed Changes

B4c Suggested revised wording of any policy or text

Policy H1: Housing provision

- 3.1** Completely revise the proposed housing target on the basis of the current Standard Methodology figure for the Borough of a minimum of 514 hpa plus an appropriate contribution to meeting sub-regional unmet needs.
- 3.2** Ensure that the revised housing target includes the delivery of a minimum of 220 affordable homes per annum.
- 3.3** Plan to deliver the revised housing target including a five-year supply of deliverable sites. In this regard, Welborne (the supply of housing from which is relied on heavily by the PLP) cannot currently be regarded as "deliverable" as defined in the NPPF.
- 3.4** Consequential updates to paragraphs 4.1 – 4.20 including Tables 4.1, 4.2, 4.3.
- 3.5** Consequential revisions to the list of Housing Allocation Policies under paragraph 4.20 to include allocations sufficient to deliver the revised housing and affordable housing targets.
- 3.6** Policy H1 also seeks to identify a 'phased' requirement. The overall supply is described as at least 8,389 dwellings - this is just 165 dwellings greater than the requirement when the correct local housing need standard method is applied. Given the need to provide for unmet needs from neighbouring authorities this is clearly insufficient and as such further allocations are required.
- 3.7** Policy H1 seeks to 'phase' this supply identifying the following:
 - Approximately 2,250 dwellings (averaging 450 dwellings per annum) between 2021/22 and 2025/2613;
 - Approximately 2,400 dwellings (averaging 480 dwellings per annum)

between 2026/27 and 2030/31; and

- Approximately 3,750 dwellings (averaging 625 dwellings per annum) between 2031/32 and 2036/2037.

- 3.8** This phasing clearly will not meet the overall plan requirement. The rationale for this phasing is due to an anticipation that many of the housing allocations will begin to deliver later in the plan period. This is simply a factor of the sites chosen rather than an evidence-based approach to need. The net effect is that in the early part of the plan period the full need will not be met, exacerbating the current significant housing land supply shortfall in the Borough. This will mean households will either be unable to form or will be forced to move elsewhere to find appropriate accommodation. This not only has an impact upon affordability through increased demand but also has implications for social mobility and health for young and old alike.
- 3.9** The lack of housing to meet needs in the short-term is exacerbated by recent under-delivery of both market and affordable housing. The Council recognises it has under-delivered in recent years due to the reference to the need for a 20% buffer in accordance with NPPF, paragraph 73 (paragraph 4.16, PLP).
- 3.10** The housing requirement in the PLP should not be phased to manufacture a five-year housing land supply in the short-term. The plan should seek to address housing need now – to do otherwise is not justified or effective.
- 3.11** The second part of Policy H1 identifies the sources of supply. Whilst our client does not wish to comment upon individual sites, we do have significant concerns that the sources of supply will not deliver the plan period housing requirement in full. The PLP, paragraph 4.16, acknowledges that many of the chosen sites will not deliver until later in the plan period therefore any slippage in timescale could well push delivery beyond the plan period. Furthermore, the Council is heavily reliant upon delivery at Welborne. Within our comments upon the Plan overall we identify the need for delivery from this site to be reviewed and indeed question whether it is deliverable at all given the funding gap of tens of millions of pounds that exists in relation to the required upgrade of M27 junction 10.

- 3.12** Furthermore, the Council cannot currently demonstrate a five-year housing land supply. The Council's most recent assessment of its five-year housing land supply suggests a 4.03-year supply. This assessment appears optimistic given recent appeal decisions which identify it is closer 2.4 years. Given these shortcomings it is essential that the PLP seeks to address this under-supply in the short-term.

Section 3: Development Strategy

- 3.13** This section is substantially focussed on restricting development outside the existing settlement policy boundaries of urban areas. This is in conflict with the NPPF, paragraph 11, which advises that "Plans and decisions should apply a presumption in favour of sustainable development" and that "For plan-making this means that:

a) plans should positively seek opportunities to meet the development needs of their areas, and be sufficiently flexible to adapt to rapid change".

- 3.14** The highly restrictive strategic policy approach introduced into the PLP does not accord with this national guidance.

Policy DS1: Development in the Countryside

- 3.15** For housing development which is brought forward in the absence of a 5-year housing land supply, Policy HP4 applies. This will necessarily introduce new built form onto greenfield sites adjacent or well related to existing urban area boundaries. This will inevitably cause a change to the landscape character of the site and immediately adjacent land. Criteria ii) and iii) require proposals to "conserve and enhance landscapes" and "recognise the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside". It is not clear which "landscapes" are being referred to – presumably this should be restricted to formally designated landscapes or defined "valued" landscapes because otherwise it could be applied to every area of countryside. It is also not clear how, for example, a housing development can "conserve and enhance" a landscape – relevant measures should be defined. Moreover, it is not clear how the extent to which a proposal has recognised "the intrinsic character of the beauty of the countryside" can

be measured. After all, those attributes can be "recognised" but then disregarded. It is true that every area of countryside has a "character" but not that every area of countryside has "beauty".

3.16 Criterion v) should include an exception for development which is brought forward under Policy HP4, where the application of the "tilted balance" would allow the loss of BMVAL.

3.17 Paragraph 3.39 fails to explain how this policy works in relation to housing policies.

Policy DS3: Landscape

3.18 This draft policy designates about a quarter of the land area of the Borough as "Areas of Special Landscape Quality" (as shown on Figure 3.3).

3.19 From the commentary provided in paragraph 3.49, it appears that the Council is equating its 'Areas of Special Landscape Quality' (ASLQ) with 'valued landscapes'. This is questionable. All landscapes are valued at some level by different people. NPPF paragraph 170 triggers a need to consider when landscape value is just a local consideration, or when landscapes are more 'out of the ordinary'. Fundamentally, for a landscape to be a valued landscape, it does not have to be designated - so by designating the ASLQ (or by creating a valued landscape designation) the Council is at risk of creating a policy that is irrelevant, because guidance says that non designated landscapes can be valued, so site-by-site assessments will be required in any event. **Given that Policy DS3 is irrelevant, it is unnecessary and it should be deleted.**

3.20 However, if it is held that Policy DS3 should not be deleted, the following comments apply.

3.21 Paragraph 3.55 states that "...all parts of the Borough have some landscape quality and may be sensitive to landscape change". This is ambiguous. All landscape will be of 'a quality' but quality (in GLVIA3 aligned with condition) is only one consideration of landscape sensitivity.

3.22 With regard to "How the policy works", paragraph 3.56 states that "*The criteria within the policy (points a-g) are derived from the Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (GLVIA 3) published by the Landscape Institute.*". The GLVIA is an extensive and diverse document and, if it is to be used as basis for this policy then a specific reference or explanation should be provided as to how points a-g have been derived.

3.23 Paragraph 3.57 refers to the submission of "...a proportionate Landscape Assessment". This should be amended to require the submission of a 'Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment'. There are many applications of Landscape Assessment and several forms of reporting. Reference to LVIA would be specific and clear as to what is required (and incidentally relates better to the approaches set out in GLVIA3).

Policy HA1: Land North and South of Greenaway Lane

3.24 As set out in the Introduction to these representations, our client has interests in three parcels of land that all form part of the proposed Policy HA1 housing allocation – Land North and South of Greenaway Lane, Warsash. Our client therefore strongly supports Policy HA1 and the identification of their three land interests within this proposed residential allocation.

3.25 The three land interests are as follows: 1. Land South of Greenaway Lane (adjacent to 125 Greenaway Lane); 2. Land East of Brook Lane and West of Lockwood Road; and 3. Land East of Brook Lane and North of Warsash Road.

3.26 At the time of writing these representations, all three sites are subject to outline planning applications, which have all been considered by Fareham Borough Council's (FBC) Planning Committee. Land South of Greenaway Lane (adjacent to 125 Greenaway Lane) has a resolution to grant outline planning permission for the construction of up to 100 dwellings (Ref. No. P/19/0402/OA). Land East of Brook Lane and West of Lockwood Road has a resolution to grant outline planning permission for the construction of up to 157 dwellings (Ref. No. P/17/0998/OA). Land East of Brook Lane and North of Warsash Road has a resolution to grant outline planning permission for up to 140 dwellings (Ref. No. P/17/0752/OA).

3.27 The outstanding matters relating to the outline planning applications are all close to being resolved, especially now that a solution has been agreed in relation to nitrogen deposition into the Solent. It is therefore anticipated that outline planning permission can be granted for all three sites in the near future. Our client then intends to proceed to detailed planning followed by construction stages in a phased but timely manner, such that all three sites are deliverable and can therefore contribute towards the Council's housing land supply position in the short-term.

3.28 Whilst our client supports Policy HA1 and the allocation of their land interests for residential development in principle, in their view the wording of the site-specific requirements contained within the policy requires some amendments, as explained below.

a) The quantum of housing proposed shall be broadly consistent with the indicative site capacity

3.29 Policy HA1 sets out an indicative yield for the allocation as a whole of 824 dwellings. This is supported and no changes are suggested to this site-specific requirement. Our client's three land interests could provide up to 366 dwellings when combined. This includes up to 100 dwellings on Land South of Greenaway Lane (adjacent to 125 Greenaway Lane); approximately 126 dwellings on Land East of Brook Lane and East of Lockswood Road (considering our client does not control the easternmost part of the site so cannot deliver all of the 'up to 157 dwellings' approved at the outline stage); and up to 140 dwellings on Land East of Brook Lane and North of Warsash Road. This represents almost 45% of the indicative yield.

b) Primary highway access should be focused on Brook Lane and Lockswood Road with limited access via Greenaway Lane where necessary, subject to consideration of the impact on the character of Greenaway Lane

3.30 This is not supported, particularly having regard to Land South of Greenaway Lane (adjacent to 125 Greenaway Lane). The wording of this site-specific requirement, including the use of 'limited' and 'where necessary', could be

considered to preclude the provision of a primary vehicular access to the Land South of Greenaway Lane (adjacent to 125 Greenaway Lane) from Greenaway Lane.

- 3.31** The wording of site-specific requirement b) is inconsistent with Figure 4.1 – Policy HA1 Indicative Framework Plan contained within the PLP. Figure 4.1 identifies 'Indicative Principal Vehicular Access' points into the HA1 allocation, which are indicated by purple arrows and includes the identification of a principal access to the Land South of Greenaway Lane (adjacent to 125 Greenaway Lane) from Greenaway Lane, located in the north-west corner of the site. Figure 4.1 also identifies two further principal accesses further east along Greenaway Lane associated with other parts of the HA1 allocation (outside of our client's control).
- 3.32** The wording of site-specific requirement b) is also inconsistent with the Illustrative Masterplan that has been approved by the Council as part of the resolution to grant outline planning permission for Land South of Greenaway Lane (adjacent to 125 Greenaway Lane) under Ref. No. P/19/0402/OA. The approved Illustrative Masterplan includes the provision of a primary vehicular access point from Greenaway Lane, located in the north-west corner of the site (in a similar location to the purple arrow shown on Figure 4.1 of the PLP).
- 3.33** The Committee Report relating to the outline application (dated 16 December 2020), discusses highways matters at paragraphs 8.46 to 8.51. It confirms that from a highway safety perspective, the proposed access from Greenaway Lane is acceptable subject to the imposition of planning conditions (requiring the construction of the access junctions and visibility splays in accordance with the approved plans) and financial contributions towards off-site highways works and a Travel Plan.
- 3.34** The Committee Report confirms that the Highway Authority is satisfied that a safe means of access can be provided and identifies this as *"...a significant material planning consideration."* In terms of the impact on Greenaway Lane as a result of the physical alterations proposed as part of the development, the Committee Report states that these *"...are not of a level that would adversely detract from the character of Greenaway Lane or justify refusal of outline*

planning permission." The Committee Report then makes reference to the decision of the Planning Inspectorate in relation to a previous scheme for the site (Ref. No. APP/A1720/W/19/3225866 dated 11 December 2019), in which the Inspector confirms at paragraph 42 that *"...it would be possible to secure complementary development of the Greenaway Lane frontage within the scope of the reserved matters. Furthermore, highways works, and any additional traffic generated by the development, would affect only a very short section of the lane which lacks the more rural character seen towards the east."* At paragraph 38 of the Inspector's decision, it is concluded that *"...no necessity for an alternative access has been demonstrated on highways grounds."*

3.35 On the above basis, it is considered that the wording of site-specific requirement b) is inappropriate and misleading in potentially precluding the provision of a primary vehicular access to Land South of Greenaway Lane (adjacent to 125 Greenaway Lane) from Greenaway Lane. This would be inconsistent with the provisions of Figure 4.1 of the PLP, as well as the Council's recent resolution to grant outline planning permission and conclusions of the previous appeal Inspector.

3.36 Accordingly, the wording of site-specific requirement b) should be amended to state:

"b) Primary highways access should be in accordance with the broad locations of the 'Indicative Principal Vehicular Access' points shown on Figure 4.1."

c) The provision of vehicular highway access between development parcels without prejudice to adjacent land in accordance with Policy D3

3.37 This is supported and no changes are suggested to this site-specific requirement. Figure 4.1 – Policy HA1 Indicative Framework Plan of the PLP shows the location of 'indicative secondary vehicular link roads' which are identified by dotted grey arrows. Our client agrees with the indicative location of these secondary access points within the Policy HA1 allocation, insofar as they relate to their three land interests, although it should be noted some of these connections may be bought forwards as pedestrian/cycle links only at

the detailed planning application stage to avoid more than 100 units having direct access onto Greenaway Lane.

d) The provision of a continuous north-south Green Infrastructure Corridor between the northern and southern site boundaries that is of an appropriate scale to accommodate public open space, connected foot and cycle paths, natural greenspace and wildlife habitats that link the two badger setts and other species, and east-west wildlife corridors. Highway cross-over points shall be limited in number and width and include wildlife tunnels where necessary, in accordance with the Framework Plan

3.38 The provisions of this site-specific requirement are supported in principle. The outline illustrative masterplans for the three parts of the HA1 allocation under our client's control incorporate these measures as far as possible and have been agreed with the Council.

3.39 Figure 4.1 – Policy HA1 Indicative Framework Plan of the PLP shows the location of 'indicative wildlife link tunnels'. This includes one running north-south on Land East of Brook Lane and North of Warsash Road which is accepted.

3.40 Figure 4.1 also shows two tunnels on Land South of Greenaway Lane (adjacent to 125 Greenaway Lane), both of which are shown running north-south. Whilst it is acknowledged that these tunnels are only shown indicatively on Figure 4.1, it is noted that the southernmost tunnel on Land South of Greenaway Lane (adjacent to 125 Greenaway Lane) should in fact be shown running east-west, so that it crosses and runs perpendicular (not parallel to) the 'indicative secondary vehicular link road' in this location, and so that it reflects the line of the green corridor running along the southern boundary of the land parcel. Otherwise, the provision of two tunnels within this part of the allocation is accepted, as is the indicative location and orientation of the northernmost tunnel.

e) The provision of pedestrian and cycle connectivity between adjoining land parcels, as well as providing connectivity with Warsash Road and nearby facilities and services

3.41 This site-specific requirement is supported in principle and the outline illustrative masterplans for the three parts of the HA1 allocation under our client's control incorporate these measures as far as possible and have been agreed with the Council.

3.42 It is noted that it is not possible to provide direct connectivity between the land within the HA1 allocation and Warsash Road to the south, as the boundaries do not immediately adjoin the road. However, the outline illustrative masterplans provide pedestrian and cycle linkages to Brook Lane, which in turn leads to Warsash Road and nearby facilities and services.

3.43 In relation to the development proposals for Land East of Brook Lane and North of Warsash Road, it has previously been proposed to provide a pedestrian/cycle link from the southern boundary of the site into the rear car park of The Victory Hall which fronts on to Warsash Road. However, this proposal was not supported by the relevant stakeholders and so has not been carried forward into the illustrative outline masterplan for the site.

f) Building heights should be limited to a maximum of 2.5 storeys, except for buildings which front onto Greenaway Lane and Brook Lane where building heights shall be limited to a maximum of 2 storeys

3.44 The first part of this site-specific requirement is not supported. It is considered that some elements of 3 storey development are appropriate on the allocation site, provided they are located sensitively in the central parts of the site and setback from the site boundaries, allowing them to be appropriately screened and for a buffer to be provided to existing adjoining land uses. This is consistent with the requirement for the efficient use of land as set out in the NPPF.

3.45 The second part of this site-specific requirement for buildings fronting Greenaway Lane and Brook Lane to be limited to a maximum of 2 storeys is accepted.

g) Existing trees subject to a Tree Preservation Order should be retained and incorporated within the design and layout of proposals in a manner that does

not impact on living conditions

3.46 This is not supported. The wording of this site-specific requirement suggests that any tree that is subject to a Tree Preservation Order (TPO) cannot be removed. This is not appropriate and is not justified, particularly in light of the vehicular link required through TPO woodland in the southern most portion of the allocation. It is possible that cases may arise where it is necessary to remove a tree even if it is subject to a TPO, for example if the tree is no longer in a good condition or if it poses a health and safety risk in the future.

3.47 The wording of this site-specific requirement should be amended to provide greater flexibility and should state:

"Where possible, existing trees subject to a Tree Preservation Order should be retained and incorporated within the design and layout of proposals in a manner that does not impact on living conditions, unless agreed in writing with the Local Authority."

h) A Construction Environmental Management Plan to avoid adverse impacts of construction on the Solent designated sites shall be provided

3.48 This is supported and no changes are suggested to this site-specific requirement.

i) Provide future access to the existing underground water and wastewater infrastructure for maintenance and upsizing purposes (included at the request of Southern Water)

3.49 This is supported and no changes are suggested to this site-specific requirement. These measures can be incorporated into the detailed design for the three land parcels controlled by our client to ensure that future access is provided.

j) The site is identified as a mineral safeguarded site (sand and gravel are likely to underlay site). A Minerals Assessment will be required prior to any

development in accordance with the Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan (2013)

3.50 The justification and evidence in support of this site-specific requirement are unclear. From our review of the information available on Hampshire County Council's (HCC) website, including the HCC Minerals and Waste Plan (adopted 2013) and its associated online Proposals Map, the HCC Minerals and Waste Safeguarding in Hampshire Supplementary Planning Document (adopted February 2016) and the HCC Minerals and Waste Plan Minerals Consultation Area (2015), the land within the Policy HA1 allocation does not appear to be identified as a minerals safeguarded site or as having any potential to be underlain by any mineral resources.

3.51 Furthermore, this matter has not been raised during the outline planning stages for our client's land interests.

3.52 This site-specific requirement is therefore not supported and should be deleted in relation to the Policy HA1 allocation.

k) Infrastructure provision and contributions including but not limited to health, education and transport shall be provided in line with Policy TIN4 and NE3. In addition, the following site-specific infrastructure will be required:

i) Two junior football pitches on-site; and

ii) Off-site improvements to existing sports facilities

3.53 The wording of site-specific requirement k) implies that financial contributions will definitely be required. This wording should be amended to provide more flexibility, in the event that it is agreed between the relevant parties that contributions are not in fact required in relation to one or more of the matters referred to.

3.54 The provision of reasonable financial contributions towards education and transport are accepted in principle where a specific need is identified and at an appropriate level to be agreed between the relevant parties.

3.55 In terms of our client's three land interests, financial contributions towards

education and transport have been agreed in principle through the resolutions to grant outline planning permission, with Section 106 Agreements to secure these being agreed prior to the outline planning permission for each site being issued.

- 3.56** The reference in site-specific requirement k) to providing contributions towards health is not supported. The Committee Report relating to Land South of Greenaway Lane (adjacent to 125 Greenaway Lane) (Ref. No. P/19/0402/OA dated 16 December 2020) discusses this matter with regard to a request from the University Hospital Southampton NHS Foundation Trust for a financial contribution to provide services needed by the occupants of the proposed new dwellings. The Officer's comments at paragraphs 8.64-8.68 of the Committee Report are as follows:

"In considering the requests it is noted that the construction of houses does not itself lead to population growth. Officers consider that the need for housing is a consequence of population growth. Furthermore, there is no account in the representations, it seems, for the potential for the residents of the new development to be moving locally around the Borough or adjoining boroughs such that their residence locally is already accounted for by the current services and funding commissioned by the hospital...

...The length of time between sites being identified, planning permission being granted, and the houses actually being constructed and subsequently occupied is many years. The amount of residential development coming forward in the Borough which has not been reasonably foreseeable for a period of year is therefore very limited.

In January 2019 the NHS launched its new 10-year plan. This plan sets out how the NHS thinks it can overcome the challenges that the NHS faces, such as staff shortages and growing demand for services. This is to be achieved essentially by doing things differently and at no point does it refer to the need for new developments to provide for healthcare services by means of financial contribution such as that requested by the Trust.

For the reasons set out above, Officers do not consider that the contribution

sought by the Trust is necessary to make the development acceptable in planning terms and thus the tests for planning obligations as set out above are not considered to have been met. Furthermore, given the adopted policy framework it is considered that in the absence of the contribution, the application does not fail as a consequence as this issue alone would not justify a reason for refusal, which it must do in order to make the contribution necessary to make the development acceptable in planning terms and meet the test for a planning obligation."

- 3.57** The same conclusions should be made in terms of site-specific requirement k) and the reference to health should therefore be deleted.
- 3.58** Finally, the requirement to provide two junior football pitches on-site is not supported. During the time that developers in the 'Warsash Cluster' have been in discussion with FBC in relation to their land interests, the Council has not been able to justify why on-site provision is needed and appears to have been an aspiration which has not been properly considered. The provision of sports pitches in this location is not appropriate, particularly having regard to the likely noise and traffic implications associated with this use, as well as the presumed need for a complementary pavilion. Site-specific requirement k) i) should therefore be deleted.
- 3.59** In terms of the requirement to provide off-site improvements to existing sports facilities, this is inconsistent with the financial contributions that have been agreed as part of the resolutions to grant outline planning permission for our client's three land interests and this requirement has not been raised by FBC as part of this process. The wording of site-specific requirement k) should therefore be amended to provide more flexibility, so that it cannot be interpreted that an off-site financial contribution towards sports facilities is required in relation to all land parcels within the Policy HA1 allocation (such as our client's three sites), but so that this can be sought in relation to the other parcels of land if justified and agreed between the relevant parties.
- 3.60** Taking into account all of the above, the wording of site-specific requirement k) should be amended to state:

"Infrastructure provision or contributions including but not limited to education and transport may be necessary in line with Policy TIN4 and NE3. In addition, contributions towards off-site improvements to existing sports facilities may be required."

Figure 4.1 – Policy HA1 Indicative Framework Plan

3.61 Figure 4.1 includes the identification of areas referred to as 'open space or development options. Development not on both', which are marked by a light green diagonal hatching. The only areas annotated as such on Figure 4.1 relate to our client's interest at Land South of Greenaway Lane (adjacent to 125 Greenaway Lane) – one is shown at the western end of the site frontage with Greenaway Lane and the other running north-south in the centre of the site.

3.62 These annotations are not necessary and should be deleted as their intended purpose is unclear. The agreed illustrative outline masterplan for this site shows that development will be set back from Greenaway Lane with a linear area of public open shown across the entire site frontage, which in turn connects with further public open space shown running north-south through the centre of the site.

Policy HP1: New Residential Development

3.63 This policy relates to all new housing proposals. However, it only envisages housing coming forward outside Urban Area boundaries through either the conversion of a non-residential building or as a replacement dwelling. It should also cross-refer to Policy HP4 which allows housing to come forward on land outside Urban Area boundaries if the Council cannot demonstrate a Five-Year Housing Land Supply.

3.64 Therefore add:

"c) It is for additional housing in circumstances where the Council cannot demonstrate a Five Year Housing Land Supply and Policy HP4 applies."

Policy HP4: Five-Year Housing Land Supply

3.65 The housing requirement set out in Policy H1 must be re-calculated using the current Standard methodology as described in our comments on draft Policy H1 above.

3.66 Paragraph 5.24 infers that Policy HP4 reproduces Local Plan Part 2 Policy DSP40. However, the third criterion in Policy DSP40 was as follows:

"iii) The proposal is sensitively designed to reflect the character of the neighbouring settlement and to minimise any adverse impact on the Countryside and, if relevant, the Strategic Gaps;"

3.67 This has been replaced in Policy HP4 by:

"c) The proposal is sensitively designed to reflect the landscape character and setting of the settlement, is of a scale proportionate to its setting and recognises the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside and, if relevant, does not significantly affect the integrity of a Strategic Gap;"

3.68 If a five-year housing land supply cannot be demonstrated, then in accordance with the NPPF, paragraph 11d, the most relevant policies in the plan would be out of date and the presumption in favour of sustainable development would apply. This policy may therefore be judged to be inappropriate because it adds restrictions which may prevent sustainable sites from coming forward. However, if such a policy is held to be necessary, then a faithful reproduction of Policy DSP40 iii) is strongly preferred. See our comments on Policy DS1 in this regard.

Policy HP5: Provision of Affordable Housing

3.69 This draft policy states that "affordable housing must be provided" (our underlining) in the following proportions:

- i. At least 10% as Social Rent; and
- ii. At least 55% as Affordable Rent or Social Rent; and

- iii. The remainder, but no less than 10% as Affordable Home Ownership.
- iv. The mix of property size and type should reflect the local need and the site characteristics.

3.70 As drafted this policy is not sufficiently flexible. As acknowledged at paragraph 5.36, development viability will be an issue on some sites. As acknowledged at paragraph 5.39, occasionally the tenure mix prescribed by the policy will not be appropriate; and as acknowledged at paragraph 5.34, other exceptional circumstances may arise (such as abnormal costs) which dictate that a non-standard provision of affordable housing is demonstrated to be appropriate.

3.71 Therefore, amend the first part of the policy to read:

"Sites that can accommodate 10 or more dwellings or sites with an area of 0.5 hectares or more shall normally provide: ..."

3.72 And amend the second part of the policy to read:

"The affordable housing shall normally be provided in accordance with the following proportions: ..."

Policy HP7: Adaptable and Accessible Dwellings

3.73 This draft policy states:

"Development proposals for all new dwellings shall provide:

- a) At least 15% of all new dwellings at Category 2 standard; and
- b) On schemes of over 100 dwellings (gross), at least 2% of private housing and 5% of affordable housing shall be provided as wheelchair accessible Category 3 properties."

3.74 Similar to Policy HP5 above, as drafted this policy is not sufficiently flexible. It is acknowledged that this policy is based on the requirements of Part M of the Building Regulations but it must allow for circumstances arising which mean that these requirements cannot be delivered (fully or otherwise).

3.75 Therefore, amend the first line of the policy to read:

**"Development proposals for all new dwellings shall normally provide:
..."**

3.76 Paragraph 5.57 of the supporting text states:

"The cost to development for providing Category 2 and 3 is relatively minimal. Flexibility for additional costs have been factored into the viability evidence base and this indicates that the requirements for Category 2 and 3 should have no detrimental impact on the viability of schemes in the Borough..."

3.77 This statement is strongly disputed. In reality, these costs will not be factored into a developer's viability calculations (particularly in relation to Category 3 requirements) because option agreements / conditional contracts will have already been agreed on the sites that the Council want to see come forward, so these costs will not have been anticipated. The Category 3 requirements must be substantiated by quantified evidence of the need for such units in the Borough.

Policy HP9: Self and Custom Build Homes

3.78 This policy requires 10% of dwellings on sites of 40 dwellings or more to be provided for Self and Custom Build Homes. The practical implications of managing self or custom build developments on sites otherwise being constructed by housing developers or housing associations must be carefully considered. There is concern that 40 dwellings is too small a threshold at which to introduce this requirement due to the potentially onerous construction management implications which will arise. It would be preferable for the Council to allocate specific sites for self and custom build developments instead of requiring this element on all housing developments of 40 dwellings or more.

3.79 It is noted that, as stated at paragraph 5.70, only 1% of housing plots at Welborne are required to be provided for self or custom build under the Welborne Plan (2015). Strategic allocations such as Welborne provide the ideal opportunity for parcels of land to be allocated for self or custom build, so that

opportunity should not be missed. This should be addressed in the review of the Welborne Plan which is overdue and necessary.

Policy D1: High Quality Design and Place Making

- 3.80** This is a highly aspirational policy which sets out ten criteria ("key characteristics of high quality design") against which all development proposals will be judged "to ensure the creation of quality places." It is not clear what a "quality place" is – this should be defined. The ten criteria push the "bar" too high – all proposals cannot be expected to "create places that are attractive, memorable, distinctive and of strong character", for example, laudable though those aspirations are. In practice, very few proposals would receive planning permission if assessed against this requirement.

Appendix B: Housing Trajectory

- 3.81** This appendix must be updated as it does not reflect the quantum of housing required to meet the local needs. It also projects completions of 975 homes in 2023/24 and 961 homes in 2024/5, which are at risk due to the delays to Welborne which continue. Completions from Welborne should be shown separately as previously.

4.0 Participation at the Examination Hearing Sessions

B5 If your representation is seeking a modification to the plan, do you consider it necessary to participate in the examination hearing session(s)?

4.1 Yes, we want to take part in a hearing session.

B5a Please outline in the box below why you consider it necessary to take part in the hearing session(s):

4.2 To contribute to testing the legal compliance and soundness of the PLP for the reasons set out in these representations.

APPENDIX 1

Site Location Plan (Drawing No. FLPR-LP.01 – Rev P1)

FAREHAM LOCAL PLAN 2037 REPRESENTATIONS

LAND AT BROOK AVENUE, WARSASH

**ON BEHALF OF
ANTHONY AND LISA KING AND ANDREW AND MELANIE NORRIS**

**TOWN & COUNTRY PLANNING ACT 1990 (AS AMENDED)
PLANNING AND COMPULSORY PURCHASE ACT 2004**

Prepared by: Jeremy Gardiner & Trevor Moody



Pegasus Group

Birmingham | Bracknell | Bristol | Cambridge | Cirencester | Dublin | East Midlands | Leeds | Liverpool | London | Manchester | Newcastle | Peterborough

 **DESIGN**  **ENVIRONMENT**  **PLANNING**  **ECONOMICS**  **HERITAGE**

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Registered Office: Pegasus House, Querns Business Centre, Whitworth Road, Cirencester, Gloucestershire, GL7 1RT

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1.0 Introduction

- 1.1** The following representations are by Pegasus Group on behalf of our clients, Anthony and Lisa King, and Andrew and Melanie Norris, who own a potential housing site at Brook Avenue, Warsash. For the reasons set out in these representations, our clients are strongly of the view that their land should be allocated for housing development in the local plan.
- 1.2** These representations are consistent with, and build on, the previous representations which were submitted on behalf of Anthony and Lisa King by WYG in relation to the Fareham Draft Local Plan 2036 Supplement in February, 2020. Those previous representations are re-submitted with this representation for ease of reference.
- 1.3** The following representations utilise the same format as the Council's response form. Each area of the Publication Local Plan (PLP) which is deemed to be either not legally compliant or unsound is clearly outlined below. Proposed changes to the plan in relation to policies, supporting text and the proposals map are provided.

	Agent	Client
Title	Mr	Anthony and Lisa
First Name	Jeremy	King and Andrew
Last Name	Gardiner	and Melanie Norris
Job Title	Senior Director	c/o Agent
Organisation	Pegasus Group	
Address	3 West Links Tollgate Chandlers Ford Eastleigh Hampshire	
Postcode	SO53 3TG	
Telephone		
Email		

2.0 Plan Overall

B1 Which part of the Local Plan is this representation about?

2.1 The following comments relate to the overall Local Plan.

B1a Which paragraph? Please enter the correct paragraph found in the Local Plan:

2.2 Paragraphs 1.5 - 1.6, 1.14, 1.17, 1.37, 2.12, 3.19 - 3.22, 3.43, 3.46, 3.49 - 3.57, 4.1 - 4.20, Appendices B and C.

B1b Which Policy? Please enter the correct Policy Codes found in the Local Plan

2.3 Policies H1, HP4, HP5, HP7, DS1, DS2, DS3, E2, E3, NE5, D1.

B1c Which part of the Policies Map

2.4 Former Policy HA2 allocation site Newgate Lane South, Employment allocations Policies E2 and E3.

B2 Do you think the Publication Local Plan is:

Legally compliant - No

Sound - No

Complies with the duty to co-operate - No

2.5 The Fareham Local Plan is not legally compliant and is unsound as it is not consistent with national policy, effective or justified.

B3 Please provide details you have to support your answers above.

B3.1 The Publication Local Plan is not Legally Compliant

2.6 The Publication Local Plan (PLP) has based its housing proposals on the annual housing target derived from the Government's draft Revised Standard Methodology published in August 2020 in its consultation "Planning for the Future". The Government's response to this consultation was published on 16th December 2020.

The Government does not propose to proceed with the changes to assessing local housing need consulted on earlier this year in "Changes to the Current Planning System"; but instead has published a revised approach to the Standard Method, which retains the method in its previous and current form except for London and 19 of the most populated cities and urban centres.

2.7 The key change is to apply a 35% uplift to the Standard Method for Greater London and the 19 most populated cities and urban areas in England – Birmingham, Liverpool, Bristol, Manchester, Sheffield, Leeds, Leicester, Coventry, Bradford, Nottingham, Kingston upon Hull, Newcastle upon Tyne, Stoke on Trent, Southampton, Plymouth, Derby, Reading, Wolverhampton and Brighton and Hove. The minimum housing requirement for Fareham calculated using the amended standard method therefore remains 514hpa.

2.8 The Government's White Paper, "Changes to the Current Planning System" (published in August 2020 alongside the "Planning for the Future" consultation) provided guidance to local planning authorities which were at or close to the Regulation 19 stage of plan-making at paragraph 43:

2.9 "Transition

43. The Government is aware that any change in the standard method will have an impact for plans that are currently under development, as authorities expend considerable resources in developing new plans. To enable an orderly transition to the revised standard method, and achieve as much short-term supply as possible while setting the right expectations for early stage plan-making, we propose that from the publication date of the revised guidance, authorities which are already at the second stage of the strategic plan consultation process (Regulation 19) are given 6 months to submit their plan to the Planning Inspectorate for examination. Authorities close to publishing their second stage consultation (Regulation 19), should be given 3 months from the publication date of the revised guidance to publish their Regulation 19 plan and a further 6 months to submit their plan to the Planning Inspectorate. This is to strike a balance between allowing an appropriate transition period for plans that are nearly through the process, but without causing a significant delay in planning for a higher level of need." (our underlining)

2.10 This transitional arrangement applied to Fareham at the time, such that the previous Standard Method (514hpa) continued to apply for plan-making purposes

in the borough in any event, but the Council chose not to follow this national guidance.

- 2.11 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) states (paragraph 16 a)) that Plans should "be prepared with the objective of contributing to the achievement of sustainable development". Footnote 10 confirms that this is a legal requirement of local planning authorities in exercising their plan-making functions. Meeting the objectives of sustainable development includes "...meeting the needs of the present...". By preparing a Plan based on the Consultation draft Standard Methodology target of 403 dwellings per annum, the local planning authority is failing to meet its local objectively assessed need for housing, thereby failing to plan to deliver sustainable development.
- 2.12 The PPG (ID 2a-003-20190220) is clear that the standard method should be used and any other method should only be used in exceptional circumstances. It further explains that:
- 2.13 *"...Where an alternative approach results in a lower housing need figure than that identified using the standard method, the strategic policy-making authority will need to demonstrate, using robust evidence, that the figure is based on realistic assumptions of demographic growth and that there are exceptional local circumstances that justify deviating from the standard method. This will be tested at examination."* (PPG ID 2a-015-20190220).
- 2.14 As discussed above the extant standard method identifies a requirement of 514hpa. The NPPF (paragraph 60) identifies that the current Standard Method provides a minimum requirement. To depart and provide a figure lower than the current Standard Method requires exceptional circumstances and must be justified by clear and robust evidence. This is absent from the Council's evidence base and as such is an unsound approach.
- 2.15 The Government's guidance is that transitional arrangements require Regulation 19 plans to be based on the current Standard Methodology figure (in Fareham's case, 514 hpa) – a requirement confirmed by the Government's announcement of 16th December, 2020. As such, Fareham's decision to progress to Regulation 19 stage with a strategy based on the Consultation revised Standard Methodology figure of 403 hpa was procedurally flawed, lacking in evidential basis, premature and misleading.

- 2.16 The NPPF (paragraph 33) also states that plans should be reviewed every 5 years and updated as necessary. The Inspector's Report on the Examination into the Fareham Local Plan Part 2 (dated 12th May 2015) included modifications which were all proposed by the Council. Its first Main Modification was "a commitment to an early review of the local plan (ie. LP1, LP2 and LP3)". This included a timetable for the local plan review between 2016 and 2018 which the Council has failed to adhere to, having previously expressed its commitment to the Inspector.
- 2.17 The Local Plan Part 3 is the Welborne Plan which was adopted in 2015. The total quantum of housing to be delivered at Welborne has reduced over the years, and the date for its commencement has repeatedly slipped back. The development is currently running about 5 years late. Recently, serious doubts have been expressed over whether it is deliverable at all given the reported funding gap of tens of millions of pounds that exists in relation to the required upgrade of M27 junction 10. The development is certainly not currently "deliverable" in NPPF terms. Nonetheless, the PLP relies heavily on the delivery of homes at Welborne as by far the most important source of its housing supply - 4,020 homes (just over 48%) out of a total suggested supply of 8,389 homes are timetabled to be completed at Welborne by 2037, and completions are included in the Council's trajectory for the first five years of the plan. Given the heavy reliance placed on a development which, at best, appears to be at serious risk of continuing to be significantly delayed, the Welborne Plan should be reviewed as a matter of urgency.
- 2.18 Given the importance of the Welborne Plan to housing delivery this is considered an issue of both soundness and legal non-compliance.

B3.2 The Publication Local Plan is not Sound

- 2.19 Paragraphs 1.5 – 1.6 of the PLP set out the "Tests of Soundness" which require that the Plan has been "positively prepared, justified, effective and consistent with national policy". The PLB fails to meet the Tests of Soundness for the following reasons:

1. It has not been "positively prepared":

- 2.20 The Plan does not seek to, as a minimum, meet the area's objectively assessed need. Given that the Core Strategy was adopted on 4th August, 2011, it is significantly out of date such that (as advised by paragraph 73 and footnote 32 of

the NPPF) local housing need should be calculated using the current Standard Methodology. On this basis the local housing need target is 514 homes per annum (hpa) plus the appropriate buffer (5% or 20%). Instead, the PLP plans for 403 hpa, thereby failing to plan for the area's objectively assessed need, and failing to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development.

- 2.21 The lower housing requirement has also not been the subject of sustainability appraisal (SA). Whilst the SA re-assesses sites based upon a lower housing requirement it fails to consider the implications of a lower housing requirement, compared to the current standard method, upon the delivery of the SA objectives. Even if the lower requirement were justified by national policy, which it is not, the retention of the housing requirement at the level previously consulted upon would be a reasonable alternative.
- 2.22 The Council published an Affordable Housing Strategy in 2019. On page 14 of the Affordable Housing Strategy, it is suggested that there is a need for 3,500 affordable homes to 2036, or circa 220 per annum. This is based on the existing need for 3,000 affordable homes and an allowance of 500 homes to provide for new households and those falling into need. Given that an average of only 76 affordable homes have been built per annum in Fareham Borough since 2011, there is a significant need to boost the supply of additional affordable housing to address needs. Indeed, the delivery of affordable housing needs to almost treble. The provision of affordable housing to address this need is a significant matter.
- 2.23 It is also unclear whether the PLP has planned to adequately accommodate unmet need from other authorities. The PPG (ID 2a-010-20190220) identifies that meeting unmet needs from neighbouring authorities as set out in a Statement of Common Ground is one reason why local housing need calculated using the current standard should be exceeded. Contrary to the advice within the PPG (ID 2a-010-20190220) there are currently no Statements of Common Ground identifying if the figure of 847 dwellings is adequate or accepted by other authorities. Rather the Council speculates that this contribution would be "ratified" by a subsequent Partnership for South Hampshire Statement of Common Ground (Duty to Co-operate Statement of Compliance, paragraph 4.5). There is, however, no evidence to support this speculation. Indeed, the only evidence presented confirms a request for Fareham to accommodate 1,000 dwellings from a single neighbouring authority. The PLP has been prepared in advance of the publication of Statements of Common Ground –

as such it's preparation is premature.

2.24 At paragraph 4.4 of the PLP it is stated that unmet need in the sub-region over the plan period could be "circa 10,750 dwellings". At paragraph 4.5, Fareham's "immediate neighbours" are considered, and it is confirmed that Portsmouth City Council has requested that Fareham contributes 1,000 dwellings towards its unmet need, and that Gosport is "likely to have an unmet need issue, currently estimated to be in the region of 2,500 dwellings...". The Council's 'Duty to Co-operate Statement of Compliance' identifies at paragraph 4.6 that instead of responding to the request from Portsmouth the Council is proposing to: "...take the approach that the issue of unmet need is not dealt with as specific to any authority, but as a general contribution." It is not clear how this "general contribution" has been calculated but it appears inadequate. Gosport Borough lies between Portsmouth and Fareham. It is clear that Portsmouth cannot accommodate any of Gosport's unmet need so the obvious place to accommodate it is in Fareham Borough, and Fareham East forms part of the Portsmouth Housing Market Area. Therefore, if Fareham plans to deliver the unmet needs of Portsmouth and Gosport, its contribution would be 3,500 homes. However, the PLP (Table 4.1) proposes a contribution of just 847 dwellings to wider unmet need. This figure should be reviewed.

2.25 In relation to unmet need, it should also be remembered that Welborne (previously known as the North of Fareham SDA) was originally conceived by PUSH (now PfSH) as one of two SDAs which were promoted to meet the sub-regional needs of south Hampshire and brought forward in the "South East Plan". The Inspector's Report on the Examination into the Fareham LDF Core Strategy (dated 20th July, 2011) identified five Main Issues, Main Issue 1 being:

"7. The North of Fareham SDA represents the most significant and controversial element of the Core Strategy.While the principle of the SDA's development is contained in the regional strategy – policy SH2 of the South East Plan (SEP) – the justification for the proposal derives from evidence prepared by South Hampshire local authorities (the Partnership for Urban South Hampshire [PUSH]) during the SEP's preparation....The advantages of SDAs are seen as threefold: safeguarding existing towns and villages by reducing coalescence; providing more opportunities for planning gain; and achieving a critical mass to deliver sustainability benefits.

The development now proposed is one of two SDAs proposed by PUSH and brought forward into the SEP. Both are aimed at meeting sub-regional housing needs and, as such, their housing totals are separated from the housing requirement for the remainder of the Boroughs concerned in the sub-regional strategy and SEP." (our underlining)

2.26 However, the Council is now treating Welborne as a source of housing supply for Fareham Borough only, disregarding its planned sub-regional role. This compounds the lack of positive preparation of the PLP and starkly contrasts the Council's current approach to the delivery of housing to meet sub-regional needs with its approach of a decade ago.

2. It is not Justified:

2.27 The PLP's strategy for housing delivery is not appropriate, because it is based on a need figure derived from the draft revised Standard Methodology which was still the subject of public consultation at the time that the Plan was prepared. The Government's response to the consultation is awaited. The Government's guidance is that transitional arrangements require Regulation 19 plans to be based on the current Standard Methodology figure (in Fareham's case, 514 hpa). As such, Fareham's decision to progress to Regulation 19 stage with a strategy based on the draft revised Standard Methodology figure of 403 hpa is procedurally flawed, lacking in evidential basis, premature and potentially misleading.

3. It is not Effective:

2.28 Fareham has decided to deliberately plan to not meet its local objectively assessed housing need, so fundamentally the plan will not be effective. This, coupled with its apparent failure to plan to contribute appropriately to the unmet housing need of the sub-region, indicates a failure to work effectively with its neighbouring authorities on cross-boundary strategic planning for housing delivery and a failure "to support the Government's objective of significantly boosting the supply of homes" (NPPF, paragraph 59). Rather, the PLP proposes to restrict the supply of homes in the plan period in a way which will exacerbate the local housing crisis.

4. It is not Consistent with National Policy:

2.29 The PLP is not consistent with the NPPF because:

- It will not contribute to the achievement of sustainable development by not, as a minimum, planning to meet its local objectively assessed housing need;
- It is not planning to adequately meet the unmet housing needs of neighbouring authorities in the sub-region;
- It has not based its housing proposals on the current Standard Methodology annual housing need figure of 514 hpa;
- Its strategy lacks a robust evidential justification;
- It's proposed housing land supply includes a majority of housing from sites which are not "deliverable" as defined by the NPPF

B3.3 The Publication Local Plan does not Comply with the Duty to Co-operate

- 2.30 As stated at B3.1 above, it is unclear whether the PLP has planned to adequately accommodate unmet need from other authorities.
- 2.31 Against a sub-regional unmet need figure of "circa 10,750 dwellings", and in the context of both neighbouring authorities of Portsmouth City Council and Gosport Borough Council having "unmet need issue(s)", and Havant Borough Council being expressly unable to accommodate any unmet need, the PLP (Table 4.1) proposes a contribution of 847 dwellings to wider unmet need. It is not clear how this has been calculated and it appears inadequate.

B4a What modification(s) is necessary to make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

1. Plan to meet, as a minimum, the area's objectively assessed housing need. The current Standard Methodology annual housing need figure is currently 514 hpa.
2. Provide Statements of Common Ground in relation to unmet need from neighbouring and PFSH authorities. Any agreements will need to be included as additional housing to the minimum 514hpa.
3. In any event, plan for a level of housing which contributes to the

achievement of sustainable development.

4. Treat this plan as an interim plan and reaffirm the Council's commitment to undertake an urgent a review of the Welborne Plan for incorporation into a consolidated early review of this plan.
 5. The Council has not undertaken SA of all reasonable alternative housing requirements;
 6. The Council has not planned to meet current housing needs, opting instead to phase its housing supply in a way which will exacerbate the current significant under-supply problems;
- 2.32 Consequential to the above, the Council must allocate additional sites for housing in this interim plan (ahead of the urgent review of the Welborne Plan) to meet its confirmed housing target of 514 hpa, including the allocation of our clients' site at Brook Avenue, Warsash.

B4b How would the modification(s) you propose make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

- 2.33 The role of plan-making in contributing to the achievement of sustainable development is a legal requirement (Section 39(2) of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004).
- 2.34 Revisions to the plan so that it plans, as a minimum, to meet the local objectively assessed need for housing, meet affordable housing need and adequately contribute to meeting unmet need would assist the PLP to meet the Tests of Soundness.

3.0 Specific Proposed Changes

B4c Suggested revised wording of any policy or text:

Policy H1: Housing provision

- 3.1** Completely revise the proposed housing target on the basis of the confirmed Standard Methodology figure for the Borough of a minimum of 514 hpa plus an appropriate contribution to meeting sub-regional unmet needs.
- 3.2** Ensure that the revised housing target includes the delivery of a minimum of 220 affordable homes per annum.
- 3.3** Plan to deliver the revised housing target including a five year supply of deliverable sites. In this regard, Welborne (the supply of housing from which is relied on heavily by the PLP) cannot currently be regarded as "deliverable" as defined in the NPPF.
- 3.4** Consequential updates to paragraphs 4.1 – 4.20 including Tables 4.1, 4.2, 4.3.
- 3.5** Consequential revisions to the list of Housing Allocation Policies under paragraph 4.20 to include allocations sufficient to deliver the revised housing and affordable housing targets, including the allocation of our clients' land at Brook Avenue, Warsash.
- 3.6** Policy H1 also seeks to identify a 'phased' requirement. The overall supply is described as at least 8,389 dwellings - this is just 165 dwellings greater than the requirement when the correct local housing need standard method is applied. Given the need to provide for unmet needs from neighbouring authorities this is clearly insufficient and as such further allocations are required.
- 3.7** Policy H1 seeks to 'phase' this supply identifying the following:
 - Approximately 2,250 dwellings (averaging 450 dwellings per annum) between 2021/22 and 2025/2613,
 - Approximately 2,400 dwellings (averaging 480 dwellings per annum) between 2026/27 and 2030/31,

- Approximately 3,750 dwellings (averaging 625 dwellings per annum) between 2031/32 and 2036/2037.

- 3.8** This phasing clearly will not meet the overall plan requirement. The rationale for this phasing is due to an anticipation that many of the housing allocations will begin to deliver later in the plan period. This is simply a factor of the sites chosen rather than an evidence-based approach to need. The net effect is that in the early part of the plan period the full need will not be met, exacerbating the current significant housing land supply shortfall in the Borough. This will mean households will either be unable to form or will be forced to move elsewhere to find appropriate accommodation. This not only has an impact upon affordability through increased demand but also has implications for social mobility and health for young and old alike.
- 3.9** The lack of housing to meet needs in the short-term is exacerbated by recent under-delivery of both market and affordable housing. The Council recognises it has under-delivered in recent years due to the reference to the need for a 20% buffer in accordance with NPPF, paragraph 73 (paragraph 4.16, PLP).
- 3.10** The housing requirement in the PLP should not be phased to manufacture a five-year housing land supply in the short-term. The plan should seek to address housing need now - to do otherwise is not justified or effective.
- 3.11** The second part of Policy H1 identifies the sources of supply. Whilst our clients do not wish to comment upon individual sites, we do have significant concerns that the sources of supply will not deliver the plan period housing requirement in full. The PLP, paragraph 4.16, acknowledges that many of the chosen sites will not deliver until later in the plan period therefore any slippage in timescale could well push delivery beyond the plan period. Furthermore, the Council is heavily reliant upon delivery at Welborne. Within our comments upon the Plan overall we identify the need for delivery from this site to be reviewed and indeed question whether it is deliverable at all given the funding gap of tens of millions of pounds that exists in relation to the required upgrade of M27 junction 10.
- 3.12** Furthermore, the Council cannot currently demonstrate a five-year housing land supply. The Council's most recent assessment of its five-year housing land supply suggests a 4.03-year supply. This assessment appears optimistic given recent

appeal decisions which identify it is closer 2.4 years. Given these shortcomings it is essential that the PLP seeks to address this under-supply in the short-term.

Development Strategy

3.13 This section is substantially focussed on restricting development outside the existing settlement policy boundaries of urban areas. This marks a significant change in approach since the Regulation 18 version of this plan when the emphasis was on a strategy for locating development sustainably. This is in conflict with the NPPF, paragraph 11, which advises that "Plans and decisions should apply a presumption in favour of sustainable development" and that "For plan-making this means that:

a) plans should positively seek opportunities to meet the development needs of their areas, and be sufficiently flexible to adapt to rapid change".

3.14 The highly restrictive strategic policy approach introduced into the PLP does not accord with this national guidance.

Policy DS1: Development in the Countryside

3.15 For housing development which is brought forward in the absence of a 5 year housing land supply, Policy HP4 applies. This will necessarily introduce new built form onto greenfield sites adjacent or well related to existing urban area boundaries. This will inevitably cause a change to the landscape character of the site and immediately adjacent land. Criteria ii) and iii) require proposals to "conserve and enhance landscapes" and "recognise the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside". It is not clear which "landscapes" are being referred to – presumably this should be restricted to formally designated landscapes or defined "valued" landscapes because otherwise it could be applied to every area of countryside. It is also not clear how, for example, a housing development can "conserve and enhance" a landscape – relevant measures should be defined. Moreover, it is not clear how the extent to which a proposal has recognised "the intrinsic character of the beauty of the countryside" can be measured. After all, those attributes can be "recognised" but then disregarded. It is true that every area of countryside has a "character" but not that every area of countryside has "beauty".

- 3.16** Criterion v) should include an exception for development which is brought forward under Policy HP4, where the application of the "tilted balance" would allow the loss of BMVAL.
- 3.17** Paragraph 3.39 fails to explain how this policy works in relation to housing policies.

Policy DS3: Landscape

- 3.27 This draft policy designates about a quarter of the land area of the Borough as "Areas of Special Landscape Quality" (ASLQ) as shown on Figure 3.3 of the plan. This proposed designation affects our clients' site at Brook Lane, Warsash and all immediately surrounding land except (curiously) the Egmont Nursery site, Brook Avenue, which is a proposed allocation in the PLP and which has outline planning permission for 8 dwellings.
- 3.28** From the commentary provided in paragraph 3.49, it appears that the Council is equating its 'Areas of Special Landscape Quality' (ASLQ) with 'valued landscapes'. This is questionable. All landscapes are valued at some level by different people. NPPF paragraph 170 triggers a need to consider when landscape value is just a local consideration, or when landscapes are more 'out of the ordinary'. Fundamentally, for a landscape to be a valued landscape, it does not have to be designated - so by designating the ASLQ (or by creating a valued landscape designation) the Council is at risk of creating a policy that is irrelevant, because guidance says that non designated landscapes can be valued, so site-by-site assessments will be required in any event. In our view, **this creation of a potentially irrelevant layer of policy is unnecessary and Policy DS3 should be deleted.**

However, if it is held that Policy DS3 should be retained in the plan, then the following comments apply:

- 3.29 Paragraph 3.55 states that "...all parts of the Borough have some landscape quality and may be sensitive to landscape change". This is ambiguous. All landscape will be of 'a quality' but quality (in GLVIA3 aligned with condition) is only one consideration of landscape sensitivity.

- 3.30 With regard to "How the policy works", paragraph 3.56 states that "*The criteria within the policy (points a-g) are derived from the Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (GLVIA 3) published by the Landscape Institute.*". The GLVIA is an extensive and diverse document and, if it is to be used as basis for this policy then a specific reference or explanation should be provided as to how points a-g have been derived.
- 3.31 Paragraph 3.57 refers to the submission of "...a proportionate Landscape Assessment". This should be amended to require the submission of a 'Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment'. There are many applications of Landscape Assessment and several forms of reporting. Reference to LVIA would be specific and clear as to what is required (and incidentally relates better to the approaches set out in GLVIA3).

Policy HP1: New Residential Development

- 3.32 This policy relates to all new housing proposals. However, it only envisages housing coming forward outside Urban Area boundaries through either the conversion of a non-residential building or as a replacement dwelling. It should also cross-refer to Policy HP4 which allows housing to come forward on land outside Urban Area boundaries if the Council cannot demonstrate a Five Year Housing Land Supply.
- 3.33 Therefore add:

"c) It is for additional housing in circumstances where the Council cannot demonstrate a Five Year Housing Land Supply and Policy HP4 applies."

Policy HP4: Five-Year Housing Land Supply

- 3.34 The housing requirement set out in Policy H1 must be re-calculated using the current Standard methodology as described in our comments on draft Policy H1 above.

- 3.35 Paragraph 5.24 infers that Policy HP4 reproduces Local Plan Part 2 Policy DSP40. However, the third criterion in Policy DSP40 was as follows:

"iii) The proposal is sensitively designed to reflect the character of the neighbouring settlement and to minimise any adverse impact on the Countryside and, if relevant, the Strategic Gaps;"

- 3.36 This has been replaced in Policy HP4 by:

"c) The proposal is sensitively designed to reflect the landscape character and setting of the settlement, is of a scale proportionate to its setting and recognises the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside and, if relevant, does not significantly affect the integrity of a Strategic Gap;"

- 3.37 If a five year housing land supply cannot be demonstrated, then in accordance with the NPPF, paragraph 11d, the most relevant policies in the plan would be out of date and the presumption in favour of sustainable development would apply. This policy may therefore be judged to be inappropriate because it adds restrictions which may prevent sustainable sites from coming forward. However, if such a policy is held to be necessary, then a faithful reproduction of Policy DSP40 iii) is strongly preferred. See our comments on Policy DS1 in this regard.

Policy HP5: Provision of Affordable Housing

- 3.38 This draft policy states that "affordable housing must be provided" (our underlining) in the following proportions:
- i. At least 10% as Social Rent; and
 - ii. At least 55% as Affordable Rent or Social Rent; and
 - iii. The remainder, but no less than 10% as Affordable Home Ownership.
 - iv. The mix of property size and type should reflect the local need and the site characteristics.

3.39 As drafted this policy is not sufficiently flexible. As acknowledged at paragraph 5.36, development viability will be an issue on some sites. As acknowledged at paragraph 5.39, occasionally the tenure mix prescribed by the policy will not be appropriate; and as acknowledged at paragraph 5.34, other exceptional circumstances may arise (such as abnormal costs) which dictate that a non-standard provision of affordable housing is demonstrated to be appropriate.

3.40 Therefore, amend the first part of the policy to read:

"Sites that can accommodate 10 or more dwellings or sites with an area of 0.5 hectares or more shall normally provide: ..."

3.41 And amend the second part of the policy to read:

"The affordable housing shall normally be provided in accordance with the following proportions: ..."

Policy HP7: Adaptable and Accessible Dwellings

3.42 This draft policy states:

"Development proposals for all new dwellings shall provide:

- a) At least 15% of all new dwellings at Category 2 standard; and
- b) On schemes of over 100 dwellings (gross), at least 2% of private housing and 5% of affordable housing shall be provided as wheelchair accessible Category 3 properties."

3.43 Similar to Policy HP5 above, as drafted this policy is not sufficiently flexible. It is acknowledged that this policy is based on the requirements of Part M of the Building Regulations but it must allow for circumstances arising which mean that these requirements cannot be delivered (fully or otherwise).

3.44 Therefore, amend the first line of the policy to read:

"Development proposals for all new dwellings shall normally provide: ..."

3.45 Paragraph 5.57 of the supporting text states:

"The cost to development for providing Category 2 and 3 is relatively minimal. Flexibility for additional costs have been factored into the viability evidence base and this indicates that the requirements for Category 2 and 3 should have no detrimental impact on the viability of schemes in the Borough..."

- 3.46 This statement is strongly disputed. In reality, these costs will not be factored into a developer's viability calculations (particularly in relation to Category 3 requirements) because option agreements / conditional contracts will have already been agreed on many of the sites that the Council want to see come forward, so these costs will not have been anticipated. The Category 3 requirements must be substantiated by quantified evidence of the need for such units in the Borough.

Policy HP9: Self and Custom Build Homes

- 3.47 This policy requires 10% of dwellings on sites of 40 dwellings or more to be provided for Self and Custom Build Homes. The practical implications of managing self or custom build developments on sites otherwise being constructed by housing developers or housing associations must be carefully considered. There is concern that 40 dwellings is too small a threshold at which to introduce this requirement due to the potentially onerous construction management implications which will arise. It would be preferable for the Council to allocate specific sites for self and custom build developments instead of requiring this element on all housing developments of 40 dwellings or more.
- 3.48 It is noted that, as stated at paragraph 5.70, only 1% of housing plots at Welborne are required to be provided for self or custom build under the Welborne Plan (2015). Strategic allocations such as Welborne provide the ideal opportunity for parcels of land to be allocated for self or custom build, so that opportunity should not be missed. This should be addressed in the review of the Welborne Plan which is overdue and necessary.

Policy D1: High Quality Design and Place Making

- 3.56 This is a highly aspirational policy which sets out ten criteria ("key characteristics of high quality design") against which all development proposals will be judged

"to ensure the creation of quality places." It is not clear what a "quality place" is – this should be defined. The ten criteria push the "bar" too high – all proposals cannot be expected to "create places that are attractive, memorable, distinctive and of strong character", for example, laudable though those aspirations are. In practice, very few proposals would receive planning permission if assessed against this requirement.

Appendix B: Housing Trajectory

- 3.57 This appendix must be updated as it does not reflect the quantum of housing required to meet the local needs. It also projects completions of 975 homes in 2023/24 and 961 homes in 2024/5, which are at risk due to the delays to Welborne which continue. Completions from Welborne should be shown separately as previously.

Appendix C:

- 3.58 The purpose of the inclusion of the Local Ecological Network Map at Appendix C is not understood. It includes the identification of land as "Network Opportunities". This does not appear to have a basis in the policies of the PLP. The plan is difficult to interpret given its scale but all or part of our clients' site may be identified as a Network Opportunity on this plan. This is not explained. This appendix should be deleted, as happened to a similar plan appended to the Regulation 19 Chichester District Local Plan.

Proposed housing allocation – land at Brook Avenue, Warsash

- 3.59 Our clients' site is identified at Appendix A of the accompanying February 2020 representations. It is SHELAA Site ID 3050 which is assessed as a "Discounted Housing Site" on page 161 of the Council's most recent SHELAA dated September 2020. Here it is confirmed that the site has a gross area of 2.04ha and an estimated yield of 55 dwellings. The site's "Suitability" (for development) was assessed as follows:

"Constraints: Agricultural Land Grade 3b, Within 500m of SPA, Within 500m of SAC, Within 500m of Ramsar, Within 500m of SSSI, Countryside.

Highways / Pedestrian access: Access from the south would be unacceptable as the link to Brook Lane is narrow. Access from the north onto Brook Avenue is considered feasible. Footway provision along Brook Avenue would be required to Brook Lane.

Conservation Comments: No known constraints.

Noise / Air Quality Assessment: No issues.

Archaeology: Site not within identified area of archaeological potential.

Ecology Comment: The site contains an improved grassland field with boundary vegetation, which could be utilised by foraging and commuting bats, reptiles, dormice and breeding birds. Issues arising from increased recreation within the SINC will need to be considered. Protection and enhancement of the boundary vegetation is required.

Accessible Facility Types 6/10: Within 1600m of a Secondary School, within 800m of a Convenience Store or Supermarket, within 400m of a High Frequency Bus Stops, within 800m of a Accessible Green or Play Space, within 1200m of a Primary School, within 1600m of a Town/District or Local Centre.

Reason for Discounting: Development of scale promoted would not be in keeping with the settlement pattern.

Is the site suitable? No

Is the site available? Yes

Is the site considered achievable? Yes"

Our comments:

The site is considered to be available and achievable for housing, but not suitable. This appears to be an illogical conclusion from the assessment

provided, particularly when account is taken of other planning permissions and allocations in the immediate area.

Proximity to the SPA/SAC/Ramsar and SSSI are not objections in principle to development in this location – as evidenced by the planning permission for housing at Egmont Nursery to the west of our clients' land (so closer to European designated sites) and the allocation of the "Warsash cluster" of housing sites north and south of Greenaway Lane a short distance to the east.

Access is available from Brook Avenue to the north.

There are no conservation, archaeology, noise or air quality constraints.

The site offers some ecological potential but this can be mitigated.

The site is sustainably located within walking distances of secondary and primary schools, local services and facilities including convenience shopping and a high frequency bus route.

Therefore, it appears that the only reason it was not allocated for housing was because the estimated yield of 55 dwellings was held to be not *"in keeping with the settlement pattern"*. The site's area is 2.04ha, so a scheme of 55 dwellings would be at a density of about 27 dwellings per hectare, a relatively low density.

To the east of the site are consolidated frontages of suburban housing fronting Brook Lane and Brook Avenue, but to the west housing along Brook Avenue is of lower density and is more sporadic.

In this context, it is suggested that the density of housing development should reduce east to west across the site, that the site should be allocated for "about 25 dwellings", but that its capacity should be confirmed through a detailed assessment of its constraints and the preparation of a feasibility layout.

For these reasons, the Council is encouraged to allocate our clients' site at Brook Avenue, Warsash for about 25 dwellings. Our clients have received many expressions of interest in their land from housing

developers, such that the site is deliverable in the short term and can make a modest though important contribution to the Council's five year housing land supply.

4.0 Participation at the examination hearing sessions

B5 If your representation is seeking a modification to the plan, do you consider it necessary to participate in the examination hearing session(s)?

Yes, I want to take part in a hearing session.

B5a Please outline in the box below why you consider it necessary to take part in the hearing session(s):

To contribute to testing the legal compliance and soundness of the PLP for the reasons set out in these representations.

**REPRESENTATIONS TO THE
DRAFT FAREHAM LOCAL PLAN 2037**

On behalf of

Raymond Brown Minerals & Recycling Ltd

**Lynne Evans
BA MA MRTPI MRICS
Consultant**



Client: Raymond Brown Minerals & Recycling Ltd

Date: December 2020 (FINAL DRAFT)

Ref: F/376/LE

SOUTHERN PLANNING PRACTICE LTD

Registered Office: Youngs Yard, Churchfields, Twyford, Winchester, SO21 1NN
Tel: 01962 715770 Fax: 01962 715880 Email: info@southernplanning.co.uk Website: www.southernplanning.co.uk
Registered in England and Wales No. 3862030

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- 2) Rookery Farm: Concept Masterplan OSP Architecture 17056/C02A
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1.0 INTRODUCTION AND SUMMARY

1.1 Southern Planning Practice are instructed by Raymond Brown Minerals & Recycling Ltd (Raymond Brown), to submit representations to the Regulation 19 version of the Fareham Local Plan 2037. Raymond Brown is acting on behalf of the two landowners, Raymond Brown Rookery Properties Ltd and Prospective Estates Ltd (please see attached land ownership plan).

1.2 Raymond Brown is part of the Raymond Brown Group, a leading recycling and waste management business and distributor of primary and recycled aggregates for use in construction applications. One of their sites is at Rookery Farm, Fareham. The land is located immediately north of the M27 motorway and to the west of Whiteley. Access is from Botley Road, approximately 100m north of the bridge over the M27.

1.3 The Local Plan, as drafted, is assessed to be UNSOUND and also fails to comply with the Duty to Co-Operate. These representations set out the reasons why: -

1. the Plan is considered to be UNSOUND and
2. fails to comply with the Duty to Co-Operate

and sets out the steps that require to be taken to make the Plan SOUND.

1.4 Separate representation forms have been submitted against each policy and paragraph which is considered to be UNSOUND, but the case to be made is set out in full in this document.

1.5 In summary, OBJECTION is raised to Strategic Policy H1 Housing Provision on the grounds that the figures promoted are not soundly based or justified. This is addressed in detail in Section 2.0. Objection is also raised to the allocation of a number of the housing sites in that they are not suitable, and /or available and/or achievable, particularly within the Local Plan period. This is addressed under Section 3.0.

1.6 Section 4.0 sets out why Land at Rookery Farm should be allocated as a Housing Site to start to address the issues identified in Sections 2.0 and 3.0. Section 5.0 draws these matters together with consideration of modifications that are required to be made to the Plan

to ensure that it is SOUND and will provide a sound planning framework to deliver the much needed housing over the Plan Period.

1.7 It is concluded that the Plan cannot be made SOUND without a fundamental review of the main elements of the housing figures, including methodology and will require additional sites to be allocated; Rookery Farm should be included as an allocation in the Plan, being suitable, available and achievable and, indeed, deliverable.

1.8 Objections are therefore raised to Policies H1, FTC1, FTC2, FTC3, FTC4, FTC5, HA7, HA13 and the omission of an allocation for housing for Rookery Farm, Botley Road, Fareham. Objections are also raised to paragraphs 3.19 (including Figure 3.1) as well as paragraphs 4.1 – 4.20 including Tables 4.1, 4.2 and 4.3.

2.0 OBJECTION to Strategic Policy H1 – Housing Provision

Overview

2.1 The objections to this Policy are several and are addressed individually below. The individual and cumulative failings render the policy UNSOUND and as Strategic Policy H1 forms the basis for the provision of much needed housing across the whole Borough, it follows that the whole Plan is rendered UNSOUND. It should be noted that although the issues have been subdivided into several sections, many of the issues interrelate and cumulatively exacerbate the conclusions drawn that the Council is failing to provide properly for its housing need.

2.2 The objections to this Policy include:

- (i) The Housing Numbers used and in particular the reliance on the draft Standard Method set out in the Changes to the Current Planning System in the Government's White Paper;
- (ii) Duty to Co-Operate and Unmet Need – Fareham has not undertaken this Duty in a sound manner;
- (iii) Additional factors Contributing to the Shortfall, including the 5 year Housing Land Supply Position;
- (iv) Over-reliance on Welborne to provide a significant proportion of Fareham's housing which is considered unachievable, resulting in a need for more sites to be allocated;
- (v) Inability to meet the identified Affordable Housing Provision;
- (vi) Over-reliance on Windfall allowance

2.3 Before analysing the approach adopted by Fareham, it is first worth reviewing the clear guidance on the approach to be followed as set out under the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and the Planning Practice Guidance (PPG). It is important to note that the NPPF makes it clear that "*strategic policies should, as a minimum, provide for objectively assessed needs for housing and other uses, as well as any needs that cannot be met within neighbouring areas*" (Paragraph 11).

2.4 Paragraph 60 builds on this and states that "*To determine the minimum number of homes needed, strategic policies should be informed by a local housing need assessment, conducted using the standard method in national planning guidance – unless exceptional*

circumstances justify an alternative approach which also reflects current and future demographic trends and market signals. In addition to the local housing need figure, any needs that cannot be met within neighbouring areas should also be taken into account in establishing the amount of housing to be planned for.” This clarifies how the housing numbers calculated by the standard method should be considered when preparing a Local Plan. Paragraph: 004 (Reference ID: 2a-004-20190220) of the Planning Practice Guidance confirms that the standard method should be used to calculate a **minimum** (emphasis added) housing need figure.

2.5 In addition to the Borough’s own housing needs, as acknowledged by the draft Local Plan, its housing figure needs to incorporate the needs of neighbouring authorities. Paragraph 35 a) of the NPPF sets out that in order for a plan to be sound it must be positively prepared *“providing a strategy which, as a minimum, seeks to meet the area’s objectively assessed needs (our emphasis); and is informed by agreements with other authorities, so that unmet need from neighbouring areas is accommodated where it is practical to do so and is consistent with achieving sustainable development”*.

2.6 The following sections demonstrate how Fareham has failed to follow this clear guidance with the result that Strategic Policy H1 and the Plan is UNSOUND.

i) **Housing Numbers: Reliance on the Standard Method set out in the ‘Changes to the Current Planning System’ White Paper.**

2.7 The Publication Draft correctly points out at Para 4.2 that *‘Local housing need should be determined by using the Standard Method set out in national Planning Practice Guidance (PPG). This Method currently combines 2014-based household projections with affordability data released in March 2020 to calculate the annual need. Using this method, the housing need for Fareham currently stands at a minimum of 514 dwellings per annum (dpa).’*

2.8 Fareham, however, has chosen to use the new Standard Method set out in the ‘Changes to the Current Planning System’ White Paper, which was published on 6th August 2020 with consultation closing on 1st October 2020.

2.9 Para 4.2 of the Publication Draft explains why the Council has ‘jumped the gun’ and used the draft new Method:

'The Council therefore considers it appropriate for this Publication Local Plan to plan for a scale of growth based on the proposed new Method, and not one based on out-of-date household projections. This reduces the housing need figure to 403 dpa, based on a base date of 2021. The new Method would be introduced with a change to the PPG and the timing of submission of this plan for examination will be determined by the precise wording of the government policy.'

- 2.10** ON 16 DECEMBER 2020, GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCED THEIR RESPONSE TO THE 'CHANGES TO THE CURRENT PLANNING SYSTEM' WHITE PAPER AND PUBLISHED REVISED PROPOSALS FOR ENABLING THE DELIVERY OF MORE HOMES ACROSS ENGLAND. IT IS UNDERSTOOD THAT GOVERNMENT WILL NOT NOW PROCEED WITH THE DRAFT NEW STANDARD METHODOLOGY ANNOUNCED EARLIER IN THE YEAR AND ON WHICH FAREHAM HAS BASED ITS HOUSING NUMBERS. INSTEAD, THE GOVERNMENT HAS ANNOUNCED THAT IT WILL CONTINUE TO RETAIN THE STANDARD METHOD IN ITS CURRENT FORM WITH THE ADDITION OF A 'TOP-UP' APPLICABLE TO ENGLAND'S 20 LARGEST CITIES. PLEASE SEE LINK:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/consultations/changes-to-the-current-planning-system/outcome/government-response-to-the-local-housing-need-proposals-in-changes-to-the-current-planning-system>

- 2.11** It follows that the only basis that Fareham can and should proceed at the current time is to use the existing Standard Method which would result in an uplift in its dwellings per annum (dpa) from 403 to at least 514.

ii) Duty to Co-Operate and Unmet Need from Neighbouring Authorities

- 2.12** Fareham Borough Council is a member of the Partnership for South Hampshire (PfSH). In September 2019, Fareham Borough Council and Havant Borough Council together with all the authorities of the PfSH published a Statement of Common Ground (SOCG). The SOCG sets out how the local authorities in South Hampshire have successfully worked together on strategic planning matters and how they continue to do so. As part of the Local Plan Review, a Statement of Compliance with the Duty to Cooperate has been produced. This is in accordance with Paragraph 24 of the NPPF. This confirms that the Council is proposing to

take the approach that the issue of unmet need is not dealt with as specific to any authority, but as a general contribution (Paragraph 4.6).

- 2.13** Fareham Borough Council is identified as being within the Portsmouth Housing Market Area (HMA). The PfSH Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) indicates an overall objectively assessed need figure of 121,500 dwellings, over the whole PfSH area from 2014-2036. It should be noted that the SHMA was prepared in January 2014 and the identified housing need is not based on up to date figures, therefore its housing numbers are considered to be out-of-date. The SOCG acknowledges that the housing need figures within the PfSH Spatial Position Statement (SPS) (2016) are not in accordance with standard methodology set out in NPPF (2019). The SPS is being reviewed to bring it in line with updated development needs. However, there is no indicative timescale for the SPS review and given the recent Housing White Paper, such a statement is unlikely to come out ahead of the submission of the Fareham Local Plan.
- 2.14** One key issue arising for the PfSH Portsmouth HMA/PfSH East (Portsmouth, Havant, Fareham, Gosport, Winchester) is the challenge of delivering sufficient homes to meet the housing need of the area given the significant geographical constraints and nationally important environmental and landscape designations. It is acknowledged that some authorities within the PfSH East area are more constrained than others. Portsmouth, Havant and Gosport are all physically constrained as well as having coastal environmental designations, to varying degrees. Therefore, as Fareham Borough is less constrained and physically has the space to provide housing in addition to its own need, the Borough should look to accommodate unmet need from neighbouring authorities.
- 2.15** It is acknowledged that Portsmouth cannot meet its housing need and a key role of PfSH has been to consider the capacity of other local authorities in the PfSH area which could contribute to accommodating the unmet need arising from Portsmouth. As acknowledged, Fareham Borough has relatively few constraints compared to its neighbouring authorities, indeed Fareham Borough has been identified as an area which can help to accommodate the unmet need arising from Portsmouth. Paragraph 4.5 of the Publication Plan confirms that Portsmouth City Council have asked Fareham to contribute 1,000 dwellings to their unmet need. It also confirms that there is likely to be an unmet need arising from Gosport and Havant (this is now emphasised in Table 1, if the standard new method were applied). However, Fareham have only included 847 dwellings in the total housing requirement to

contribute to the unmet need of neighbouring authorities. This figure is alone not enough to provide for Portsmouth's unmet need, never mind the other authorities within the PfSH East area. It is evident therefore that the plan is not appropriately planning for unmet need arising from neighbouring authorities and has not been positively prepared in accordance with paragraph 35 a) of the NPPF. It is therefore unsound.

- 2.16** The following table looks at the housing need per annum for all the authorities within the PfSH East area. It sets out the current local plan requirement, the average delivery rate over the last 3 years, the housing figure under the current standard methodology and the housing figures under the proposed new standard method set out in the August 2020 consultation 'Planning for the Future' White Paper. It should again be noted that Fareham Borough Council are using the housing need figure calculated by the proposed new standard method set out in the White Paper, not the current standard method required by the NPPF.

PfSH East	Current Local Plan Requirement	Average Delivery (last 3 years)	Current Standard method	Proposed new standard method (at August 2020)	Change in housing requirement under SM
Portsmouth	547	328	855	730	-125
Fareham	147	310	514	403	-111
Gosport	170	145	238	309	+71
Havant	315	402	504	963	+459
Winchester	625	643	692	1,025	+333
Total	1,804	1,828	2,802	3,430	+628

Table 1 – Housing need per annum and delivery rates for authorities within PfSH East

- 2.17** It is also pertinent to note that whilst Fareham has chosen to adopt the draft new Standard Methodology for its own figures, it has not acknowledged the implications arising in terms of the Duty to Co-operate and that there is a significant uplift overall in the housing requirements, including for those authorities potentially already struggling, including Havant and Gosport.

2.18 In Summary:

- No Local Authority in the PfSH East area is currently planning for enough homes to meet their identified need.
- Whilst the housing need as calculated by the proposed new standard method (August 2020) for Portsmouth and Fareham has slightly reduced from the current standard method, the housing need for Gosport, Havant and Winchester has significantly increased. This has resulted in an increase of just over 600 dwellings per annum in the PfSH East area.
- No Local Authority in the PfSH East has been able to deliver their housing need as required by the current standard method in the last 3 years.
- The total housing need in the PfSH East area under the proposed new standard method is far higher than the previously identified housing need.

iii) Additional Factors affecting Fareham's Housing Numbers

2.19 Table 1 (Housing need per annum and delivery rates for authorities within PfSH East) confirms that no Local Authority in the PfSH East area has been able to deliver their housing need as required by the current standard method in the last 3 years. There could be several explanations for the authorities not meeting their housing need including reliance on large sites not coming forward or delivering at the rate they should, not appropriately planning for the homes they need and the recent Solent nitrate issue could all be contributing factors.

2.20 In June 2020, Fareham published their 5 year housing land supply position. At this time, Fareham had a supply of 2.72 years. This supply obviously falls substantially below the government's requirement of a 5 year supply, as set out in Paragraph 73 of the NPPF. After reviewing the housing supply, as set out in the 5 Year Housing Land Supply Report, it is apparent that the Council remains reliant on a few large housing sites coming forward to contribute to the housing land supply in future years.

2.21 As such, Fareham Borough Council should look to bolster their supply through the allocation of a range of sites as encouraged by the NPPF.

2.22 To be able to meet the increased housing needs in a sustainable manner, and to maintain a 5 year supply of deliverable housing sites across the Plan period, the Council must look to

all tier settlements in the hierarchy to deliver homes through a range of sites. However, it should be noted that strategic sites should not be solely relied on due to lengthy lead in times. Instead, a mix of housing sites should be sought and allocated to enable a 5 year supply to be achieved and maintained.

2.23 In addition to bolstering the supply going forward, Fareham need to seek to address the backlog of unmet need. In particular, the South Coast Nitrate crisis put thousands of homes on hold for some time to resolve the eutrophication issues of the Solent to reduce impact on the protected habitats and species. The Nitrate Neutrality Update Report to PfSH Joint Committee (14 October 2019) acknowledged that *“given that there is a severely reduced number of permissions being granted in the PfSH in the financial year 2019/20, it is not unnecessary to assume that the delivery of homes will be suppressed in the years 2020/21 and 2021/22.”*

2.24 The submission Local Plan is very conservative in its ambitions for growth in the Borough, especially considering it is under a Duty-to-Cooperate to meet neighbouring authorities’ unmet need. It does not allocate many new sites and instead relies heavily on sites that have been allocated previously. Strategic Policy H1 confirms this, as the provision for 8,389 homes comprises the following:

- 552 homes already with planning permission
- 4,858 homes on sites with resolution to grant permission (Welborne contributes the large majority of these homes)

2.25 Therefore, around 65% of the housing provision already has planning permission or resolution to grant, meaning the Local Plan only allocates sites for approximately 1,750 homes for development over the plan period despite only 2.72 years of housing land supply and a record of under delivery in the Borough. It is of note that nearly 50% of the housing provision is reliant on the Welborne allocation. If this allocation is not to come forward in the plan period due to funding issues, or be significantly delayed, Fareham’s housing provision will be significantly reduced and identified housing needs will not be met. As such, the emerging Local Plan MUST look to allocate further sites accordingly.

2.26 Reflecting the above the application of a 15% contingency as shown under Table 4.3 and explained at paragraph 4.12 of the Plan appears woefully inadequate.

iv) Over Reliance on Welborne Garden Village

- 2.27** Fareham is relying very heavily on one strategic site to deliver almost 50% of its housing provision, namely Welborne Garden Village. Of the supply identified in Table 4.2 relating to Strategic Policy H1, some 4,020 of the overall provision of 8,389 is to come from this one strategic site. This is flawed and potentially undeliverable. Following a resolution to grant planning permission in October 2019 for the outline planning application under Ref: P/17/0266/OA, the Section 106 agreement has still not been signed and therefore planning permission has not yet been issued. According to the Council's website and details held on the outline planning application, a decision is due by 8th January 2021.
- 2.28** The Delivery Report¹ on Welborne Garden City sets out that up to 750 homes will be delivered in the first 5 years. However, this figure appears highly unrealistic and unachievable as set out in more detail below; in addition, the site cannot be developed until funding is secured for Junction 10 of the M27.
- 2.29** On 14 January 2020, Hampshire County Council published an Executive Decision Record on the M27 Junction 10. It confirmed that the progression of work on the Full Business Case is at an impasse, and it is understood that HCC were terminating the role as scheme promoter to avoid abortive work or expenditure, pending resolution of funding and delivery arrangements of the scheme.
- 2.30** The delivery of the Garden City is suggested to be over a 20 year period, with on average 300 dwellings a year being completed. It would be expected higher delivery in early years, lower delivery in later years. As acknowledged, the submission Local Plan relies on approximately 4,000 homes from Welborne coming forward in the plan period.
- 2.31** With regards to the delivery of the site, a key point of note is in the Council's latest 5 year Housing Land Supply (HLS) Position Statement (June 2020). This statement sets out, at paragraph 29, that the site promoter anticipates commencements/completions at Welborne to occur approximately two years later than that set out within the information supporting the

¹ Page 83 of the Delivery Document <https://welbornegardenvillage.co.uk/delivery/>

planning application. It is acknowledged that the site promoter has advised the Council of the following anticipated delivery rate:

- 30 dwellings in 2022-23
- 180 dwellings in 2023-24
- 240 dwellings in 2024-25

2.32 The above figures indicate that Welborne can only deliver 450 homes in the next 5 years, up to 2025. This is already a significant drop from the figure set out in the original planning application which was suggesting the delivery of 750 homes within 5 years of commencement. If Welborne can only deliver 450 homes in the next 5 years, it seems an impossible task to deliver the remaining circa 3,550 over the remaining 12 years of the plan period.

2.33 In addition, given the current lack of funding for the access, the anticipated delivery seems highly unlikely and this will have a dramatic effect on Fareham's 5 year HLS and securing its overall housing provision. Therefore, it is considered that relying on one site to deliver a significant number of houses is a high risk strategy. As such, a greater range of sites should be considered.

v) Affordable Housing

2.34 Paragraph 4.3 of the draft Local Plan confirms that '*The need for affordable housing in the Borough is based on the number of existing and newly formed households who lack their own housing and cannot afford to meet their housing needs in the market*'. The Council goes on to state that it is confident that it will meet its affordable housing needs through the provision based on its Policy HP5 and it does not need to make any further adjustments to its overall housing figures.

2.35 However, paragraph 5.29 of the draft Local Plan indicates that one of the key issues facing residents in the Borough is the unaffordability of homes to buy or to rent, and that therefore the delivery of homes that are affordable is a priority. The Council's Affordable Housing Strategy 2019 – 2036 (2019), as referenced at paragraph 5.30 of the draft Local Plan, indicates that there is a need for some 3,500 affordable homes up until 2036. It is not clear how the housing number can and will meet the identified affordable housing demand.

2.36 Key concerns include:

- The reliance on the number of houses, including affordable housing, to be delivered by Welborne. The very real concerns over the deliverability of housing from Welborne has already been addressed; the issues identified have a consequential impact on the delivery of affordable housing;
- The heavy reliance in terms of the overall housing provision on windfall sites, many of which are likely to fall under the threshold of 10 or more dwellings and therefore not deliver any affordable housing;
- The reliance on a range of allocated sites (Section 3) which appear to be aspirational rather than realistic and therefore again the impact on the provision of affordable housing.

2.37 The Council fully recognises its substantial affordable housing need across the Borough over the Plan period but it is simply not at all clear that the numbers required can be met under the housing provision being made. It is therefore concluded that the very clear potential that the need for affordable housing in the Borough will not be met leads to a need to increase the overall housing requirement.

vi) Windfall Allowance

2.38 Part of the Housing Provision is to be met through unexpected (windfall) development. There is no issue in principle with including an allowance for windfall development, but that figure must be realistic and based on evidence.

2.39 The NPPF defines windfall sites as 'sites not specifically identified in the development plan'. Paragraph 70 of the NPPF sets out that where an allowance for windfall sites is to be made, there should be compelling evidence that they will provide a reliable source of supply, using the strategic housing land availability evidence, historic windfall delivery rates and expected future trends to support such an allowance.

2.40 In this case the Council is relying on 1,224 new homes to come through windfall development out of total of 8,389 new homes. Whilst it is appreciated that the methodology for calculating windfall allowances have changed over time, it is worth noting that in the current adopted Local Plan Part 2: Development Sites and Policies (2015), the average historic windfall

allowance was calculated to be 20 (Appendix F). In the 5 Year Housing Land Supply Position Paper to Planning Committee on 24 June 2020, the Council included a small site windfall allowance of 37 dwellings for each of 2 years (years 4-5).

- 2.41 In the draft Local Plan the reliance on windfall sites has jumped to 1224 which if crudely divided by the length of the Plan period (16 years) gives an annual figure of 76.5. There is no explanation to justify such an over reliance on windfall figures.

Conclusions in respect of Strategic Policy H1

- 2.42 It is clear that there are fundamental concerns over many aspects of the Council's housing provision which have been explored in this Section. There can only be one conclusion that the provision is woefully inadequate and is **UNSOUND**.

3.0 Analysis of Housing Allocations

- 3.1** The Council has allocated and is relying on a number of 'development' sites to assist in the delivery of and in meeting its housing provision. However, the suitability, availability and achievability of several of these sites needs to be questioned and whether they can and will deliver the number of units proposed. It is acknowledged that these sites are not proposed for delivery of housing numbers in the early years of the Plan but it must still be questioned whether there is sufficient confidence that these sites will be brought forward, that they should be included in the plan.
- 3.2** This analysis has only focussed on the medium to larger of the sites, most of them proposing to bring forward in excess of 50 units and there may well be serious issues of suitability, availability and achievability with some of the smaller sites. It is noted that at least 9 of the sites are indicated to make provision for less than 10 units. It is unusual for sites yielding such a small number of units to be included as specific allocations; it begs the question as to whether the Council has needed to bring in such small sites to secure its numbers.
- 3.3** The number of sites where there are serious concerns and questions over their suitability, availability and achievability total at least 6, which in total would provide some 400 – 500 residential units. These sites are addressed below, and the order selected simply follows the order in which they are listed on pages 39 – 40 of the draft Plan and then considered in further detail under site specific policies.

FTC1 Palmerston Car Park (Indicative Dwelling Yield: 20) (SHELAA ref: 3233)

- 3.4** This is a constrained town centre car park site and the development of housing will be constrained by issues of noise and disturbance from the surrounding roads as well as the service access to the Shopping Centre. The setting of the adjacent Osborn Road Conservation Area to the north will need to be preserved. The Council is keen, under other policies to safeguard and promote Fareham town centre as its principal town centre but there appears to be no co-ordinated car parking strategy to ensure that the loss of existing car parking sites will not compromise those objectives.

- 3.5** At the very minimum the proposal that this site can deliver up to 20 residential units must be questioned; furthermore, there is no confidence that the site is suitable, available and achievable.

**FTC2 Market Quay (Indicative Dwelling Yield: 100)
(SHELAA ref: 1425)**

- 3.6** This site has been carried forward from the adopted Local Plan Part 2 where it was allocated for some 60 residential units, but has now, without explanation, been increased in the draft Plan to accommodate some 100 units. The site is also expected to deliver approx. 4000 sqm of commercial leisure space together with a new multi storey car park and new town square. The future and viability of town centre strategies may need a comprehensive review in a post Covid era. The site specific requirements also make reference to the possibility of a hotel which presumably, if brought forward, would impact on the achievement of other elements of the proposal, including the residential. There is no indication that there is any real prospect of bringing the site forward over and above aspirational objectives.
- 3.7** At the very minimum the proposal that this site can deliver up to 100 residential units must be questioned; furthermore, there is no confidence that the site is suitable, available and achievable.

**FTC3 Fareham Station East (Indicative Dwelling Yield: 120)
(SHELAA ref: 0211)**

- 3.8** There are fundamental questions about the suitability and achievability of this site for the intended development. This site has been carried forward from the adopted Local Plan Part 2 where it was allocated for some 90 residential units, but has now, without explanation, been increased in the draft Plan to accommodate some 120 units. Such an ambitious scheme would appear to depend on a comprehensive approach, particularly given the limited access options. Yet, even the SHELAA assessment identifies that the site is in multiple commercial and industrial uses, including railway related uses which brings into question site assembly issues both in terms of achievability and timing.

- 3.9** This is one of the sites where the issue does not simply relate to whether the site can properly accommodate the number of units being proposed, but the suitability availability and achievability must be questioned.

FTC4: Fareham Station West (Indicative Dwelling Yield: 94)
(SHELAA Ref: 0212)

- 3.10** This is a long and very narrow site sandwiched between the railway to the east and protected trees to the west. The allocation and the SHELAA recognise the multiple constraints facing this site in terms of bringing it forward for development. These constraints include, amongst others, the multiple uses existing on the site, the access constraints including that the existing access crosses land in Flood Zone 2, noise, contamination and amenity issues.

- 3.11** This is one of the sites where the issue does not simply relate to whether the site can properly accommodate the number of units being proposed, but the suitability availability and achievability must be questioned.

FTC5: Crofton Conservatories (Indicative Dwelling Yield 49)
SHELAA Ref: 1325

- 3.12** This site continues to be in active retail use, following the expiry of a temporary permission for retail use and the potential availability of the site is questioned.

HA7: Warsash Maritime Academy (Indicative Dwelling Yield 100)
SHELAA Ref: 3088

- 3.13** This site has a long history and has been carried forward from the Local Plan Part 2. The site faces considerable issues in terms of bringing forward a suitable and viable housing development, not least of which is that the western part of the site must be excluded from development because of flooding issues and discussions with Natural England would potentially exclude further land to secure appropriate buffers to sites of international nature conservation significance. As a result, the majority of the development and residential units

would necessarily be brought forward through the conversion of the existing listed buildings on site, potentially impacting on viability.

- 3.14** The site lies in the countryside and is remote from shops and facilities. There are traffic problems along Newton Road which is the only access solution leading to Warsash Centre and up to Park Gate where permission exists for some 800 residential units.
- 3.15** The viability and achievability of this site for some 100 residential units must therefore be questioned.
- 3.16** Due to the ecological and highway issues the Council has determined that any planning application should be submitted with an EIA.

HA13 Hunts Pond Road (Indicative Dwelling Yield 38)

SHELAA Ref: 305

- 3.17** Under the Local Plan Part 2 this site was allocated under Policy DSP53 for Community Uses as part of a larger scheme to include education and open space. It is understood that the site is no longer required by Hampshire County Council for educational purposes, but there is no confirmation that a proper assessment has been undertaken of the continued need of this land for local community uses.

HA4 Downend (Indicative Dwelling Yield 350)

SHELAA Ref 3030

- 3.18** Site HA4 at Downend for some 350 residential units has been the subject of two planning applications both of which were refused against officer recommendation. The first planning application was dismissed at appeal justifying the council's reason for refusal. It is likely the second application which was refused in November 2020 will be appealed however, the committee's stance in terms of determining both applications on this site brings into question whether the council really support this housing allocation. It is therefore questioned whether the Council should be relying on the site as a housing allocation which the Council has found, in the form of the most recent applications, wholly unacceptable.

Other Sites

- 3.19** There are potential constraints with a number of the other sites, which may at the very least delay their delivery or even bring into question their achievability. Site FTC6, Magistrates Court at Fareham and allocated for some 45 units is held up by a complicated deal to resolve the nitrates issue, involving land within Winchester District.

Conclusions and Implications Arising

- 3.20** This analysis demonstrates that there are serious and substantial questions over the suitability, availability and achievability of a number of the allocated sites and whether they will be able to provide the housing figures, either in whole or in part which Fareham is seeking to rely upon. It is therefore contended that it is UNSOUND for Fareham to rely on each and all of these housing sites to deliver all of the dwelling units proposed
- 3.21** This adds to the strength of the argument, as set out under Section 2, that Fareham needs to bring forward additional sites for allocation to help meet its housing need. The next section focuses on why land at Rookery Farm should be included as a housing allocation in the Local Plan.

4.0 Rookery Farm

- 4.1** It is clear from Sections 2.0 and 3.0 that not only has Fareham under provided on the housing figures it requires to meet over the Local Plan period, but it is very unlikely that it will be able to deliver even the numbers it is proposing to provide. Fareham therefore needs to allocate further housing sites to improve housing deliverability; Rookery Farm should be allocated as a housing site. This was allocated in the draft Reg 18 Supplement in early 2020 under the Policy Reference HAX (SHELAA ref: 0046).

Site Location

- 4.2** The site is located immediately north of the M27 Motorway and west of Whiteley. Access is from Botley Road approximately 100m north of the bridge over the Motorway. Please see attached site plan showing the land forming part of the proposed development area. It is estimated at this early stage that the site could accommodate in the region of 150-200 residential units including an element of affordable housing and a mix of housing types to accord with Fareham's policies and approach to housing mix.
- 4.3** 146 Botley Road (also known as Rookery Farm) lies to the north of the land and is in separate private ownership. The dwelling is listed. Residential development along Swanwick Lane lies further to the north.
- 4.4** The residential development of Whiteley is to the east. To the south are the local centre at Park Gate and the railway station at Swanwick, both within easy walking distance of the site.
- 4.5** Rookery Avenue is opposite the access to the site. At present this is a cul de sac however there is a safeguarded road extension to continue Rookery Avenue into Whiteley, linking Botley Road to the Parkway South roundabout.
- 4.6** To the south of the site is a vehicular and pedestrian bridge that provides access to residential properties at Bridge Road.

The Site

- 4.7** The site as a whole occupies approximately 20.05 Ha of land accessed from Botley Road just to the north of the M27 Motorway. The front part of the site is visible from Botley Road however the access road, which is between an earth bund to the north and embankment to the south, drops to a lower central area where aggregate recycling has, until recently, taken place.
- 4.8** Adjacent to the motorway is a large embankment created by historic land raising. The central part of the site comprises a relatively flat operational area where recycling materials have been stockpiled. To the north is the Orchard where the land gradually drops towards the rear of properties fronting onto Swanwick Lane.
- 4.9** At present due to the change in levels and the surrounding housing only the front part of the site adjacent to Botley Road is visible from outside the site.
- 4.10** The site at present has two principal landowners Raymond Brown Rookery Properties Ltd and Prospective Estates Ltd, with Raymond Brown acting on their behalf

Site Planning History

- 4.11** Rookery Farm was originally a fruit farm and some evidence of this former use is still evident in an area of remnant orchard to the north-west of the site. Part of the site adjacent to the M27 has been land raised and restored to grazing land. This forms a large embankment which screens the central part of the site from the M27 and Botley Road.
- 4.12** Planning permission was first granted on appeal in 1987 (APP/Z1700/A/55/049143) for the infilling of agricultural land with c.1.3 million cubic metres of construction and demolition wastes with restoration to agricultural use. Tipping commenced in 1988 and temporary planning permission for waste recovery (recycling) was granted in 1995.
- 4.13** A further temporary planning permission for the inert waste recycling operation was granted in 2006 (P/06/0443/CC), time limited to expire in 2021. This permission introduced an expiry date for land raising operations of 31st December 2026.

- 4.14** In 2014, planning permission (P/14/0857/CC) was granted for the permanent retention of the aggregate recycling facility. In 2016 (P/15/1213/CC) and 2018 (P/18/0978/CC) planning permission was granted which, in effect, extended the validity of the development pursuant to planning permission P/14/0857/CC until 25 October 2020. This date has also since been extended by way of The Business and Planning Act 2020 to 1 May 2021.
- 4.15** Details pursuant to the remaining pre-commencement conditions are to be submitted to Hampshire County Council for approval in January 2021. Following discharge of these conditions and implementation of the permission, conditions relating to restoration associated with the earlier land raising permissions fall away leaving just the permanent recycling use. The site will subsequently, in planning terms, predominately formally become previously developed (brownfield) land.
- 4.16** Note there have been no minerals operations at the site and any changes to the landscape are as a result of land raising, not from extraction activities.
- 4.17** The main body of the site is currently safeguarded for aggregates recycling in the Hampshire Minerals & Waste Plan. Hampshire County Council have indicated that there is overcapacity for inert waste recycling at present. As such if the site was to be allocated for housing then the safeguarding status would be reviewed.
- 4.18** It should be noted that in its comments on the draft Plan 2020 (Regulation 18 Draft Local Plan 2036 Supplement) when the site was allocated for residential development, Hampshire County Council as Minerals and Waste Authority advised:

Hampshire County Council has concluded that sufficient aggregate recycling capacity is currently in place to deal with the additional waste and as such no objection to this allocation will be raised

Site Appraisal

- 4.19** It is noted that the site was found to be a developable housing site within the Fareham Local Plan 2036 Strategic Housing and Employment Land Availability Assessment (SHELAA) December 2019, but subsequently discounted as unsuitable in the Fareham Local Plan 2037

Strategic Housing and Employment Land Availability Assessment (SHELAA) September 2020.

- 4.20** In considering the site developable, the SHELAA (2019) makes the following comments regarding suitability of the site:

'Overall suitable for housing development. Further work required to ascertain an appropriate development structure and net developable areas, having regard to site ground conditions, drainage, habitat surveys, movement connections and retention of existing cover of woodlands, trees and hedgerows. Eastern part of site has good pedestrian accessibility to existing local services. Potential scope to include a small convenience store to improve sustainability of main core of the site. Suitable highways improvements required, with linkages to surrounding movement networks. Potential impact of noise and air quality to be assessed and appropriately mitigated'.

- 4.21** In subsequently discounting the site, the SHELAA (2020) makes the following comment regarding reason for discounting the site as un-developable:

'Site topography and boundary likely to create isolated cul de sac development. Main developable area of the site is not well related to existing settlement and is relatively isolated from local services'.

- 4.22** The reasoning behind the change in conclusion reached by the SHELAA (2020) is unclear as there has been no substantive change in circumstances or new information related to the site not previously provided to the Local Planning Authority. Furthermore, the SHELAA (2020) attributes the same 8 out of 10 score for accessibility to facilities from the site as the SHELAA (2019), recognising the inherently sustainable location adjacent the urban area of Swanwick, the proximity to Swanwick Railway Station and nearby shops/amenities. As identified in the SHELAA (2019) suitability summary, if necessary, sustainability of the main core of the site could further be improved via development of a small convenience store in-situ.

- 4.23** Paragraph 4.28 of the SHELAA (2020) states that *'the information from the SHELAA forms an important part of the evidence base for the Local Plan 2037, providing a source of developable sites which are suitable for future development needs, available within the plan*

period and viably achievable. Developable sites which can be brought forward under the Council's development strategy will contribute to the housing and employment supply for the Local Plan 2037...

4.24 Paragraph 3.21 of the Publication Version of the Fareham Local Plan 2037 states:

'3.21 The development strategy proposed by the Local Plan includes:

...Development allocations on previously developed land where available, and on greenfield land around the edges of existing urban areas in order to meet remaining housing and employment needs, but otherwise managing appropriate levels of development outside of urban areas'.

4.25 As the site should be considered to be previously developed/brownfield land, it is sequentially preferable for development based on the Council's Local Plan development strategy. Furthermore, paragraph 4.18 (Assessing Site Suitability) of the SHELAA (2020) states that 'sites outside the urban area will not necessarily be excluded as they could be considered alongside a review of urban area boundaries as part of Local Plan development...'.

4.26 Paragraph 3.3 of the Background Paper: Settlement Boundary Review (September 2020) states that 'the reasons for establishing settlement boundaries include:

- *Directing development to more sustainable locations in terms of accessibility and proximity to public transport, and in terms of being well served by existing essential services and facilities'....*
- *'To assist in urban regeneration, by encouraging the re-use of brownfield land'.*

4.27 Considering the proximity of the existing Settlement Boundary to the site (approximately seven metres distance on the opposite (eastern) side of Botley Road), Rookery Farm site would represent an entirely reasonable and logical extension to the established urban area which would be in accordance with the development strategy contained within the Local Plan.

4.28 Cul de sac type development formats are well established and entirely functional residential layout present in the vicinity of the site. Such a development format would therefore reflect the prevailing development pattern and design vernacular and be sympathetic to existing

communities. Indeed a number of the sites put forward in the current draft plan would potentially result in cul de sac developments, including:

FTC3 – Fareham Station (120 dwellings)

FTC4 – Fareham Station West (90 dwellings)

HA3 Southampton Road (348 dwellings)

HA4 Downend Road (350 dwellings)

- 4.29** The site presently benefits from permanent planning permission for development and use for aggregate recycling. This is significant in terms of both vehicle movements and future development potential. Current planning permissions contain conditions limiting HGV movements to 240 per day, all of which utilise the current site access point on Botley Road. These authorised HGV movements would be replaced by domestic vehicle movements, substantially mitigating any perceived increase in road traffic on Botley Road. In addition, the imminent completion of the North Whiteley Link Road is anticipated to reduce vehicle movements on Botley Road. Without wanting to pre-empt the outcome of any Transport Feasibility Assessment, development of the site could also facilitate the development of the western end of the Rookery Avenue extension as there is space within the site to accommodate a roundabout.
- 4.30** Planning permission P/18/0978/CC includes for considerable earthworks to create extended and raised bunding to re-model the site and mitigate against noise impacts from the recycling use. A significant proportion of this re-modelling is on the south western boundary of the site. Such earthworks would be very similar in scale and form to those likely to be required to reduce noise levels from motorway traffic to appropriate levels for inhabitants of any future residential development on the site.
- 4.31** The Council has previously been furnished with a Phase 1 Contaminated Land Assessment and Slope Stability Assessment for the site, identifying that the embankment/land raise slope adjacent to the M27 is stable and that the site could be suitable for re-development in accordance with the indicative masterplan previously submitted.
- 4.32** Any future development scheme pursuant to an allocation would also include mitigation to address potential air quality concerns associated with proximity to the motorway. Such

issues can be effectively managed through building design and layout amongst other techniques.

4.33 The site comprises circa 20 hectares of land with a net developable area of circa 10 hectares. Significant land is therefore available within the land ownership for biodiversity enhancement, on-site nitrate mitigation and dedication to public open space.

4.34 The following points detail the benefits of residential development on the Rookery Farm site:

- Once the permanent recycling permission is implemented the site will become previously development land/brownfield and its development will reduce the need for more sensitive (greenfield) sites within the Borough;
- The site is in a highly sustainable location in proximity to a railway station and amenities, is deliverable and would provide necessary housing capacity within the Plan;
- It should be noted that in its response to the draft 2020 Plan (Regulation 18 Draft Local Plan 2036 Supplement) showing the inclusion of Rookery Farm, the County Council responded as follows:

This allocation is close to Swanwick railway station. The County Council supports the opportunity for this site to provide high quality walking and cycling routes to Swanwick station. This may include a new active modes bridge over the motorway and enhanced interchange at Swanwick Station with new local bus services. The development brief also needs to include provision for off-site improvements to address the inadequate bus, walking and cycling connections to the Segensworth business parks.

- Provision of Public Open Space on a former land raise site and access to it from existing footpath routes;
- Removal of a 'heavy industry' use from an otherwise residential setting;
- Would facilitate the Rookery Avenue extension. This would provide better access to the motorway, the industrial area of Whiteley and Whiteley District Centre;
- Opens up pedestrian links across the motorway to Addison Road;
- The site would not be visually prominent and would form a logical urban extension. Development could enable biodiversity enhancements associated with long-term habitat management plans and the re-instatement of a pre-existing stream across the site;
- The development would be offset by the loss of 240 HGV vehicle movements a day.

- 4.35** Were recycling operations to cease and land raising be completed, circa one million tonnes of waste material would need to be imported to the site before planning permission expiry in December 2026. This will impact the surrounding ambient environment through noise, dust and exhaust/plant emissions associated with operations and significant numbers of HGV movements.
- 4.36** Resumption and completion of land raising would also result in the site and location becoming permanently sterilised for future development. This is therefore a unique opportunity to re-develop the site to meet a real and urgent need to provide homes in the Borough.

5.0 **Modifications Required to the Plan to Make it Sound**

- 5.1. There is no need to revisit the arguments and issues which have been set out at length in the earlier sections and which demonstrate that the Plan as drafted is UNSOUND. The modifications required are set out below in bullet form. It will be immediately clear that the required work to ensure that the Plan is SOUND extends well beyond detailed amendments to drafted policy wording; a fundamental review of the Plan and the basis upon which it has been prepared is required.
- 5.2. The revised approach to the preparation of the Plan, with consequential implications for the redrafting of **Strategic Policy H1**, requires:
- a) A thorough reassessment of the Housing numbers using the Standard Method as set out under the PPG; it is premature to use the draft new Standard Method which Government has now formally abandoned. The only reason it has been used by Fareham is because it appears to provide a lower number of units required. This is clearly UNSOUND and for the plan to made SOUND, the current Standard Method must be re-used and those sites proposed for allocation in the Local Plan Supplement be included.
 - b) The Duty to Co-operate has not been undertaken properly and thoroughly; Fareham has underprovided in terms of meeting the needs of the adjoining authorities who are struggling to meet their housing needs, including Portsmouth, Gosport and Havant all of which are geographically very constrained. The exercise needs to be undertaken again to ensure that Fareham properly plans to accommodate the needs arising from surrounding authorities. It is worth noting that the under provision is made even worse if account were to be taken of the draft new Standard Methodology where the housing requirements of adjoining constrained authorities is increased; Fareham appears to have decided to ignore this implication arising from the new draft Standard Method.
 - c) The Council has a history of under delivery of housing figures and its 5 year housing land supply figure currently stands at under 3 years. On the basis that the NPPF and PPG are both clear that the housing provision numbers should be regarded as

minimum, and reflecting the above position, Fareham requires to be considerably more ambitious in terms of its overall housing provision figures.

- d) There is a very concerning over reliance on the achievability of so much of the housing provision from one site, namely Welborne Garden Village. This is even more of a significant issue given the fundamental difficulties that appear to be encountered over the funding and provision of the new motorway junction which is fundamental to the progress of the overall development. The amount of reliance that can properly be placed on the delivery of housing numbers from this one development needs to be reviewed and significantly reduced.
- e) There is also a potential over reliance on windfalls to deliver a significant proportion of the overall housing figures; this requires to be revisited with a downward adjustment.
- f) The Council is in very real danger of not being able to meet its affordable housing requirements, given all the constraints identified. The housing numbers and potential affordable housing provision requires to be recalculated with the need to increase the overall housing numbers if the affordable housing needs are to be met.

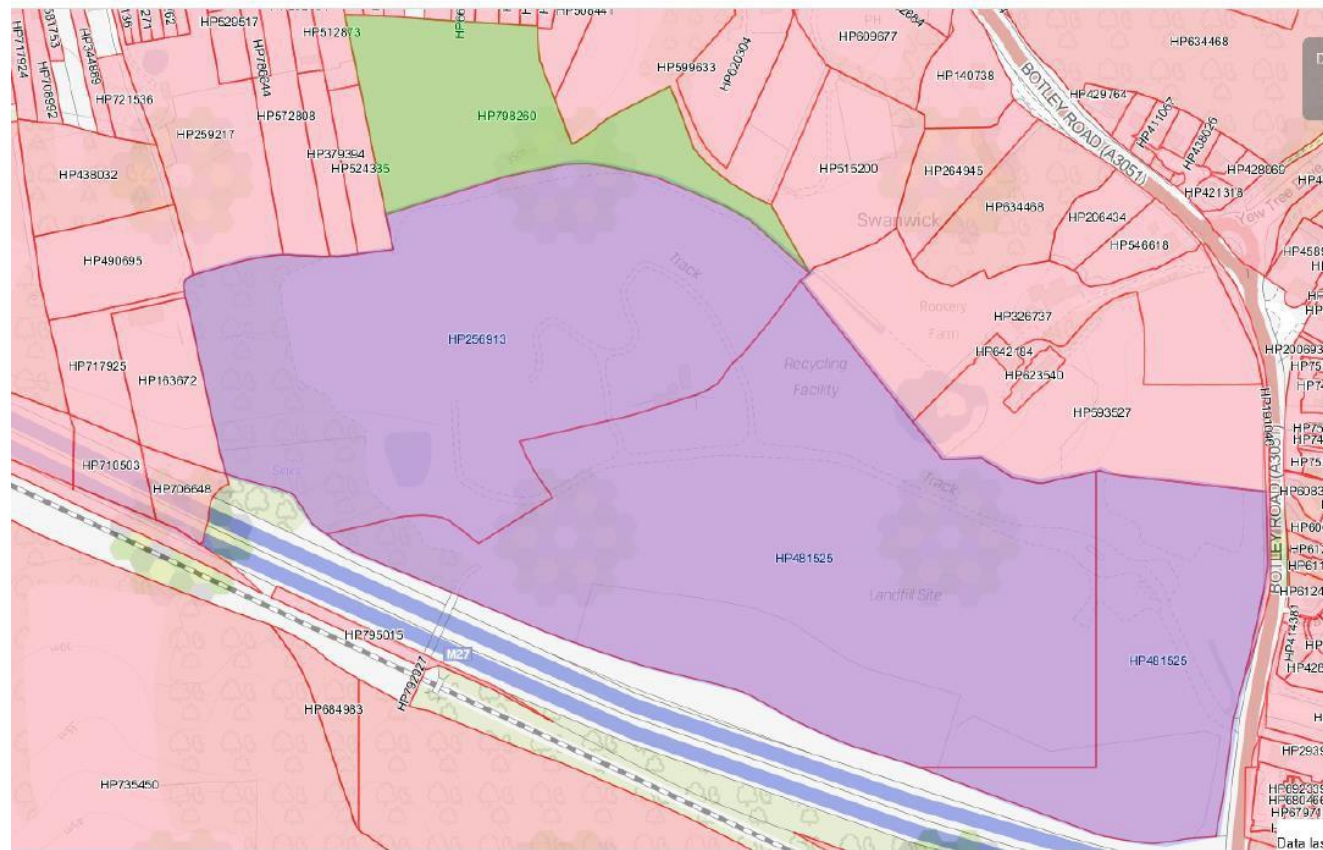
5.3 In addition to the above the Council also requires to re-address a number of its allocated housing sites, including at the very minimum **Sites FTC1, FTC2, FTC3, FTC4, FTC5, HA7 and HA13**. This reassessment in terms of suitability, achievability and availability is likely to reduce substantially the number of new dwelling units that can be achieved from these allocations.

5.4 The Council is clearly underproviding in terms of its overall housing numbers and the reliance it is placing on sites that face constraints and may not be achievable. The Council needs to make further allocations, and this should include Land at Rookery Farm which is suitable, available and achievable and subject to planning, deliverable within a 5 year period. The site has been considered suitable, available and achievable and was allocated in the Local Plan Supplement; the principal reason why it no longer appears as an allocation is because of the Council's unsound change in the methodology it is applying to calculate its housing numbers. **Rookery Farm should be reinstated as a housing allocation.**

- 5.5 It follows that the Plan cannot be made SOUND without a fundamental review of the main elements of the housing figures, including methodology and will require additional sites to be allocated; Rookery Farm should be included as an allocation in the Plan, being suitable, available and achievable and, indeed, deliverable.

Appendix 1

Shaded Green - Prospective Estates Ltd
Shaded Blue - Raymond Brown Rookery Properties Ltd



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Appendix 2



Appendix 3 and 4 submitted separately

Respondent details:

Title:	Mr
First Name:	Alan
Last Name:	Collins
Job Title: (where relevant)	[No Reply]
Organisation: (where relevant)	[No Reply]
Address:	<div></div>
Postcode:	
Telephone Number:	
Email Address:	

1) Paragraph: 4.2

Legally compliant	Yes
Sound	No
Complies with the duty to co-operate	Yes

Please provide details you have to support your answers above

Do we really need more retail outlets at Market Quay when there are so many empty retail units in Fareham already? In light of the current pandemic shouldn't the council be rethinking it's policy? Retail is moving online we don't want or need more empty shops/charity shops.

What modification(s) is necessary to make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

Remove the retail units from the plan.

How would the modification(s) you propose make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

It would make the plan recognise current trends in shopping

Your suggested revised wording of any policy or text:

none

If your representation is seeking a modification to the plan, do you consider it necessary to participate in the examination hearing session(s)?

No, I don't want to take part in a hearing session

Respondent details:

Title:	Ms
First Name:	Pamela
Last Name:	Charlwood
Job Title: (where relevant)	Co Chair
Organisation: (where relevant)	Hill Head Residents' Association
Address:	
Postcode:	
Telephone Number:	
Email Address:	

1) Paragraph: 4.2

Legally compliant	Yes
Sound	No
Complies with the duty to co-operate	No

Please provide details you have to support your answers above

The lower number of houses required is based on a yet to be confirmed government change of mind. In parallel with that, there has been considerable debate nationally over the policy approach set out in the government's consultation which ended in October, with many MPs objecting. Other than the 847 contingency, we see no recognition of the uncertain ground upon which the current numbers in this plan are based. The Plan (para 3.20) implies that the so called Strategic Growth Area in South Fareham is discounted from this new version of the Plan but is that land still designated as such? If so, in the event of any substantial increase in the housing numbers currently assumed as a basis for the Plan, would that retained designation cause it to be immediately vulnerable?

What modification(s) is necessary to make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

More contingency plans should higher housing numbers be needed, together with transparency as to where they would be located.

How would the modification(s) you propose make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

It would build in scope for national variation in housing numbers required so that the Local Plan was based on consultation which was valid even in the light of that variation

Your suggested revised wording of any policy or text:

I cannot suggest appropriate wording other than the approach have set out above, with a realistic margin of housing numbers, greater than is currently allowed for

If your representation is seeking a modification to the plan, do you consider it necessary to participate in the examination hearing session(s)?

Yes, I want to take part in a hearing session

Please outline in the box below why you consider it necessary to take part in the hearing session(s):

I speak on behalf of a substantial number of residents of Hill head and -particularly with the limitations set upon public consultation during the COVID period, I would welcome the opportunity to put formally the points I am raising

2) Paragraph: 4.9

Legally compliant	Yes
Sound	No
Complies with the duty to co-operate	Yes

Please provide details you have to support your answers above

Para 4.9 (together with paras 1.17 and 1.18) declare the current Welborne plan 'fit for purpose' but evidence is needed: no information is given on funding and project dates for work to Junction 10 of the M27, which is an essential precursor to work commencing on Welborne. Far more confirmed detail is required before this can be accepted as credible.

What modification(s) is necessary to make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

Timescales and confirmed funding sources for Welborne, together with contingency plans in respect of annual housing numbers in the event of Welborne slipping further or failing altogether

How would the modification(s) you propose make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

It would render more robust and credible the housing numbers which are the basis of the Local Plan and would mean that contingency plans and their would be clearly set out and their implications would be transparent to local people

Your suggested revised wording of any policy or text:

See two paras above, please - with the numbers requested

If your representation is seeking a modification to the plan, do you consider it necessary to participate in the examination hearing session(s)?

Yes, I want to take part in a hearing session

Please outline in the box below why you consider it necessary to take part in the hearing session(s):

See previous submission - I wish to speak on behalf of a substantial number of residents of Hill Head

3) Paragraph: 4.4

Legally compliant	Yes
Sound	No
Complies with the duty to co-operate	No

Please provide details you have to support your answers above

Is Fareham now certain about the scale of any possible additional requirements likely to be received under our duty to cooperate with neighbouring authorities, principally Portsmouth and Gosport? We note (para 3.17) the joint approach which will be taken by PfSH to achieve a statement of common ground and the bilateral discussions with neighbouring authorities, but we see no reference to evidence set out in the CPRE Hampshire report showing the amount of brownfield land which could be considered as available in both Gosport and Portsmouth (CPRE report published 2 November 2020). That report estimated that in Portsmouth 119 hectares of brownfield land could be considered available and in Gosport 115.5 hectares. We also note the comments of the Prime Minister emphasising the priority which should be given to brownfield development before building on greenfield sites is considered. Whilst we recognise the importance of the Duty to Co-operate, we believe this should be on a basis that feels credible to local people.

What modification(s) is necessary to make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

An approach which demonstrates to local people that neighbouring authorities are seriously assessing all brownfield site possibilities within their own areas before requesting assistance from Fareham Borough Council

How would the modification(s) you propose make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

It would demonstrate that FBC is not being asked to do more than its share to meet the national housing need

Your suggested revised wording of any policy or text:

Evidence of the response of Portsmouth CC's and Gosport BC's serious assessment of brownfield site potential

If your representation is seeking a modification to the plan, do you consider it necessary to participate in the examination hearing session(s)?

Yes, I want to take part in a hearing session

Please outline in the box below why you consider it necessary to take part in the hearing session(s):

As stated in previous submissions -to speak on behalf of a substantial number of Hill Head residents

4) Policy: DS2 - Development in the Strategic Gaps

Legally compliant	Yes
Sound	No
Complies with the duty to co-operate	Yes

Please provide details you have to support your answers above

Whilst we wholeheartedly support the policy regarding the Strategic Gaps D2 and paras 3.9 and 3.44) we note with concern the comments at 3.46 regarding the Fareham/Stubbington strategic gap and the caveat about its current boundaries. We urge FBC to adopt a coherent and transparent approach to land management, resisting erosion around the edge of current Strategic Gaps, together with a coherent and consistent approach to mitigation bids. In the area of Stubbington and Newgate Lane, this will be particularly important when the impact of the new bypass becomes evident in 2021/22.

What modification(s) is necessary to make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

Openness and clarity about what is really intended in respect of the boundaries of Strategic Gaps, together with a clear policy on use of land for 'mitigation'

How would the modification(s) you propose make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

It would provide detailed information which would clarify important issues - ie the boundaries of the Strategic Gaps - which is currently vague

Your suggested revised wording of any policy or text:

Para 3.46 must be clarified

If your representation is seeking a modification to the plan, do you consider it necessary to participate in the examination hearing session(s)?

Yes, I want to take part in a hearing session

Please outline in the box below why you consider it necessary to take part in the hearing session(s):

As stated in previous submissions -to speak on behalf of a substantial number of residents of Hill Head

5) Policy: D4 - Water Quality and Resources

Legally compliant	Yes
Sound	No
Complies with the duty to co-operate	Yes

Please provide details you have to support your answers above

Policy D4 on Water Quality and Resources and subsequent paragraphs do not address sufficiently the seriousness of the need to improve water quality: Southern Water is the worst performing water company regarding water quality (see EPA report released October 2020). More detailed actions should be set out, with more coherent policies on mitigation which are currently left largely to individual developers(see also paras 4.17 and 11.52)

What modification(s) is necessary to make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

Much more rigorous approach with Southern Water, with clear targets for improvement of water quality. An open and coherent policy from FBC on mitigation, particularly in respect of nitrates.

How would the modification(s) you propose make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

By showing how FBC intends to meet ecological targets which are of concern nationally as well as locally, through its Design policies

Your suggested revised wording of any policy or text:

See two paras above for what needs to be covered

If your representation is seeking a modification to the plan, do you consider it necessary to participate in the examination hearing session(s)?

Yes, I want to take part in a hearing session

Please outline in the box below why you consider it necessary to take part in the hearing session(s):

See previous submissions: I wish to speak on behalf of a substantial number of residents of Hill Head

6) Policy: NE5 - Solent Wader and Brent Goose Sites

Legally compliant	Yes
Sound	No
Complies with the duty to co-operate	Yes

Please provide details you have to support your answers above

Para 9.78 (policy NE5) refers to candidate sites for Brent Geese and other waders, but gives little detail. This is consistent with the frustrating lack of a coherent policy in respect of mitigation (eg for Brent Geese and other waders, as well as for nitrates): the fields west of Old Street, Hill Head could be considered for this purpose, having previously been frequented by Brent Geese when subject to appropriate cultivation. This site was the subject of an unsuccessful development application and appeal in 2018, and has since put forward by developers as a candidate site for mitigation, first for nitrates and latterly for Brent Geese.

What modification(s) is necessary to make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

A clear strategic approach and policy in respect of mitigation, together with greater clarity about potential sites

How would the modification(s) you propose make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

It would ensure that FBC is in the driving seat rather than allowing individual developers to put forward ad hoc proposals.

Your suggested revised wording of any policy or text:

See above for issues that need to be covered

If your representation is seeking a modification to the plan, do you consider it necessary to participate in the examination hearing session(s)?

Yes, I want to take part in a hearing session

Please outline in the box below why you consider it necessary to take part in the hearing session(s):

See previous submissions - I wish to speak on behalf of a substantial number of residents of Hill Head

Local Plan Consultation

Date: 18th December 2020

Forwarding my views on the public consultation - Fareham Borough Council's Local Plan (publication version)

Fareham Borough Council's Local Plan (publication version) as of December 2020 is based on housing need statistics that at the time of the public consultation (November / December 2020) can only be described as 'speculative'

During the consultation, the government were still considering responses to their consultation, carried out from the 6th August 2020 to 29th October 2020, on government proposals to reform the planning system in England. On the 16th / 17th December 2020 the Government's published their conclusions.

<https://www.gov.uk/guidance/housing-and-economic-development-needs-assessments>

The Government has decided not to embrace the Office of National Statistics 2018 household projections to determine housing need and have instead reverted to using the 2014 household projections.

Setting the baseline

Set the baseline using national household growth projections (2014-based household projections in England, table 406 unitary authorities and districts in England) for the area of the local authority. Using these projections, calculate the projected average annual household growth over 10 years (this should be 10 consecutive years, with the current year being used as the starting point from which to calculate growth over that period). Note that the figures displayed are rounded and individual cells need to be viewed in order to see the full number.

For information on re-organised authorities please see the section below "How should local housing need be calculated for re-organised authorities?"

Fareham Borough Council is bringing forward the Publication Version of the Draft Local Plan for public consultation having projected their housing need requirement to be 403 per year. This figure is determined by using the 2018 household projections without demonstrating any evidence the Government would be endorsing them at the start of the consultation.

It is clear this strategy of speculating on what household projections would be used by the government to determine housing need now results in the Draft Plan being fatally flawed and therefore the Local Plan is unsound and the council's public consultation on the draft cannot be considered to be fair or factual.

The council were fully aware the government may well make changes to the algorithm when the government published their review on reforming the planning process. The Council chose to take a risk that the 2018 household projections would prevail.

Furthermore, this LPA was fully aware neighbouring LPA's were lobbying government hard for a change in the housing need algorithm due to the large increase in housing need some were facing which they considered to be unfair.

Fareham Borough Council has removed some growth areas and potential development sites from the current draft compared to the 2017 draft, these sites may well be required to be reinstated so future projected housing need can be met.

Any public consultation on the published Draft Local Plan proposals required a degree of certainty, what we have is uncertainty and therefore the public could not comment with any sense of confidence the housing need number would not increase and therefore requiring other housing allocations to be identified to meet the projected housing need of this LPA.

There is also a possibility that changes to the housing need algorithm may result in neighbouring LPA's being pushed into a position where they have unmet housing need while other neighbouring LPA's who have established they have unmet need may well see their present unmet need increase. These potential adjustments could potentially have a major impact on this LPA's local plan overall projected housing numbers.

The data underpinning housing need presently being presented for the public to comment was based on supposition and therefore the public is being asked to comment on a local plan that may very well have to be amended.

In light of the government now publishing its final thoughts on 'Planning for the future' and clarifying the calculation to be used by LPA's to determine housing need projections, it is clear the Draft Plan will need to be revisited and updated to reflect this LPA's housing need requirement and therefore making the current draft unsound.

Any amendments to the Draft Local Plan, addressing the increase in housing need this LPA now faces through new housing allocations having to be identified will require a further period of public consultation if the threshold of soundness is to be achieved.

As of today (the final day for the public comment) the Local Plan does not meet the threshold of soundness required to enable the Council to Publish the plan and submit it to Government.

I wish it to be known, if the present plan is published then I would like the opportunity to address the inspector who will be appointed to oversee the inquiry to determine the soundness of the document.

Kind regards

Shaun Cunningham





Sent by email to: consultation@fareham.gov.uk

15th December 2020

Dear Sir/Madam,

Response to the consultation on the Fareham Borough Local Plan 2037

Foreman Homes would like to thank Fareham Borough Council for giving us the opportunity to comment on the emerging Local Plan. We would welcome, in due course, participating in hearings of the Examination in Public.

The following comments are related to:

- Policy H1: Housing Provision
- Policy HP2: New Small-Scale Development outside the Urban Areas
- Policy HP4: Five-year Housing Land Supply
- Policy HP5: Provision of Affordable Housing
- Policy HP9: Self and Custom Build Houses
- Policy NE2: Biodiversity Net Gain
- Policy HA1: North and South of Greenaway Lane
- Policy HA15: Beacon Bottom West, Park Gate
- Policy HA27: Land off Rookery Avenue
- Policy HA34: Sovereign Crescent

Policy H1: Housing Provision

The policy is not sound as it is not consistent with national policy.

Housing Requirement

Paragraph 4.2

The paragraph sets out how the housing need is determined through the use of the standard methodology set out in National Planning Practice Guidance (PPG). Under this method the housing need for Fareham currently stands at a minimum 514 dwellings per annum (dpa), the Council have

**Unit 1, Station Industrial Park, Duncan Road,
Park Gate, Southampton SO30 1BX**
0330 333 7365 foremanhomes.co.uk

Foreman Homes Limited registered in England Company no 03313213

not however, adopted this method in calculating the housing need. As it is rightly said, in August 2020 the Government released a consultation on a new standard methodology and this is how the housing requirement has been calculated. This methodology is, however, yet to be adopted and therefore the resultant identified housing requirement figure set out in the policy falls way below what is currently required to accommodate the growing need in the Borough (as per the current standard methodology). Due to this shortfall, the policy is contrary to paragraph 60 of the National Planning Policy Framework which states that the strategic policies should be informed by a local housing need assessment, conducted using the standard method in the NPPG, and therefore the Council's approach to calculating housing need is incorrect and considered unsound.

Housing Supply

Paragraph 4.8

The paragraph sets out that in order to meet the requirement, the Council have taken into account existing commitments including applications that have 'resolution to grant' which equate to 4,858 (including Welbourne). The latest Five Year Housing Land Supply Position (June 2020) sets out that Planning Inspectors found that applications with a 'resolution to grant planning permission' are not considered deliverable in terms of the definition set out in Annex 2 of the NPPF. The sites with resolution to grant, except for those that relate to allocated housing sites within the Council's adopted Local Plan, should not be included in the five year housing land supply calculations. A number of sites are dependent on nutrient neutrality solutions, and although these are now starting to come forward there is no guarantee these sites will be deliverable. It is not clear as to whether these figures have been removed from the projected land supply calculation in the Local Plan 2037, but if they haven't these numbers need to be adjusted to reflect the projected housing land supply.

Housing Provision

Paragraph 4.19

The paragraph sets out a number of previous housing allocations that have been removed as they are considered to be no longer available or suitable. Not all sites have been examined as part of these comments, however, the removal of allocations HA16 (Military Road) and HA20 (North Wallington and Standard Way) is considered unjustified (Appendix 1). These sites are available and are also suitable for development in the short term, these sites were identified in the SHELAA as being suitable, available and achievable (Appendix 2). There has been no change in circumstances since



these sites were allocated in the previous iteration of the plan, therefore they should not be removed. There are live applications for both sites (ref: P/19/0130/OA and P/19/0894/OA). The allocation site HA16 would contribute 26 self-build dwellings and HA20 would provide 29 dwellings towards the housing numbers. These sites are important in bringing forward housing numbers to meet Fareham's land supply. The de-allocation of the self-build site is contrary to policy 61 of the NPPF which states that "housing need for different groups (including those wishing to commission or build their own homes) should be assessed and reflected in planning policies". The removal is also contrary to the self and custom build requirement that the Council promotes in Policy HP9 which identifies a need for these dwellings in the Borough. The proposed developments include the provision of both market and affordable units the removal of the allocation is again contrary to paragraph 61 of the NPPF. The removal of these sites is unjustified and will result in the loss of much needed housing, including affordable and self-build, the policy is therefore considered unsound.

Conclusions on Policy H1

The Policy is not sound as considered on the basis that:

- It uses a standard method for assessing housing need that is still out to consultation and potentially subject to change.
- It is not clear as to whether the calculated land supply includes applications which have resolutions to grant, if sites have been incorporated numbers should be adjusted to remove these permissions in accordance with the definition of "deliverable" as set out in the NPPF.
- The removal of allocated sites HA16 and H20 is unjustified as they were previously considered by the Council to be suitable and deliverable and there have been no changes in circumstances.

Policy HA1: North and South of Greenaway Lane

The policy is sound as it is consistent with national policy

The allocation allows for 824 dwellings which make a significant contribution towards the five year housing land supply. The policy is consistent with Paragraph 61 which states the housing needed for different groups in the community should be assessed and reflected in the planning policies, the strategic development will allow for the provision of a different size, type and tenure of houses which will accommodate different groups. The policy is also compliant with paragraph 67 of the NPPF which states "*Planning policies should identify a supply of a) specific, deliverable sites for years one to five*



of the plan period and b) specific, developable sites or broad locations for growth for 6-10 and where possible for years 11-15 of the plan.” The site specific policies are positively prepared and effective in accordance with paragraph 35 of the NPPF. The allocation sets out housing numbers which have been incorporated into the five year housing land supply calculations and it is therefore considered essential in bringing forward housing numbers over the plan period.

Foreman Homes have submitted two outline applications on two parcels of land on the northern side of Greenaway Lane. An outline application for the land to the east of Brook Lane (ref: P/17/0845/OA) for the development of up to 180 dwellings with access off Brook Lane has a resolution to grant planning permission. The second application was submitted in 2018 and for residential development of up to 80 dwellings on the site known as land to the west of Lockswood Road (ref: P/18/0590/OA). Both sites are developable and available in the short term and can be built out within years one to five of the plan period once planning permission is granted.

Policy HA15: Beacon Bottom West, Park Gate

The policy is sound as it is consistent with national policy

The allocation allows for 29 dwellings which make a significant contribution towards the five year housing land supply. The policy is consistent with Paragraph 61 which states the housing needed for different groups in the community should be assessed and reflected in the planning policies, the development will allow for the provision of a different size, type and tenure of houses which will accommodate different groups. The policy is also compliant with paragraph 67 of the NPPF (as set out above). The site specific policies are positively prepared and effective in accordance with paragraph 35 of the NPPF. The allocation sets out housing numbers which have been incorporated into the five year housing land supply calculations and it is therefore considered essential in bringing forward housing numbers over the plan period.

There is a current planning application for 29 dwellings (P/18/1258/FP) which meets the policy requirement and is supported by the Council. The site is developable and available in the short term and can be built out within years one to five of the plan period once planning permission is granted.



Policy HA27: Land off Rookery Avenue

The policy is sound as it is consistent with national policy

The allocation allows for 32 dwellings which make a significant contribution towards the five year housing land supply. The policy is consistent with Paragraph 61 which states the housing needed for different groups in the community should be assessed and reflected in the planning policies, the development will allow for the provision of a different size, type and tenure of houses which will accommodate different groups. The policy is also compliant with paragraph 67 of the NPPF (as set out above). The site specific policies are positively prepared and effective in accordance with paragraph 35 of the NPPF. The allocation sets out housing numbers which have been incorporated into the five year housing land supply calculations and it is therefore considered essential in bringing forward housing numbers over the plan period.

There is a current planning application for 32 dwellings (P/19/0870/FP) which meets the policy requirement and is supported by the Council. The site is developable and available in the short term and can be built out within years one to five of the plan period once planning permission is granted. The site is defined as brownfield land, therefore development would make effective use of the land and policy is supported by the NPPF Paragraph 117-119.

Policy HA34: Sovereign Crescent

The policy is sound as it is consistent with national policy

The allocation allows for 38 dwellings which make a significant contribution towards the five year housing land supply. The policy is consistent with Paragraph 61 which states the housing needed for different groups in the community should be assessed and reflected in the planning policies, the development will allow for the provision of a different size, type and tenure of houses which will accommodate different groups. The policy is also compliant with paragraph 67 of the NPPF (as set out above). The site specific policies are positively prepared and effective in accordance with paragraph 35 of the NPPF. The allocation sets out housing numbers which have been incorporated into the five year housing land supply calculations and it is therefore considered essential in bringing forward housing numbers over the plan period.



There is a resolution to grant an application for 38 dwellings (P/18/0484/FP) which meets the policy requirement and is supported by the Council. The site is developable and available in the short term and can be built out within years one to five of the plan period once planning permission is granted.

Policy HP2: New Small-scale Development

The policy is not sound as it is not consistent with national policy.

The overarching principle of this policy is supported, however, the policy as it is currently written is not consistent with national policy. Paragraph 122 and 123 of the NPPF set out that planning policies should support development that makes efficient use of land in order to meet as much of the identified need for housing within the area. The restriction of 4 dwellings on sites on the edge of urban areas may not be constructive to making efficient use of the land as some sites may be able to accommodate more. It is suggested that the threshold be increased to 10 units which would reflect the definition of a minor development as set out in Annex 2 of the NPPF.

Paragraph 5.16

Paragraph 5.16 supports Policy HP2 (New Small-Scale Development Outside the Urban Area) and sets out what is considered to be sustainable in relation to walking distances from the site to nearby facilities. These criteria are based only on walking and not cycling distances, which should be considered as it is another form of transport that the Council is promoting. The distances set out in the criteria should be based on the Manual for Streets which sets out what is considered to be sustainable:

- 800m is a comfortable walking distance.
- 2km is a reasonable walking distance.
- Cycle distance has a range up to 5 miles.

Recommendations

The threshold of not more than 4 dwellings should be amended to a threshold of not more than 10 dwellings.

Walking distances set out in the policy should be changed to be in line with the Manual for Streets. Cycling distances should also be considered as cycling is promoted as a sustainable alternative to the



use of a car. If the distances are set to those currently suggested in the draft plan, a number of sustainable sites will be discounted and the policy would not make sufficient use of land

Conclusions on Policy HP2

Although the Policy is generally supported, as it is written it is currently considered to be unsound:

- The limit of 4 dwellings is not constructive to making the most efficient use of land as set out in paragraphs 122 and 123 of the NPPF
- Sustainable distances only consider walking distances and not cycling or multi modal trips.

Policy HP4: Five-year Housing Land Supply

The policy is sound as it is consistent with national policy

Policy is positively prepared and justified and is consistent with paragraph 35 of the NPPF. The policy reflects the existing policy DSP40 of the Local Plan Part 2 which has allowed for the delivery of dwellings towards the housing land supply of the borough. The continuation of this approach to providing housing land supply is considered appropriate and pro-active. This will allow for a contingency plan if the developments set out in Policy HP1 do not come forward within the plan period and the 5 year housing land supply falls short.

Policy HP9: Self and Custom Build Houses

The policy is unsound as it has not been justified

Although it is agreed that provisions should be made for self and custom build dwellings and applications should be supported in principle, the requirement for sites over 40 to set aside 10% of dwellings is unjustified and inconsistent with national policy.

The requirement would place burdens on house builders which may not be justified. The Self and Custom Build Background Paper suggests that a significant proportion of sites were met through windfall sites and this is likely to continue. Evidence therefore suggests that the Council, through normal development management processes, is supporting sufficient plots to come forward without imposing a requirement on major developments. In addition, Policy H2 will support the delivery of additional sites that will be more attractive to both self and custom build housing. If the demand is being met by smaller sites, as it currently is, there is no requirement or justification to rely on major housing developments, which are likely to be less attractive. The requirement for a developer to wait



12 months before selling a dwelling as it is not required as a self-build is unjustified and reduces the amount of housing available on the open market and as a result reduce housing figures.

Conclusion of Policy HP9

The policy is unjustified and is not positively prepared in accordance with paragraph 35 of the NPPF. The policy is not required there should be deleted.

Strategic Policy E1: Employment Land Provision

The policy is unsound as it is not in accordance with national policy

The policy sets out there is a requirement of 104,000m² of new employment floor space required over the plan period and this will be provided over three sites. It is suggested that there is a need for a contingency plan in case these sites do not come forward to meet the required space. A number of employment allocations, which were allocated in the previous iteration of the draft local plan, have been removed which is considered to be unjustified as they were considered sustainable and deliverable and key to bringing forward much needed employment space. It is argued that further sites should be allocated to ensure there is no shortfall if the allocated sites do not come forward or are not suitable for the needs of future employers.

The employment allocation E5 (Standard Way, Appendix 3) included in the previous edition of the emerging Local Plan 2037 was identified as a site that could provide 2000m² of flexible employment floor space. This site was identified in the SHELAA as being suitable, available and achievable (Appendix 4). There has been no change in circumstances since these sites were allocated in the previous iteration of the plan, therefore they should not be removed. The site is still available and developable which is evident through the live application on site – P/19/0196/OA.

Conclusion of Policy E1

The reliance on three allocations does not allow for flexibility if these sites do not come forward. The floorspace required over the plan period does not take into consideration fluctuation in the employment market, therefore, further allocations should be included in the policy.

Policy NE2: Biodiversity Net Gain

The policy is unsound as it is not in accordance with national policy

Policy reflects the Government's suggestion that new development should improve the biodiversity on their site to show a 10% net gain over the pre-development baseline. Whilst it is recognised that this is the Government's current favoured position, it is likely that there will be transition period to allow the development industry to adapt to the proposed changes. As such, it is suggested that the policy remains consistent with paragraph 170 of national policy to seek net gains in biodiversity and not include the requirement to show a 10% net gain. A policy without a specific percentage requirement would be consistent with current policy and should the relevant legislation be enacted, as currently proposed, such a policy would be sufficiently flexible to support a 10% requirement and any transition period.

Conclusion of Policy NE2

Although policy reflects the Government's current favoured position a percentage requirement should not be set as it is contrary to paragraph 170 which does not set out a specific percentage.

Conclusion

At present it is not considered that the plan is sound, as measured against the tests of soundness set out in paragraph 35 of the NPPF, for the following reasons:

- Housing needs have not been assessed in accordance with standard methodology as set out in the PPG;
- It is not clear as to whether the calculated land supply includes applications which have resolutions to grant, if sites have been incorporated, numbers should be adjusted to remove these permissions in accordance with the definition of "deliverable" as set out in the NPPF.
- The removal of allocated sites is unjustified
- Policy H2 is inconsistent with national policy with regard to making the most effective use of land;
- Requirement for 10% of plots on sites over 40 units be allocated for self-builders is unjustified;

A number of policies are considered sound in accordance with paragraph 35 of the NPPF in that they are positively prepared, justified and effective. These include:

- Policy HA1: North and South of Greenaway Lane



- Policy HA15: Beacon Bottom West, Park Gate
- Policy HA27: Land off Rookery Avenue
- Policy HA34: Sovereign Crescent
- Policy HP4: Five-year Housing Land Supply

We hope these representations are of assistance in taking the plan forward to the next stage of plan preparation and examination. Should you require any further clarification on the issues raised in this representation please contact me.

Yours faithfully,

Katherine Richards BSc MSc MRTPI

Katherine.richards@foremanhomes.co.uk

**Unit 1, Station Industrial Park, Duncan Road,
Park Gate, Southampton SO30 1BX**
0330 333 7365 foremanhomes.co.uk

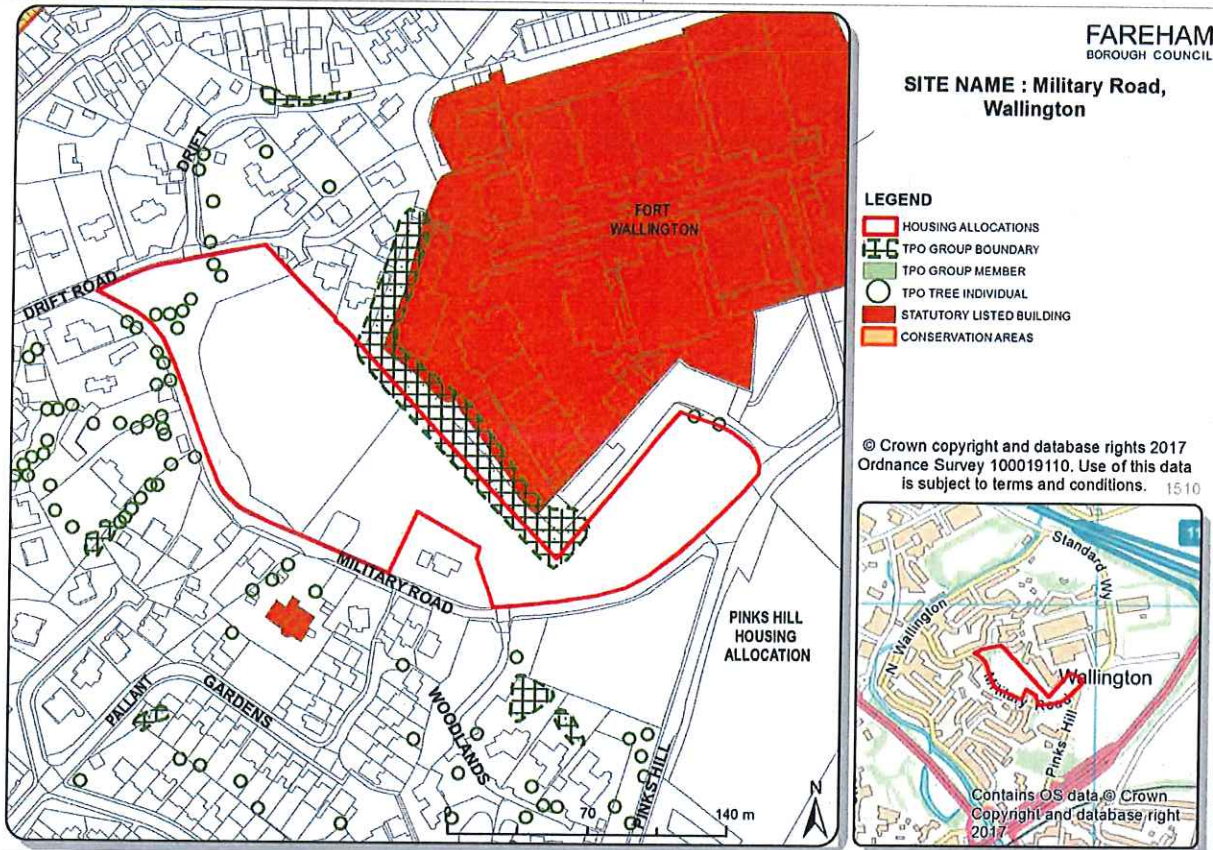
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Appendix 1: Allocations HA16 and H20 removed from the Local Plan

DEVELOPMENT ALLOCATIONS



Housing Site: HA16	SHLAA Reference: 27
Name: Military Road	Proposed Use: Self and Custom Build
Location: Wallington	Capacity: 26 dwellings
Size: 2.2 ha	Planning Status: None



Planning permission will be granted provided that detailed proposals accord with the policies in the Local Plan and meet the following site specific requirements:

- a) The provision of land for self and custom build housing, to include the provision of serviced plots; and
- b) Provision of an illustrative masterplan to identify the layout of individual plots;
- c) The quantum of housing proposed is broadly consistent with the indicative site capacity; and
- d) Primary highway access shall be focused from Military Road; and
- e) Building heights shall be limited to a maximum of 2 storeys; and
- f) Safe pedestrian and cycle access and crossing points from the site to Pallant Gardens, Drift Road and Pinks Hill housing allocation (HA8); and
- g) Existing trees subject to a Tree Preservation Order should be retained and incorporated within the design and layout of proposals in a manner that does not impact on living

DEVELOPMENT ALLOCATIONS



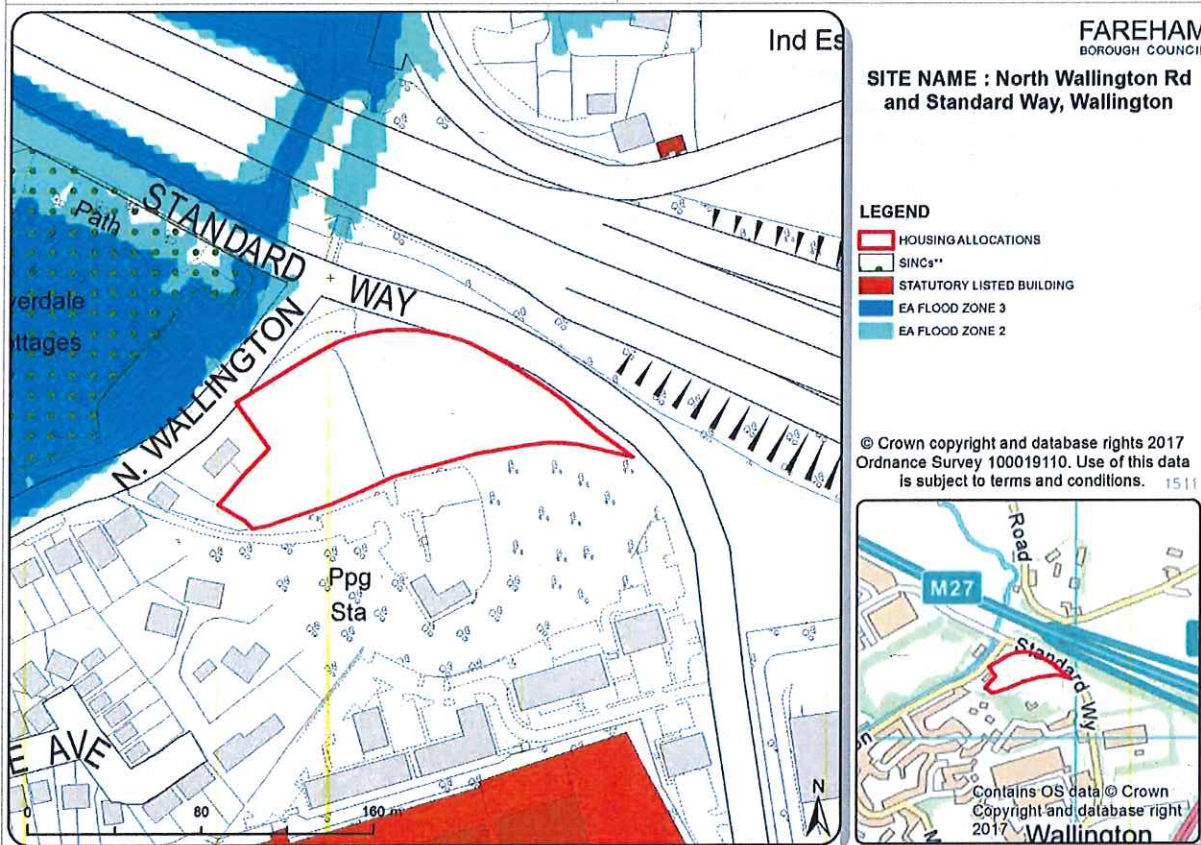
conditions or prevent damage to any nearby dwellings, roads, footpaths or other infrastructure; and

- h) A Heritage Statement shall accompany any application to provide details on the potential impact of proposals on the conservation and setting of the Fort Wallington façade; and
- i) Proposals shall demonstrate that the development will have no adverse impacts upon groundwater in respect of its location in Zone 1; and
- l) Proposals shall either provide directly, or provide a financial contribution towards the delivery (and maintenance where deemed necessary) of the following infrastructure, in line with the Council's Planning Obligations SPD:
 - Off-site highway improvement and mitigations works; and
 - Local schools and early-years childcare infrastructure (as identified by the Local Education Authority); and
 - On-site open space which shall be provided on the eastern part of the site in order to provide an appropriate setting to the Fort Wallington façade.

DEVELOPMENT ALLOCATIONS



Housing Site: HA20	SHLAA Reference: 324
Name: North Wallington and Standard Way	Proposed Use: Residential
Location: Wallington	Indicative Capacity: 21 dwellings
Size: 0.87 ha	Planning Status: None



Planning permission will be granted provided that detailed proposals accord with the policies in the Local Plan and meet the following site specific requirements:

- The quantum of housing proposed is broadly consistent with the indicative site capacity; and
- Primary highway access shall be focused from North Wallington; and
- The height of buildings shall be limited to a maximum of 2 storeys; and
- The design and layout of proposals shall retain and strengthen the existing tree boundary located along the southern perimeter of the site. The existing trees and hedgerows shall also be retained along North Wallington and Standard Way frontage except where access points may be required; and
- Proposals will need to minimise any impact upon the amenity of the adjacent pump house residences; and
- Proposals shall include a safe pedestrian and cycle crossing point of North Wallington

DEVELOPMENT ALLOCATIONS



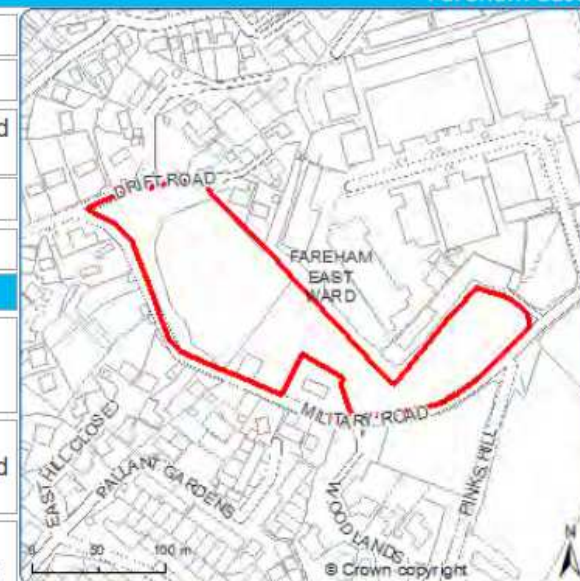
to/from the site with Standard Way; and

- g) A noise assessment shall accompany an application for residential development to assess the level of noise from the M27. The design and layout of proposals must take account of any noise mitigation measures that are identified by the assessment; and
- h) Provision of an air quality assessment to identify appropriate on-site measures to mitigate NO₂ emissions arising from the M27 (in accordance with Policy INF2); and
- i) Proposals shall demonstrate that the development will have no adverse impacts upon groundwater in respect of its location in Zone 1; and
- j) Proposals shall either provide directly, or provide a financial contribution towards the delivery (and maintenance where deemed necessary) of the following infrastructure, in line with the Council's Planning Obligations SPD:
 - Off-site highway improvement and mitigations works; and
 - Local schools and early-years childcare infrastructure (as identified by the Local Education Authority); and
 - Enhancements to existing off-site open space.

Appendix 2: SHELAA Site 27 (Military Road) and Site 324 (North Wallington and Standard Way)

5. Developable Housing Site Assessments

SITE DETAILS		Developable Housing Site		Fareham East	
ID:	27	Site Name:		Military Road, Wallington	
Current Land Use:	Paddock				
Surrounding Land Use:	Residential to north and along south boundary. Employment (Fort Wallington) to northeast (Grade II Listed Building)				
Gross Site Area (ha):	2.17	Housing Yield (estimate):	26		
Employment Yield (estimate):	0	Gypsy and Traveller Pitches (estimate):	0		
SUITABILITY					
Constraints:	Public ROW, Agricultural Land Grade 2, Minerals and Waste 2016 Brick Clay and Superficial sand/gravel, Within 500m of SPA, Within 500m of Ramsar, Within 500m of SSSI, TPOs, Ground Water Protection Zone, Countryside				
Highways/ Pedestrian Access:	Access via Drift Road would be unsuitable. Improvements to the Military Road/ Pinks Hill junction would be required but is considered feasible. Pinks Hill would require improvement to the A27 slip road. Pedestrian and cycle connections would be required to link the site to local services.				
Conservation Comments:	Fort Wallington is a grade II listed building. One of a series of forts built in the 19th century for the defence of Portsmouth Harbour. The south facing curtain wall survives, development of the eastern area would harm the setting of the listed building. The existing northern boundary marks the line of the fort perimeter, retaining a break to define the outline of the former fort would be preferable.				
Noise/Air Quality Assessment:	A noise assessment would be required given the sites proximity to Fort Wallington Industrial Estate but otherwise unlikely to be any issues in this regard.				
Archaeology:	Site not within identified area of archaeological potential.				
Ecology Comment:	Site provides good habitat for notable invertebrate and supports dormice and reptiles. Bat flight line connectivity between wooded habitats and flight line/grazing/roosting habitat for intertidal grazing birds. Woodland should be maintained and any introduced gaps should minimise loss of connectivity. Lighting strategy should leave edges dark.				
Accessible Facility Types:	7/10	Within 1600m of a Secondary School, within 800m of a Convenience Store or Supermarket, within 1200m of a GP Surgery, within 1600m of a Major Employment Areas, within 800m of a Accessible Green or Play Space, within 1600m of a Town/District or Local Centre, within 800m of a Community/Leisure Facility			
Suitability Comment:	Suitable highways improvements required. Development must have regard to TPOs, Listed Building and ecological potential. Proximity of Fort Wallington Industrial Estate with regards to noise impact should be considered.				
Is the site suitable?	Yes	Is the site available?	Yes	Is the site considered achievable?	Yes

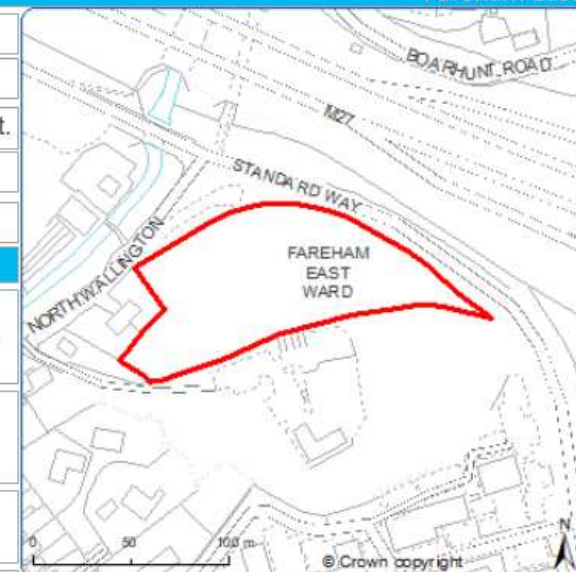


SITE DETAILS	Developable Housing Site	Fareham East
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ID:	324	Site Name:	North Wallington Rd and Standard Way, Wallington	
Current Land Use:	Agricultural Land			
Surrounding Land Use:	SINC to the west, residential and commercial to the south. M27 to the north and road frontage to the east.			
Gross Site Area (ha):	0.87	Housing Yield (estimate):	21	
Employment Yield (estimate):	0	Gypsy and Traveller Pitches (estimate):	0	

SUITABILITY

Constraints:	Public ROW, Agricultural Land Grade 2, Minerals and Waste 2016 Brick Clay, Superficial sand/gravel and Safeguarded Site, Ground Water Protection Zone, Countryside, Within 50m of potentially infilled and gassing ground, groundwater source protection zone.
Highways/ Pedestrian Access:	It is considered that a suitable access can be created onto Standard Way or North Wallington Road. An assessment of the capacity of North Wallington Road to accommodate additional traffic should be undertaken.
Conservation Comments:	No known constraints
Noise/Air Quality Assessment:	Site is in close proximity to the motorway and therefore noise issues would need to be addressed. Noise and air quality assessments required.
Archaeology:	Site not within identified area of archaeological potential
Ecology Comment:	Development should buffer woodland margins and scrub. Scrub at margins likely to support reptiles and invertebrates, possible notable plants.
Accessible Facility Types: 5/10	Within 800m of a Convenience Store or Supermarket, within 1600m of a Major Employment Areas, within 800m of a Accessible Green or Play Space, within 1600m of a Town/District or Local Centre, within 800m of a Community/Leisure Facility
Suitability Comment:	Site suitable for residential development subject to appropriate mitigation measures to address noise issues.



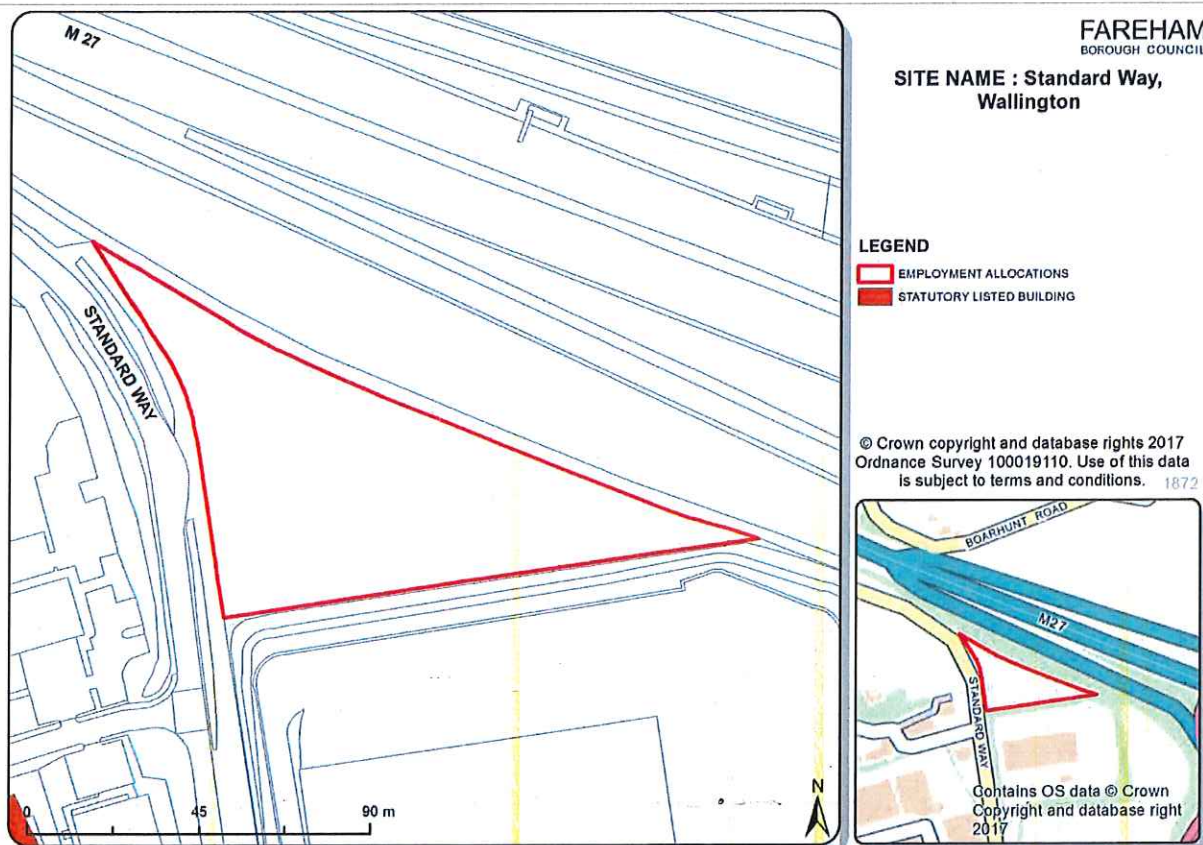
Is the site suitable?	Yes	Is the site available?	Yes	Is the site considered achievable?	Yes
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Appendix 3: Allocation E5 removed from the Local Plan

DEVELOPMENT ALLOCATIONS



Employment Site: E5	SELAA Reference: 20
Name: Standard Way	Proposed Use: Employment (B1, B2 or B8)
Location: Standard Way, Wallington	Capacity: 2,000 sq. metres
Size: 0.6 ha	Planning Status: None



Planning permission will be granted provided that detailed proposals accord with the policies in the Local Plan and meet the following site specific requirements:

- The quantum of employment floorspace shall be broadly consistent with the indicative site capacity; and
- Primary vehicular access shall be obtained from Standard Way; and
- Provision of safe pedestrian and cycle connections from the site and along Standard Way up to the junction with North Wallington; and
- Provision of a noise assessment that identifies appropriate mitigation to address noise from the A27, M27 and neighbouring industrial area; and
- Provision of an air quality assessment to identify appropriate measures to mitigate NO₂ emissions arising from the development in accordance with Policy INF2; and
- Boundary vegetation and trees should be retained, apart from where removal is necessary for highways safety reasons; and

DEVELOPMENT ALLOCATIONS

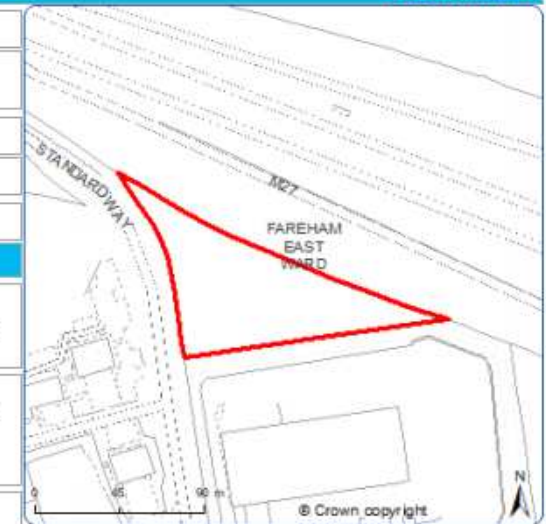


- g) Proposals shall either provide directly, or provide a financial contribution towards the delivery (and maintenance where deemed necessary) of the following infrastructure:
- Off-site highway improvement and mitigations works.

Appendix 4: SHELAA Site 20 (Standard Way)

7. Developable Employment Site Assessments

SITE DETAILS		Developable Employment Site	Fareham East
ID:	20	Site Name:	Standard Way, Wallington
Current Land Use:	Vacant. Small paddock area located to the north of Standard Way and to the north of Fareham Heights office park. Lined with trees with access off of Standard Way and M27 to north.		
Surrounding Land Use:	Adjoining motorway M27 to northeast; Frontage to Standard Way to west; adjoining WTS to south.		
Gross Site Area (ha):	0.59	Housing Yield (estimate):	0
Employment Yield (estimate):	2,000sqm	Gypsy and Traveller Pitches (estimate):	0
SUITABILITY			
Constraints:	Public ROW, Agricultural Land Grade 2, Minerals and Waste 2016 Brick Clay, Superficial sand/gravel and Safeguarded Site, Ground Water Protection Zone, Countryside, Within 50m of potentially infilled and gassing ground, groundwater source protection zone.		
Highways/ Pedestrian Access:	This site would appear to have the potential for access created from Standard Way. The junction location would need to be towards the southern end of the frontage for visibility purposes. Measures would also need to be put in place to limit additional commercial vehicle activity on Pinks Hill or to make width improvements along its length.		
Conservation Comments:	No known constraints		
Noise/Air Quality Assessment:	No known issues.		
Archaeology:	There are no archaeological sites currently recorded at this location although Fort Wallington sits within the immediate vicinity. It is in an area that might be regarded as within the field of fire (setting) of the fort, but the fort and the views from t		
Ecology Comment:	The site comprises Priority Habitat Coastal and Floodplain Grazing Marsh with woodland boundaries. Buffers to be retained with significant margins. Appears suitable for bats, badger and may support territory of barn owl.		
Accessible Facility Types:	4/10	Within 1600m of a Major Employment Areas, within 800m of a Accessible Green or Play Space, within 1600m of a Town/District or Local Centre, within 800m of a Community/Leisure Facility	
Suitability Comment:	The site falls within an area that has an overriding 'urban fringe' character, due to the urban character of the adjoining industrial estate and waste transfer. The site lies within a field to the north of the waste transfer station, which is mostly hidden by vegetation, with only occasional glimpses through gateways along Standard Way. Visibility of the site is therefore relatively limited, and visual sensitivity is quite low, whilst strong vegetation cover significantly reduces intrusion from the motorway, and creates an enclosed and attractive parcel of land of lower quality landscape value. Site is suited for either B2 or B8 employment uses.		
Is the site suitable?	Yes	Is the site available?	Yes
		Is the site considered achievable?	Yes



Respondent details:

Title:	Mrs
First Name:	Hilary
Last Name:	Megginson
Job Title: (where relevant)	[No Reply]
Organisation: (where relevant)	Chair of resident group 'Save Warsash
Address:	<div></div>
Postcode:	
Telephone Number:	
Email Address:	

1) Paragraph: 4.2

Legally compliant	No
Sound	No
Complies with the duty to co-operate	No

Please provide details you have to support your answers above

Para 4.2 of the Publication Plan is unsound because it prematurely bases housing numbers on a proposed new standard methodology for calculating need, which was consulted on in 2020 but has not been agreed by government. There has always been a tangible risk that it may not be adopted. This has been borne out by the announcement on 16 Dec. by the Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government stating the computer-based formula used to decide where houses should be located has been "updated" to focus more on cities and urban areas in the North and Midlands, away from rural and semi rural communities in the South East. Para 3.10 The decision to "rewild" the Stubbington Strategic Gap was made without consultation with council officers or elected Members. Instead, this announcement came via a press release issued after the start of the Full Council meeting which was in the process of debating this Plan. This clearly undemocratic and illegal. Applying the new standard method prematurely meant the housing need for Fareham was lower than the previous method resulting in them forecasting a 5 year land supply. Whilst the most up to date evidence should be used in the preparation of plans, these will now have to be revised using the 2014 based projections. This clearly means this publication plan is unsound. Applying the proposed new methodology which was clearly premature and which led to Fareham forecasting a 5 year land supply. They then prematurely agreed to take an allocation of unmet need from Portsmouth. Page 37 Paras 4.12, 4.16 and Policy HP1 Illustrates that whilst a contingency buffer of 1094 homes has been made, the Plan is heavily reliant on the certainty of delivery on 4858 houses at Welborne. The latest Housing Delivery test will not be available until after this public consultation period. The agreement is premature and therefore Policy H1 is unsound.

What modification(s) is necessary to make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

The plan has to apply the correct updated standard methodology for calculation need. Decisions taken on sites to be included or excluded in the plan need to be democratically selected. Premature decisions like the ones made in this plan must not be repeated in the future.

How would the modification(s) you propose make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

Both the sites and evidence for this plan need to be revised using the 2014 projections. Council procedures need to be reviewed to ensure a democratic rather than autocratic approach to decision making. More certainty on the council's own housing position with regard to dependency on Welborne, its ability to meet unmet need of neighbouring boroughs and the capacity to do so in respect of its 5 year land supply will avoid unnecessary taxpayer's expense such as we have seen in the preparation of this plan, the second one to be 'ripped up' and not adopted since 2017.

Your suggested revised wording of any policy or text:

References to be made to applying the recommended up to date methodology not one which may or may not be adopted in the future. Decision making to apply a sound democratic approach. Any risk regarding dependencies impacting this council's ability to deliver the plan needs to be explicit with appropriate contingency built in.

If your representation is seeking a modification to the plan, do you consider it necessary to participate in the examination hearing session(s)?

Yes, I want to take part in a hearing session

Please outline in the box below why you consider it necessary to take part in the hearing session(s):

As the representative of thousands of local residents since 2016, there is a need for them to have a voice in decisions which impact their lives. Community involvement can easily be evidenced but consideration for their concerns and suggestions is absent and has been for years. The accuracy and undemocratic approach described in my submission is replicated in a number of other topics which will be covered in future iterations of this consultation, once a correct plan is presented. They include:- Housing allocations. In particular HA1 and distribution Habitats Directive. Is the LPA meeting its legal obligations? Settlement definition. Contrary to new standard methodology and policies. Movement of boundary to fit in development rather than selecting Urban areas for development Brownfield v Greenfield sites. Are we using it to the maximum? Carbon reduction. Lack of emission and improvement targets Infrastructure. Including environmental, amenity and traffic Predetermination of members 2 live Judicial Reviews against this council. An update.

2) Paragraph: 2.1

Legally compliant	No
Sound	No
Complies with the duty to co-operate	No

Please provide details you have to support your answers above

Para 2.1 Statement of Community Involvement says a "variety of methods" should be used to solicit comments from the public. Planned paper based documents failed to be delivered to many residents across the borough, so a large proportion of residents were disadvantaged in preparing their comments on this plan. This was exacerbated by Covid restrictions, which limited public access to libraries and the council office. This is contrary to the legal obligation on the council to involve the community. Para 1.5 Introduction Publication Plan Introduction Page 1 specifies that representations should focus solely on "Tests of Soundness" but is contradictory to FBC's guidance in Fareham Today which includes the additional areas of "Legal Compliance" and "Duty to Cooperate". This is misleading and confusing to members of the public wishing to provide commentary. Since 2017 residents' concerns regarding Fareham's approach to planning have not been considered regardless of protest marches and endless deputations and objections raised. For example, despite a petition exceeding the prerequisite number of signatures needed to trigger a Full Council meeting debate, such debate was refused, even after a challenge was raised to the Council's scrutiny Board. It is discriminatory that community generated evidence carries less weight than that provided by developer's consultants. E.g. residents challenged the previous use of land which plays a critical part in Nitrate budget calculations. At a recent appeal the inspector agreed with the views of residents and the appeal was dismissed. Similarly traffic survey results captured by Community Speedwatch teams and residents, demonstrate a huge discrepancy in the reality compared to the complex data presented by developers.

What modification(s) is necessary to make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

Public consultation in the true sense of the word needs to be demonstrated by this council. It should not be an 'ask and ignore' approach which at best, is all we have had since 2016. To facilitate a consultation process that a lay man would understand, communicating the proposals and implications with clarity and in plain English. The current process is complex, sometimes inaccurate and has the effect of discouraging engagement from residents, not because they don't want to but because they find the whole process off-putting, overwhelming and confusing. This Publication plan consultation is an example. It is important to overcome difficulties such as the current pandemic to ensure the public are not disadvantaged in consultations. It's important to display policies and procedures in the public domain but equally important that this council follows its own guidance not changing the rules when it suits them. Equal weight needs to be applied to all party's representation in planning decisions and this has to be evident to all concerned.

How would the modification(s) you propose make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

Communication of any documents that impact the public need to be written clearly and concisely. Not everyone is trained in planning law. This would help to fulfil the council's legal obligation to consult. The council encourages public involvement, as it is legally required but feedback should be provided to objections, deputations and comments such as in this plan, even if not on an individual basis. At least the public will feel their contribution has been considered even if not adopted. Measures put in place to ensure the public are not disadvantaged during consultation, particularly in the face of adversity. Not everyone uses online technology. Application of the rules at all times should be a given. If the council's rules state a petition will trigger a debate at full council if it meets the required number of signatures, that is what should happen. All evidence presented regardless of who presents it should at least be considered to carry equal weight by the council. Concerns over what may or may not happen if an application or consultation does not go the way the council want it to, shouldn't be a deciding factor.

Your suggested revised wording of any policy or text:

A 'variety of methods' used to solicit comments from the public should be expanded to 'ensure the material is easily understood.' Feedback on comments from members of the public should be provided as a matter of course. Innovative and reliable measures need to be in place to overcome unusual situations such as a pandemic, when face to face engagement is not possible, so that members of the public are not disadvantaged. Members of the public need to be clear about what they can expect when engaging with the council. A simple 'if you do this', 'we will do that' would suffice. The rules and guidance need to be executed correctly. The council needs to demonstrate how they have applied equal weight to the public's contributions and that of other representatives regardless of whether 'for' or 'against' a proposal.

If your representation is seeking a modification to the plan, do you consider it necessary to participate in the examination hearing session(s)?

Yes, I want to take part in a hearing session

Please outline in the box below why you consider it necessary to take part in the hearing session(s):

As the representative of thousands of local residents since 2016, there is a need for them to have a voice in decisions which impact their lives. Community involvement can easily be evidenced but consideration for their concerns and suggestions is absent and has been for years. The accuracy and undemocratic approach described in my submission is replicated in a number of other topics which will be covered in future iterations of this consultation, once a correct plan is presented. They include:- Housing allocations. In particular HA1 and distribution Habitats Directive. Is the LPA meeting its legal obligations? Settlement definition. Contrary to new standard methodology and policies. Movement of boundary to fit in development rather than selecting Urban areas for development Brownfield v Greenfield sites. Are we using it to the maximum? Carbon reduction. Lack of emission and improvement targets Infrastructure. Including environmental, amenity and traffic Predetermination of members 2 live Judicial Reviews against this council. An update.

Keely, Lauren

From: June Ward [REDACTED]
Sent: 10 December 2020 15:39
To: Consultation
Subject: Fwd: FBC Continued
Attachments: FBC Continued .docx

For the attention of Katherine Trott

Begin forwarded message:

From: June Ward [REDACTED]
Date: 6 December 2020 at 22:28:00 GMT
To: June Ward [REDACTED]
Subject: FBC Continued

Dear Katherine,

As discussed with you Friday 4 December I enclose the start of my comments on the consultation document which you said you would be able to put in the appropriate boxes as I am unable to as I found that I could not continue without logging on, each time which was not how the system should've worked.

When we spoke you said that you had not received the second paragraph that I submitted so I am hoping that I will start there, as you have already received my first submission.

As I am not able to view the pro forma I hope you will be able to put them into the correct boxes as obviously with only one iPad that I am using to work on and one for my notes which I have made, it would be too torturous.

So onto matters of legal compliance which I believe is paragraph 1.6

There is no mention of the 2017 unadopted draft plan although it has been confirmed that it was in the previous 2015 plan.

Although there was an overall reduction in the new housing it would appear that Warsash is actually going to take 20% more. HA1 has no joined up thinking. There should be an environmental impact on all of the sites proposed, so that each one is not seen in isolation.

Paragraph 4.19 states that many of the housing policies brackets HE256 811 1416 1820 2125 and no longer considered to be proposed allocations. I should like to know how objectively assessed housing need arrived at the fact that site HA1 was to take the bullet.

It would appear that the developers have taken advantage of the LPA's decision that proposing HA1 would mean that they have carte blanche to submit applications. I believe this is contrary to the publication plan. It would also appear that in order to fit in as many houses as possible into HA1 the boundaries have been adjusted to accommodate them. How does this not look as though the Developers have the upper hand and are actually driving this through.

So onto the Habitats directive which again comes under Matters of legal compliance.

Paragraph 9.10 is about nightrates neutrality strategic policy. I cannot see how the policy which requires designated sites to be protected and enhanced and improved is adhered too. I think the word I am looking for is there should be a net reduction the designated sites in unfavourable conditions. The LPA's way of adjudging is the exact opposite. It would appear that this is in direct contravention of both the habitats directive and the publication plan policies. The developments contemplated would be negatively impacting the SAC and RAMSAR sites. I cannot see that under these circumstances it would be a valid option.

I am calling it a day at present and wonder if you can reply to acknowledge receipt of this and that I am actually doing the right thing and making comments that you can import into the documentation,

Many thanks,

June Ward



Dear Katherine,
This next part of my document relates to the Test of Soundness

I am not at all happy with the settlement definition.

Policy HA1, which is supposedly a greenfield site is proposed to be changed to an urban area – via the redefinition of settlement boundaries reference WW 17. Greenfield sites are not particularly favourable for development as it says in the forward to the publication plan.

Paragraph 2.10 says that Fareham Borough aims to retain the identity of the amazing valuable landscape and settlement definition, protecting it's natural, built and historic assets. As someone who has lived in Warsash 45 years and been conversant with this area for nearly 10 years before that, ie the late 1960's, is a complete contradiction. What was once a very gentle countryside location seems to have been redesignated giving it up and status. And the change of the settlement boundary to enable this to happen is in my view completely unethical and beyond belief. I take exception to the fact that policy HP1 calls for the efficient use of existing buildings to meet such need on a 1 for 1 replacement dwelling basis. This is not applicable for HA1 and it would appear that FBC has managed to redraw the urban boundary.

My next comment on test of soundness is where infrastructure is concerned.

This concerns policy HP4 to be found paragraph 5.24; I think HA1 demonstrably fails to have any thing other than a detrimental effect on the environment, certainly the traffic (witness the two and a half hours to get off the motorway on Friday 4 th December, where all roads in and out of Warsash were snarled up, as we are a peninsula....or has this not occurred to anyone) and amenity has implications. Even now I feel that I cannot venture out too far from Warsash for fear of not getting back at a reasonable time due to the amount of traffic on the few roads in and out of Warsash. Warsash almost appears to be a prison! Don't go anywhere because you can't get back to your house!

This ties in with my next point policy HA1. Page 51 talks about traffic routes. As I have said earlier it almost feels that one is imprisoned in Warsash. I note that there was a recommendation that there should only be six dwellings and Greenaway Lane now I see that the plan proposes for 140 houses and that to enable this to be accessed the lane needs to be widened. I think the clue is in the word Lane. This is a delightful lane to walk through but with that amount of traffic proposed would be considerably dangerous. It is already "take your life in your hands to cross Warsash Road" let alone the impact of trying to walk within what was once considered countryside. As one gets older and appreciates the ability to be able to walk along country lanes. Page 54 suggests there should be seven new accesses onto an incredibly busy Brook lane and Lockswood Road as well as an additional iaccess at Brook Lane via three entry points from Greenaway Lane. I have already had to change my surgery where I was a patient for 40 odd years as it was impossible to get to the surgery on time due to the amount of traffic. My surgery is now in locks Heath Centre. I note that there was an occasion some time in the last few few weeks that the Air ambulance was unable to land; and ambulance was unable to get there because of the gridlock. My point is very much that the proximity of these access points and the position of such will cause even more gridlock. We are a peninsular we are hemmed in. More traffic will make us feel that we are even more in a cage.

Continuing with my other comments about infrastructure

Paragraph 10.15 where has that been an analysis of roads where the new houses are proposed. If we are considering 830 new dwellings what about the transport assessment for HA1. Although there could be an average of two cars per dwelling I know from experience that at one point, with our daughters coming and going from University, we had five cars in the driveway, which we could accommodate.....many of the new homes will not have this advantage, and extra cars will be accommodated on the roads.. how therefore is there no reference for the mitigation required to reduce congestion by 2037. Plan as presented failed the test of soundness by not being positively prepared in this respect. In this very Rural area one has to have access to a car to get anywhere, unless being confined to one's home is the way forward for FBC. I cannot see that paragraph 10.14 helps any of us.

I have had the pleasure of one of my family is moving closer to live with me in Warsash and the boys are very involved in outdoor activities so it was a joy that I saw there was provision of two junior football pitches however these appear to be missed off of the master plan?

Document 3 for FBC

Dear Katherine,

This relates to Test of soundness-

Housing need methodology

I think there is a disparity CE paragraph 3.27 figure 3.2. The map shows that there are eight possible growth areas when there are actually more than this. Could you confirm which is the correct one.

Again paragraph 3.37 does not align with paragraph 4.13 regarding the definition of small-scale development. In other words, is it sites of less than 1Ha or development of not more than four dwellings.

Again under the same heading; paragraph 4.2 of the publication plan is dubious as it bases housing numbers on the proposed new methodology for calculating need and there is some concern that this may not be adopted by the government. Also page 37 paragraphs 4.12, 4.16 and policy HP13 illustration says that the contingency barrier of 1094 has been made. I think the plan is very dependent that 4858 houses at Welbourne will be delivered.

Occupancy rates

Paragraph 5.41 states that a four or five bed house would have an average occupancy rate of 2.4 with regard to nitrate budget calculations. However it also states that the range of occupancy for affordable homes will be between 4-6 persons. This does not marry up with the claims in the publication plan for what the council needs and requires.

Carbon reduction

Paragraph 8.60 section 8 does not state what the target should be for the requirement of meeting CO2 emission targets. It simply refers to individual developments power generation. I would contend that the plan is not positively prepared.

Paragraph 11.34 does not state what the meeting of CO2 emission reduction targets should be. The plan just refers to individual developments power generation so again I contend that plan is not positively prepared.

Paragraph 11.36 no standards have been set for the developers to design for natural ventilation and green infrastructure. I cannot see how just meeting building regs, allies with the Governments needs to meet the promised carbon reduction. The council should lead by example by setting standards to ensure that developers are designing for sustainability. We need to look to the future using the new standards SA10.

Retail facilities

Paragraph 7.13 if Warsash is to have more houses then there will be additional retail facilities needed and with that will be the need for more parking spaces as many who have lived in this area for decades need to use their own transport for shopping, hairdressers, and many other facilities that this village has provided. It is already a job to cross the road from one side to the other and more cars to the area will make this even more impossible. There would need to be a crossing area to allow children to cross safely to get to the bus stop or to Brookfield School as well as the many elderly people who need to cross from one side to the other.

Paragraph 7.18 although out-of-town shopping is discussed it is not however defined. As one gets older one prefers to take ones custom to the local shops as driving is not so pleasurable. If we are to be encouraged to shop elsewhere this will increase the amount of traffic on our heavily congested roads.

Education

Paragraph 10.26 infrastructure delivery plan section 5.5. I note that education is planned with Hampshire county council however the period of any proposed extensions only covers to 2021. The plan however goes up to 2037. My grandchildren are already in three different schools within the area, two of which need cars. Offering houses to be developed but then not having school places it's not a sound approach to help to realise the dreams of future generations.

Paragraph 10.27 Infrastructure delivery plan table item 83 calls for section 106 provisions of additional early years foundation provision within the western wards. However H a one does not say if there is going to be a nursery or preschool within the proposed development area. There should be a child placement contribution to be allocated as there are over 1000 new houses being proposed for the Warsash area alone. Again If parents need childcare provision they would have to travel out of this immediate area in order to access provision; not at all ideal, adding to traffic chaos, length of time travelling to and from child care setting and not allowing children to make friendships with those who they might be at school with when they reach statutory age.

Healthcare

As regards Paragraph 10.26 the infrastructure delivery plan calls for the expansion of healthcare provision through further GP practices in the western wards. The document however only provides an historic timeline through dating the local plan. This is not a sound approach considering that HA1 will bring in additional 830 houses. It is already impossible to get an appointment at the nearest GP practice within a week.

Complies with duty to cooperate Housing need methodology

Paragraph 1.28 which agrees to take up the shortfall of homes from Portsmouth, numbering 847, would appear that FBC are taking a risk as the new methodology for calculating housing need has not been signed off by the Government. Also during this time of public consultation the housing delivery test will not be available

Paragraph 3.10 The rewinding of the Stubbington strategic gap was made without consultation with the council offices or elected members. It came via an announcement through a press release after the start of the full council meeting, which was in the process of debating this plan.

Respondent details:

Title:	Mr
First Name:	Rob
Last Name:	Megginson
Job Title: (where relevant)	[No Reply]
Organisation: (where relevant)	[No Reply]
Address:	
Postcode:	
Telephone Number:	
Email Address:	

1) Paragraph: 4.2

Legally compliant	No
Sound	No
Complies with the duty to co-operate	No

Please provide details you have to support your answers above

Para 4.2 of the Publication Plan is unsound. It bases housing numbers on a proposed new standard methodology for calculating need, which was consulted on in 2020 but has not been agreed by government and is therefore premature. There has always been a significant risk that it may not be adopted. This risk materialized by the announcement on 16 Dec. by the Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government stating the computer-based formula used to decide where houses should be located has been "updated" to focus more on cities and urban areas in the North and Midlands, away from rural and semi rural communities in the South East. I suspect that this was merely a PR exercise for the Executive leader to announce reduced housing numbers and gain votes for the election in May 2020. Applying the proposed new methodology which was clearly premature and which led to Fareham forecasting a 5 year land supply. They then prematurely agreed to take an allocation of unmet need from Portsmouth. Page 37 Paras 4.12, 4.16 and Policy HP1 Illustrates that whilst a contingency buffer of 1094 homes has been made, the Plan is heavily reliant on the certainty of delivery on 4858 houses at Welborne. The latest Housing Delivery test will not be available until after this public consultation period. The agreement is premature and therefore Policy H1 is unsound. Para 3.10 The decision to "rewild" the Stubbington Strategic Gap was made without consultation with council officers or elected Members. Instead, this announcement came via a press release issued after the start of the Full Council meeting which was in the process of debating this Plan. This clearly undemocratic and illegal.

What modification(s) is necessary to make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

The plan must apply the correct updated standard methodology for calculation need. Decisions taken on sites to be included or excluded in the plan need to be democratically selected. Premature decisions like the ones made in this plan must not be repeated in the future.

How would the modification(s) you propose make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

Revisions so that both the sites and evidence for this plan need to be use the 2014 projections. Council procedures need to be reviewed to ensure a democratic rather than autocratic approach to decision making More certainty on the council's own housing position with regard to dependency on Welborne, its ability to meet unmet need of neighbouring boroughs and the capacity to do so in respect of it's 5 year land supply will avoid unnecessary taxpayer's expense such as we have seen in the preparation of this plan, the second one to be 'ripped up' and not adopted since 2017.

Your suggested revised wording of any policy or text:

References should be made to applying the recommended up to date methodology not one which may or may not be adopted in the future and decision making to apply a sound democratic approach Any risk regarding dependencies impacting this council's ability to deliver the plan needs to be explicit with appropriate contingency built in and called out within the document

If your representation is seeking a modification to the plan, do you consider it necessary to participate in the examination hearing session(s)?

No, I don't want to take part in a hearing session

2) Paragraph: 2.1

Legally compliant	No
Sound	No
Complies with the duty to co-operate	No

Please provide details you have to support your answers above

Para 2.1 Statement of Community Involvement says a "variety of methods" should be used to solicit comments from the public. Planned paper based documents failed to be delivered to many residents across the borough, so a large proportion of residents were disadvantaged in preparing their comments on this plan. This was exacerbated by Covid restrictions, which limited public access to libraries and the council office. This is contrary to the legal obligation on the council to involve the community. Para 1.5 Introduction Publication Plan Introduction Page 1 specifies that representations should focus solely on "Tests of Soundness" but is contradictory to FBC's guidance in Fareham Today which includes the additional areas of "Legal Compliance" and "Duty to Cooperate" This is misleading and confusing to members of the public wishing to provide commentary. Since 2017 residents' concerns regarding Fareham's approach to planning have not been considered regardless of protest marches and endless deputations and objections raised. For example, despite a petition exceeding the prerequisite number of signatures needed to trigger a Full Council meeting debate, such debate was refused, even after a challenge was raised to the Council's scrutiny Board. Community generated evidence carries less weight than that provided by developer's consultants and is therefore discriminatory. Residents challenged the previous use of land which plays a critical part in Nitrate budget calculations. At a recent appeal the inspector agreed with the views of residents and the appeal was dismissed. Similarly traffic survey results captured by Community Speedwatch teams and residents, demonstrate a huge discrepancy in the reality compared to the complex data presented by developers.

What modification(s) is necessary to make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

Public consultation in the true sense of the word needs to be demonstrated by this council. It should not be an 'ask then ignore' approach which at best, is all we have had since 2016. To facilitate a consultation process that a lay man would understand, communicating the proposals and implications with clarity and in plain English. The current process is complex, sometimes inaccurate and has the effect of discouraging engagement from residents, not because they don't want to but because they find the whole process off-putting, overwhelming and confusing. This Publication plan consultation is an example. It is important to overcome difficulties such as the current pandemic to ensure the public are not disadvantaged in consultations Its important to display policies and procedures in the public domain but equally important that this council follows its own guidance not changing the rules when it suits them Equal weight needs to be applied to all party's representation in planning decisions and this has to be evident to all concerned.

How would the modification(s) you propose make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

The council encourages public involvement, as it is legally required but feedback should be provided to objections, deputations and comments such as in this plan, even if not on an individual basis. At least the public will feel their contribution has been considered even if not adopted. Measures put in place to ensure the public are not disadvantaged during consultation, particularly in the face of adversity. Not everyone uses online technology. Application of the rules at all times should be a given. If the council's rules state a petition will trigger a debate at full council if it meets the required number of signatures, this should be applied. All evidence presented regardless of who presents it should at least be considered to carry equal weight by the council. Concerns over what may or may not happen if an application or consultation does not go the way the council want it to, shouldn't be a deciding factor. Communication of any documents that impact the public need to be written clearly and concisely. Not everyone is trained in planning law. This would help to fulfil the council's legal obligation to consult

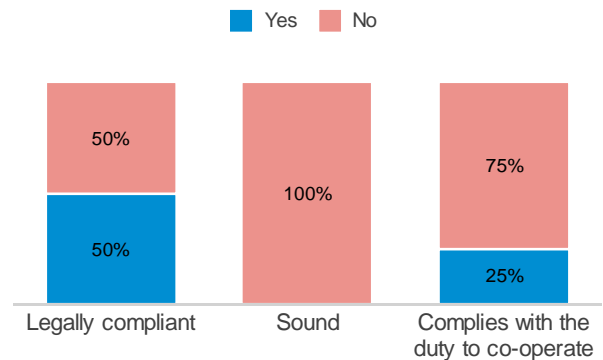
Your suggested revised wording of any policy or text:

A 'variety of methods' used to solicit comments from the public should be expanded to 'ensure the material is easily understood.' Feedback on comments from members of the public should be provided as a matter of course. Innovative and reliable measures need to be in place to overcome unusual situations such as a pandemic, when face to face engagement is not possible, so that members of the public are not disadvantaged. Members of the public need to be clear about what they can expect when engaging with the council. A simple 'if you do this', 'we will do that' would suffice. The rules and guidance need to be executed correctly. The council needs to demonstrate how they have applied equal weight to the public's contributions and that of other representatives regardless of whether 'for' or 'against' a proposal.

If your representation is seeking a modification to the plan, do you consider it necessary to participate in the examination hearing session(s)?

No, I don't want to take part in a hearing session

	Legally compliant	Sound	Complies with the duty to co-operate
Total	8	8	8
Yes	4 50%	0 0%	2 25%
No	4 50%	8 100%	6 75%



Respondent: Unknown2 Unknown2 (Unknown2)

Legally compliant	Yes
Sound	No
Complies with the duty to co-operate	No

Please provide details you have to support your answers above

Para 4.2 of the Publication Plan is unsound because it bases housing numbers on a proposed new methodology for calculating need and there is a tangible risk that it may not be adopted by the government. In addition Page 37 Paras 4.12, 4.16 and Policy HP1 Illustrates that whilst a contingency buffer of 1094 homes has been made, the Plan is heavily reliant on the certainty of delivery on 4858 houses at Welborne.

What modification(s) is necessary to make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

The LPA should wait until Government has confirmed the methodology for calculating OAHN

How would the modification(s) you propose make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

It would ensure the Plan is consistent with Government Policy

Your suggested revised wording of any policy or text:

The LPA will defer any allocations until the Government has confirmed the Methodology for calculating OAHN

If your representation is seeking a modification to the plan, do you consider it necessary to participate in the examination hearing session(s)?

No, I don't want to take part in a hearing session

Respondent: Mr Russ Wright (1712-17936)

Legally compliant	No
Sound	No
Complies with the duty to co-operate	No

Please provide details you have to support your answers above

The LPA has relied on a recently-proposed (but not adopted) Central Government algorithm for deciding where houses should be located. As this has now been updated, with an emphasis on brownfield sites and sites in the North and the Midlands, the LPA needs to revise its methodology and calculations for Housing Needs in the Borough as a whole and in particular in strategic sites such as within Warsash and the Western Wards.

What modification(s) is necessary to make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

The LPA should use the latest methodology for calculating Objectively Assessed Housing Need in line with Central Government Policy

How would the modification(s) you propose make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

The Plan should implement the new algorithms for calculating Housing Need

Your suggested revised wording of any policy or text:

Not Applicable - The Local Plan needs to be completely revised to incorporate the Government's latest Standard methodology for calculating Housing Needs in the Borough

If your representation is seeking a modification to the plan, do you consider it necessary to participate in the examination hearing session(s)?

No, I don't want to take part in a hearing session

Respondent: Mr Rob Megginson (1812-111653)

Legally compliant	No
Sound	No
Complies with the duty to co-operate	No

Please provide details you have to support your answers above

Para 4.2 of the Publication Plan is unsound. It bases housing numbers on a proposed new standard methodology for calculating need, which was consulted on in 2020 but has not been agreed by government and is therefore premature. There has always been a significant risk that it may not be adopted. This risk materialized by the announcement on 16 Dec. by the Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government stating the computer-based formula used to decide where houses should be located has been "updated" to focus more on cities and urban areas in the North and Midlands, away from rural and semi rural communities in the South East. I suspect that this was merely a PR exercise for the Executive leader to announce reduced housing numbers and gain votes for the election in May 2020. Applying the proposed new methodology which was clearly premature and which led to Fareham forecasting a 5 year land supply. They then prematurely agreed to take an allocation of unmet need from Portsmouth. Page 37 Paras 4.12, 4.16 and Policy HP1 Illustrates that whilst a contingency buffer of 1094 homes has been made, the Plan is heavily reliant on the certainty of delivery on 4858 houses at Welborne. The latest Housing Delivery test will not be available until after this public consultation period. The agreement is premature and therefore Policy H1 is unsound. Para 3.10 The decision to "rewild" the Stubbington Strategic Gap was made without consultation with council officers or elected Members. Instead, this announcement came via a press release issued after the start of the Full Council meeting which was in the process of debating this Plan. This clearly undemocratic and illegal.

What modification(s) is necessary to make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

The plan must apply the correct updated standard methodology for calculation need. Decisions taken on sites to be included or excluded in the plan need to be democratically selected. Premature decisions like the ones made in this plan must not be repeated in the future.

How would the modification(s) you propose make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

Revisions so that both the sites and evidence for this plan need to be use the 2014 projections. Council procedures need to be reviewed to ensure a democratic rather than autocratic approach to decision making More certainty on the council's own housing position with regard to dependency on Welborne, its ability to meet unmet need of neighbouring boroughs and the capacity to do so in respect of it's 5 year land supply will avoid unnecessary taxpayer's expense such as we have seen in the preparation of this plan, the second one to be 'ripped up' and not adopted since 2017.

Your suggested revised wording of any policy or text:

References should be made to applying the recommended up to date methodology not one which may or may not be adopted in the future and decision making to apply a sound democratic approach Any risk regarding dependencies impacting this council's ability to deliver the plan needs to be explicit with appropriate contingency built in and called out within the document

If your representation is seeking a modification to the plan, do you consider it necessary to participate in the examination hearing session(s)?

No, I don't want to take part in a hearing session

Respondent: Ms Pamela Charlwood (1012-13157)

Legally compliant	Yes
Sound	No
Complies with the duty to co-operate	No

Please provide details you have to support your answers above

The lower number of houses required is based on a yet to be confirmed government change of mind. In parallel with that, there has been considerable debate nationally over the policy approach set out in the government's consultation which ended in October, with many MPs objecting. Other than the 847 contingency, we see no recognition of the uncertain ground upon which the current numbers in this plan are based. The Plan (para 3.20) implies that the so called Strategic Growth Area in South Fareham is discounted from this new version of the Plan but is that land still designated as such? If so, in the event of any substantial increase in the housing numbers currently assumed as a basis for the Plan, would that retained designation cause it to be immediately vulnerable?

What modification(s) is necessary to make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

More contingency plans should higher housing numbers be needed, together with transparency as to where they would be located.

How would the modification(s) you propose make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

It would build in scope for national variation in housing numbers required so that the Local Plan was based on consultation which was valid even in teh light of that variation

Your suggested revised wording of any policy or text:

I cannot suggest appropriate wording other than the approach have set out above, with a realistic margin of housing numbers, greater than is currently allowed for

If your representation is seeking a modification to the plan, do you consider it necessary to participate in the examination hearing session(s)?

Yes, I want to take part in a hearing session

Please outline in the box below why you consider it necessary to take part in the hearing session(s):

I speak on behalf of a substantial number of residents of Hill head and -particularly with the limitations set upon public consultation during the COVID period, I would welcome the opportunity to put formally the points I am raising

Respondent: Mrs Jill Wren (1812-56810)

Legally compliant	No
Sound	No
Complies with the duty to co-operate	No

Please provide details you have to support your answers above

The LPA has relied on a recently-proposed (but not adopted) Central Government algorithm for deciding where houses should be located. As this has now been updated, with an emphasis on brownfield sites and sites in the North and the Midlands, the LPA needs to revise its methodology and calculations for Housing Needs in the Borough as a whole and in particular in strategic sites such as within Warsash and the Western Wards. The Publication Plan is invalidated as a result of implementing the wrong algorithms for Housing Needs.

What modification(s) is necessary to make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

The LPA should use the latest methodology for calculating Objectively Assessed Housing Need in line with Central Government Policy

How would the modification(s) you propose make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

The Plan should implement the new algorithms for calculating Housing Need

Your suggested revised wording of any policy or text:

Not Applicable - The Local Plan needs to be completely revised to incorporate the Government's latest Standard methodology for calculating Housing Needs in the Borough

If your representation is seeking a modification to the plan, do you consider it necessary to participate in the examination hearing session(s)?

No, I don't want to take part in a hearing session

Respondent: Mrs Hilary Megginson (1812-91342)

Legally compliant	No
Sound	No
Complies with the duty to co-operate	No

Please provide details you have to support your answers above

Para 4.2 of the Publication Plan is unsound because it prematurely bases housing numbers on a proposed new standard methodology for calculating need, which was consulted on in 2020 but has not been agreed by government. There has always been a tangible risk that it may not be adopted. This has been borne out by the announcement on 16 Dec. by the Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government stating the computer-based formula used to decide where houses should be located has been "updated" to focus more on cities and urban areas in the North and Midlands, away from rural and semi rural communities in the South East. Para 3.10 The decision to "rewild" the Stubbington Strategic Gap was made without consultation with council officers or elected Members. Instead, this announcement came via a press release issued after the start of the Full Council meeting which was in the process of debating this Plan. This clearly undemocratic and illegal. Applying the new standard method prematurely meant the housing need for Fareham was lower than the previous method resulting in them forecasting a 5 year land supply. Whilst the most up to date evidence should be used in the preparation of plans, these will now have to be revised using the 2014 based projections. This clearly means this publication plan is unsound. Applying the proposed new methodology which was clearly premature and which led to Fareham forecasting a 5 year land supply. They then prematurely agreed to take an allocation of unmet need from Portsmouth. Page 37 Paras 4.12, 4.16 and Policy HP1 Illustrates that whilst a contingency buffer of 1094 homes has been made, the Plan is heavily reliant on the certainty of delivery on 4858 houses at Welborne. The latest Housing Delivery test will not be available until after this public consultation period. The agreement is premature and therefore Policy H1 is unsound.

What modification(s) is necessary to make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

The plan has to apply the correct updated standard methodology for calculation need. Decisions taken on sites to be included or excluded in the plan need to be democratically selected. Premature decisions like the ones made in this plan must not be repeated in the future.

How would the modification(s) you propose make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

Both the sites and evidence for this plan need to be revised using the 2014 projections. Council procedures need to be reviewed to ensure a democratic rather than autocratic approach to decision making More certainty on the council's own housing position with regard to dependancy on Welborne, its ability to meet unmet need of neighbouring boroughs and the capacity to do so in respect of it's 5 year land supply will avoid unnecessary taxpayer's expense such as we have seen in the preparation of this plan, the second one to be 'ripped up' and not adopted since 2017.

Your suggested revised wording of any policy or text:

References to be made to applying the recommended up to date methodology not one which may or may not be adopted in the future Decision making to apply a sound democratic approach Any risk regarding dependencies impacting this council's ability to deliver the plan needs to be explicit with appropriate contingency built in.

If your representation is seeking a modification to the plan, do you consider it necessary to participate in the examination hearing session(s)?

Yes, I want to take part in a hearing session

Please outline in the box below why you consider it necessary to take part in the hearing session(s):

As the representative of thousands of local residents since 2016, there is a need for them to have a voice in decisions which impact their lives. Community involvement can easily be evidenced but consideration for their concerns and suggestions is absent and has been for years. The accuracy and undemocratic approach described in my submission is replicated in a number of other topics which will be covered in future iterations of this consultation, once a correct plan is presented. They include:- Housing allocations. In particular HA1 and distribution Habitats Directive. Is the LPA meeting its legal obligations? Settlement definition. Contrary to new standard methodology and policies. Movement of boundary to fit in development rather than selecting Urban areas for development Brownfield v Greenfield sites. Are we using it to the maximum? Carbon reduction. Lack of emission and improvement targets Infrastructure. Including environmental, amenity and traffic Predetermination of members 2 live Judicial Reviews against this council. An update.

Respondent: Ms J Goodwin (312-21535)

Legally compliant	Yes
Sound	No
Complies with the duty to co-operate	Yes

Please provide details you have to support your answers above

I disagree with the proposed allocation of houses at the SW of Sovereign Crescent in principle - However - it is impossible to tell if point 'e' is complete or is an unfinished sentence ?

What modification(s) is necessary to make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

Re-issue and be clear

How would the modification(s) you propose make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

Re-issue and be clear

Your suggested revised wording of any policy or text:

-

If your representation is seeking a modification to the plan, do you consider it necessary to participate in the examination hearing session(s)?

No, I don't want to take part in a hearing session

Respondent: Mr Alan Collins (1412-501622)

Legally compliant	Yes
Sound	No
Complies with the duty to co-operate	Yes

Please provide details you have to support your answers above

Do we really need more retail outlets at Market Quay when there are so many empty retail units in Fareham already? In light of the current pandemic shouldn't the council be rethinking it's policy? Retail is moving online we don't want or need more empty shops/charity shops.

What modification(s) is necessary to make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

Remove the retail units from the plan.

How would the modification(s) you propose make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

It would make the plan recognise current trends in shopping

Your suggested revised wording of any policy or text:

none

If your representation is seeking a modification to the plan, do you consider it necessary to participate in the examination hearing session(s)?

No, I don't want to take part in a hearing session



Regulation 19 – Submission Draft

Project:	Land west of Downend Rd, Portchester	Date:	17 December 2020
Subject:	Fareham Local Plan	Reference:	249501F

Representation made to Fareham's Draft Local Plan 2037

Formal submission of representation will be made on 18 December via email to Fareham Borough Council.

Response to consultation form

A1. Is an agent appointed:

Yes: ☒

No: ☐

A2. Please provide your details:

Title: c/o agent
First name:
Last name:
Job title:
Organisation: Miller Homes
Address:
Postcode:
Telephone number:
Email address:

A3. Please provide the Agent's details:

Title: Mrs
First name: Lindsay
Last name: Goodyear
Job title: Associate Director
Organisation: Terence O'Rourke Ltd
Address:
Postcode:
Telephone number:
Email address:





B1. Which part of the Local Plan is this representation about?

4.2 & 4.16	Paragraph (B1a)
H1	Policy (B1b)
	Policies map (B1c)

B1a Which paragraph?

Table 4.2 Housing Requirement and Sources of Supply and paragraph 4.2
Housing provision paragraph 4.16

B1b Which policy?

H1: Housing provision

B1c Which part of the policies map?

n/a

B2. Do you think the Publication Local Plan is:

	Yes	No
Legally compliant	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Sound	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Complies with the duty to co-operate	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

B3. Please provide detail you have to support your answers above

Fareham's Housing Need

The housing requirement identified in the plan is not sound or legally compliant, it fails these tests as it is not based on the Standard Methodology set out in the PPG and the plan presents no evidence to demonstrate local exceptional circumstances for diverging from this approach. In failing to follow the Standard Methodology approach the plan is failing to “significantly boost” the supply of land for new homes as required by the NPPF (paragraph 59).

The NPPF is clear that development needs must be met (NPPF 11) and that, with respect to housing, “strategic policies should be informed by a local housing need assessment, conducted using the standard method in national planning guidance unless exceptional circumstances justify an alternative approach which also reflects current and future demographic trends and market signals” (paragraph 60, our emphasis).

The standard methodology figure for Fareham is 514 dwellings per annum. This should form the basis for the plan as a minimum. The identified plan ‘requirement’ of 403 dpa (excluding provision for unmet need from adjacent authorities) falls significantly short of this figure and is not an effective basis on which to build a plan.



Paragraph 4.2 of the plan states that it is appropriate to use the draft methodology figure of 403pda because the current methodology is based on out-of-date housing figures. The Council is wrong in its approach. This does not comprise an exceptional circumstance the Council were clearly hoping to rely on a new approach published by the Government for consultation but on which Minister where always clear that this could not be relied upon. The approach is not justified, not positive and clearly unsound as demonstrated by the revisions to the standard method on the 16 December 2020, confirming the starting point for Fareham is 514 dpa.

Significantly, the overall level of need identified must ensure that land supply does not become a 'limiter' in achieving the national aspirations. Hence, the approach that has been taken in the Reg 19 plan, to use the revised draft methodology in order to reduce the planned requirement is seriously flawed, and undoubtedly inconsistent with the NPPF.

In short, the revised draft methodology figure does not provide a suitable or sound basis on which to plan, it falls significantly short of meeting the Council's needs and as such it is not an appropriate strategy, is unjustified and clearly inconsistent with the NPPF.

The significant reduction cannot be considered to align with Government policy to "significantly boost" the supply of housing (NPPF paragraph 59) or as a positively prepared plan. Particularly, when earlier work has demonstrated there are deliverable, sustainable and suitable sites available now to meet that need.

The draft Plan also notes, at paragraph 4.2, that the housing requirement will now be fixed for a period of 2 years at this low level, to allow for the submission and examination of this Plan. The Planning Practice Guidance (PPG), allows that in cases where "the local housing need calculated using the standard method may be relied upon for a period of two years from the time that a plan is submitted for examination" (paragraph 008, ref ID: 2a-008-20190220). This is not the case here, as the plan is not based on the standard method set out in the PPG and updated on the 16 December 2020, but a proposed approach to the standard method that was published for consultation but was never adopted as policy. The result is significant under delivery of homes required. Reliance on this figure for the next two years is not justified or consistent with National Policy, in this context and is likely to result in a significant under-delivery of much need market and affordable housing.

Housing Provision: Stepped Approach

Again, the stepped approach to housing land supply is entirely inconsistent with the NPPF. The plan seeks to justify a stepped approach on the basis of when sites are likely to deliver. This is the wrong way round. The NPPF requires a clear and staged approach:

1. Identify the overall need (para 60)
2. Identify sufficient deliverable sites to meet the five-year need (para 67)
3. Identify sufficient developable sites to meet the need post year 6 (para 67)

NPPF paragraph 73 does not facilitate a stepped approach, indeed the PPG confirms:

“The method provides authorities with an annual number, based on a 10 year base line, which can be applied to the whole plan period.” (2a-012-20190220)



It is understood that there is reliance on delivery at Welborne, but this development already has a resolution to grant planning permission and is relied on in the five-year supply. Other sites are said, at paragraph 4.16, to be expected to start delivering at the end of the five-year period. If this is the case, more land should be identified to contribute to the deliverable five-year supply. In fact, the Council had identified more land to do just that, at the earlier stage of consultation, and has deleted sustainable sites from the deliverable supply; the root cause of the problem.

It is unacceptable for the Council not only to fail to plan for sufficient housing land but to seek to delay and limit provision to the later part of the plan period, leaving a whole generation without sufficient housing. By illustration, if the Council pursues this course of action, supply of housing will not catch up with housing need until year 2035, as follows:

Year	21/22	22/23	23/34	24/25	25/26	26/27	27/28	28/29	29/30	30/31	31/32	32/33	33/34	34/35	35/36	36/37
Need	514	514	514	514	514	514	514	514	514	514	514	514	514	514	514	514
Accumulating	514	1028	1542	2056	2570	3084	3598	4112	4626	5140	5654	6168	6682	7196	7710	8224
Stepped Requirement	450	450	450	450	450	480	480	480	480	480	625	625	625	625	625	625
Accumulating	450	900	1350	1800	2250	2730	3210	3690	4170	4650	5275	5900	6525	7150	7775	8400
Shortfall / surplus	-64	-128	-192	-256	-320	-354	-388	-422	-456	-490	-379	-268	-157	-46	65	176

This is not a positive approach to addressing housing need. Policy H1 is inconsistent with the NPPF and unsound, working against the Government imperative to meet need and boost housing land supply

Housing supply

Whilst the proposed changes to the standard method need some work, the message in the consultation paper and in the Planning for the Future White Paper, is clear that the planning system needs to ensure *“sufficient land is released for homes”* (paragraph 6, Changes to the current planning system, consultation paper). In fact, paragraph 6, goes on to highlight the issue that adopted local plans only provide for 187,000 homes a year, significantly below the 300,000 homes a year government target and also less than the 241,000 homes delivered in 2019. This is a clear indication that local plans are failing to provide sufficient homes to meet needs. A planned step change in delivery is essential.

Fareham has suffered from consistent under delivery of housing for many years, as evidenced by the Council’s latest Annual Monitoring Reports (2018-2019), published February 2020. Even in the last few years a delivery deficit of 272 new homes has accumulated in the three years between 2016/2017 - 2019/2020, if assessed against the housing standard methodology need figure base-dated at April 2020 (514dpa).

Further, Appendix B of the draft Local Plan outlines an anticipated delivery deficit of 152 new homes between 2021/2022 and 2022/2023, even against the low target of 403 dpa.

As set out by the Government and reflected at the national level, this clearly highlights the need to plan for more homes now, to ensure both market and affordable housing

is delivered to meet the identified need. As set out above, it is inconsistent with the NPPF and unjustified in Fareham Borough to take the approach of retrofitting the requirement to supply towards the latter part of the plan period, from a target of 450 dpa in 2021/22 - 2025/26, to 480 dpa in 2026/27 - 2030/31 and 625 dpa in 2031/32 - 2036/2037.



Identifying deliverable sites is key. However, the plan does not take this approach.

Table 4.2 includes 552 dwellings with outstanding planning permission (be that full or outline) to be delivered in the plan period but it provides no evidence that all these permissions will progress to completion of new homes at the point envisaged.

Clearly this evidence, lacking from the Reg 19 consultation, is absolutely essential in order to test the effectiveness of the plan. The housing trajectory at Appendix B of the plan provides insufficient information to understand how the Council can maintain a five-year housing land supply. It is meaningless and falls far short of the requirement to demonstrate a five year supply and, given the primary reliance on sites rather than broad areas of search, it would be appropriate for the trajectory to set out the anticipated rate of development for those sites, in accordance with NPPF paragraph 73.

In this context, and prior to the publication of an appropriate and transparent evidence base, we would make the following comments.

There is significant reliance on the delivery on new homes at the Welborne Garden Village to meet Fareham's housing target. Welborne accounts for 4,020 homes in the plan period and was original intended to meet housing needs across the sub-region, something that seems to have been lost in the current plan.

Welborne has already suffered from significant delays. An outline planning application was submitted in 2017. Whilst there is a resolution to approve (made in October 2019), the outline consent has not been granted, because the section 106 has yet to be agreed. This is unsurprising, as for such a significant new settlement the section 106 will be complicated. Fareham Housing Land Supply Statement, dated June 2020, suggested that the S106 would be signed and permission issued "*in the near future*" (paragraph 28). Over five months later it has not been signed and outline permission has not been issued.

Once the S106 is agreed and signed by all parties, reserved matter details will need to be prepared, submitted and agreed by the Council and pre-commencement conditions discharged. Construction of dwellings on site could be years away, as infrastructure to support the new homes will need to be provided before the homes themselves.

One of the most significant barriers to delivery at Welborne is the junction 10 improvements to the M27. Only 1,000 dwellings can be delivered before this improvement work is complete. As such it is needed early. The junction 10 improvements are forecast to cost between £85m and £100m, at present it is understood that there is a significant funding gap, with a shortfall of between £55 to £70 million. Press articles suggest that the Council and Partners wrote to the Prime Minister stating that "*the delivery of Welborne Garden Village is in jeopardy unless government funding is urgently found*" (the article was published in Portsmouth News on 8 October 2020, written by Richard Lemmer).

The plan itself does not provide a detailed trajectory for Welborne, neither is there relevant information in the supporting evidence base. The plan states that delivery is expected in the “*short to medium term*”. There is no evidence provide with the plan to demonstrate how and if this will happen or if and how the funding for the junction improvement could be sourced.



The significant funding gap in this key infrastructure requirement casts significant doubt over the ability to deliver Welborne within the timescales anticipated in the plan, or indeed if the full development potential of the site can be achieved. Any slippage in delivery, which seems likely based on the funding gap set out above, will reduce the delivery of homes in the plan period. Welborne is a significant site in the plan, delivering almost half of the plan's housing requirement. Any delay would have significant consequences for the plan and the five year supply position. To avoid significant consequences for the plan, other deliverable sites should be allocated to ensure housing delivery meets needs.

The Council's latest five-year position statement (June 2020, which is not included in the evidence base for the plan) indicates delivery of 30 dwellings could commence in 2022-2023 but this was based on a consent “*in the near future*”. Further delay has clearly occurred and funding of the most critical infrastructure remains unsecure, placing in considerable doubt the ability to deliver 450 dwellings at Welborne between 2022 and 2025 (Fareham's Housing Land Supply Position Statement dated June 2020).

The current position of the Council (dated 24 June 2020) is that it can only demonstrate a deliverable five-year supply of 2,177 homes at 1 April 2020, representing a supply of 4.03 years. This is based on a 5% buffer, but it is likely that the Council will move to a 20%. The statement provided does not include sufficient evidence to demonstrate all the sites included are deliverable as some fall outside the NPPF's categories (page 66 definition of deliverable). At this point in time, the identified total supply of 8,389 homes in Policy H1 to cover the period 2021 – 2037 includes sites with planning permission and on windfalls, but there is no clarification or visibility as to how this plan-period supply from 1 April 2021 relates to the five-year period from 1 April 2020. Also, there are variances on windfall rates etc.

Until the evidence base is published, there is no clarity of the supply but what is clear is that additional deliverable land is required in order to meet the NPPF requirements.

The Borough's affordability

The NPPF is clear that the of the requirement to “*significantly boost*” the supply of land for new homes. The reason for this is made clear in the government's response to “Changes to the current planning system” updated 16 December 2020, that this is about:

“giving a new generation the chance to access the homes they deserve. The same chances generations before them were given. This is a matter of social justice and inter-generational fairness. It would be wrong for our built environment to respond only to the needs of older, wealthier people. We can and must strive to build more homes, but to do so with sensitivity and care for the environment, heritage and the character of existing communities” (our emphasis)

The Housing White Paper 'Planning for the Future', August 2020, also recognises the need to *"increase the supply of land available for new homes where it is needed to address affordability pressures, support economic growth and the renewal of our towns and cities and foster a more competitive housing market"* (page 18).



Paragraph 1.42 of the draft Local Plan outlines the Borough's affordability issues, namely for first time buyers and households of low income. The Council also highlights that there is now an ageing population that needs to be taken account of.

In the year ending 2019, Fareham's average house price was £288,500. This is approximately 20% higher than the national average in the same year, which according to ONS¹ was £231,996.

To help alleviate the affordability issue, the draft Local Plan should be seeking to boost the supply of housing and reduce the affordability gap.

What is more, the Borough's Affordable Housing Strategy, October 2019, identifies a current affordable need in the Borough of 3,000 households and need across the plan period of 3,500 affordable homes (circa 233 dpa). Delivery at this level would require a significant step change from the current position.

These affordable homes will primarily be delivered in combination with market housing.

It is notable that the housing land supply promoted in the draft local plan amounts to 8,389 new homes. However, 94 of those homes comprise outstanding small permissions and 1,224 'windfalls', noted in the plan as likely to comprise previously developed land. Both categories are highly unlikely to achieve any significant quantum of affordable housing. Further, as noted above, 847 homes are to meet needs from adjacent boroughs and would therefore attract affordable need from adjacent boroughs rather than addressing Fareham Borough need.

Discounting these elements of supply, all housing supply (market and affordable) will be in the region of 6,224 dwellings, so in order to meet the affordable demand 56% would need to be affordable. However, the policy HS5 affordable targets (which are varied depending on location in the Borough) are averaged at 31% affordable across the Borough.

Clearly the overall supply, in combination, will not achieve this level of provision, in fact provision relative to need is likely to be dismal. This is another justification to increase supply above and beyond the standard methodology need figure.

Conclusion

The NPPF is clear that to be found sound the plan must be positively prepared seeking to meet the Borough's objectively assessed housing needs as established by the standard methodology. The use of the draft standard methodology, as set out in the consultation document, as a basis for the housing requirement is untenable, unjustified and inconsistent with the NPPF and Government imperative to boost housing land supply.

¹ <https://www.ons.gov.uk/economy/inflationandpriceindices/bulletins/housepriceindex/march2020>

The stepped approach to housing delivery is equally inconsistent to the NPPF and unjustified given the additional sustainable sites available, that were previously promoted by the Council as sustainable alternatives (see below). Nothing has changed, and the current omission of these sites renders the plan unsound.



Currently Policy H1 is inconsistent with the NPPF and unsound. To ensure consistency with national policy, specifically, the need to significantly boost the supply of housing, in the plan and the five-year period, the Borough needs to allocate more sites for housing now.

Land to the west of Downend Road (site ID 3009), and to the north of allocation HA4 (site ID 3130)

Regardless of whether the plan needs to identify more land to deliver the homes required to meet housing need, the Council has excluded from the draft plan the land to the west of Downend Road and land to the north of allocation H4. Both sites present suitable, sustainable extensions to Portchester, that will benefit from the services and facilities provided there.

Land to the north of the allocation H4 (ID 3130), could provide a sustainable extension to this allocation, delivering around 100 new homes. It is well connected to the existing settlement and the allocation, and as such would provide a sensible rounding off of the town in this location.

The SHELAA raises concerns in regard to the delivery of the site due to the capacity of the junction of Downend Road at the A27. These concerns are not borne out by the Council's own transport evidence base. In its Strategic Transport Assessment (September 2020) and associated assessments, FBC assessed the earlier spatial strategy for the Borough, which included both the earlier allocation sites (such as HA2 Newgate Lane and HA5 Romsey Avenue), as well as the two SGAs, one at Stubbington and the other comprising the Portchester SGA at Downend Road. In broad terms the Council has therefore assessed the impacts of just over 12,000 dwellings of growth, including 1,000 dwellings at Downend Road, rather than the 8,400 dwellings it now proposes. Overall, the Council assessed the traffic impacts of the projected growth and this assessment does not show a severe or even significant impact arising at the A27 / Downend Road / Shearwater Lane junction. Overall, FBC concluded that, subject to appropriate mitigation on those junctions that do suffer significant impacts, the proposed local plan growth was acceptable:

14.16. In conclusions, based on the work of this Strategic Transport Assessment, it is considered that the quantum and distribution of the development proposed in the Fareham Local Plan, and the resulting transport impacts, are capable of mitigation at the strategic level, and that the plan is therefore deliverable and sound from a transport perspective.

On this basis, there is no reason to discount the land North of H4 on transport grounds.

The land to the west of Downend Road (ID 3009) had been included in the Council's January 2020 update to the local plan as a strategic growth area to deliver new homes, a clear indication that the Council was confident that new homes could be delivered in a suitable and sustainable way in this area.

The approach was clearly support by neighbouring authority, Portsmouth City Council, that responded to the consultation on the 25 February 2020, noting that:



“As outlined above Portsmouth has unmet housing need and potentially unmet employment need. Both of the two Strategic growth areas are reasonably accessible to Portsmouth. However, of the two areas, north of Downend is better located to accommodate unmet housing need from Portsmouth, with a close geographical proximity to the city and good transport links via the M27/ A27, Portchester railway station and the proposed Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) line. A specific reference to Portsmouth's unmet housing need in relation to the North of Downend Strategic Growth Area would provide a clear indication of how the two authorities are dealing with Portsmouth's unmet need through the Duty to Cooperate.”

Significant technical work has been undertaken to demonstrate that the site is in a sustainable and suitable location to deliver new homes effectively in the plan period. This work was undertaken in close liaison with Fareham Borough Council and the benefits of the site are clearly recognised by the neighbouring authority.

The site could deliver between 500 and 600 new homes. It abuts the settlement boundary of Portchester, which is established as a sustainable settlement with good rail connections and local employment opportunities. This site also benefits from relatively close proximity to Fareham town centre and access to the services, shops and facilities provided by the town centre.

The SHELAA incorrectly identifies that further work is required to demonstrate a suitable highways solution. Significant work has been undertaken conjunction with the Council, Hampshire County Council, Highways England to demonstrate that the Land can be suitably delivered with access to the A27 achievable, beyond what would normally be required at this stage of the plan. Concept stage design work was presented, supported by extensive supporting information on traffic flows and modelling, each which demonstrate that a new junction to the A27 south of the M27 is achievable. Both HE and HCC confirmed that they were satisfied at this stage that there are no overriding reasons that such a scheme cannot be accommodated.

To add further confidence to this position, the Council's own evidence base assessed the potential impacts of the Land West of Downend Road site, considering 650 dwellings on the land in association with 350 on the HA4 scheme. This forms the Council's current evidence base and has not been reassessed based on its current spatial strategy. The Council's own assessment concludes that the growth assessed (including the SGA) would be deliverable.

Moreover, the delivery of the Lane West of Downend Road site has the potential to provide a substantial contribution to addressing the infrastructure issues that the Borough faces. Particularly, the access strategy discussed in detail with FBC, HCC and HE includes the delivery of a new link road between the A27 corridor (south of M27 Junction 11) and Downend Road. This new road infrastructure will have the effect of significantly reducing traffic levels on the existing A27 corridor through Portchester and at key congestions points, particularly the Delme Roundabout, by removing traffic travelling between Portsdown Hill Road and the M27 corridor. By removing through traffic from the existing A27 corridor through Portchester, the scheme will provide a significant benefit to the operation of the existing network and will form part of the infrastructure solution for the Borough.

To concluded both sites 3130 and 3009 would provide suitable and sustainable sites to deliver new homes, whether these are required to meet the identified housing need or whether they are included in the plan to boost the supply of land for homes.



B4a. What modification(s) is necessary to make the Local Plan legally compliant and or sound?

The annual requirement for Fareham should be set as at least 514 dwellings per annum in accordance with the Standard Method. This should be planned to be delivered over the plan period, without reliance on delivery later in the plan period.

Additional sites, including SHELAA site 3130 and 3009 should be allocated to help meet this requirement and the market and affordable housing need. In addition, these sites have been identified as key to helping meeting additional unmet need from neighbouring authorities. The evidence base fully supports and justifies the inclusion of this in the plan.

B4b. How would the modification(s) you propose make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

The above modifications would resolve the concerns we have with this policy of the plan.

B4c. Your suggested revised working of any policy or text:

The policy needs to be completed revised based on the Standard Methodology figure of 514dpa. This will need to be undertaken in liaison with neighbouring authorities who will need to assess if they can meet their needs assessed using the Standard Methodology approach.

As a result of the increased requirement, there should then be the inclusion of a new housing allocation(s) to include sites 3130 and 3009.

B5. If your representation is seeking a modification to the plan, do you consider it necessary to participate in the examination hearing session(s)?

Yes: ☒

No: ☐

B5a. Please outline in the box below why you consider it necessary to take part in the hearing session(s):

Miller Homes should be provided with an opportunity to participate at the hearing part of the examination. The issues raised in regard to the soundness of the Draft Local Plan, in the submitted representation, require detailed examination before an independent inspector.

Respondent details:

Title:	
First Name:	Unknown2
Last Name:	Unknown2
Job Title: (where relevant)	
Organisation: (where relevant)	
Address:	
Postcode:	
Telephone Number:	
Email Address:	

1) Paragraph: 4.2

Legally compliant	Yes
Sound	No
Complies with the duty to co-operate	No

Please provide details you have to support your answers above

Para 4.2 of the Publication Plan is unsound because it bases housing numbers on a proposed new methodology for calculating need and there is a tangible risk that it may not be adopted by the government. In addition Page 37 Paras 4.12, 4.16 and Policy HP1 Illustrates that whilst a contingency buffer of 1094 homes has been made, the Plan is heavily reliant on the certainty of delivery on 4858 houses at Welborne.

What modification(s) is necessary to make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

The LPA should wait until Government has confirmed the methodology for calculating OAHN

How would the modification(s) you propose make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

It would ensure the Plan is consistent with Government Policy

Your suggested revised wording of any policy or text:

The LPA will defer any allocations until the Government has confirmed the Methodology for calculating OAHN

If your representation is seeking a modification to the plan, do you consider it necessary to participate in the examination hearing session(s)?

No, I don't want to take part in a hearing session

2) Paragraph: 5.41

Legally compliant	Yes
Sound	No
Complies with the duty to co-operate	Yes

Please provide details you have to support your answers above

Para 5.41 The LPA argues for an average occupancy rate of 2.4 for a 4/5 bed dwelling in regards to Nitrate budget calculations. To the contrary, it is stated here that the spectrum of occupancy for affordable homes will be in the range of 4-6. The claims in the Publication Plan are therefore not reflected in the council's own proposals and requirements.

What modification(s) is necessary to make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

Review to provide a more reasonable level of occupancy for Dwellings when determining Nitrate budgets

How would the modification(s) you propose make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

It would make the Plan more realistic in terms of the real average occupancy levels in the Housing proposed locally

Your suggested revised wording of any policy or text:

The Nitrate budget calculations should be undertaken with respect to average occupancy rates in the area (The Council's own figures for Affordable homes is between 4 and 6 people per dwelling and not 2.4 - So the number should probably be in the region of 3-4 at a minimum.

If your representation is seeking a modification to the plan, do you consider it necessary to participate in the examination hearing session(s)?

No, I don't want to take part in a hearing session

3) Policy: CC4 - Renewable and Low Carbon Energy

Legally compliant	Yes
Sound	No
Complies with the duty to co-operate	No

Please provide details you have to support your answers above

Para 8.6 Section 8 mentions the requirement of meeting CO2 emission reduction targets, but instead of stating what the targets should be, the Plan simply refers to individual developments power generation rather than what each should deliver over and above Building Regulations requirements, on this basis the plan is not Positively Prepared Para 11.34 The council will support applications where development exceeds Building Regulations but no percentage target for improvement has been set. The Plan is therefore not a Sound and effective approach to carbon emissions reduction in the Borough. Para 11.36 Developers are encouraged to design for natural ventilation and green infrastructure but no standards are set. Just meeting building regulations will not see the country meet the Government promised carbon reductions. The council therefore should set standards to ensure developers are designing for sustainability much like the London boroughs that are using new standards of SAP10 which although not yet within building regulations, should be adhered to.

What modification(s) is necessary to make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

Ensure that the Plan includes emission reduction Targets in order to meet or exceed the levels that can contribute to the Governments overall Carbon reductions.

How would the modification(s) you propose make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

It is not sufficient to just require Developers to meet/exceed current Building Regulations when their are no specific percentage reductions mentioned

Your suggested revised wording of any policy or text:

The LPA will allow Developments when it has been calculated that the local carbon emissions generated by the site has been reduced by x% and that the site conforms with Government Policy SAP 10

If your representation is seeking a modification to the plan, do you consider it necessary to participate in the examination hearing session(s)?

No, I don't want to take part in a hearing session

4) Paragraph: 7.13

Legally compliant	Yes
Sound	No
Complies with the duty to co-operate	Yes

Please provide details you have to support your answers above

Para 7.13 Local retail/commercial facilities figures do not cater for the additional houses in Warsash. For example, no additional convenience goods floor space has been allocated to Warsash.

What modification(s) is necessary to make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

Assessment of LOCAL amenities including Retail floorspace

How would the modification(s) you propose make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

It would contribute to making the developments Sustainable

Your suggested revised wording of any policy or text:

Any allocation must be justified in terms of the number of Dwellings proposed, by a review of the strain on Local Amenities and Infrastructure. If either is assessed to be inadequate, Allocation will not be approved until such local infrastructure/amenities have satisfied the assessed needs of the community.

If your representation is seeking a modification to the plan, do you consider it necessary to participate in the examination hearing session(s)?

No, I don't want to take part in a hearing session

5) Paragraph: 7.18

Legally compliant	Yes
Sound	No
Complies with the duty to co-operate	No

Please provide details you have to support your answers above

Para 7.18 Out of town shopping is discussed, but not defined; Out of town shopping will take jobs and customers away from local shopping areas and will increase traffic on the routes in and out of Warsash and Locks Heath.

What modification(s) is necessary to make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

A review of Local Shopping needs (vs Out of Town) is needed before any allocations are made

How would the modification(s) you propose make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

Will contribute to Sustainability by cutting down on vehicular movements and adding to local employment numbers

Your suggested revised wording of any policy or text:

Before any allocation is approved the LPA will assess the Local Retail and Shopping facilities to minimise the need for vehicular trips, provide for local employment and contribute to the Sustainability of such Allocation.

If your representation is seeking a modification to the plan, do you consider it necessary to participate in the examination hearing session(s)?

No, I don't want to take part in a hearing session

6) Policy: TIN4 - Infrastructure Delivery

Legally compliant	Yes
Sound	No
Complies with the duty to co-operate	No

Please provide details you have to support your answers above

Para 10.26 Infrastructure Delivery Plan Section 5.4 Education is planned with HCC but the period of any proposed extensions for child placements is only up to 2021 whereas the Plan covers up to 2037. This is not a sound approach for the education of our children. Education Para 10.27 Infrastructure Delivery Plan Table item 83 calls for section 106 provisions of additional Early Years Foundation Provision (EYP) within the Western Wards however HA1 does not indicate the placement of a nursery or pre-school within the development area. Where is the child placement contribution to be allocated as the IDP calls for the addition of 83 placements whereas there are over 1000 new dwellings being proposed for the Warsash area alone.

What modification(s) is necessary to make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

Include child placements forecast to 2037 (not 2021) and review the EYP numbers for 1000 new dwellings proposed in Warsash

How would the modification(s) you propose make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

Would cover the Plan duration and reflect a reasonable demand based on the actual number of new Dwellings (83 placements is obviously too low!)

Your suggested revised wording of any policy or text:

The Child Placements and EYP up to 2037 will be assessed and Schools extensions funded and planned accordingly to accommodate the increased Educational needs of the area.

If your representation is seeking a modification to the plan, do you consider it necessary to participate in the examination hearing session(s)?

No, I don't want to take part in a hearing session

7) Policy: TIN4 - Infrastructure Delivery

Legally compliant	Yes
Sound	No
Complies with the duty to co-operate	Yes

Please provide details you have to support your answers above

Para 10.26 Infrastructure Delivery Plan calls for the expansion of health care provision through the addition of further GP locations in the Western Wards, However the table provided within the document only provides an historic timeline pre-dating the Local Plan. This is not a Sound approach taking into consideration that HA1 alone will bring an additional 830 dwellings.

What modification(s) is necessary to make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

Need to commit to appropriate increase in local doctors and dentists (healthcare needs)

How would the modification(s) you propose make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

Make it relevant to current and future needs (not based on historic data) and be sufficient to support the additional 1000 dwellings proposed for Warsash


Your suggested revised wording of any policy or text:

Local Healthcare facilities will be assessed and committed to, using future predicted demand from over 1000 new dwellings in the Warsash area

If your representation is seeking a modification to the plan, do you consider it necessary to participate in the examination hearing session(s)?

No, I don't want to take part in a hearing session

Respondent details:

Title:	mr
First Name:	R A K
Last Name:	Murphy
Job Title: (where relevant)	[No Reply]
Organisation: (where relevant)	[No Reply]
Address:	
Postcode:	
Telephone Number:	
Email Address:	

1) Paragraph: 1.2

Legally compliant	No
Sound	No
Complies with the duty to co-operate	No

Please provide details you have to support your answers above

housing need of local persons out of date as it has a long term downward trend. local need is not met by estate agents putting properties on the open market

What modification(s) is necessary to make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

consultation to all households

How would the modification(s) you propose make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

supply hard copy when requested. not everyone has easy access to internet

Your suggested revised wording of any policy or text:

the council will supply written copies on request

If your representation is seeking a modification to the plan, do you consider it necessary to participate in the examination hearing session(s)?

Yes, I want to take part in a hearing session

Please outline in the box below why you consider it necessary to take part in the hearing session(s):

AS an accountant and committee member of many community groups, I am used to delivering results, which this document fails to do

2) Paragraph: 2.4

Legally compliant	No
Sound	No
Complies with the duty to co-operate	No

Please provide details you have to support your answers above

housing on flood plains and marshland not identified

What modification(s) is necessary to make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

excluding unsuitable sites

How would the modification(s) you propose make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

remove the property speculators ability to sell cardboard houses on marshland to gullible buyers

Your suggested revised wording of any policy or text:

all sites have been tested for poor drainage and toxic residues

If your representation is seeking a modification to the plan, do you consider it necessary to participate in the examination hearing session(s)?

Yes, I want to take part in a hearing session

Please outline in the box below why you consider it necessary to take part in the hearing session(s):

As accountant for a large property company and having bought and sold houses, I can help the council close the loopholes used by companies in the in the borough over the last 40 years

3) Paragraph: 2.1

Legally compliant	No
Sound	No
Complies with the duty to co-operate	No

Please provide details you have to support your answers above

this particular town requires social housing , not properties for sale out of the reach of most young families or the disabled or veterans

What modification(s) is necessary to make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

replacing the affordable definition with one that aligns with reality

How would the modification(s) you propose make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

gets the result it aims for, not the building of cardboard houses

Your suggested revised wording of any policy or text:

provision of social housing , not affordable housing

If your representation is seeking a modification to the plan, do you consider it necessary to participate in the examination hearing session(s)?

Yes, I want to take part in a hearing session

Please outline in the box below why you consider it necessary to take part in the hearing session(s):

having experience in property in various parts of the country, I can help achieve realistic results which the plan may not do

4) Paragraph: 2.12

Legally compliant	No
Sound	No
Complies with the duty to co-operate	No

Please provide details you have to support your answers above

high quality design has not been supplied by property speculators to date

What modification(s) is necessary to make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

provision of social housing specified by the councils excellent housing maintenance dept

How would the modification(s) you propose make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

achieve the objectives stated

Your suggested revised wording of any policy or text:

replace "affordable housing " with social housing throughout the document as the definition is fundamentally flawed

If your representation is seeking a modification to the plan, do you consider it necessary to participate in the examination hearing session(s)?

Yes, I want to take part in a hearing session

Please outline in the box below why you consider it necessary to take part in the hearing session(s):

used to committee procedures and providing brief and on point contributions

5) Paragraph: 4.3

Legally compliant	No
Sound	No
Complies with the duty to co-operate	No

Please provide details you have to support your answers above

existing local households have to compete with buyers from anywhere when private property companies are involved, so the aims are unachievable

What modification(s) is necessary to make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

council houses built in conjunction with housing associations as achieved in many parts of the country

How would the modification(s) you propose make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

get the results aimed for

Your suggested revised wording of any policy or text:

the Welbourne numbers can be piled into the first ten years , so there can be a moratorium on speculative planning applications for this period

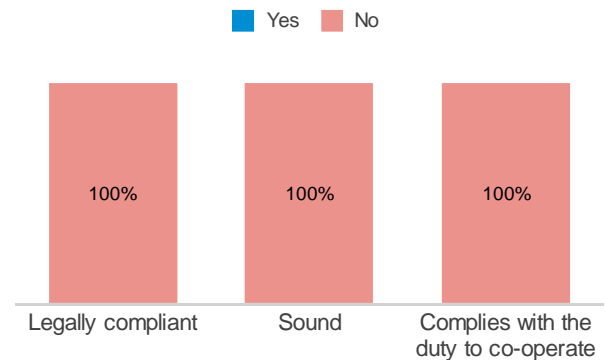
If your representation is seeking a modification to the plan, do you consider it necessary to participate in the examination hearing session(s)?

Yes, I want to take part in a hearing session

Please outline in the box below why you consider it necessary to take part in the hearing session(s):

I have extensive inside knowledge of how companies renege on assurances

	Legally compliant	Sound	Complies with the duty to co-operate
Total	1	1	1
Yes	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%
No	1 100%	1 100%	1 100%



Respondent: mr R A K Murphy (1812-13138)

Legally compliant	No
Sound	No
Complies with the duty to co-operate	No

Please provide details you have to support your answers above

existing local households have to compete with buyers from anywhere when private property companies are involved, so the aims are unachievable

What modification(s) is necessary to make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

council houses built in conjunction with housing associations as achieved in many parts of the country

How would the modification(s) you propose make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

get the results aimed for

Your suggested revised wording of any policy or text:

the Welbourne numbers can be piled into the first ten years , so there can be a moratorium on speculative planning applications for this period

If your representation is seeking a modification to the plan, do you consider it necessary to participate in the examination hearing session(s)?

Yes, I want to take part in a hearing session

Please outline in the box below why you consider it necessary to take part in the hearing session(s):

I have extensive inside knowledge of how companies renege on assurances

Respondent details:

Title:	Ms
First Name:	Pamela
Last Name:	Charlwood
Job Title: (where relevant)	Co Chair
Organisation: (where relevant)	
Address:	
Postcode:	
Telephone Number:	
Email Address:	

1) Paragraph: 4.2

Legally compliant	Yes
Sound	No
Complies with the duty to co-operate	No

Please provide details you have to support your answers above

The lower number of houses required is based on a yet to be confirmed government change of mind. In parallel with that, there has been considerable debate nationally over the policy approach set out in the government's consultation which ended in October, with many MPs objecting. Other than the 847 contingency, we see no recognition of the uncertain ground upon which the current numbers in this plan are based. The Plan (para 3.20) implies that the so called Strategic Growth Area in South Fareham is discounted from this new version of the Plan but is that land still designated as such? If so, in the event of any substantial increase in the housing numbers currently assumed as a basis for the Plan, would that retained designation cause it to be immediately vulnerable?

What modification(s) is necessary to make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

More contingency plans should higher housing numbers be needed, together with transparency as to where they would be located.

How would the modification(s) you propose make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

It would build in scope for national variation in housing numbers required so that the Local Plan was based on consultation which was valid even in the light of that variation

Your suggested revised wording of any policy or text:

I cannot suggest appropriate wording other than the approach have set out above, with a realistic margin of housing numbers, greater than is currently allowed for

If your representation is seeking a modification to the plan, do you consider it necessary to participate in the examination hearing session(s)?

Yes, I want to take part in a hearing session

Please outline in the box below why you consider it necessary to take part in the hearing session(s):

I speak on behalf of a substantial number of residents of Hill head and -particularly with the limitations set upon public consultation during the COVID period, I would welcome the opportunity to put formally the points I am raising

2) Paragraph: 4.9

Legally compliant	Yes
Sound	No
Complies with the duty to co-operate	Yes

Please provide details you have to support your answers above

Para 4.9 (together with paras 1.17 and 1.18) declare the current Welborne plan 'fit for purpose' but evidence is needed: no information is given on funding and project dates for work to Junction 10 of the M27, which is an essential precursor to work commencing on Welborne. Far more confirmed detail is required before this can be accepted as credible.

What modification(s) is necessary to make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

Timescales and confirmed funding sources for Welborne, together with contingency plans in respect of annual housing numbers in the event of Welborne slipping further or failing altogether

How would the modification(s) you propose make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

It would render more robust and credible the housing numbers which are the basis of the Local Plan and would mean that contingency plans and their would be clearly set out and their implications would be transparent to local people

Your suggested revised wording of any policy or text:

See two paras above, please - with the numbers requested

If your representation is seeking a modification to the plan, do you consider it necessary to participate in the examination hearing session(s)?

Yes, I want to take part in a hearing session

Please outline in the box below why you consider it necessary to take part in the hearing session(s):

See previous submission - I wish to speak on behalf of a substantial number of residents of Hill Head

3) Paragraph: 4.4

Legally compliant	Yes
Sound	No
Complies with the duty to co-operate	No

Please provide details you have to support your answers above

Is Fareham now certain about the scale of any possible additional requirements likely to be received under our duty to cooperate with neighbouring authorities, principally Portsmouth and Gosport? We note (para 3.17) the joint approach which will be taken by PfSH to achieve a statement of common ground and the bilateral discussions with neighbouring authorities, but we see no reference to evidence set out in the CPRE Hampshire report showing the amount of brownfield land which could be considered as available in both Gosport and Portsmouth (CPRE report published 2 November 2020). That report estimated that in Portsmouth 119 hectares of brownfield land could be considered available and in Gosport 115.5 hectares. We also note the comments of the Prime Minister emphasising the priority which should be given to brownfield development before building on greenfield sites is considered. Whilst we recognise the importance of the Duty to Co-operate, we believe this should be on a basis that feels credible to local people.

What modification(s) is necessary to make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

An approach which demonstrates to local people that neighbouring authorities are seriously assessing all brownfield site possibilities within their own areas before requesting assistance from Fareham Borough Council

How would the modification(s) you propose make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

It would demonstrate that FBC is not being asked to do more than its share to meet the national housing need

Your suggested revised wording of any policy or text:

Evidence of the response of Portsmouth CC's and Gosport BC's serious assessment of brownfield site potential

If your representation is seeking a modification to the plan, do you consider it necessary to participate in the examination hearing session(s)?

Yes, I want to take part in a hearing session

Please outline in the box below why you consider it necessary to take part in the hearing session(s):

As stated in previous submissions -to speak on behalf of a substantial number of Hill Head residents

4) Policy: DS2 - Development in the Strategic Gaps

Legally compliant	Yes
Sound	No
Complies with the duty to co-operate	Yes

Please provide details you have to support your answers above

Whilst we wholeheartedly support the policy regarding the Strategic Gaps D2 and paras 3.9 and 3.44) we note with concern the comments at 3.46 regarding the Fareham/Stubbington strategic gap and the caveat about its current boundaries. We urge FBC to adopt a coherent and transparent approach to land management, resisting erosion around the edge of current Strategic Gaps, together with a coherent and consistent approach to mitigation bids. In the area of Stubbington and Newgate Lane, this will be particularly important when the impact of the new bypass becomes evident in 2021/22.

What modification(s) is necessary to make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

Openness and clarity about what is really intended in respect of the boundaries of Strategic Gaps, together with a clear policy on use of land for 'mitigation'

How would the modification(s) you propose make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

It would provide detailed information which would clarify important issues - ie the boundaries of the Strategic Gaps - which is currently vague

Your suggested revised wording of any policy or text:

Para 3.46 must be clarified

If your representation is seeking a modification to the plan, do you consider it necessary to participate in the examination hearing session(s)?

Yes, I want to take part in a hearing session

Please outline in the box below why you consider it necessary to take part in the hearing session(s):

As stated in previous submissions -to speak on behalf of a substantial number of residents of Hill Head

5) Policy: D4 - Water Quality and Resources

Legally compliant	Yes
Sound	No
Complies with the duty to co-operate	Yes

Please provide details you have to support your answers above

Policy D4 on Water Quality and Resources and subsequent paragraphs do not address sufficiently the seriousness of the need to improve water quality: Southern Water is the worst performing water company regarding water quality (see EPA report released October 2020). More detailed actions should be set out, with more coherent policies on mitigation which are currently left largely to individual developers(see also paras 4.17 and 11.52)

What modification(s) is necessary to make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

Much more rigorous approach with Southern Water, with clear targets for improvement of water quality. An open and coherent policy from FBC on mitigation, particularly in respect of nitrates.

How would the modification(s) you propose make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

By showing how FBC intends to meet ecological targets which are of concern nationally as well as locally, through its Design policies

Your suggested revised wording of any policy or text:

See two paras above for what needs to be covered

If your representation is seeking a modification to the plan, do you consider it necessary to participate in the examination hearing session(s)?

Yes, I want to take part in a hearing session

Please outline in the box below why you consider it necessary to take part in the hearing session(s):

See previous submissions: I wish to speak on behalf of a substantial number of residents of Hill Head

6) Policy: NE5 - Solent Wader and Brent Goose Sites

Legally compliant	Yes
Sound	No
Complies with the duty to co-operate	Yes

Please provide details you have to support your answers above

Para 9.78 (policy NE5) refers to candidate sites for Brent Geese and other waders, but gives little detail. This is consistent with the frustrating lack of a coherent policy in respect of mitigation (eg for Brent Geese and other waders, as well as for nitrates): the fields west of Old Street, Hill Head could be considered for this purpose, having previously been frequented by Brent Geese when subject to appropriate cultivation. This site was the subject of an unsuccessful development application and appeal in 2018, and has since put forward by developers as a candidate site for mitigation, first for nitrates and latterly for Brent Geese.

What modification(s) is necessary to make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

A clear strategic approach and policy in respect of mitigation, together with greater clarity about potential sites

How would the modification(s) you propose make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

It would ensure that FBC is in the driving seat rather than allowing individual developers to put forward ad hoc proposals.

Your suggested revised wording of any policy or text:

See above for issues that need to be covered

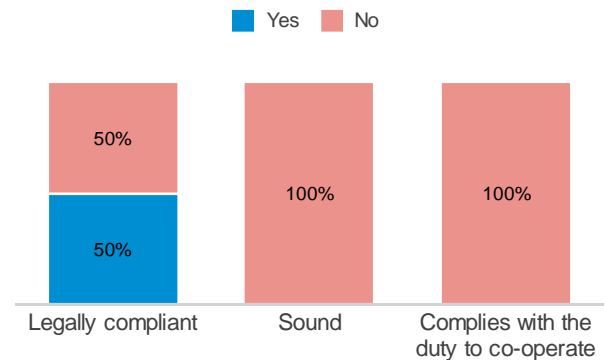
If your representation is seeking a modification to the plan, do you consider it necessary to participate in the examination hearing session(s)?

Yes, I want to take part in a hearing session

Please outline in the box below why you consider it necessary to take part in the hearing session(s):

See previous submissions - I wish to speak on behalf of a substantial number of residents of Hill Head

	Legally compliant	Sound	Complies with the duty to co-operate
Total	2	2	2
Yes	1 50%	0 0%	0 0%
No	1 50%	2 100%	2 100%



Respondent: Ms Pamela Charlwood (1012-13157)

Legally compliant	Yes
Sound	No
Complies with the duty to co-operate	No

Please provide details you have to support your answers above

Is Fareham now certain about the scale of any possible additional requirements likely to be received under our duty to cooperate with neighbouring authorities, principally Portsmouth and Gosport? We note (para 3.17) the joint approach which will be taken by PfSH to achieve a statement of common ground and the bilateral discussions with neighbouring authorities, but we see no reference to evidence set out in the CPRE Hampshire report showing the amount of brownfield land which could be considered as available in both Gosport and Portsmouth (CPRE report published 2 November 2020). That report estimated that in Portsmouth 119 hectares of brownfield land could be considered available and in Gosport 115.5 hectares. We also note the comments of the Prime Minister emphasising the priority which should be given to brownfield development before building on greenfield sites is considered. Whilst we recognise the importance of the Duty to Co-operate, we believe this should be on a basis that feels credible to local people.

What modification(s) is necessary to make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

An approach which demonstrates to local people that neighbouring authorities are seriously assessing all brownfield site possibilities within their own areas before requesting assistance from Fareham Borough Council

How would the modification(s) you propose make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

It would demonstrate that FBC is not being asked to do more than its share to meet the national housing need

Your suggested revised wording of any policy or text:

Evidence of the response of Portsmouth CC's and Gosport BC's serious assessment of brownfield site potential

If your representation is seeking a modification to the plan, do you consider it necessary to participate in the examination hearing session(s)?

Yes, I want to take part in a hearing session

Please outline in the box below why you consider it necessary to take part in the hearing session(s):

As stated in previous submissions -to speak on behalf of a substantial number of Hill Head residents

Respondent: Mrs Jill Wren (1812-56810)

Legally compliant	No
Sound	No
Complies with the duty to co-operate	No

Please provide details you have to support your answers above

The LPA has relied on a recently-proposed (but not adopted) Central Government algorithm for deciding where houses should be located. As this has now been updated, with an emphasis on brownfield sites and sites in the North and the Midlands, the LPA needs to revise its methodology and calculations for Housing Needs in the Borough as a whole and in particular in strategic sites such as within Warsash and the Western Wards. The Publication Plan is invalidated as a result of implementing the wrong algorithms for Housing Needs.

What modification(s) is necessary to make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

The LPA should use the latest methodology for calculating Objectively Assessed Housing Need in line with Central Government Policy

How would the modification(s) you propose make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

The Plan should implement the new algorithms for calculating Housing Need

Your suggested revised wording of any policy or text:

Not Applicable - The Local Plan needs to be completely revised to incorporate the Government's latest Standard methodology for calculating Housing Needs in the Borough

If your representation is seeking a modification to the plan, do you consider it necessary to participate in the examination hearing session(s)?

No, I don't want to take part in a hearing session

FAREHAM LOCAL PLAN 2037 REPRESENTATIONS

LAND AT NEWGATE LANE (NORTH AND SOUTH), FAREHAM

ON BEHALF OF BARGATE HOMES LTD AND SUSTAINABLE LAND

TOWN & COUNTRY PLANNING ACT 1990 (AS AMENDED) PLANNING AND COMPULSORY PURCHASE ACT 2004

Prepared by: Matthew Good



Pegasus Group

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DESIGN **ENVIRONMENT** **PLANNING** **ECONOMICS** **HERITAGE**

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APPENDICES:

APPENDIX 1:	LANDSCAPE EVIDENCE
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1.0 Introduction / Details

- 1.1** The following representations are made by Pegasus Group on behalf of our clients Bargate Homes Ltd and Sustainable Land. Our clients have interests in an area of land between Newgate Lane and Newgate Lane East (the new relief road) in Peel Common. Applications for outline planning permission (refs. P/18/1118/OA and P/19/0460/OA) have been made at 'Land at Newgate Lane' which together will provide for the development of up to 190 homes. Both applications are currently the subject of undetermined appeals.
- 1.2** Representations have been made in respect of the sites in response to the Regulation 18 consultation on the original version of the draft Local Plan in December 2017, and again in July 2019 and in February 2020 on subsequent consultations for the new Local Plan. The site continues to be promoted through the Local Plan process as it represents a sustainable and deliverable option to deliver much needed housing in this authority.
- 1.3** Our clients are important stakeholders within Fareham and are keen to work with the Council to produce a plan which is legally compliant and meets the tests of soundness set out within the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF).
- 1.4** The following representations utilise the same format as the Council's response form. Each area of the Publication Local Plan (PLP) which is deemed to be either not legally compliant or unsound is clearly outlined below. The exceptions are questions A (1,2 & 3) and B5 (parts a & b) where a single response at the beginning and end of the representations is provided, respectively. This is because these responses are common to all questions and our representations.



FIGURE 1 – NEWGATE LANE NORTH



FIGURE 2 – NEWGATE LANE SOUTH

Questions A1, A2, A3 Agent / Client details

	Agent	Client
Title	Mr	Bargate Homes and
First Name	Daniel	Sustainable Land c/o
Last Name	Weaver	Agent
Job Title	Executive Director	
Organisation	Pegasus Group	
Address	First Floor	
	South Wing	
	Equinox North	
	Great Park Road	
	Almondsbury	
	Bristol	
Postcode	BS32 4QL	
Telephone		
Email		

2.0 Plan Overall

B1 Which part of the Local Plan is this representation about?

2.1 The following comments relate to the overall Local Plan.

B2 Do you think the Publication Local Plan is:

Legally compliant - No

Sound - No

Complies with the duty to co-operate - No

2.2 The Fareham Local Plan is not legally compliant and is unsound as it is not consistent with national policy, effective or justified.

B3 Please provide details you have to support your answers above.

2.3 The NPPF (paragraph 33) states that plans should be reviewed every 5 years and updated as necessary. Previously the local planning authority indicated that this local plan review would amalgamate the adopted Local Plan Parts 1, 2 and 3 into a single new plan. Part 3 is the Welborne Plan which was adopted in 2015. The total quantum of housing to be delivered at Welborne has reduced over the years, and the date for its commencement has repeatedly slipped back. Recently, serious doubts have been expressed over whether it is deliverable at all given the funding gap of tens of millions of pounds that exists in relation to the required upgrade of M27 junction 10. Certainly, the development is not currently "deliverable" in NPPF terms.

Taking all of this into account, the Welborne Plan should be reviewed, which it has not (PLP paragraph 4.9). It is also clear that at this stage the Council suggests that it is not intending to review the Welbourne Plan (Local Development Scheme (LDS), paragraph 1.5). Given the importance of the Welborne Plan to housing delivery this is considered an issue of both soundness and legal non-compliance.

B4a What modification(s) is necessary to make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

2.4 Include a review of the Welborne Plan in this Local Plan review.

B4b How would the modification(s) you propose make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

2.5 Compliance with the NPPF requirement to review plans and provide an up to date framework to ensure housing delivery.

B4c Your suggested revised wording of any policy or text

2.6 Not applicable.

3.0 Strategic Policy DS2: Development in Strategic Gaps

B1 Which part of the Local Plan is this representation about?

- 3.1** The following comments relate to the Policy DS2, the supporting text and the inclusion of our clients' land between Newgate Lane and Newgate Lane East (the new relief road) in Peel Common within this designation.

B2 Do you think the Publication Local Plan is:

Legally compliant – N/A

Sound - No

Complies with the duty to co-operate – N/A

- 3.2** The Fareham Local Plan is unsound as it is not consistent with national policy, effective or justified.

B3 Please provide details you have to support your answers above.

- 3.3** The PLP, paragraph 3.43, identifies that the:

"...primary purpose of identifying Strategic Gaps is to prevent the coalescence of separate settlements and help maintain distinct community identities. Strategic Gaps do not necessarily have intrinsic landscape value but are important in maintaining the settlement pattern, defining settlement character and providing green infrastructure opportunities."

- 3.4** The proposed policy seeks to strengthen the current Core Strategy policy position, contained within Policy CS22 with regards to preventing settlement coalescence. It is stated in the PLP this has been undertaken in response to the NPPF and recent planning decisions (paragraph 3.44). The Council's evidence in relation to this policy is contained within the September 2020 'Technical Review of Areas of Special Landscape Quality and Strategic Gaps' document. Chapter 2, section 4.2, seeks to apply the NPPF to this policy.

3.5 The interpretation of the NPPF in this section is selective and as such misleading. For example in referencing paragraph 20 of the NPPF it states:

"Strategic policies should set out an overall strategy for the pattern, scale and quality of development, and make sufficient provision for... conservation and enhancement of the natural, built and historic environment, including landscapes."

3.6 This fails to recognise that strategic policies should also set out an overall strategy for the pattern, scale and quality of development, and make sufficient provision for housing (including affordable housing), employment, retail, leisure and other commercial development. The Council's evidence also refers to paragraph 170 of the NPPF noting:

"planning policies and decisions should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by... protecting and enhancing valued landscapes... (in a manner commensurate with their statutory status or identified quality in the development plan)".

3.7 It must, however, be recognised that the strategic gaps do not have any statutory status therefore shouldn't be unduly restrictive. A tightening of restrictions would be contrary to the NPPF. The policy does identify that development can be accommodated within the Strategic Gap. Indeed, the previous iteration of the plan identified site HA2 and Strategic Growth Areas within the Fareham – Stubbington Strategic Gap. Thus, suggesting that development in the gap is not prohibitive per se.

3.8 Within our representations on the draft Local Plan Supplement we argued the evidence base lacks robustness and has been applied without justification. The updated evidence does not overcome these concerns. Our clients site is situated within parcel 8c of the updated evidence. The study suggests that despite the proximity of Fareham and Gosport in the north part, the gap is currently still effective in providing a 'sense of separation', but it is at risk. It is further noted at point 15 that;

"Whilst the recently completed Newgate Lane South road development does not alter the experience of entering the urban area of Gosport beyond the Peel Common Roundabout, it does reduce tranquillity and bring more built features

(such as noise attenuation barriers) into this part of the gap.”

3.9 Despite this significant development, the ‘Technical Review of Areas of Special Landscape Quality and Strategic Gaps’ simply re-iterates previous conclusions from earlier analysis undertaken by LDA and described in the Fareham Borough Landscape Character Assessment, 2017. There is no consideration as to how the development of Newgate Lane South has altered the area. Clearly, the new highway has added a substantial urbanising influence upon the gap, this should be assessed. The blanket approach taken within the policy does not recognise these substantial changes.

3.10 Within our client’s appeal evidence in relation to applications P/18/1118/OA and P/19/0460/OA we provide evidence in relation to landscape and visual matters. This evidence takes full consideration of the strategic gap and identifies that Peel Common is not well defined as a coherent area of settlement character due to the fact the settlement appears to be based on the progression of wayside and ribbon development since the early twentieth century. It also notes that the amenity value of the area has altered since the completion of Newgate Lane East. It was concluded that this parcel makes a limited contribution to the wider context of the strategic gap.

3.11 The protection of the Strategic Gap is currently governed by policy CS22 of the Core Strategy, which does not permit development where it significantly affects the integrity of the gap. The policy provides a useful starting point for considering the purpose of strategic gaps. It states:

3.12 *"Their boundaries will be reviewed in accordance with the following criteria:*

- a) The open nature/sense of separation between settlements cannot be retained by other policy designations;*
- b) The land to be included within the gap performs an important role in defining the settlement character of the area and separating settlements at risk of coalescence;*
- c) In defining the extent of a gap, no more land than is necessary to prevent the coalescence of settlements should be included having regard to maintaining their physical and visual separation."*

3.13 Taking each of these key criteria in turn:

Openness and sense separation

3.14 Although the proposed development site is a greenfield site within the countryside, it would not represent isolated development. The site is located to the west of the settlement of Bridgemary. The development will become a cohesive part of the Bridgemary neighbourhood through the provision of key pedestrian links and local facilities (open space and children's play areas) for the benefit of the wider community.

3.15 The site is bounded by Newgate Lane East to the east. To the west it is bounded by Newgate Lane, which is the focus of ribbon development, and beyond this the Peel Common Waste Water Treatment Works and solar farm. If the site is not developed, then it will be an open pocket of land between the two roads within an otherwise urbanized landscape, which in our view is of inherently less value in terms of its contribution to the strategic gap.

3.16 It is notable that the Council's evidence 'Technical Review of Areas of Special Landscape Quality and Strategic Gaps' identifies the Peel Common Waste Water Treatment Works to provide a strong physical and visual gap between Gosport and Stubbington (Area 8b), and to a lesser extent so does the Solar Farm. This physical and visual gap would not be affected by development on our clients' sites.

3.17 The Council's evidence also identifies that a Green Infrastructure (GI) Strategy or Framework would be beneficial to enhance the GI value of the current gap and potentially help determine an appropriate GI framework for moderately scaled development. Our clients' proposals would enhance the provision of GI through the provision of on-site open space and pedestrian linkages. It should be noted that due to the site being within private ownership there is currently no public right of way connectivity, such that it has no real functional value as GI other than its contribution to a wider landscape setting.

3.18 As such, although the development of the site would necessarily have an urbanizing effect on the existing open land, good growth could be achieved without compromising the gap between the existing urban edge of Fareham/Bridgemary and Stubbington.

Defining the Settlement Character and Preventing Coalescence

- 3.19** The character of the site and surrounding area is defined by both the natural and built environment, having regard to the landscape setting in which it sits.
- 3.20** The development of the site, by extending the boundary of the Fareham/Gosport built-up area would not have the effect of coalescence with Stubbington. The settlement character of Bridgemary is distinct from that of Stubbington. Whilst both are characterized by large areas of low-rise, medium-density development from the late-20th century (and in the case of Bridgemary also from the pre-war era), the development of Bridgemary as a suburban extension of Fareham/Gosport lends it a different character compared with Stubbington's growth as a distinct village with a more extensive local centre.
- 3.21** The remaining Strategic Gap will still achieve a 'green' gap between the two settlements such that the distinct identities of the two settlements are reinforced by their physical and visual separation.

Extent of Gap Required

- 3.22** Most obviously, the development of the Land at Newgate Lane would retain a 'green' gap between the two settlements. The extent of this gap remaining is sufficient to prevent coalescence in line with the policy consideration in Core Strategy Policy 22.
- 3.23** This green gap will also help to retain the physical and visual separation of the settlements, an effect which will be further enhanced by the introduction of the Stubbington By-Pass which will serve to sever them further. The location of Land at Newgate Lane is not within the 'pinch point' between Fareham and Stubbington. Further north, the Strategic Gap between the two settlements narrows, and an extension to Fareham in this location would reduce the gap to a much greater degree or eliminate it. This makes Land at Newgate Lane a preferable development location than sites north of Peel Common/West of Fareham in terms of impact on coalescence.

B4a What modification(s) is necessary to make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

- 3.24** The policy and proposals map should be amended to either exclude our client's site from the strategic gap or it should be identified as a location which could accommodate sensitive development.

B4b How would the modification(s) you propose make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

- 3.25** It would be justified by the evidence and would assist the Council in achieving an appropriate housing requirement.

B4c Your suggested revised wording of any policy or text

- 3.26** See response to B4a above.

4.0 Policy H1: Housing Provision (including supporting text)

B1 Which part of the Local Plan is this representation about?

4.1 Policy H1: Housing Provision and all supporting text.

B2 Do you think the Publication Local Plan is:

Legally compliant - No

Sound - No

Complies with the duty to co-operate - No

4.2 The Fareham Local Plan is not legally compliant and is unsound as it is not consistent with national policy, effective, positively prepared or justified.

B3 Please provide details you have to support your answers above.

4.3 The PLP has based its housing proposals on the annual housing target derived from the Government's draft Revised Standard Methodology published in August 2020 in its consultation "Planning for the Future". The Government's response to this consultation was published on 16th December 2020. The Government does not propose to proceed with the changes to assessing local housing need consulted on earlier this year in the "Changes to the Current Planning System"; but instead has published a revised approach to the standard method, which retains the method in its current form except for London and 19 of the most populated cities and urban centres.

4.4 The key change is to apply a 35% uplift to the standard method for Greater London and the 19 most populated cities and urban areas in England – Birmingham, Liverpool, Bristol, Manchester, Sheffield, Leeds, Leicester, Coventry, Bradford, Nottingham, Kingston upon Hull, Newcastle upon Tyne, Stoke on Trent, Southampton, Plymouth, Derby, Reading, Wolverhampton and Brighton and Hove. The minimum housing requirement for Fareham calculated using the amended standard method therefore remains 514hpa.

- 4.5** The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) states (paragraph 16 a) that Plans should "be prepared with the objective of contributing to the achievement of sustainable development". Footnote 10 confirms that this is a legal requirement of local planning authorities in exercising their plan-making functions. Meeting the objectives of sustainable development includes "...meeting the needs of the present...". By preparing a Plan based on a consultation draft Standard Methodology target of 403 dwellings per annum, the local planning authority is failing to meet its local objectively assessed need for housing, thereby failing to plan to deliver sustainable development.
- 4.6** The lower housing requirement has also not been the subject of sustainability appraisal (SA). Whilst the SA re-assesses sites based upon a lower housing requirement it fails to consider the implications of a lower housing requirement, compared to the current standard method, upon the delivery of the SA objectives.
- 4.7** The Plan does not seek to, as a minimum, meet the area's objectively assessed need. Given that the Core Strategy was adopted on 4th August, 2011, it is significantly out of date such that (as advised by paragraph 73 and footnote 32 of the NPPF) local housing need should be calculated using the current Standard Methodology. On this basis the extant local housing need target is 514 homes per annum (hpa). Instead, the PLP plans for 403hpa, thereby failing to plan for the area's objectively assessed need and failing to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development.
- 4.8** The PPG (ID 2a-003-20190220) is clear that the current standard method should be used and any other method should only be used in exceptional circumstances. It further explains that:
- "...Where an alternative approach results in a lower housing need figure than that identified using the standard method, the strategic policy-making authority will need to demonstrate, using robust evidence, that the figure is based on realistic assumptions of demographic growth and that there are exceptional local circumstances that justify deviating from the standard method. This will be tested at examination."* (PPG ID 2a-015-20190220).

- 4.9** As discussed above the extant standard method identifies a requirement of 514hpa. The NPPF (paragraph 60) identifies that the current standard method provides a minimum requirement. To depart and provide a figure lower than the current standard method must be justified by clear and robust evidence. This is absent from the Council's evidence base and as such is an unsound approach.
- 4.10** The Government's guidance is that transitional arrangements require Regulation 19 plans to be based on the current Standard Methodology figure. However, given that there is no change for Fareham this is irrelevant.. As such, Fareham's decision to progress to Regulation 19 stage with a strategy based on a figure of 403hpa is procedurally flawed, lacking in evidential basis, premature and potentially misleading.
- 4.11** It is also unclear whether the PLP has planned to adequately accommodate unmet need from other authorities. The PPG (ID 2a-010-20190220) identifies that meeting unmet needs from neighbouring authorities, as set out in a statement of common ground, is one reason why local housing need calculated using the current standard should be exceeded.
- 4.12** Paragraph 4.4 of the PLP states that unmet need in the sub-region over the plan period could be "circa 10,750 dwellings". At paragraph 4.5, Fareham's "immediate neighbours" are considered, and it is confirmed that Portsmouth City Council has requested that Fareham contributes 1,000 dwellings towards its unmet need, and that Gosport is "likely to have an unmet need issue, currently estimated to be in the region of 2,500 dwellings...". However, in response, the PLP (Table 4.1) proposes a contribution of 847 dwellings to wider unmet need. This produces an overall plan requirement of 7,295 dwellings, equivalent to 456hpa. The Council's 'Duty to Co-operate Statement of Compliance' identifies at paragraph 4.6 that instead of responding to the request from Portsmouth the Council is proposing to: "...take the approach that the issue of unmet need is not dealt with as specific to any authority, but as a general contribution." It is not clear how this "general contribution" has been calculated but it appears inadequate.

4.13 Contrary to the advice within the PPG (ID 2a-010-20190220) there are currently no statements of common ground identifying if the figure of 847 dwellings is adequate or accepted by other authorities. Rather, the Council speculates that this contribution would be “ratified” by a subsequent Partnership for South Hampshire Statement of Common Ground (Duty to Co-operate Statement of Compliance, paragraph 4.5). There is, however, no evidence to support this speculation. Indeed, the only evidence presented suggests a higher requirement of 1,000 dwellings from a single authority.

4.14 Fareham has decided to deliberately plan to not meet its local objectively assessed housing need, which fundamentally means that the plan *will not be effective*. This, coupled with its apparent failure to plan to contribute appropriately to the unmet housing need of the sub-region, indicates a failure to work effectively with its neighbouring authorities on cross-boundary strategic planning for housing delivery and a failure “to support the Government’s objective of significantly boosting the supply of homes” (NPPF, paragraph 59). Rather, the PLP proposes to restrict the supply of homes in the plan period in a way which will exacerbate the local housing crisis.

4.15 The PLP is not consistent with the NPPF because:

- It will not contribute to the achievement of sustainable development by not, as a minimum, planning to meet its local objectively assessed housing need;
- It is not planning to adequately meet the unmet housing needs of neighbouring authorities in the sub-region;
- It has not based its housing proposals on the current Standard Methodology;
- Its strategy lacks a robust evidential justification.

Phased Provision

4.16 In addition to the issues with the overall requirement, Policy H1 also seeks to identify a ‘phased’ requirement. The overall supply is at least 8,389 dwellings this is just 165 dwellings greater than the requirement when the correct local housing need standard method is applied. Given the need to provide for unmet needs from neighbouring authorities this is clearly insufficient and as such further allocations are required. Policy H1 seeks to ‘phase’ this supply identifying the following:

- Approximately 2,250 dwellings (averaging 450 dwellings per annum) between 2021/22 and 2025/2613,
- Approximately 2,400 dwellings (averaging 480 dwellings per annum) between 2026/27 and 2030/31,
- Approximately 3,750 dwellings (averaging 625 dwellings per annum) between 2031/32 and 2036/2037.

4.17 This phasing clearly will not meet the overall plan requirement. The rationale for this phasing is due to an anticipation that many of the housing allocations will begin to deliver later in the plan period. This is simply a factor of the sites chosen rather than an evidence-based approach to need. The net effect is that in the early part of the plan period the full need will not be met. This will mean households will either be unable to form or will be forced to move elsewhere to find appropriate accommodation. This not only has an impact upon affordability through increased demand but also has implications for social mobility and health for young and old alike.

4.18 The lack of housing to meet needs in the short-term is exacerbated by recent under-delivery of both market and affordable housing. The Council recognises it has under-delivered in recent years due to the reference to the need for a 20% buffer in accordance with NPPF, paragraph 73 (paragraph 4.16, PLP).

4.19 The housing requirement in the PLP should not be phased to manufacture a five-year housing land supply in the short-term. The plan should seek to address housing need now and to do otherwise is not justified or effective.

Housing Supply

4.20 The second part of Policy H1 identifies the sources of supply. Whilst our clients do not wish to comment upon individual sites, we do have significant concerns that the sources of supply will not deliver the plan period housing requirement in full. The PLP, paragraph 4.16, acknowledges that many of the chosen sites will not deliver until later in the plan period therefore any slippage in timescale could well push delivery beyond the plan period. Furthermore, the Council is heavily reliant upon delivery at Welborne. Within our comments upon the Plan overall we identify the need for delivery from this site to be reviewed and indeed question whether it is deliverable at all given the funding gap of tens of millions of pounds that exists in relation to the required upgrade of M27

junction 10.

4.21 Furthermore, the Council cannot currently demonstrate a five-year housing land supply. The Council's most recent assessment of its five-year housing land supply suggests a 4.03-year supply. This assessment appears optimistic given recent appeal decisions which identify it is closer 2.4-years¹. Given these shortcomings it is essential that the PLP seeks to address this under-supply in the short-term.

4.22 Our client's sites, SHLAA references 3129 and 3161, should be considered for allocation. Both sites are sustainable being well located in terms of accessibility to services, facilities and employment. They also have good access to public transport opportunities. Furthermore, whilst the sites are located within the Fareham – Stubbington Gap, there are no unsurmountable specific statutory or non-statutory landscape related planning designations.

4.23 The SHLAA identifies that both sites are discounted because:

"Development in this location would not be in keeping with the settlement pattern and would change the settlement character of Peel Common. The site is therefore considered unsuitable for residential development."

4.24 Our clients fundamentally disagree with these points. This is discussed in greater detail within our response to Policy DS2 above. However, in summary the sites are well located in relation to the settlement of Bridgemary and our evidence identifies that development in this location would have a limited impact due to the recent completion of the Newgate Lane East site. The proposals could also enhance the strategic gap through the provision of appropriate Green Infrastructure.

B4a What modification(s) is necessary to make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

4.25 The following amendments are necessary to ensure that the plan is legally compliant and sound.

¹ APP/A1720/W/19/3230015

1. Plan to meet, as a minimum, the area's objectively assessed housing need. The current Standard Methodology annual housing need figure is currently 514hpa.
2. Provide Statements of Common Ground in relation to unmet need from neighbouring and PfSH authorities. Any agreements will need to be included as additional housing to the minimum 514hpa.
3. In any event, plan for a level of housing which contributes to the achievement of sustainable development.
4. Undertake SA of all reasonable alternative housing requirements.
5. Provide a housing requirement which is not phased and meets needs now.
6. Provide additional allocations, including our clients, which can deliver in the short-term.

B4b How would the modification(s) you propose make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

- 4.26** Compliance with the NPPF requirement for the housing requirement to be based upon current local housing need standard method as a minimum. To comply with relevant legal and procedural requirements.

B4c Your suggested revised wording of any policy or text

- 4.27** Not applicable, as this will be dependent upon the outcome of the work identified in response to question B3.

5.0 Policy HP4: Five-Year Housing Land Supply

B1 Which part of the Local Plan is this representation about?

5.1 The following comments relate to Policy HP4 and all supporting text.

B2 Do you think the Publication Local Plan is:

Legally compliant – N/A

Sound – No

Complies with the duty to co-operate – N/A

5.2 The Fareham Local Plan is unsound as it is not effective or justified.

B3 Please provide details you have to support your answers above.

5.3 Whilst the principle of the policy is supported the current wording is considered contrary to its stated purpose. The supporting text identifies that this policy is required to provide flexibility if a five-year housing land supply cannot be demonstrated. However, in accordance with the NPPF, paragraph 11d, in such cases the most relevant policies in the plan would be out of date and the presumption in favour of sustainable development would apply.

5.4 It is therefore not justified to seek to apply additional requirements upon developments should a five-year supply not be demonstrable. For example, the requirement for the scale of the site to be relative to the shortfall is not only unclear but could be prohibitive of sustainable sites being brought forward. Furthermore, many of the criteria are replicated from other policies and as such are superfluous.

B4a What modification(s) is necessary to make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

5.5 A more positive policy is justified. Parts a, c, d and e should be deleted to avoid repetition and conflict with the NPPF.

B4b How would the modification(s) you propose make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

5.6 See above.

B4c Your suggested revised wording of any policy or text

5.7 See above.

6.0 Participation at the examination hearing sessions

B5a If your representation is seeking a modification to the plan, do you consider it necessary to participate in the examination hearing session(s)?

6.1 Yes, I want to take part in the hearing sessions.

B5b Please outline why you consider it necessary to take part in the hearing session(s):

6.2 There are several detailed and complex points made within our representations which would benefit from further debate and consideration. It is also important that our clients can respond orally to hearing statements made by the Council and other participants to ensure that the Inspector has a full understanding of our case.

APPENDIX 1

LANDSCAPE EVIDENCE

FL&BH 1.1

APPEAL BY FAREHAM LAND LP AND BARGATE HOMES LTD

**LAND AT NEWGATE LANE (NORTH) AND LAND AT
NEWGATE LANE (SOUTH), FAREHAM, HAMPSHIRE**

**LANDSCAPE AND VISUAL MATTERS:
PROOF OF EVIDENCE**

PREPARED BY:

JAMES W. ATKIN
BSC (Hons) DIP LM CMLI



5 The Priory, Old London Road, Canwell, Sutton Coldfield, B75 5SH

T 0121 308 9570 www.pegasusgroup.co.uk

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APPENDICES:

(REFER TO SEPARATE DOCUMENT REF. FL&BH 1.2)

APPENDIX FL&BH 1.2.1	Extract from the Fareham Landscape Assessment
APPENDIX FL&BH 1.2.2	Composite Landscape Strategy
APPENDIX FL&HB 1.2.3	Extract from the 'Technical Review of AoSLQ and Strategic Gaps'
APPENDIX FL&BH 1.2.4	Landscape Analysis of the Strategic Gap

1. INTRODUCTION

Qualifications and Experience

- 1.1. My name is James Atkin. I hold the position of Director (Landscape) in the Birmingham Office of the Pegasus Group. The Company undertakes all aspects of planning, urban and landscape design and environmental planning. I have a Bachelor of Science Degree in Landscape Design and Plant Science and a Diploma in Landscape Management, both from the University of Sheffield. I am also a Chartered Member of the Landscape Institute (2005).
- 1.2. I have over 19 years professional experience specialising in the application of landscape and visual assessment and the use of best practice guidance. I have authored landscape and visual impact appraisals, assessments and evidence, both in the UK and in the international context.
- 1.3. Prior to joining the Pegasus Group I have worked in multidisciplinary consultancies, including Wardell Armstrong LLP and Atkins, advising on landscape and visual matters across a range of sectors including power, highways, rail, housing, waste, land reclamation and restoration, mineral extraction, commercial developments and renewable energy.
- 1.4. Since joining the Pegasus Group I have completed a number of detailed LVIA's for sites across the UK, including residential development and mixed use development schemes, care home developments, solar installations and commercial development. As an inherent part of this work I apply an iterative process of landscape and visual appraisal and assessment to inform masterplanning principles which avoid or respond to landscape and visual constraints and opportunities.
- 1.5. In this context I have produced technical documents on landscape and visual matters for use in the emerging design process, for planning applications and at appeal. I am currently involved in a variety of projects for mixed use and residential masterplans, of varying scales between 10 and 1000 units, in both urban and urban fringe environments, where matters of sensitive and designated landscapes are key considerations. The diversity of these different project types has enabled me to develop a strong understanding as to how different landscapes can respond to different types of development.

Terms of Reference

- 1.6. This evidence is written on behalf of Fareham Land LP and Bargate Homes Ltd (the appellants) and relates to an appeal for non-determination by Fareham Borough Council in respect of two outline applications for residential development, both on land to the east of Newgate Lane. This evidence sets out an overview of relevant landscape and visual matters.
- 1.7. The outline application for 'Land at Newgate Lane (North)' (Fareham Land LP; LPA ref. P/18/1118/OA) sought permission for:
- The demolition of existing buildings and development of up to 75 dwellings, open space, vehicular access point from Newgate Lane and associated and ancillary infrastructure, with all matters except access to be reserved.
- 1.8. The outline application for 'Land at Newgate Lane (South)' (Bargate Homes Limited; LPA ref. P/19/0460/OA) sought permission for:
- The demolition of existing buildings and development of up to 115 dwellings, open space, vehicular access point from Newgate Lane and associated and ancillary infrastructure, with all matters except access to be reserved.
- 1.9. These are referred to as the 'northern' site and the 'southern' site respectively.
- 1.10. Whilst the two sites are subject of separate applications, it is important to note that the proposals have always been conceived as a cohesive development, together addressing the constraints and opportunities in respect of the local landscape context and providing a cohesive and complementary strategy for development and mitigation.
- 1.11. The evidence presented herein applies to both appeals, unless specifically stated otherwise.
- 1.12. Each application was supported by a Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (LVIA), prepared by Pegasus Group on behalf of the appellants. Reference is made to the content and findings of these where relevant, supplemented by additional professional judgement as necessary.

Evidence Structure

- 1.13. The evidence is structured as follows, including this introduction (section 1):
- At section 2, I give a brief description of the appeal sites in their context, and the appeal scheme, including an analysis of constraints and opportunities and development potential (based on my own observations and judgement);
 - At section 3, I present a brief background to the appeal, including a summary of the Council's reasons for refusal where these are relevant to landscape and visual matters;
 - At section 4, I address the key issues in the reason for refusal in respect of landscape and visual matters, and present additional analysis of these;
 - At section 5, I address policies relevant to landscape and visual matters; and
 - At section 6, I provide a summary and conclusions.
- 1.14. Principles and good practice for undertaking landscape and visual impact assessment (LVIA) and/or applying the principles of LVIA are set out in the Landscape Institute (LI) and the Institute of Environmental Management (IEMA) Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment, Third Edition (2013)¹ (GLVIA3). The concepts and procedures set out in this guidance have been adopted where appropriate.
- 1.15. The professional judgements which are presented in this evidence for this appeal (reference LPA reference P/18/1118/OA and P/19/0460/OA) have been prepared in accordance with the guidance of my professional institution. I confirm that the opinions expressed are my true and professional opinions.

¹ Landscape Institute and Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment, Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment 3rd Edition (April, 2013)

2. THE APPEAL SITES

2.1. This section sets out an overview of the appeal sites and their context.

Overview

- 2.2. Together, the appeal sites extend to ca. 10 hectares (ha) of agricultural land, situated close to the urban edge of Fareham and Gosport and within a discreet parcel of land that is bounded by Newgate Lane to the west, Woodcote Lane to the south and Newgate Lane East to the east (with Newgate Lane and Newgate Lane East framing the northern edge of the sites also).
- 2.3. Hambrook Lodge (accessed from the west, off Newgate Lane) Lodge and its curtilage is located between the two sites, but the property (and the access to the property) is not included in the red line boundary for the sites.
- 2.4. The appeal sites are located outside the defined settlement boundary identified in the Local Plan policies map, in a 'Strategic Gap' known as the Fareham/Gosport to Stubbington/Lee on Solent Gap (or simply the Fareham - Stubbington Gap).
- 2.5. They are not subject to specific statutory or non-statutory landscape related planning designations.

Description and Context

- 2.6. The sites are located between Fareham and Gosport, adjacent to the suburbs of Woodcot and Bridgemary which are located to the east and adjacent to Peel Common which is located to the west.
- 2.7. The northern site comprises three enclosures, the largest of which is currently in arable production, the smaller two are in pastoral use. These cover an area that surrounds the northern extent of Hambrook Lodge which itself includes a number of related buildings (some dilapidated) and is generally enclosed by mature vegetation.
- 2.8. The southern site comprises four mixed use agricultural enclosures, the fields to the east are currently in arable production, whilst the field to the west, adjacent to Peel Common and Newgate Lane are in use as pastoral and equestrian paddocks. A small watercourse and drainage ditch bisects the southern site and reinforces the differentiation between the land uses of the eastern and western areas.

- 2.9. Newgate Lane is located immediately to the west of the sites and forms a connection with the southern edge of Fareham and, further south Gosport Road (noting that this is closed to traffic but retains a link for pedestrians and cyclists). Immediately to the east is the route of the new relief road, Newgate Lane East. Newgate Lane East is accessed from Newgate Lane by a T-junction, situated just north of the northern parcel.
- 2.10. The wider landscape context is set within the low-lying ground of the coastal plain landscapes and characterised by abrupt transitions between the open landscapes of the coastal plain and the urban environments which abut these. These urban areas include Fareham, Gosport and Woodcot and Bridgemary to the north and east. The settlement area of Stubbington, a medium scale, predominantly residential area is located to the west. The settlement edge of Stubbington forms the western extent of the Fareham to Stubbington strategic gap. In this context the strategic gap comprises an area of open landscape that extends across the coastal plain between the local settlement areas. Separation is most pronounced across the arable areas between Fareham/Peel Common and Stubbington.

Recent Landscape Change

- 2.11. The LVIA reports submitted in support of the planning applications were prepared and finalised in late 2018. These included reference to the published landscape character study for the Borough (The Fareham Landscape Assessment, 2017) which was prepared by LUC on behalf of Fareham Borough Council (FBC) and forms part of the evidence base to the current Local Plan.
- 2.12. The appeal sites are located in an area defined by the LUC study as 'LCA 8, Woodcot-Alver Valley' (including sub areas 08.1a and 08.2b). In relation to 'LCA 8, Woodcot-Alver Valley', the LUC study acknowledges the emerging proposals of the Fareham bypass (Newgate Lane East) and potential strategic housing development on the edge of Woodcot/Bridgemary (parcel HA2) and the landscape change that these may bring.
- 2.13. Since the publication of the LUC study (and submission of the Pegasus Group LVIA work) the proposals for Newgate Lane East have been constructed and the route has been open to traffic since April 2018; the majority of landscape works were completed in the 2018/19 season.
- 2.14. Although both the LUC study and the assessment of impacts undertaken in the submitted Pegasus Group LVIA make reference to the potential bypass and how it will

influence the local landscape, there is now scope to consider the actual and current baseline situation.

3. BACKGROUND TO THE APPEAL

- 3.1. The background to the proposal is set out in full, in the main Statement of Case, prepared by Pegasus Group on behalf of the appellant. This section provides a brief overview of the background relevant to landscape and visual matters.

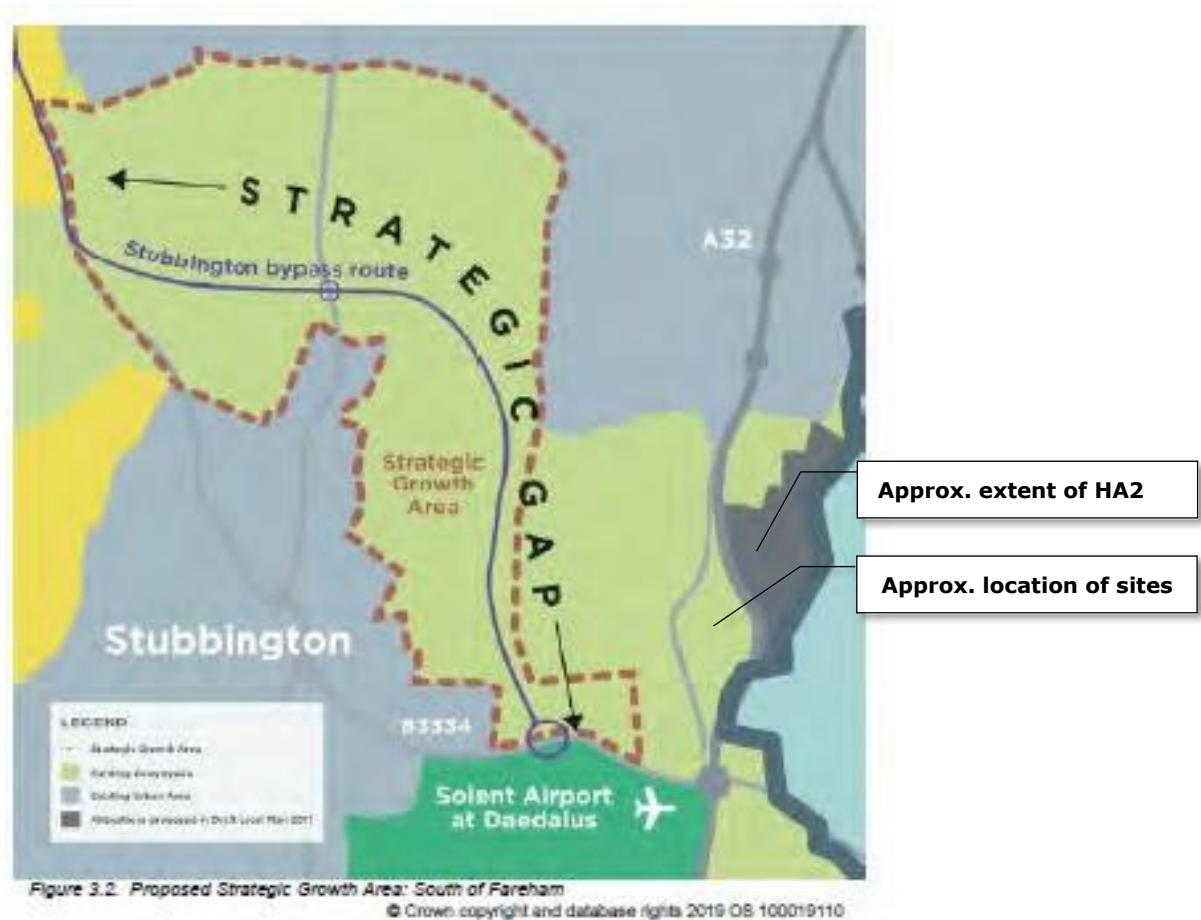
Application

- 3.2. The applications were submitted in September 2018 (north) and April 2019 (south), with each supported by a separate Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment, prepared by Pegasus Group (**CDA.48** and **CDA.106**).
- 3.3. In respect of both appeal sites, landscape and visual matters formed part of an iterative design process that guided the evolution of the masterplans and integration of mitigation measures into the schemes.
- 3.4. For both sites, the submitted LVIA work demonstrated a limited effect on landscape character, whereby impacts are restricted to a local level.
- 3.5. The work also demonstrated that the proposed developments would not detract from the function of the wider strategic gap, both due to the inherent character of the landscape itself, and also due to the physical and visual separation that is present between the sites and the more obvious and open part of the strategic gap between Peel Common and the eastern edge of Stubbington.
- 3.6. For views and visual amenity, the submitted LVIA work also demonstrated that the sites (and proposed developments) would be generally screened by existing development and existing mature vegetation, the influence of both being augmented by the low lying and relatively flat nature of the landform. Prominent views of the sites would only be available from its immediate context along Newgate Lane and Woodcote Lane with the greatest degree of visual effect from locations immediately adjacent to the sites, and from a small number of existing individual residential properties, again, located close to (or adjacent to) the site. Together, and in the balance of landscaped and visual matters overall, these impacts and effects are were not considered significant in landscape and visual terms.
- 3.7. During the process of the application, further design changes have occurred; these either maintain or improve the proposed mitigation which forms an inherent part of the schemes.

Further Landscape and Visual Studies

- 3.8. Since the submission of the planning applications, the LPA has continued with the development and review of the Local Plan.
- 3.9. In previous iterations, notwithstanding the continued adoption of 'Strategic Gap' policies in this part of the Borough, the emerging local plan proposals had identified a 'Strategic Growth Area' situated across the landscape between Stubbington and Fareham, overlapping with a large part of the retained Strategic Gap. This had also indicated the inclusion of a housing allocation (HA2) on the southern edge of Fareham.

Plate 1: Extract from Fareham Draft Local Plan 2036 Supplement



- 3.10. In that previous iteration, the boundary of the Strategic Gap had been drawn to extend up to the settlement edge of Bridgemary (whilst incorporating the proposed housing allocation of HA2 and the recently constructed New Newgate Lane). In contrast, the Strategic Growth Area had been drawn to an eastern limit up to the existing waste water treatment works and the solar farm that are present to the south-west of the edge of

Fareham, noting that the extent of that boundary would exclude both appeal sites and exclude the emerging HA2 allocation.

- 3.11. Notwithstanding that the Fareham Landscape Assessment (LUC, 2017) forms part of the evidence base for the policy proposals, it was necessary to address the purpose and function of the gap and the proposed area of strategic growth.
- 3.12. In order to address this issue, Pegasus Group undertook a strategic level study of the Fareham-Stubbington Strategic Gap, including the area up to the Gosport boundary (**CDA.54**).
- 3.13. The aim of that study was to identify the core areas of Strategic Gap which were considered more fundamental to the function of the Strategic Gap in terms of preventing coalescence between settlements and maintaining of settlement identities. The study identified 'Priority Areas' that should be maintained as Strategic Gap, with areas outside of these considered further for growth.
- 3.14. The study concluded that areas on the northern and western edges of Stubbington and at Fareham (along Longfield Avenue and between Peel Common and Woodcot/Bridgemary) can accommodate growth and that development in these areas would not fundamentally undermine the physical separation, nor the sense of separation between Stubbington and Fareham.
- 3.15. During the course of the appeal FBC continued to progress their Local Plan. The evidence base to the latest draft Local Plan 2036 included a 'Technical Review of Areas of Special Landscape Quality and Strategic Gaps' (2020) undertaken by Hampshire County Council on behalf of FBC (**CDG.7**). The content and findings of this study are considered later in my evidence.

Consultation Responses

- 3.16. A summary of the main relevant consultation responses to the application are set out in the following section.

Urban Design, Fareham Borough Council

- 3.17. The response from FBC on landscape and visual matters was prepared by the Urban Design officer (4th February 2019) (**CDB.5a**). These comments were limited to the northern site and broadly suggested that the proposed development would have an

'unacceptable negative impact upon the integrity of the existing open, predominantly rural agricultural character', of the landscape'.

- 3.18. However, it was felt that the conclusions of the consultation response did not sufficiently consider the (then) emerging baseline of Newgate Lane East and potential strategic development site (HA2), consequently the response overemphasised the degree of impact arising from the scheme.
- 3.19. In this context Pegasus Group prepared a comprehensive response to address the points raised (refer to **CDA.41**).
- 3.20. In a separate, later, response, the Urban Design officer requested that the layout be reworked to make a 'less formal block structure' (**CDB.5b**). These comments were addressed in revisions to the LVIA and ILMP, which were resubmitted as LVIA Rev D (**CDA.48**).

Principal Tree Officer, Fareham Borough Council

- 3.21. No objection is raised in response to trees, with the tree officer noting that 'the illustrative masterplan shows the developable area with the majority of the existing field boundary trees and hedges retained and incorporated into public green space' and concluding that 'the principle of development within the area shown is broadly acceptable in arboricultural terms'.

Gosport Borough Council

- 3.22. Gosport Borough Council (GBC) have objected to the applications, noting issues of the strategic gap and green infrastructure.
- 3.23. In relation to the first point, GBC suggest that the 'scale and location will undoubtedly harm the integrity of the gap and will diminish the physical and visual separation of the settlements.
- 3.24. GBC go on to suggest that the sites would diminish the opportunities to make the 'optimum use' of green infrastructure, and particularly in providing green linkages from Fareham to the coast via the Alver Valley Country Park.

Natural England

- 3.25. The response from Natural England refers to green infrastructure provision, noting that the development is within an area that could benefit from enhanced green infrastructure provision.
- 3.26. In relation to landscape, the Natural England response notes that the proposal does not appear to be within, or within the setting of, any nationally designated landscape but also notes that proposals should complement, and where possible enhance, local distinctiveness, as guided by relevant landscape character assessment for the Borough.

Environment Agency

- 3.27. Further design changes to the masterplan were implemented in response to consultation comments from the Environment Agency and their provision of up to date flood map data.
- 3.28. This resulted in amendments to the southern appeal site and removal of a parcel of proposed development from an area to the west of the watercourse.
- 3.29. An LVIA addendum (**CDA.119**) was prepared that addressed the minor design change, along with the iteration of the Illustrative Landscape Masterplan.

Officers Reports to Committee

- 3.30. Appeals against the non-determination of the applications were submitted to the Planning Inspectorate, and the Council were notified in June 2020 as to the validity of these.
- 3.31. A report was prepared for Members which confirmed the position of the Council in respect of the case that would be presented at a forthcoming appeal, and inviting Members to confirm the decision that they would have made, had they been able to determine the planning application.
- 3.32. In both instances (north and south sites) the reports confirm that they would have refused the application.
- 3.33. The reports to committee set out a brief summary of the consultation responses received under several sub-headings (**CDC.1** and **CDC.2**). Those relevant to landscape and visual matters are summarised as follows:

Principle/location/policy issues

- Located in strategic gap;
- Loss of countryside;
- Impact on character of the 'new' Newgate Lane and the 'old' Newgate Lane;
- Impact on "green belt" (notwithstanding that the site is not in fact in an area defined as green belt);
- The site is not 'well integrated' contrary to policy DSP40;
- Loss of green land and linkages; and
- Impact on landscape.

Strategic Gap

- Impact on the strategic gap;
- Coalescence of Fareham and Gosport;
- The proposed development will not strengthen the strategic gap; and
- Development in the strategic gap will set a precedent for further development.

Environment

- Loss of green/open space and loss of agricultural land; and
- Impact on ability to make optimum use of green infrastructure, including providing green linkages from Fareham to the coast.

- 3.34. The report includes reference to a petition entitled 'Stop building in the Fareham/Gosport Strategic Gap' that was published in August 2020 and refers to several points in respect of landscape and visual matters and the strategic gap.
- 3.35. The main issues raised in respect of landscape and visual matters are set in the context of Local Plan Policy DSP 40 (paragraphs 8.32 to 8.61 of the North committee report and 8.31 to 8.6 of the South committee report).
- 3.36. The applications were subsequently refused (24th June 2020) (**CDC.4**) with the reasons for refusal as listed in the reports to committee. The overarching reason for refusal state that:
- 3.37. *"The development is contrary to Policies CS2, CS4, CS5, CS6, CS14, CS15, CS16, CS17 and CS22 of the Adopted Fareham Borough Core Strategy 2011 and Policies DSP6, DSP13 & DSP40 of the Adopted Local Plan Part 2: Development Site and Policies Plan, paragraphs 103, 109 and 110 of the NPPF and is unacceptable in that:*

- 3.38. For the southern site this is identical, save for the omission of reference to Policy CS16.
- 3.39. *"The development is contrary to Policies CS2, CS4, CS5, CS6, CS14, CS15, CS17 and CS22 of the Adopted Fareham Borough Core Strategy 2011 and Policies DSP6, DSP13 & DSP40 of the Adopted Local Plan Part 2: Development Site and Policies Plan, paragraphs 103, 109 and 110 of the NPPF and is unacceptable..."*
- 3.40. More specific reference to landscape and visual matters is made in the following reasons for refusal (noting that these are repeated for both the north and south sites):

b) The proposed development fails to respond positively to and be respectful of the key characteristics of the area and would be harmful to the character and appearance of the countryside;

c) The provision of development in this location would significantly affect the integrity of the strategic gap and the physical and visual separation of settlements;

d) The application site is not sustainably located adjacent to, well related to or well-integrated with the existing urban settlement boundaries;

- 3.41. On review of the consultation responses, reports to committee and relevant reasons for refusal, several common themes are apparent in respect of landscape and visual matters. These are summarised as follows:
- Issue 1A: What are the key characteristics of the site and its immediate context and how have the schemes responded to these in terms of mitigation?
 - Issue 1B: The degree of impact on the key characteristics of the site and its immediate context and the extent to which these can be considered as harmful.
- 3.42. These matters are effectively addressed in the submitted landscape and visual impact assessments which set out a comprehensive baseline for the site and the local landscape context, including an assessment of the impact and approach to mitigation. I will return to these documents in later sections of my evidence.
- Issue 2: The purpose and function of the strategic gap in terms of providing physical and visual separation between settlements and how the site functions in relation to the wider gap.

- 3.43. During the course of the application a 'strategic landscape and visual appraisal' of the strategic gap was prepared to identify the role and function of the strategic gap, variations therein, the core areas and also how the strategic gap could be maintained whilst accommodating the strategic growth in the area. I will return to the gap study in later sections of my evidence.
- Issue 3: The context of the application sites in relation to the existing urban settlement edges/boundaries.
- 3.44. This issue is also touched upon in the submitted landscape and visual impact assessments in terms of the local landscape context to the appeal sites. I will return to the relevant findings of the LVIA reports in later sections of my evidence.
- 3.45. I consider these issues in the following sections, along with the different parts of the reason for refusal, thereafter drawing my conclusions.

4. ANALYSIS OF LANDSCAPE AND VISUAL MATTERS

- 4.1. In this section I set out an analysis of landscape and visual matters. I have presented the analysis under the broad topics raised in the reason for refusal, with reference to the key issues identified in the previous section of my evidence.

Reason for refusal b) The proposed development fails to respond positively to and be respectful of the key characteristics of the area and would be harmful to the character and appearance of the countryside.

Landscape character and key characteristics

- 4.2. The reasons for refusal suggest that the proposed development fails to respond positively to, and be respectful of, the key characteristics of the area. In this section I set out the key characteristics relevant to the local landscape character, including reference to published guidance, but also with reference to recent landscape change that has resulted from the relatively recent completion of the new bypass, Newgate Lane East.
- 4.3. Landscape character for the area is defined by the 'Fareham Landscape Assessment', with the sites being located in the 'Woodcot/Alver Valley landscape character area, sub areas 08.1a for the northern site, and 08.1 and a small part of 08.1b for the southern site (relevant extracts are included in **Appendix FL&BH 1.2.1**). Peel Common, along with adjacent residential areas and remnant parts of the landscape up to the edge of Gosport, are also included in the same LCA; by contrast, the landscape between Fareham and Stubbington (including the wastewater treatment plant and solar farms) are located within the adjacent area of LCA 7, the Fareham/Stubbington Gap. There is a clear difference in the character between these areas that is based on the scale and pattern of the landscape, land use, enclosure landscape, and the degree of influence of the settlement edge along with urbanising influences.
- 4.4. The key characteristics of the relevant LCAs are considered in the baseline of the submitted LVIA (para 4.34, **CDA.48 and CDA.106**) and consequently informed the analysis, constraints and opportunities, and ultimately the landscape strategy for the mitigation that is included as an integrated part of the two masterplans for northern and southern schemes.
- 4.5. Greenfield development retains an inherent impact on the physical landscape, but it is possible to bring development forward in a positive manner that addresses landscape and visual constraints. The appeal schemes do so. Where this positive approach is

adopted, the perception of those physical impacts in terms of landscape character are also minimised, also something that the schemes achieve.

- 4.6. In respect of the key characteristics the Fareham Landscape Assessment (FLA) notes that 'key characteristics aim to improve understanding of the how places are distinctive and different from one another, rather than being an appraisal for areas that are 'better or worse'. It is the second and third sections of the FLA that address Landscape Sensitivity and the designations review that address matters of value, sensitivity and designations.
- 4.7. Key characteristics are defined in the 'Landscape Character Assessment' section of the FLA. For the Woodcot/Alver Valley (LCA8) the FLA notes that (FLA, page 62):
- 4.8. *"The Alver Valley also forms part of the strategic gap separating Fareham and Gosport but it is very different in character and scale from the open farmed landscape to the west. It comprises a mixed pattern of wooded common, small-scale pasture and ribbon development along the corridors of the River Alver and Newgate Lane and is bounded to the east by the urban edge of Gosport and to the north by the outskirts of Fareham."*
- 4.9. This sets out a clear distinction between the landscape context of the site, and the wider strategic gap area to the west and north-west, between Fareham and Stubbington. The description of the LCA also establishes the influence of the urban fringe; from the edge of Gosport, edge of Fareham, but also from ribbon development in the LCA (as reflected by the character of Peel Common). These influences should be considered in the appraisal of the appeal sites in the context of the local landscape.
- 4.10. The LCA defines several 'essential characteristics'. These are set out in the following table, set against a brief description as to how the appeal schemes would influence these or has responded to these.

Table 1: Summary of essential characteristics of the Woodcot/Alver Valley and anticipated change

Essential characteristics of the Woodcot/Alver Valley	Influence on landscape and design response
A mosaic of small and medium scale fields at Woodcot, forming a mixture of small horse-grazed pasture and larger arable fields divided by fences, ditches and gappy hedgerows;	<p>The scale and pattern of fields contribute to a more enclosed landscape.</p> <p>Grazed pasture, equestrian uses are not always positive aspects of the landscape and can be seen as detracting components of a landscape, driving needs for enhancement.</p> <p>Development and landscape strategy generally works within the scale of the existing field pattern aiming to</p>

	<p>limit overall 'massing' by working within the existing enclosures.</p> <p>This has an added benefit that vegetation is retained and subsequently enhanced through programmes of supplementary planting and longer term management.</p> <p>As part of the overall green infrastructure strategy for the appeal schemes, the sites can provide additional and reinforcement planting to hedgerows with additional tree planting also.</p>
Although this area forms the upper part of the Alver Valley it lacks a distinct valley character;	<p>A 'valley' landform is not pronounced here, reinforcing that this part of the landscape is a transition between the more distinct valley to the south-east and the flatter, slightly undulating plain to the west.</p> <p>This reinforces the nature of boundaries between character areas that they are rarely fixed along a defined alignment and instead tend to form a 'merging' or transition.</p>
The hedgerow pattern is gradually replaced by scrubby woodland to the south, enclosing Chark Common and the golf course;	<p>The hedgerow network is a stronger characteristic of the appeal sites and their context, with this network forming much of the green infrastructure framework.</p> <p>Newgate Lane East has impacted on the network to a degree, severing the hedgerows and field patterns in some parts of the landscape, particularly in proximity to the eastern edge of the appeal sites.</p> <p>The appeal schemes incorporate the hedgerow network as part of the overall masterplan, using this landscape component to guide the scale and form of the development envelope. There are likely to be some limited losses in parts of the appeal sites but retention, management and additional planting can mitigate these losses.</p>
The character is influenced by the busy road corridor and the urban characteristics of Peel Common and Solent Enterprise Zone at HMS Daedalus on one side and the urban edge of Bridgemary on the other.	<p>In the local landscape context of the appeal sites, urban influences and the settlement fringes are generally a prominent feature and, given the appeal sites and the surrounding undeveloped landscape areas do not exist in isolation, these urban edges do have an influence on the local landscape character.</p> <p>Newgate Lane East and its associated infrastructure (including prominent acoustic fencing, road junctions and crossings) have further influenced local landscape character, drawing the urban influence into the landscape between Peel Common and Gosport (at Bridgemary).</p> <p>The acknowledge landscape impact largely relates to the introduction of residential development into the appeal sites. However this will be congruent with the settlement pattern of Peel Common due to the placement and relationship between the appeal sites to Peel Common (along Newgate Lane) and the contained to the east and north by the alignment of Newgate Lane East.</p> <p>There also remains the existing connection between Peel Common and the edge of Gosport at Bridgemary, whereby the settlement pattern is connected by</p>

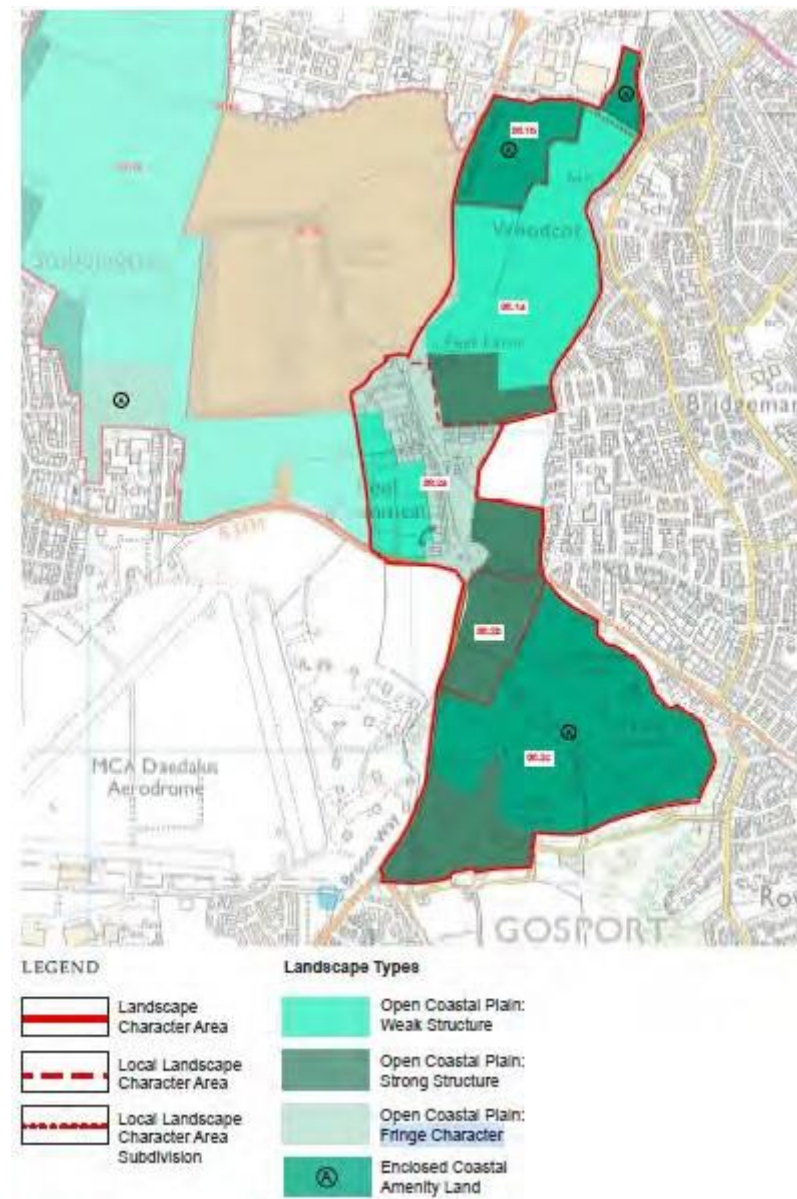
	existing properties along Woodcote Lane and the amenity land use of Brookers Field Recreation Ground (which is suburban in its character and contrasts to the agricultural land uses).
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- 4.11. Overall, I consider the approach taken to the design of the respective masterplans to have adopted a positive approach in landscape and visual terms. The loss of the agricultural enclosures and replacement of these areas with residential development is largely the main cause of impact, however this is balanced by the response to the grain and pattern of the landscape and its scale, as well as the response to the characteristics of the landscape, several of which are defined as 'essential' by the published guidance. Where these are referenced, mitigation adopts an approach of retention and/or enhancement. Further details are described in the following sections.
- 4.12. In relation to the scale of the field patterns (and scale of the landscape), this has been used to guide the scale and pattern of the development areas on site. Field boundaries and parcels of development have been formed within the field patterns and their boundaries consequently breaking down the massing of proposed development. Notwithstanding the change in land use from agricultural fields to residential development, this approach to mitigation does draw on and reflect the key characteristics. Furthermore, the scale of development is consistent with the types of existing residential area that are present in the surrounding context, the appeal sites being subservient to the stronger and larger scale residential edges of Fareham and Gosport and also being compatible with the adjacent settlement area of Peel Common.
- 4.13. In respect of the landform, the proposed development will not unduly influence this characteristic; a characteristic which is not necessarily distinctive in any respect. The landform of the site in its context is not reflective of the broader Alver Valley and, I consider, shows part of a transitional area of topography that emerges from the valley and up toward the undulating plain to the north-west. Man made features such as the earth banks around the waste water treatment works are also a feature in the local landscape, maintaining a distinction between the landscape to the west and east of Peel Common.
- 4.14. As with the scale of the landscape, the proposed development has intentionally incorporated the field boundary hedgerows into the layout as far as possible, retaining the existing framework of vegetation. Notwithstanding that this will be set in the framework of a residential development and its open spaces, the hedgerow field pattern is retained, whereas elsewhere in the LCA (such as the golf courses) it would appear to have been eroded). Disruption to the hedgerow network is also apparent as a

consequence of the new bypass, Newgate Lane East, which has severed several of the local field patterns and hedgerows; the replacement of these with highways green infrastructure is acknowledged, but this does not respond to the pattern of the landscape in this locality. Vegetation and hedgerows retained within the layout are proposed to be augmented with new additional planting, supplemented by added diversity and landscape management, and where lost the additional planning will replace these.

- 4.15. In relation to urban influences, the landscape impact of introducing residential development into the site is acknowledged, and the impacts are clearly set out in the submitted LVIA. However in response to landscape character, and the existing influences of the urban edge that are noted in the FLA, the site has responded by avoiding and minimising this influence. This includes the provision of 'buffers' to form an offset to the edge of the proposed development and the adjacent landscape context. This will also help to create a partial screen, presenting a scheme that is not entirely defensive in terms of how it integrates with the adjacent landscape, but instead adopts a more positive approach of presenting a 'fair face' and more attractive, softer settlement edge.
- 4.16. More detail on landscape character is set out in section 2 of the FLA, relating to local landscape character areas and the sensitivity assessment. This divides LCA8 into five sub-areas, with areas 08.1a, 08.1b and 08.2a most relevant to the sites given they sit adjacent to each other and include the site. 08.2b and 08.2c provide some context to the local landscape but sit further afield and are slightly separate from the site context.

Plate 2: FLA extract (page 151) showing landscape types for LCA8



- 4.17. The structure of the landscape of 08.1a and 08.2a is defined predominantly as 'weak structure' or 'fringe character' with just a small part of 08.1a that is defined as 'strong structure' which is concurrent with parts of the southern site (refer to **Plate 2**).
- 4.18. In relation to the appeal sites, I agree with the definition of the structure as broadly 'weak' or 'fringe' character. This is because it is reflective of the various suburban influences that are prominent in this part of the landscape and contribute to the suburban continuity in the landscape that draws Peel Common, Bridgemary, Woodcot and the edge of Fareham together. Physical influences include the prominent residential edges of Gosport and Fareham, cycleway connections and the alignment of Newgate

Lane East (and substantial pieces of highways infrastructure that accompany this), but also the pocket of amenity land use situated to the north and south of these areas.

- 4.19. The more detailed sections of the LCA do not set out 'key characteristics' (over and above the 'essential characteristics' defined for the wider LCA) but instead include a more detailed descriptions (refer to **Appendix FL&BH 1.2.1**). These are presented for each sub-area in relation to:
- the landscape resource (landscape character and quality);
 - the visual environment (views, visual features and viewers);
 - setting of the urban area (contribution to setting and settlement character); and
 - green infrastructure (contribution to green infrastructure).
- 4.20. Each also includes descriptions of sensitivity and development potential.
- 4.21. The descriptions are extensive, but a summary is presented in the format of addressing 'development criteria and enhancement opportunities'. This section states that the area is of 'high sensitivity' and refers to matters of coalescence and it's 'generally unspoilt rural character'.
- 4.22. In itself this is a characteristic, but this part of the landscape does not exist in isolation, nor is it experienced in isolation and the sense of the rural character is equally influenced by the settlement fringe and amenity land uses that are presented by the residential areas and nearby sports and playing fields.
- 4.23. Furthermore, the FLA goes on to state that:
- 4.24. *"The situation is further complicated by the proposed new road which will have some effect on the integrity and character of the landscape resource and undeveloped gap."*
- 4.25. Newgate Lane East is now constructed and in use. The route includes additional road junctions as well as some prominent fencing along the route, visible from the road but also from the local rights of way and settlement fringes. I consider the road has effectively severed this part of the landscape, and provided a very urbanised corridor that connects previously suburban fringes, linking as it does such features as the urban edge of Fareham (with the solar installation and sports facilities also on this edge), the waste water treatment works, Peel Common itself and the amenity landscapes of Brookers Field recreation ground.

- 4.26. Consequently, this part of the landscape is no longer representative of the 'unspoilt' landscape described in the 2017 LA, nor does it fulfil its role of preventing coalescence between these edges of the settlement.
- 4.27. The FLA does acknowledge that, in relation to sub-area 8.2 there is some potential for development, stating that (page 167):
- 4.28. *"The only opportunities may lie within areas that are closely associated with existing development (e.g. at Peel Common or in the SW corner of area 8.2c) and can be integrated within the landscape without any physical or perceived encroachment within the gap."*
- 4.29. This part of the landscape does (and will), however, remain distinct from the wider strategic gap between Fareham and Stubbington which, in landscape character terms, is a clearly distinct part of the landscape from the suburban fringes of Fareham and Peel Common.
- 4.30. Turning back to the reason for refusal in respect of the key characteristics of the landscape, there are several development criteria and enhancement opportunities defined by the FLA which the proposed developments positively respond to. The relevant issues are set out in the following table, accompanied by a brief response as to how/why the proposed development responds positively. Although the two appeal schemes are separate applications, I include a plan of a composite landscape strategy that illustrates how the landscape strategy forms a comprehensive and connected mitigation strategy (refer to **Appendix FL&BH 1.2.2**).

Table 2: Summary of LCA8 sub-area development criteria/enhancement opportunity and design response of the appeal schemes

Relevant FLA development criteria and enhancement opportunity	Proposed development design response
Sub area 8.1 Woodcot	
Maintain and strengthen the existing structure of trees, hedgerows and other mature vegetation, to maximise its landscape and wildlife value and to minimise impacts on the rural character of the landscape	<p>The appeal schemes reference the scale and pattern of the landscape by placing a limit on the development envelope for built form and retaining hedgerow (and other) vegetation as far as possible. Losses will be mitigated by additional planting.</p> <p>The landscape strategy includes for a diverse range of tree, hedgerow and grassland areas, contributing to biodiversity potential.</p> <p>Being contained between Peel Common and Newgate Lane East, other than the 'on site' impact, impacts on the 'rural character' will be contained and limited.</p>

Maintain the essentially open, undeveloped character of the public open space, playing fields and sports facilities within area 8.1b, and be designed to relate closely to the existing structure of trees hedgerows and existing characteristic built features within the area	Brookers Field Recreation ground is located immediately to the south-east of the appeal sites with additional playing fields and formal play areas located on the edge of Fareham to the north of the appeal sites. Notwithstanding the connections to these areas by the settlement pattern and roads/footpaths, the appeal schemes are physically contained and will not influence the openness of these areas.
Avoid any major incursion of the urban area into the countryside beyond existing well defined boundaries, or create significant new pockets of urban or urbanising development within open farmland	The presence of the solar farm, waste water treatment works and Peel Common itself all form a physical and perceptual barrier to the west; these are further reinforced for much of the western edge by various tree and woodland cover. To the east, Newgate Lane East has severed the agricultural landscape and now broadly forms an eastern limit to the appeal schemes, however there remains a perception and some physical connection to Bridgemary. Overall this does not represent a 'major incursion; into the countryside as in either respect, the appeal schemes will form an appropriate fit with the existing settlement patterns.
Protect the area's role in maintaining the separation of settlements and a clear distinction between urban and rural areas. In particular, avoid ribbon development strung out along road corridors (e.g. along the existing and proposed new alignment of Newgate Lane) and any development beyond the existing urban edge that cannot be successfully integrated within the existing landscape structure and which could affect the visual, physical or perceived integrity of the strategic gap	As noted, Peel Common and its immediate environs form a distinct edge to the settlement pattern associated with the edge of Fareham and Gosport. The appeal schemes will not breach this and will not have an impact on the overall strategic gap to the edge of Stubbington. In terms of ribbon development, together the appeal schemes will present an area of development that dovetails with the existing settlement pattern of Peel Common which in itself is partly comprised of ribbon development along Newgate Lane. The appeal schemes will alter this and consolidate the settlement pattern of Peel Common as a small core settlement area within the broader strategic gap (much in the way that Titchfield, to the north, exists between Titchfield Common and Fareham).
Maintain significant distance and separation from the corridor of the new road to minimise its urbanising effects upon the rural character of the area	The appeal schemes include a landscape buffer along their eastern edge which will integrate with the linear landscape proposals that have been implemented to mitigate the urbanising influence of the new road.
Avoid the introduction of tall buildings or structures that would be particularly visually prominent within the open, flat landscape	The appeal sites are physically well contained by the combination of existing built form and green infrastructure and consequently it is not considered that residential development on the appeal sites will be particularly visible or prominent.
Protect and enhance enjoyment of the landscape by maintaining and enhancing the existing areas of public open space and access network, and by making further provision for accessible greenspace and access links within and across the area	The appeal schemes will not unduly affect any of the open spaces in the area, not are they prominent or visible from the open spaces or prominent from the local PROW network. Furthermore, green infrastructure and open space is included on the western edges of the appeal sites which makes further provision for accessible green space and green links.

Provide substantial new investment in the landscape through extensive tree, hedgerow and woodland planting using native broadleaved species appropriate to the locality and soil conditions and habitat creation to diversify the intensively farmed landscape	The appeal schemes include for a range of landscape and habitat types as part of the landscape strategy. Use of native and locally prevalent species would be an inherent part of the proposals and this element of detailed design can be controlled by condition.
Demonstrate design that has minimal impact on the surrounding landscape and is in keeping with the character of the local landscape context	The detailed LVIA, along with additional analysis in this evidence, illustrates that mitigation measures will be successful in minimising impacts in respect of both landscape and visual matters.
Sub-area 8.2 – Peel Common and Alver Valley	
Safeguard the area's vital role in maintaining the separation of settlements and a clear distinction between urban and rural areas. In particular, avoid ribbon development along road corridors (e.g. Broom Way, Shoot Lane and Gosport Road) and any development beyond the existing urban edge that cannot be successfully integrated within the existing landscape structure and which could affect the visual, physical or perceived integrity of the strategic gap;	The appeal schemes will consolidate the settlement pattern of Peel Common and can be integrated into the landscape with very limited influence on the adjacent landscape areas, particularly due to the considerable degree of enclosure from existing green infrastructure. The integrity of the overall strategic gap will be retained; where this is narrowed between
Maintain the distinctly 'isolated' nature of settlement at Peel Common and ensure that any potential small-scale infill development within this area effectively 'rounds off' rather than extends the settlement boundary, to avoid the risk of physical or perceived coalescence with other built areas;	The appeal schemes will consolidate the settlement of Peel Common being limited as they are by the alignment of Newgate Lane East. The appeal sites represent an opportunity to round off this edge of the settlement, up to the existing junction, without overly diminishing the remaining countryside to the east of Newgate Lane East. Further south, the perception of separation between the existing edges of Peel Common and Bridgemary is already limited due to the presence of residential development along Woodcote Lane and also the amenity character of Brookers Field Recreation Ground which influences character at a local level.
Protect the semi-rural, undeveloped character of areas 8.2b and c;	The appeal sites are separated and distinct from these areas due to distance and the alignment of the Gosport Road.
Maintain and strengthen the existing structure of woodland, trees, hedgerows and other mature vegetation in all parts of the area, to maximise its landscape and wildlife value;	As previously noted, the comprehensive landscape strategy would deliver this.
In particular, maintain and enhance the mosaic of woodland, heathland, grassland and wetland habitats of value within the Lee-on-the-Solent golf course at Chark Common and	As previously noted, the comprehensive landscape strategy would deliver this – the strategy includes for diversity of habitats and landscape components.

encourage further habitat creation and diversification within intensively managed areas to maximise wildlife and landscape value;	
Avoid the introduction of tall buildings or structures that would be particularly visually prominent within the landscape;	As noted, the appeal schemes will not be unduly prominent in the landscape and are both physically and visually well contained.
Protect and enhance enjoyment of the landscape by maintaining and enhancing the existing areas of public open space and access network, and by making further provision for accessible greenspace and access links within and across the area, particularly along the River Alver corridor and with the Country Park to the south;	The appeal schemes include areas of green infrastructure and open space which will make a positive contribution to the network of green infrastructure in the area. Connections to the River Alver corridor and Country Park will not be impacted.
Demonstrate design that has minimal impact on the surrounding landscape and is in keeping with the character of the local landscape context.	As noted, the detailed LVIA, along with additional analysis in this evidence, illustrates that mitigation measures will be successful in minimising impacts in respect of both landscape and visual matters.
Use native broadleaved species appropriate to the locality and soil conditions in new tree and hedgerow planting.	Also as noted, the use of native and locally prevalent species would be an inherent part of the proposals and this element of detailed design can be controlled by condition.

Interim summary on landscape character

4.31. In this section so far, I have considered the first part of the reason for refusal (b), namely that the proposed development fails to respond positively to and be respectful of the key characteristics. This includes:

- A description of the characteristics with reference to the published guidance, reiterating that this baseline position was fully considered and acknowledged in the submitted LVIA;
- That there is a distinction in landscape character between this area (the site and its context) and the wider part of the strategic gap between Fareham and Stubbington;
- That the published baseline makes clear reference to the suburban nature and influences in this part of the landscape and that it gives give some context to the scope for potential development in this area;
- That this baseline is slightly out of date by virtue of Newgate Lane East, which is now constructed and in operation;
- Having set out this baseline position on the key characteristics, I have also described clearly, again reiterating that this was addressed in the submitted LVIA,

how the proposed development responds to these characteristics through the landscape strategy that forms the basis for the proposed development.

- 4.32. The mitigation strategy is largely integrated into the proposed development as a whole, with landscape and visual matters addressed in the layout, extent of developable area, green infrastructure strategy and areas of open space.
- 4.33. In summary, the appeal schemes can clearly demonstrate how they have responded positively to the local landscape character and is respectful of this through the restrictions placed on built form and provision of green infrastructure and open space (with associated landscape proposals) as an integral and positive component of the masterplan for the two appeal sites.
- 4.34. Not only is the landscape strategy consistent with the local landscape character, it also plays an important role in terms of lessening the predicted impacts of the 'built' component of the developments (as does the baseline context of the suburban edges of the settlement).
- 4.35. This leads me to the second part of the reason for refusal (b) where it suggests that the proposed development would be 'harmful' to the character and appearance of the countryside.

Impacts on the character and appearance on the countryside

- 4.36. In respect of landscape and visual matters, it is typical for landscape character to be discussed first, with views/visual receptors and appearance following. However, I will address the visibility and perception of the site (and proposed development) up front as it sets a very useful context in respect of landscape character.
- 4.37. It is important to note that a comprehensive landscape and visual impact assessment was prepared in support of the applications. These present a technical assessment of the baseline scenario, judgements on landscape value, susceptibility and overall landscape sensitivity as well as consideration of visual impacts from a range of visual receptors in the local area.
- 4.38. The technical assessment and professional judgements therein are based on a transparent approach and can be referred to for specific points. Overall, notwithstanding that there is an inevitable landscape impact on the appeal sites and that for locations directly adjacent to or close to the appeal sites might be of a higher significance of

effect, the overall balance of judgments found that, this degree of impact was acceptable and that mitigation had been successful in avoiding or minimising the impact and effect.

4.39. The overall visibility of the appeal sites is defined as follows:

- To the north, the visibility of the appeal sites is restricted to a short section of Newgate Lane and the junction/short section of Newgate Lane East. Views from the more northern section of Newgate Lane, and also the route of the public footpath between Newgate Lane and Woodcot, are generally screened by intervening vegetation and the route of Newgate Lane East;
- To the east, the visibility of the appeal sites is restricted to locations on the very edge of Woodcot and Bridgemary. This is generally restricted to the upper storeys of residential properties situated on the very edge of the settlement, views from ground floor levels and the street scene being generally screened by intervening vegetation. Newgate Lane East is highly visible from the east, large sections of the route being defined by tall acoustic fencing panels. In the future, views from the east of the appeal schemes is likely to be further screened and contained by the highways mitigation planting along Newgate Lane East, which will form a linear belt of green infrastructure in views from this direction;
- To the south, the visibility of the site is limited to a small number of properties located off Woodcote Lane, with filtered views from the road itself. Some views from Newgate Lane East and Newgate Lane will also be available, albeit limited in duration. In the longer term, highways mitigation planting will screen such views; and
- To the west, the visibility of the site is limited to the route of Newgate Lane with views from locations further west (including public footpaths) being screened by various sections of green infrastructure.

4.40. On balance, the potential visibility of the appeal schemes is very restricted and highly localised. Higher sensitivity receptors such as PROW have very few views. Views from receptors across the strategic gap between Stubbington and Peel Common (including PROW) will have no views.

4.41. Views from Bridgemary, although partially available now, are influenced by highways infrastructure of Newgate Lane East and in the longer term will potentially be fully screened by the mitigation planting along that route.

4.42. What remains is a small number of private dwellings in relatively close proximity to the appeal sites and some public vantage points from the local road network that have views

of the proposed developments. Such locations include a short section of Newgate Lane, the passing traffic (and receptors) along Newgate Lane East, and a short section of Woodcote Lane.

- 4.43. I raise the matter of views/visibility in the first instance, not just to demonstrate how limited the potential views and visual impacts are in their extent, but also to demonstrate that any perception of the change to landscape character is equally limited. In turn, this influences the extent to which any impact could be judged as 'harmful' to the character and appearance of the landscape.
- 4.44. In respect of character and appearance of the landscape, the limited 'scale of change' is just one consideration in the balance of judgement, other matters that are accounted for in the LVIA process include the nature of change. In this case, the appeal sites are not located in a landscape context where residential development, or other urbanising influences, are absent.
- 4.45. The settlement edges at Bridgemary and Fareham are prominent and influential on the local character; the appeal sites sit adjacent to Peel Common and the appeal schemes will complement this settlement pattern, particularly given its containment by the route of Newgate Lane East. Amenity landscapes are present in the form of Brookers Field Recreation Ground and the open spaces and sports fields to the north of the appeal sites.
- 4.46. The agricultural components of the landscape are noted and included in the consideration of landscape impacts, however the peri-urban influences described above are also a relevant part of the baseline consideration against which impacts are judged.
- 4.47. Impacts are also judged on the basis of avoiding or minimising the type and extent of any impact and the positive design approach, reflective of the local landscape context, is successful in avoiding and reducing such impacts. Previous sections of my evidence have clearly demonstrated the positive approach to mitigation.
- 4.48. Overall, an inevitable impact on the landscape will be generated, largely due to the loss of agricultural land to built development. This is addressed by the LVIA which, in reference to the relevant character area of the 'Woodcot/Alver Valley LLCA - Sub area 08.1a' concluded that the magnitude of impact within the study area will be medium which, assessed alongside the low to medium sensitivity, would result in a minor to moderate adverse effect.

- 4.49. In terms of landscape and visual impact assessment, this is at the lower end of the scale for the assessment of significance (which general range across a scale of negligible, minor, moderate and major). At this level of significance, at the lower end of the threshold, these impacts are considered to be acceptable in landscape terms and do not constitute an overall 'harm' to the landscape.

c) The provision of development in this location would significantly affect the integrity of the strategic gap and the physical and visual separation of settlements;

- 4.50. In this section I consider the purpose and function of the strategic gap in terms of providing physical and visual separation between settlements and how the site functions in relation to the wider gap.
- 4.51. During the course of the application a 'strategic landscape and visual appraisal' of the gap was prepared and submitted and this addresses issues in respect of function of the gap, core areas and how the strategic gap can be maintained whilst accommodating the strategic growth in the area.
- 4.52. The overarching aim was to establish which areas of the gap were a priority to maintain its function and separation between settlements, and which parts of the gap could, subject to further detailed assessment, accommodate some form of built development that would be integrated, not highly visible and ensuring that it would not erode the physical, visual and perceived gap.
- 4.53. Albeit undertaken at a high level, the study found that the appeal sites (and landscape generally between Peel Common and Fareham/Gosport) were not a priority area required to maintain the integrity and function of the wider Fareham to Stubbington Strategic Gap.
- 4.54. In September 2020, in support of the emerging Local Plan, the evidence base was updated to include a recent study of strategic gaps across the Borough.
- 4.55. This document, a 'Technical Review of Areas of Special Landscape Quality and Strategic Gaps' was undertaken by Hampshire County Council on behalf of FBC and published in September 2020 (**CDG.7**). The study undertook a technical review of the six proposed 'Areas of Special Landscape Quality' and two proposed strategic countryside gaps (including the Meon Gap and the Fareham and Stubbington Gap).
- 4.56. The study reiterates the Fareham Draft Local Plan 2036, stating that (page 5, **CDG.7**):

- 4.57. "...Strategic Gaps do not necessarily have intrinsic landscape value but are important in maintaining the settlement pattern, protecting settlement identity and providing green infrastructure opportunities (page 27, Fareham Draft Local Plan 2036)"
- 4.58. Study states that the approach and methodology established a set of criteria for determining strategic gap characteristics and boundaries
- 4.59. The executive summary makes two observations in respect of the Fareham to Stubbington Strategic Gap, stating that (following extracts from pages 6 and 7 of the study, **CDG.7**):

"The Fareham-Stubbington Strategic Gap is proposed for continued designation, also having strong sub-regional agreement for its designation, and a clear role in preventing settlement coalescence through continued and heavy pressure for Southern expansion of Fareham and Northern and Eastern expansion of Stubbington, but it is considered that there are some opportunities for development to be accommodated within the landscape, without compromising the Strategic Gaps function..."

Possible adjustments to the Fareham-Stubbington Strategic Gap could be considered in the following locations:

- An area to the South of Fareham, and west of HMS Collingwood, as some development in this area could be visually absorbed into the Gap without compromising the Gap function...*

It is also noted that the Newgate Lane Area (Newgate Lane West and East from Fareham to Peel Common Roundabout) has undergone a significant amount of change in the recent past."

- 4.60. The study goes on to 'test' a series of areas against defined criteria, including primary and secondary measures (described on page 19 of the study, **CDG.7**). These are summarised in the following table.

Table 3: Summary of primary and secondary measures for strategic gap criteria

Principles of primary measures	Principles of secondary measures
Physical and visual separation: - absence of urban land uses	Green infrastructure provision: - role and purpose of green infrastructure

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - primarily an absence of residential development - feeling relatively tranquil - have dark night skies - retain a sense of leaving a settlement, passing through a distinct tract of countryside before entering another - maximum and minimum distances are a 'rule of thumb' 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - influence appropriate gap distances
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- 4.61. Further detail of these measures is set out in the detailed methodology to the study. Also in relation to the approach and methodology of the study, it notes that (page 20, para 45, **CDG.7**):
- 4.62. *"Whilst it has been stated earlier that Strategic Gaps, do not necessarily have an intrinsic landscape value, landscape character and it's quality does have a role to play in helping to understand and determine the extent of a gap and it's sensitivity to development..."*
- 4.63. Chapter 4 of the study sets out an overview of the Strategic Gaps, it states that (page 84, para 8, **CDG.7**):
- 4.64. *"The aim of the Fareham-Stubbington Gap is to avoid coalescence between the settlements of: Fareham and Bridgemary, with Stubbington and Lee-on-the-Solent."*
- 4.65. The study goes on to define a series of 'key features' within the Fareham to Stubbington Gap (page 96, **CDG.7**). I summarise these in the following table, along with a brief analysis as to whether these key features are reflected by the appeal sites and their immediate context.

Table 4: Summary of the defined 'Fareham-Stubbington Gap' key characteristics

Key feature as defined by the study	Relevance to the appeal sites and context
Open, predominantly arable farmland and horticulture with some glasshouses, a weak hedgerow structure and few trees	This is reflective of the core part of the gap, whereas the appeal sites are contained within a smaller scale arable landscape contained by a strong framework of hedgerows and hedgerow tree. This distinction is acknowledged by the defined landscape character guidance. Consequently, given the fundamental difference in landscape character here, the appeal schemes will not unduly influence this particular key feature.
The settlement edges are for the most part well screened by mature tree canopy, but there is some	The landscape context to the appeal sites also include the settlement edge of Gosport at Bridgemary, which is also visually apparent from the local landscape. Closer

minor visual intrusion from Fareham, Stubbington and HMS Collingwood	<p>to the appeal sites, Peel Common forms an incidental 'satellite' of the settlement pattern which has grown out of ribbon development along Newgate Lane and this is more prominent in the local landscape context.</p> <p>Given the existing context of the residential edges, particularly Peel Common, the appeal schemes are not considered to unduly influence this key feature of the Strategic Gap, particularly given the urbanising influence (and associated infrastructure of Newgate Lane East) along with mitigation in the appeal schemes which includes landscape buffers and additional landscape planting.</p>
A few scattered farmsteads/horticultural holdings and a mosaic of small fragments of open farmland and horse grazed pastures sandwiched between.	<p>This is more reflective of the appeal site and their local context, however it is useful to contrast this with similar farmsteads and horticultural buildings set within the more open arable landscape to the west. Fragmentation of the arable landscape in this area has also occurred through the implementation of Newgate Lane East which has severed several field parcels and hedgerows through the area.</p> <p>The appeal schemes have taken an approach of minimising impacts through reference to the scale and field pattern within the landscape which has defined the development envelopes for built form. Notwithstanding this positive approach, there is an acknowledged loss of agricultural land.</p>
Large scale non-agricultural uses of business and airfield development at Solent Airport in Daedalus to the south.	<p>There is limited physical and visual connections between the appeal sites and these features.</p> <p>The appeal schemes will not increase the prominence or extent of these uses in the landscape.</p>
<p>Utilities of:</p> <p>Peel Common Water Treatment Works enclosed from views by an earth bund and mature tree belt</p> <p>Peel Common Solar Farm</p>	<p>Both utilities are in close proximity to the appeal sites, the former acting as one of the main features that enclose the appeal site physically and visually and restrict the potential visibility of the appeal schemes in terms of visual effects.</p> <p>These features effectively contain the appeal scheme and prevent any perception (physically or visually) of them from the west, and in particular from the context of the arable landscape across to Stubbington.</p>
Construction site of Stubbington Bypass, which will provide an east-west route through the gap that has not previously existed.	<p>This feature is physically and visually separate from the appeal schemes, but will likely introduce a detracting feature into the landscape, much in the same way Newgate Lane East has in the locality of the appeal sites.</p>
Urban fringe character of Peel Common residential area	<p>The appeal sites are located adjacent to the 'satellite' residential area of Peel Common and will consolidate this area of the settlement.</p> <p>In terms of the gap, notwithstanding the extension of the settlement (albeit limited by the alignment of Newgate Lane East, the gap will continue to function much in the same way that the strategic gap in the north continues to function, with the consolidated</p>

	settlement area of Titchfield situated between the two more pronounced settlement edges.
Recently completed highway works to Newgate Lane and Peel Common Roundabout, with associated noise attenuation fencing and bus and cycle infrastructure.	Overall these key features reflect the independent judgements in the LVIA and earlier in this evidence as to the impact of Newgate Lane East on the landscape. In term of the gap, these features conflict with some of the primary measures in relation to tranquillity and drawing a distinction between settlements along major routes.

4.66. In respect of the Fareham-Stubbington Gap, the study draws together key conclusions in respect of the primary and secondary measures. Several key conclusions are summarised as follows (I include the full extract of the conclusions at **Appendix FL&BH 1.2.3** of my evidence):

- Minimum and maximum distances of ca. 300m to 1.8m [sic] (assumed km);
- That Peel Common represents a 'false' settlement edge;
- Two areas of the gap have distances of 350m and 300m but that these distances are still perceived as a sense of separation between neighbouring settlements, partly due to presence of mature vegetation;
- These represent 'minimum' gaps (within the 'rule of thumb') but are not appropriate to become a standard dimension as they would be weak and at risk of being lost (i.e. they are acceptable, but not ideal) – furthermore they function due to the context of linking to wider sections of the gap either side;
- Moderate to large gap distances of ca. 600m to 1.8km are 'good' distances;
- Presence of urban land uses can correspond to loss of tranquillity and dark night skies as urban fringe characteristics 'creep into the gap';
- In terms of land uses, sports fields and recreation grounds on the fringes of urban settlements have the potential to bring urbanising influence;
- In comparison to the Meon Gap there is not the same level of GI resource, however measures could be taken to increase these through positive environmental management; and
- Mitigation will be required where there is considered to be capacity to absorb development.

4.67. These conclusions are illustrated in the study by analysis diagrams of legibility/visibility and key distances (refer to extracts at **Plates 3 and 4**).

Plate 3: Extract illustrating the analysis of legibility/visibility

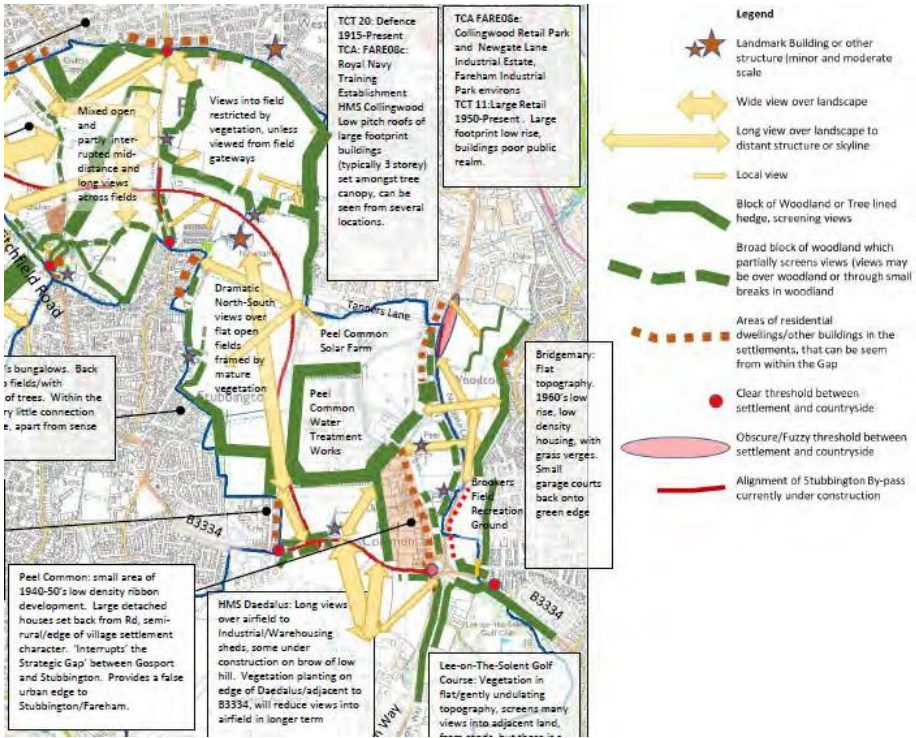
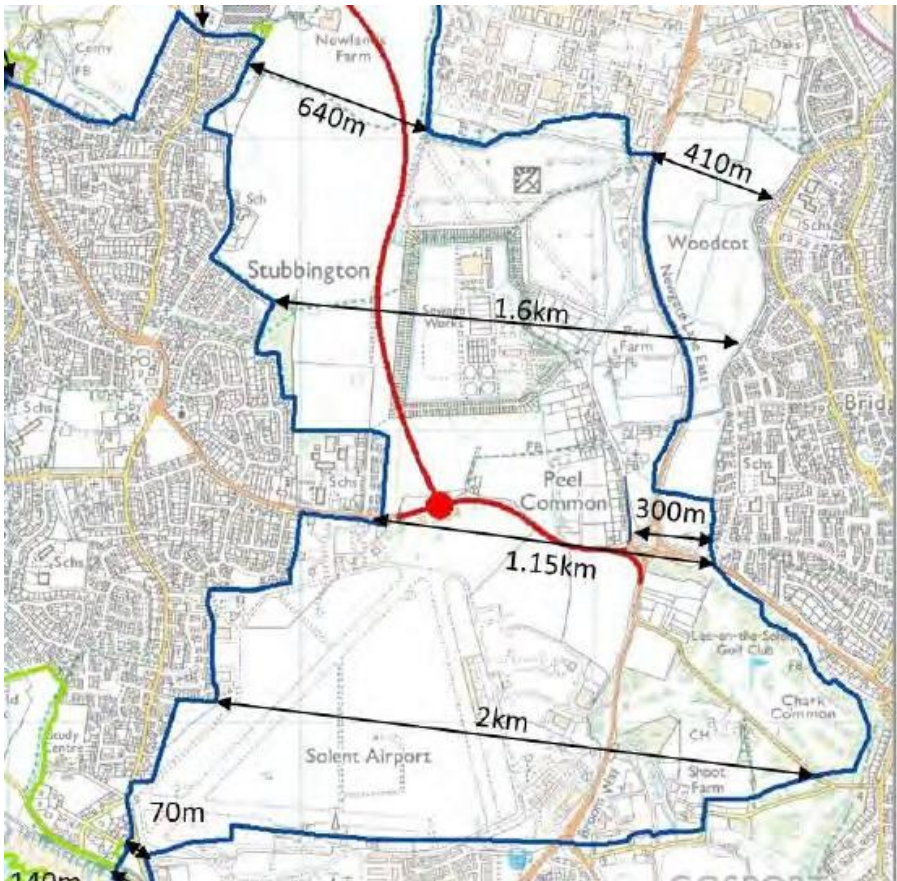


Plate 4: Extract illustrating key distances across the strategic gap



- 4.68. Having considered the analysis of the gap study, I refer back to the executive summary of the gap study where it notes that there exists some opportunities for development to be absorbed within the strategic gap without compromising its function. Further to illustrative extracts (**Plates 3 and 4**) I include some additional analysis of the gap in the context of the appeal sites (refer to **Appendix 1.2.4, Landscape Analysis of the Strategic Gap**).
- 4.69. The study suggest that an area south of Fareham and west of HMS Collingwood be considered, however this would place development in a more open and exposed part of the landscape, at a point where the existing gap (between HMS Collingwood and Newlands Farm/Stubbington) is only between ca. 325m and 550m. This would seem to contradict some of the principles set out in the analysis and conclusions.
- 4.70. I don't intend to critique the approach of the strategic gap study or its analysis, however I do think it is necessary to interrogate the robustness of the overall conclusions. The aims of the study include a review of the function of the strategic gaps in the Borough, but also to consider their boundaries. The study includes the necessary analysis to present a clear evidence base for amending boundaries in parts of the strategic gap. In relation to the edges of Fareham and Gosport, there is no recommendation to adjust the boundaries in this area, despite the findings of the study that:
- Some physical coalescence has already occurred;
 - These are some of the narrowest parts of the gap, resulting in a 'minimum functioning gap, that is weak';
 - Suburban edges and influences are often prominent, which reduces the effectiveness of the gap, including loss of tranquillity and presence of lighting;
 - Recreational land uses are present in the form of several sports and recreation grounds and these are noted as an issue in terms of their 'visual appropriateness'; and
 - The road network is such that there is no genuinely clear experience of a break between the settlement areas, particularly between Peel Common, Bridgemary and the southern edge of Fareham.
- 4.71. In relation to the landscape around the appeal sites, and particularly between Peel Common and Bridgemary, I cannot see how these trends would be reversed nor how the strategic gap could be strengthened, particularly with Newgate Lane East now forming such a strong urbanising feature in the local landscape context. The result is now the continued inclusion of a part of the gap that is weak and under pressure in the long term.

- 4.72. In that context I would think a logical and appropriate conclusion for the study would be to amend the boundary to omit this part of the landscape from the strategic gap, creating capacity for appropriate forms of development that could come forward with a strong framework of green infrastructure and mitigation. This would place an emphasis on the importance of the core, priority areas of the gap, between Fareham and Stubbington where the gap clearly delivers its role and function in full. However, I do appreciate that this is not the conclusion of the published study.
- 4.73. Returning to the conclusions of the study, it notes that development coincidental with LCA8 (Woodcot-Alver Valley) would be inappropriate. However, it goes on to state that Gosport and Fareham have already partly coalesced (along the A32) and that urban characteristics are present throughout the study area 8C (which is coincidental with the appeal sites).
- 4.74. Given the urbanising influences, along with the considerable green infrastructure which provide appropriate visual qualities and separation thresholds, I consider that development in this area would not be inappropriate, particularly given that the inherent mitigation would also contribute substantially to the green infrastructure network (as illustrated on the Composite Landscape Strategy (refer to **Appendix FL&BH 1.2.2**))
- 4.75. Having considered the analysis within the study analysis of the Fareham to Stubbington gap, I consider the appeal sites are well placed to accommodate development without undue consequences or impacts on the role and function of the strategic gap. This is on the basis that (refer also to **Appendix FL&BH 1.2.4**):
- In relation to distances, the appeal schemes will reduce the gap between Bridgemary and Stubbington physically from ca. 1.6km to ca. 1.1km which remains a considerable distance and well within the thresholds of the 'rule of thumb' appropriate distances;
 - In terms of visibility, the appeal schemes will be physically and visually well contained – they site within the strong green infrastructure framework that is evident by blocks of woodland and tree lined hedges which screen or partially screen views – furthermore they will not be visible across the strategic gap from Stubbington;
 - Existing screening is present immediately adjacent to the appeal sites in terms of the woodland around the waste water treatment works, also along Newgate Lane and within the merging framework of vegetation along Newgate Lane East that will continue to establish and increasingly provide a robust visual screen from the east;

- The surrounding context and urbanising influences, including the settlement area of Peel Common which reduce the degree of change;
- The opportunity to contribute to, and maintain, a strong green infrastructure network that complements both the strategic gap and the areas of settlement, in the form of the landscape d areas and landscape buffers along the eastern and western edges of the appeal sites which will reinforce and connect the linear routes which cross broadly north to south through this area;
- In connection with the green infrastructure provision, the ability to incorporate substantial mitigation that will successfully avoid or minimise landscape and visual effects.

4.76. I also note that, notwithstanding differences in the technical approaches, the Pegasus group and Hampshire County strategic gap studies both independently acknowledge that the strategic gap can accommodate some form of growth and development within it. Both also recognise the need for additional, more detailed assessment on a site /project basis.

4.77. For the appeal schemes, this more detailed site analysis has been completed in the form of the submitted landscape and visual impact assessments. This iterative approach to design, based on the impact assessment, has informed the inherent mitigation to the masterplan and concludes that the proposed developments would be acceptable.

4.78. On this basis, I consider that the appeal schemes can come forward without a significant effect on the integrity and function of the strategic gap and without conflict to the aim of the Fareham to Stubbington Gap which is to avoid coalescence between Fareham and Bridgemarky with Stubbington and Lee-on-the-Solent.

d) The application site is not sustainably located adjacent to, well related to or well-integrated with the existing urban settlement boundaries.

4.79. The final issue raised buy the reason for refusal in respect of landscape and visual matters related to the settlement boundaries and relationship between the sites and the urban edge.

4.80. Notwithstanding that this is more generally a planning matter related to the definition of settlement boundaries, I consider it useful to briefly consider the existing urban and suburban areas from a landscape and visual perspective; including how these relate to the site. This includes reference to Newgate Lane East and the potential 'future baseline' that could include emerging development of the former HA2 allocation.

- 4.81. In the context of the appeal sites, the current settlement pattern is defined by the edges of Fareham and Bridgemary which are generally defined by residential development, including some green infrastructure. Other settlement areas are that of Peel Common, which would appear to be a small 'satellite' of predominantly residential development, historically small scale ribbon development along Woodcote Lane and Newgate Lane. There is a mix of dwellings in terms of age, appearance and scale, and no one aspects really binds the settlement character together or delivers a unique sense of place.
- 4.82. The strategic gap study describes Peel Common as a 'false urban edge' and this is likely due to the visibility of dwellings on the approach from Stubbington, which briefly gives way to the open space of Brookers Field Recreation Ground before entering Gosport.
- 4.83. The surrounding landscape context to Peel Common is influenced equally by the agricultural landscape along with several areas of recreational open space and sports pitches. Newgate Lane East, Peel Common Roundabout and the utilities of Peel Common solar farm and the waste-water treatment works are all notable features that influence the character and pattern of the satellite settlement.
- 4.84. In terms of the more extensive urban areas that are located nearby, there is some connectivity close to Gosport Road a partial connection between Peel Common to Gosport in the form of Woodcote Lane (and its associated residential dwellings) and the amenity open space of Brookers Field Recreation Ground.
- 4.85. The reason for refusal suggests that the appeal schemes will not relate to, or integrate with, the existing urban settlement boundaries.
- 4.86. However, the appeal sites are located immediate to the east of Newgate Lane, and are physical contained by the alignment of Newgate Lane East; they sit immediately adjacent to the existing residential dwellings off Woodcote Lane and directly opposite the mix of dwellings and urban influences along the northern section of Newgate Lane. Together the appeal schemes will consolidate the pattern of Peel Common within a clearly prescribed and defined limit.
- 4.87. Furthermore, the proposals for green infrastructure and open space that form an integral part of the masterplans will set the proposed developments in a landscape framework that reflects some of the characteristics of Peel Common where tree belts and hedgerows are present to a greater or lesser degree across parts of the satellite. This includes proposals for an area of green space directly adjacent to Newgate Lane

that will form a green corridor that runs broadly through the centre of the emerging pattern.

- 4.88. Green infrastructure and open space on the eastern edge will integrate with the highways landscape planting along Newgate Lane East and together this will add to the containment of this pocket of settlement.
- 4.89. As such I consider that the appeal schemes will integrate well, and in a positive way, with the settlement area at Peel Common.
- 4.90. As previously noted, there exists some physical connections between Peel Common and Bridgemary. With the appeal schemes in place, the consolidated pattern of Peel Common would continue to blend with the urban edge of Gosport and Bridgemary, focused along the green route into Bridgemary (along Woodcote Lane) and focussed on the large amenity open space of Brookers Field Recreation Ground.
- 4.91. Whilst forming a consistent part of the overall settlement edge, these would be characterised by a softer transition than the current settlement edge, incorporating a strong network of green infrastructure which links the wider countryside to the west of HMS Collingwood, through the green infrastructure of the solar and waste water facilities, along the open spaces of the appeal schemes and Newgate Lane East, connection to the recreation ground and the wider extent of the Alver Valley further south.
- 4.92. At the time of writing the direction of the Local Plan had altered slightly and the former emerging allocation of HA2 had been removed. However, were HA2 to come forward this broader allocation would form a logical connection between Peel Common (including the appeal sites) and the edge of Fareham. This would represent a clear connection to the settlement edge of Fareham and a logical pattern of the settlement in this area. Furthermore, given the opportunities for including and extending the green infrastructure network, that larger extent of the settlement can come forward with a suitable mitigation strategy.
- 4.93. In each eventuality, I consider there to be a good connection between the appeal schemes and the existing areas of the settlement.

5. RESPONSE TO POLICY

- 5.1. In the context of the analysis of effects identified in the previous section, I now go on to address the policy context, addressing these in respect of landscape and visual matters.
- 5.2. There are also several other saved and emerging policies relevant to landscape and visual matters which are not referenced in the reason for refusal but against which the appeal scheme will potentially make a positive contribution.

National Planning Policy Framework

- 5.3. The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) has a presumption in favour of sustainable development. Reference to the NPPF in the reason for refusal generally relate to sustainability and transport (noting paras 103, 109 and 110). Notwithstanding that landscape is not addressed at this level, there are other parts of the NPPF that are relevant.
- 5.4. NPPF paragraph 8 defines three overarching objectives to sustainable development, economic, social and environmental. The environmental objective (c) is explained in the following terms:
- 5.5. *"To contribute to protecting and enhancing our natural, built and historic environment; including making effective use of land, helping to improve biodiversity, using natural resources prudently, minimising waste and pollution, and mitigating and adapting to climate change, including moving to a low carbon economy."*
- 5.6. Section 15 of the NPPF is concerned specifically with conserving and enhancing the natural environment. Paragraph 170 notes that the planning policies and decisions should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by (a) protecting and enhancing 'Valued Landscapes' in a manner commensurate with their statutory status or identified quality in the Development Plan.
- 5.7. It is common ground that The site is not a 'valued landscape' for the purposes of Paragraph 170 of the NPPF.
- 5.8. The NPPF paragraph 170 also notes in sub section (b) that (my own emphasis):
- 5.9. *"Recognises the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside, and the wider benefits from natural capital and eco system services – including the economic and other benefits of the best and most versatile agricultural land, and of trees and woodland."*

- 5.10. To satisfactorily address policy at a national level it is necessary to undertake an appraisal of landscape character making reference to published guidance, but also looking more specifically at the local landscape character. This establishes a detailed baseline position for the landscape character of a site or area in question and presents and understanding of its sensitivity.
- 5.11. The submitted landscape and visual assessments that were prepared in support of the applications were undertaken using a methodology which accords with current best practice guidance for landscape and visual impact assessment (i.e. GLVIA3).
- 5.12. The submitted LVIA's make reference to published landscape character assessment prepared at a national, regional and district level and also addresses local character by reference to the description of the appeal site and its immediate context. The subsequent design of the proposed development reflects the relevant aspects of the local landscape character to ensure that impacts are minimised, that the proposals can be assimilated into the landscape and that mitigation forms an inherent part of the proposed development. Consequently, the LVIA responds fully to the requirement of the NPPF.

Adopted Fareham Borough Core Strategy 2011

- 5.13. The following section responds to policies included in the reason for refusal that are relevant to landscape and visual matters.

Policy CS4: Green Infrastructure, Biodiversity and Geological Conservation

- 5.14. This policy relates habitats and biodiversity and also ecologically focussed designations, however it also refers to the protection of trees and woodland. There is some relevance to landscape and visual matters by virtue of the parts of the policy that refer to green infrastructure. The policy refers to networks of accessible multi-functional green infrastructure to be planned around existing green spaces in urban, urban fringe and rural areas.
- 5.15. The appeal schemes incorporate a landscape strategy that forms an integrated part of the development proposals and sets a green framework for the masterplan. Notwithstanding the two applications are administratively separate, the landscape and green infrastructure strategies work together to provide a comprehensive framework of retained vegetation, proposed open space and augmentation of these through additional landscape works (refer to **Appendix FL&BH 1.2.2**).

- 5.16. Furthermore the green infrastructure network across the appeal sites dovetails with the wider green infrastructure network as it extends from the landscape to the west of Fareham, through the network of vegetation and open spaces to the north of Peel Common and along New Newgate Lane, and down toward the Alver Valley in the south.
- 5.17. Overall, the appeal schemes are considered to be consistent with and positively contribute to the policy in landscape and visual terms.

Policy CS14: Development Outside Settlements

- 5.18. This policy states that, for land outside the defined settlements, development will be strictly controlled to protect the countryside and coastline from development which would adversely affect its landscape character, appearance and function.
- 5.19. Both applications have been supported by comprehensive LVIAs which have found the proposals to be acceptable in landscape and visual terms. These documents also demonstrate the physical and visual containment of the appeal sites in relation to both the local landscape character and visual receptors.
- 5.20. In my evidence I have presented additional analysis that demonstrates the appeal schemes respond positively to the local landscape character and that this approach integrates mitigation that aims to avoid or minimise potential impacts. Some degree of residual impact is acknowledged at a site level, however in the context of the urban fringe context in this part of the landscape, the degree of impact is not considered to be at a level that would adversely affect the overall character of this part of the landscape.

Policy CS17: High Quality Design

- 5.21. This policy requires that proposed developments be of a high quality of design. This includes the need to, amongst other criteria:
- respond positively to and be respectful of the key characteristics of the area, including landscape
 - provide continuity of built form
 - provide green infrastructure, including landscaping, open spaces, greenways and trees

Policy CS22: Development in Strategic Gaps

- 5.22. This policy relates to land within a Strategic Gap and states that development proposals will not be permitted where it 'significantly' affects the integrity of the gap and the physical and visual separation of settlements.
- 5.23. The submitted LVIAs demonstrate that the appeal sites are physically and visually well contained. Landscape and visual impacts are limited to a highly localised area and the appeal sites together are contained in a strong framework of the existing settlement area of Peel Common, infrastructure (with associated vegetation) and the alignment of Newgate Lane East. This containment will be strengthened over time as mitigation within the schemes – and along Newgate Lane East – becomes established.
- 5.24. Additional analysis presented in my evidence also demonstrates several points in relation to the Strategic Gap, including that the key area for separation is between Stubbington and Fareham (including up to the western extent of Peel Common) and that the strategic gap in the area around Peel Common has been undermined to the point where it is no longer fulfils its role effectively.
- 5.25. Together, the containment of the site along with the strength of the gap between Stubbington and Fareham (at Peel Common) means that there will not be a significant effect on the integrity of the gap and consequently I do not see any conflict with this policy.

Adopted Fareham Borough Local Plan Part 2: Development Site and Policies Plan (June 2015)

Policy DSP40: Housing Allocations

- 5.26. This policy notes that, in the scenario where the Council does not have a five year supply of land for housing, additional housing sites, outside the urban area boundary, may be permitted. The policy sets out several criteria of which the following is relevant to landscape and visual matters:
- ii. The proposal is sustainably located adjacent to, and well related to, the existing urban settlement boundaries, and can be well integrated with the neighbouring settlement;
- Response: My evidence demonstrates the relationship between the appeal schemes and Peel Common and how this area, already partly connected to the

edge of Gosport, would be consolidated as an area of settlement and present a well defined edge to the eastern edge of the Strategic Gap.

- iii. The proposal is sensitively designed to reflect the character of the neighbouring settlement and to minimise any adverse impact on the Countryside and, if relevant, the Strategic Gaps;

Response: My evidence has also demonstrated, in addition to the submitted LVIA, how the appeal schemes reflect local landscape character and a limit landscape and visual effects overall. My evidence also demonstrates that there will be no significant effect on the integrity of the strategic gap between Stubbington and Fareham.

- 5.27. Overall, in respect of landscape and visual matters, I do not consider there to be a conflict with this policy.

Other Matters

- 5.28. Matters raised in objection to the proposed scheme were summarised in the report to committee, including comments from the statutory consultees and several public comments. These include reference to matters of the countryside, strategic gap landscape and landscape character impacts and
- 5.29. I have dealt with these issues throughout my evidence in respect of several of the related points, including with reference to the submitted LVIAs, additional landscape and visual analysis in this evidence and the subsequent response to policy.

6. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

- 6.1. This evidence is written on behalf of Fareham Land LP and Bargate Homes Ltd (the appellants) and relates to an appeal for non-determination by Fareham Borough Council in respect of two outline applications for residential development, both on land to the east of Newgate Lane. This evidence sets out an overview of relevant landscape and visual matters.
- 6.2. Together, the appeal sites extend to ca. 10 hectares (ha) of agricultural land, situated close to the urban edge of Fareham and Gosport, that is bounded by Newgate Lane to the west, Woodcote Lane to the south and Newgate Lane East to the east (with Newgate Lane and Newgate Lane East framing the northern edge of the sites also).
- 6.3. The wider landscape context of the appeal sites includes the low-lying ground of the coastal plain, characterised by abrupt the transition between the open landscapes and the adjacent urban environments of Fareham, Gosport (with Woodcot and Bridgemary). The settlement area of Stubbington forms the western extent of the Strategic Gap, extends across the coastal plain between the local settlement areas. Separation is most pronounced across the arable areas between Fareham/Peel Common and Stubbington.
- 6.4. Both applications were submitted with a detailed LVIA. These not only set out a comprehensive baseline and robust assessment of predicted impacts, but include details as to how landscape and visual matters have influenced the design of the masterplan, with mitigation measures consequently forming an inherent part of the proposals, both independently but also in respect of the complementary approach of the two schemes.
- 6.5. The reasons for refusal raises three main issues in reset of landscape and visual matters, stating that:
- b) The proposed development fails to respond positively to and be respectful of the key characteristics of the area and would be harmful to the character and appearance of the countryside;
 - c) The provision of development in this location would significantly affect the integrity of the strategic gap and the physical and visual separation of settlements;
 - d) The application site is not sustainably located adjacent to, well related to or well-integrated with the existing urban settlement boundaries;
- 6.6. This evidence considers the reasons for refusal against various information, including the submitted Landscape and Visual Impact Assessments, various consultation

responses, report to committee and other relevant baseline and evidence base material related to landscape and visual matters.

- 6.7. The submitted LVIAs address the key characteristics of the appeal sites and their immediate context. The submitted LVIAs also set out an assessment of the impact and approach to mitigation. This comprehensive process also enables judgements to be drawn in respect of the context of the appeal sites in relation to the existing urban settlement edges/boundaries.
- 6.8. The purpose and function of the strategic gap in terms of providing physical and visual separation between settlements and how the site functions in relation to the wider gap has been addressed the a 'strategic landscape and visual appraisal' (prepared by Pegasus Group) and also by reference to the updated Technical Review of Areas of Special Landscape Quality and Strategic Gaps, prepared by Hampshire County Council on behalf of FBC.
- 6.9. With reference to this material, and supported by my own additional analysis where necessary, I conclude that the appeal schemes will not be harmful to the character and appearance of the countryside, will not significantly affect the integrity of the Strategic Gap and will relate well to the existing patterns of settlement.
- 6.10. This is on the basis the relevant key landscape characteristics of the area have been considered through the process of LVIA, consequently informing the analysis of constraints and opportunities, and ultimately the landscape strategy for the mitigation. This forms an integrated part of the two masterplans for northern and southern schemes.
- 6.11. Consequently, I consider the approach taken to the design of the respective masterplans to have adopted a positive approach in landscape and visual terms.
- 6.12. The loss of the agricultural enclosures and replacement of these areas with residential development is largely the main cause of impact, however this is balanced by the response to the grain and pattern of the landscape and its scale, as well as the response to the characteristics of the landscape, several of which are defined as 'essential' by the published guidance. Where these are referenced, mitigation adopts an approach of retention and/or enhancement.
- 6.13. I consider that the subsequent residual impacts of the appeal schemes will be acceptable in landscape and visual terms.

- 6.14. In terms of the Fareham to Stubbington gap, I consider the appeal sites are well placed to accommodate development without undue consequences or impacts on the role and function of the Strategic Gap. This is on the basis that:
- In relation to distances, the appeal schemes will reduce the gap between Bridgemary and Stubbington physically from ca. 1.6km to ca. 1.1km which remains a considerable distance and well within the thresholds of the 'rule of thumb' appropriate distances set out in the FBC study;
 - In terms of visibility, the appeal schemes will be physically and visually well contained – they sit within the strong green infrastructure framework that is evident in the form of blocks of woodland and tree lined hedges which screen or partially screen views – furthermore they will not be visible across the Strategic Gap from Stubbington;
 - Existing screening is present immediately adjacent to the appeal sites in terms of the woodland around the waste water treatment works, along Newgate Lane and within the emerging framework of vegetation along Newgate Lane East that will continue to establish and increasingly provide a robust visual screen from the east;
 - The surrounding context and urbanising influences, including the settlement area of Peel Common which reduce the degree of change;
 - The opportunity to contribute to, and maintain, a strong green infrastructure network that complements both the strategic gap and the areas of settlement, in the form of the landscape d areas and landscape buffers along the eastern and western edges of the appeal sites which will reinforce and connect the linear routes which cross broadly north to south through this area; and
 - In connection with the green infrastructure provision, the ability to incorporate substantial mitigation that will successfully avoid or minimise landscape and visual effects.
- 6.15. I also note that, notwithstanding differences in the technical approaches, the Pegasus Group and FBC Strategic Gap studies both independently acknowledge that the Strategic Gap can accommodate some form of growth and development within it. Both also recognise the need for additional, more detailed assessment on a site/project basis.
- 6.16. In respect of the conclusions of the FBC Strategic Gap study (where these note the relatively poor state of the gap at this point), I would think a logical and appropriate conclusion would be to amend the boundary to omit this part of the landscape from the Strategic Gap, creating capacity for development to come forward with a strong framework of green infrastructure and mitigation. This would place an emphasis on the

importance of the core areas that are located further west, between Fareham and Stubbington where the Strategic Gap clearly delivers its role and function in full.

- 6.17. Finally, the reason for refusal suggests that the appeal schemes will not relate to, or integrate with, the existing urban settlement boundaries. However, my evidence demonstrates that the appeal sites are well related to Peel Common, being located to the east of Newgate Lane, physical contained by the alignment of Newgate Lane East and situated immediately adjacent to the existing residential dwellings off Woodcote Lane and directly opposite the mix of dwellings and urban influences along the northern section of Newgate Lane.
- 6.18. With existing and proposed green infrastructure in place, the appeal schemes will consolidate the pattern of Peel Common within a clearly defined limit. As such I consider that the appeal schemes will integrate well, and in a positive way, with the settlement area at Peel Common.
- 6.19. Furthermore, there are some existing physical connections between Peel Common and Bridgemary. With the appeal schemes in place, the consolidated pattern of Peel Common would continue to blend with the urban edge of Gosport and Bridgemary, focused along the green route into Bridgemary (along Woodcote Lane) and focussed on the large amenity open space of Brookers Field Recreation Ground.
- 6.20. If the previous emerging allocation of HA2 were to come forward, this broader area of development would reinforce the connection between Peel Common (including the appeal sites) and the edge of Fareham. In each eventuality, I consider there to be a good connection between the appeal schemes and the existing areas of the settlement.
- 6.21. In all respects, considering Peel Common in itself, connections to Gosport, and with the potential for HA2 to come forward, development in this area will maintain a robust gap between Fareham (aligned with the western edge of Peel Common) and Stubbington.
- 6.22. Overall, in the context of these limited issues, and with the appeal schemes in place, landscape and visual issues are not sufficient to support a prospective reason for refusal.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

[insert as necessary]

FIGURES

FL&BH 1.2

APPEAL BY FAREHAM LAND LP AND BARGATE HOMES LTD

**LAND AT NEWGATE LANE (NORTH) AND LAND AT
NEWGATE LANE (SOUTH), FAREHAM, HAMPSHIRE**

**LANDSCAPE AND VISUAL MATTERS:
APPENDICES**

PREPARED BY:

JAMES W. ATKIN
BSC (Hons) DIP LM CMLI



5 The Priory, Old London Road, Canwell, Sutton Coldfield, B75 5SH

T 0121 308 9570 www.pegasusgroup.co.uk

APPENDICES

APPENDIX FL&BH 1.2.1	Extract from the Fareham Landscape Assessment
APPENDIX FL&BH 1.2.2	Composite Landscape Strategy
APPENDIX FL&HB 1.2.3	Extract from the 'Technical Review of AoSLQ and Strategic Gaps'
APPENDIX FL&BH 1.2.4	Landscape Analysis of the Strategic Gap

APPENDIX FL&BH 1.2.1

EXTRACT FROM THE FAREHAM LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT

2017

FAREHAM LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT

LD&DESIGN



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Adam Collier
Nicholas Cutler
Pablo Newberry
Hannah Chivers
Hazel Taylor

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^A Kings Wharf, The Quay
Exeter EX2 4AN
United Kingdom

^T +44(0) 1392 260 430

^F +44(0) 1392 260 431

^W www.lda-design.co.uk

LDA Design Consulting Ltd
Registered No: 09312403
17 Minster Precincts, Peterborough PE1 1XX

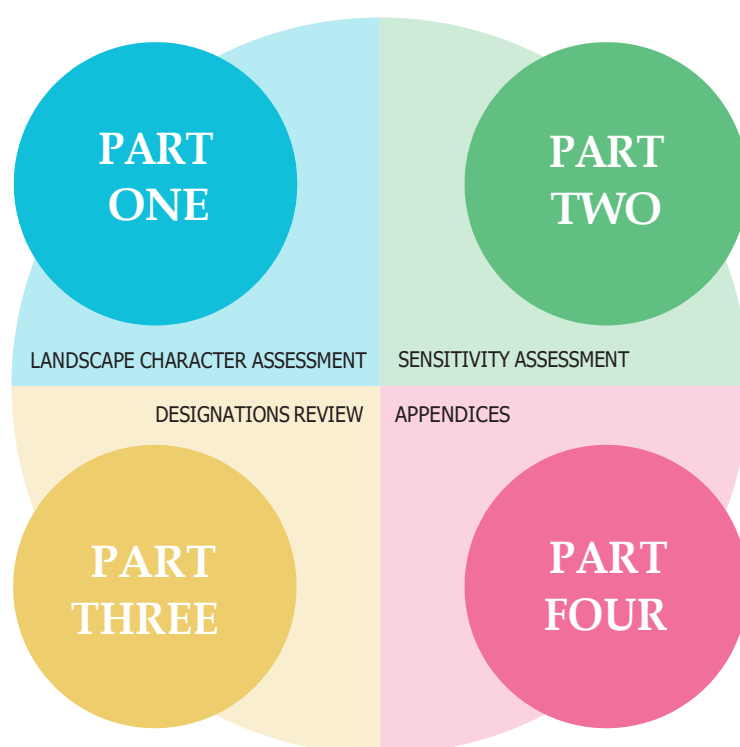
PREFACE

The National Planning Policy Framework makes a clear commitment to conserving the natural environment in the planning system and recognises that it has a key role to play in the achievement of sustainable development. The Framework principles and policies make clear that planning should take account of the different roles and character of different areas, recognising the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside and promoting local distinctiveness. Planning policies and decisions should be based upon up-to-date and relevant evidence about the landscape characteristics of the area and the primary tools for achieving this are landscape character assessments and, where appropriate, assessments of landscape sensitivity.

Fareham Borough Council is currently undertaking a review of its adopted Local Plan and commissioned *LDA Design* to up-date and expand upon the previous Fareham Landscape Assessment, undertaken in 1996, to provide robust evidence to inform Local Plan policy and planning decisions. The study brief included three main components:

- ▣ Landscape character assessment - a review of the baseline ‘audit’ of the character of the Borough landscape provided by the 1996 Landscape Character assessment, updated as necessary. The aim is to improve understanding of the key characteristics of the landscape that make places distinctive and different from one another, rather than better or worse;
- ▣ Landscape Sensitivity Assessment - detailed analysis and judgements regarding the value of the landscape and its sensitivity to change. The aim is to assist the Council in the evaluation of possible development options/alternatives to meet housing needs in the Local Plan Review and to inform the assessment of potential impacts on the landscape when determining planning applications;
- ▣ Designations Review - a review of landscape designations within the Borough, with specific reference to ‘Strategic Gaps’ and ‘Areas of Special Landscape Character’, but also ‘other areas of protected or valued landscape designations’. The aim is to assist the Council in framing policy related to landscape protection, strategic gaps and settlement boundaries within the review of the Local Plan.

These components are presented in three separate ‘parts’, supported by appendices, and together form the 2017 Fareham Landscape Assessment. It should be emphasised that the assessment findings are based upon the professional judgement of the qualified landscape architects/planners within the consultant team and have not been influenced by, nor tested against, the opinions of the Council or the public.



2.8 LCA 8: WOODCOT-ALVER VALLEY

LOCAL LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREAS



LEGEND

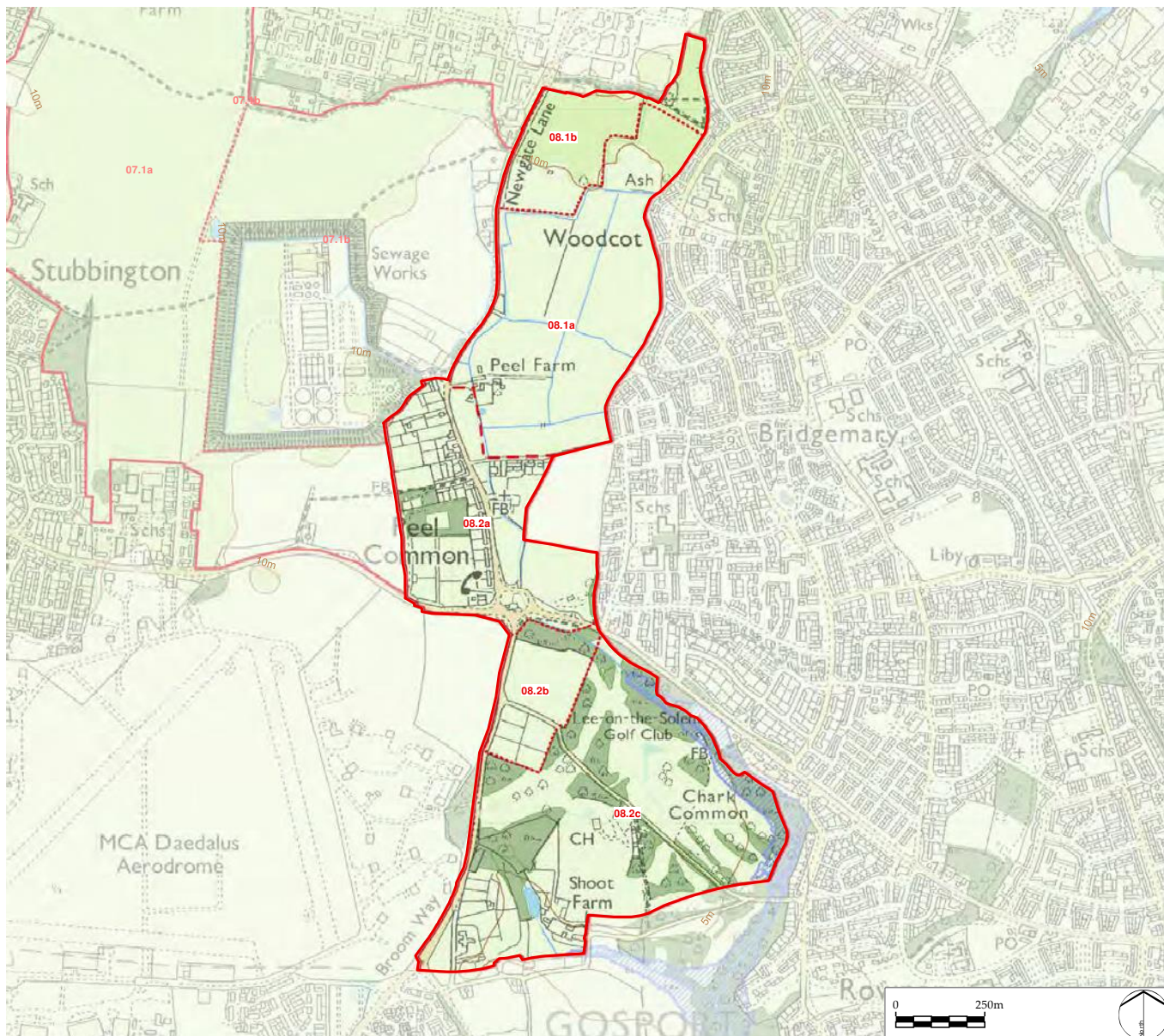
	Landscape Character Area
	Local Landscape Character Area
	Local Landscape Character Area Subdivision



Location Diagram

LCA 8 - WOODCOT-ALVER VALLEY

PHYSICAL AND VISUAL CHARACTERISTICS



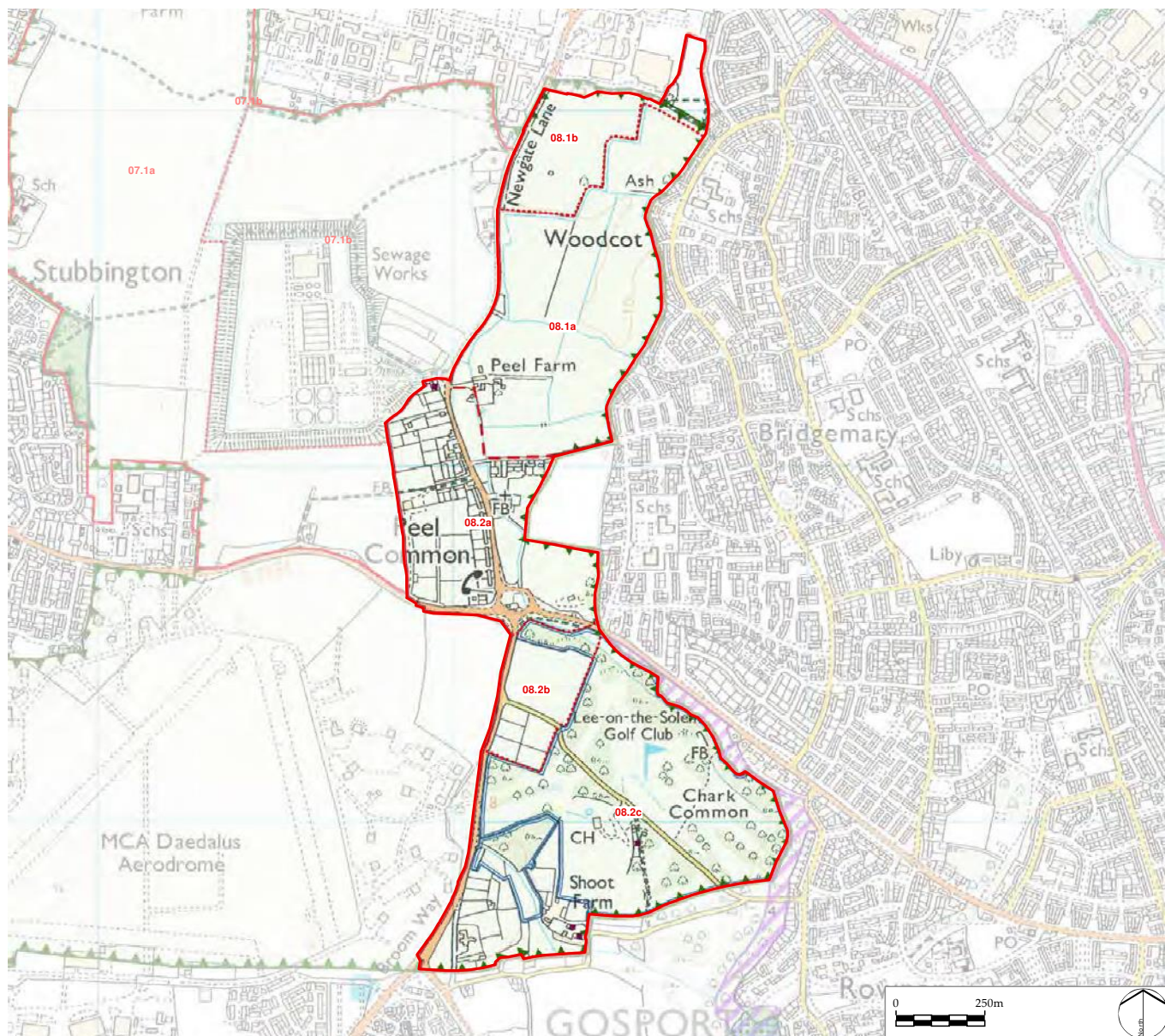
LEGEND

- Landscape Character Area
- Local Landscape Character Area
- Local Landscape Character Area Subdivision
- Water
- Flood Alert Areas

- Woodland
- 5m Contours
- Elevation (m AOD)**
- 0m
- 60m

LCA 8 - WOODCOT-ALVER VALLEY

PLANNING CONTEXT



LEGEND

	Landscape Character Area		The Meon Gap
	Local Landscape Character Area		Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation
	Local Landscape Character Area Subdivision		

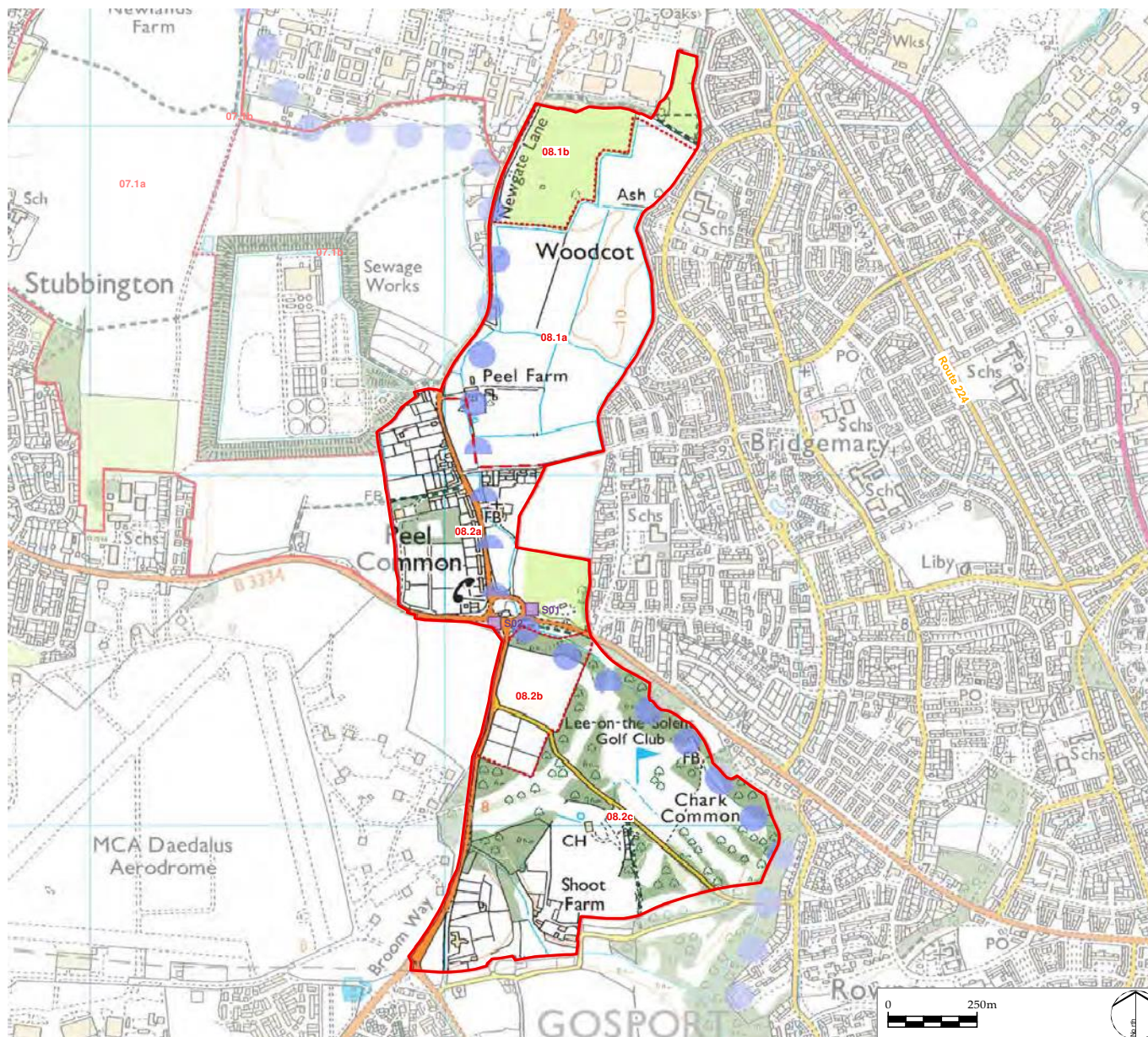
Designations

Listed Building Grade

I II III*

LCA 8 - WOODCOT-ALVER VALLEY

GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE

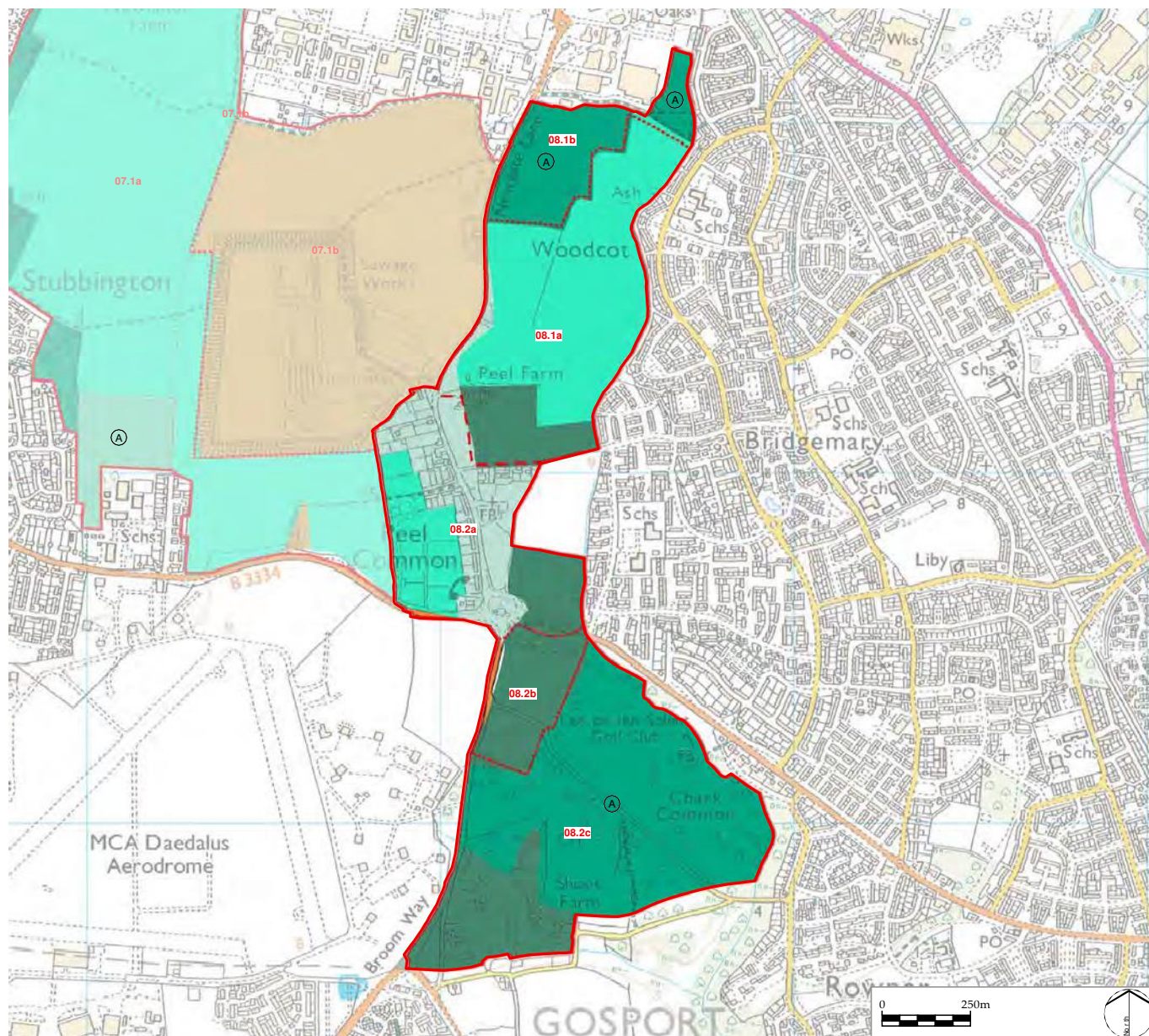


LEGEND

	Landscape Character Area		Woodland
	Local Landscape Character Area		Existing Open Space
	Local Landscape Character Area Subdivision		Green Infrastructure Sub-Regional Blue Corridor
	Green Infrastructure Projects		

LCA 8 - WOODCOT-ALVER VALLEY

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER TYPES



LEGEND

	Landscape Character Area
	Local Landscape Character Area
	Local Landscape Character Area Subdivision

Landscape Types

	Open Coastal Plain: Weak Structure
	Open Coastal Plain: Strong Structure
	Open Coastal Plain: Fringe Character
	Enclosed Coastal Amenity Land

LLCA 8.1 - WOODCOT

LANDSCAPE RESOURCE - SENSITIVITY ASSESSMENT

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER, QUALITY AND VALUE

This area forms part of the easternmost extent of the Stubbington–Fareham Strategic Gap. It is bounded by Newgate Lane to the west, beyond which lie the Newlands Solar Farm and Peel Common Waste Water Treatment Works. Out-of-town retail uses border the area to the north, while the eastern boundary is shared with the western edge of the Bridgemary area of neighbouring Gosport district. The southern boundary is formed by Woodcote Lane.

The LLCA is divided into two sub-areas, reflecting different land uses and their effects on intrinsic landscape character and quality. **Area 8.1a** comprises the land between Woodcote Lane in the south and Speedfield Park Playing Fields in the north. This area shares the typically flat, low-lying character of the coastal plain landscape that extends south and westwards to the Solent, but lacks the very expansive and denuded character of these areas. It is characterised by medium-scale, regular shaped fields, mostly under arable cultivation, bounded by a network of drainage ditches and a relatively intact structure of hedgerows, albeit heavily trimmed with some gappy sections and few mature hedgerow trees. Internally, the area has an open character but tree belts form taller, denser boundaries around the periphery of the area, especially to the north, east and south, which give the area a sense of enclosure from surrounding urban areas. The western boundary along Newgate Lane is more open and allows some intrusion from passing traffic but the area is devoid of built development (apart from farm buildings at Peel Farm) and retains a predominantly unspoilt, rural, agricultural character with limited intrusion from surrounding urban influences.



Area 8.1b is comparatively small and comprises two separate areas of recreation land and playing fields collectively referred to as Speedfields Park, connected by a surfaced pedestrian and cycle route. Both areas comprise amenity grassland and are enclosed by well-treed boundaries. The larger field adjacent to Newgate Lane contains a pavilion building and small car park along its northern boundary, with a variety of rugby posts, football goalposts and tall flood lights located in the centre of the field. The smaller field to the north east contains a single sports pitch and a children's play area in the south west corner. Despite retaining some of the characteristics of the adjacent landscape type (e.g. flat landform, well-defined hedgerow and tree boundaries and a regular field pattern) the introduction of built elements, car parking and management for sports use give the area a suburban, rather than rural agricultural, character.

The landscape of area 8.1 is not covered by any current national or local landscape designation. Scenic quality is not exceptional and is affected by some localised intrusion of urban features around its periphery and within area 8.1b. It does not contain any features of recognised conservation interest and it lacks the sense of remoteness and natural qualities that are found in other parts of the coastal plain. It has the sense of a 'landlocked' piece of countryside and the area's urban context is perceptible even if not dominating. However, area 8.1a does retain a predominantly rural, agricultural character and has a reasonably intact structure of hedgerows and significant tree cover around its periphery that contributes to its aesthetic appeal. The landscape is generally well-managed as agricultural land and in good condition, with limited evidence of 'fringe' uses or influences (e.g. horse paddocks, vacant land, unkempt fencing, fly tipping etc.). Overall, landscape value in area 8.1a is judged as moderate to high while in area 8.1b it is moderate, although the well-treed boundaries are valuable landscape features.

LLCA 8.1 - WOODCOT

LANDSCAPE RESOURCE - SENSITIVITY ASSESSMENT

SENSITIVITY AND DEVELOPMENT POTENTIAL

The area lacks the very open, expansive character of other parts of the coastal plain (including adjacent land within the strategic gap to the west) but it nevertheless has a relatively open and large-scale character which makes it susceptible to change.

The distinctive character of **area 8.1a** relies on this openness, its rural agricultural character and the absence of prominent urban features, and it would be difficult to accommodate significant new development without affecting these characteristics or altering the balance between a predominantly rural or predominantly urban landscape. So, overall, the sensitivity of the landscape resource within area 8.1a is judged to be high (moderate to high value and high susceptibility to change), with very limited capacity to accommodate development without a significant impact on the integrity of the area's rural, agricultural character.

The existing balance will be affected, however, with the approved construction of the new southern section of Newgate Lane, which will provide a new connection from Newgate Lane to Peel Common Roundabout and a junction and link road to access the existing route of Newgate Lane. The road alignment just clips the extreme south-western corner of area 8.1b but cuts right through the middle of the southern half of area 8.1a and will inevitably introduce further activity, noise and urbanising features into the agricultural landscape, as well as resulting in physical disturbance to land and tree/vegetation cover.

However, the road corridor is relatively narrow and unaffected land within the rest of the area should be of a sufficient scale to remain viable as farmland and to maintain its essentially rural character. Mitigation proposals include new hedgerow and tree planting along the route to reduce its visibility and impact on the landscape and, if this is effective, the road itself may not have an overwhelming urbanising effect across the area as a whole in the longer term. However, significant further development in addition to the road scheme would almost certainly have this effect, potentially tipping the balance towards a predominantly urban character.

The sensitivity of the landscape resource within **area 8.1b** is slightly lower, as its rural character is already influenced by the proximity to built up areas/roads and the development of sports facilities and amenity uses within the area. Despite its more urbanised character, the area nevertheless has some value as part of the Borough's amenity landscape resource (as well as a role in the strategic gap and local GI network, see below) and its essentially open, undeveloped character would be significantly altered by further encroachment of built development. However, strong boundary vegetation would help to limit the influence of development within this area on the more rural landscape of area 8.1a to the south, particularly if located within the smaller northern field which is contained within very strong, well-treed boundaries.



LLCA 8.1 - WOODCOT

VISUAL ENVIRONMENT – SENSITIVITY ASSESSMENT

VIEWS, VISUAL FEATURES AND VIEWERS

Long distance visibility towards the area is low due to the typically low-lying and flat topography of the Borough (including the area itself), and the screening effects of boundary vegetation and surrounding built form. The area may be visible from some local elevated viewpoints (e.g. tall buildings in Fareham) and from higher ground at Portsdown, but from this distant location it forms an insignificant part of a wide panorama of the urban and coastal plain landscape.



Shorter-distance views into the area from built up areas to the north and east are largely filtered through established trees and boundary vegetation or interrupted by built form. Short distance visibility from the east is limited to private views from the rear of properties that back onto the area within the residential suburb of Bridgemary (e.g. Tuke's Avenue, Pettycot Crescent and around Heron Way). Short-distance visibility from the north is also significantly restricted by planting along the southern edge of the retail park, but there are open views through fencing into area 8.1b from the footpath that runs along the northern edge of the sports ground from Newgate Lane. Views of area 8.1a are largely screened from this direction by intervening vegetation.

Views from roads and public places to the south of the area are also very limited but there are some occasional views into the southern end of area 8.1a over or through the hedgerow that runs along Woodcote Lane/Brookers Lane at the far south of the area. Private properties along Woodcote Lane will experience similar views from upstairs windows.

The most significant views are from Newgate Lane which runs along the western side of the area, and from a number of properties along the roadside. Open views across large parts of areas 8.1a and b are possible from much of this length of road, where the roadside hedgerow is absent, gappy or trimmed to a low level. Land further to the east is less visible because of some intervening hedgerows or tree cover within the area.

Most of the available views are across open, undeveloped and relatively attractive countryside, with a strong backdrop of mature trees and limited evidence of built development or other urbanising features. The exceptions to this are views from the southern section of Newgate Lane between Peel Farm and Woodcote Lane, where a foreground of small-scale horse-grazed paddocks with wire fencing, shelters etc lends a fringe character to the view, and views into the sports fields in area 8.1b which have a more suburban character.

Currently, the main viewers are local residents within properties around the immediate periphery of the area, motorists and pedestrians on Newgate Lane and users of the sports facilities, public open space and footpath within area 8.1b. In future, the new alignment of Newgate Lane will increase the extent of the views available to road users, opening up most of area 8.1a to potential views from the road. Roadside planting will mitigate some of these effects but will take time to become effective.



LLCA 8.1 - WOODCOT

VISUAL ENVIRONMENT – SENSITIVITY ASSESSMENT

SENSITIVITY AND DEVELOPMENT POTENTIAL

Overall, visual sensitivity in this area is moderate to high. Although it is screened from longer-distance views, a large proportion of **area 8.1a** is highly visible from short distance views from Newgate Lane to the west, and it is overlooked by a number of properties around its periphery through or over boundary vegetation. The high intervisibility within the area means that these views are quite extensive across the area and they generally have an attractive, unspoilt rural character.

The extent of visibility will be exacerbated, at least over the short term, by the introduction of the new alignment proposed for Newgate Lane. This will open up additional views across the area from the new road and will affect the character of rural views across the area for a period of time. Roadside planting will mitigate some of these effects but will take time to become effective and visual sensitivity of the remaining undeveloped area will remain high.

While road users are only moderately susceptible to change, because of their focus on the road and fleeting nature of views, local residents are likely to be more focussed on the landscape and their surroundings and will be highly susceptible to change. The introduction of further development into the agricultural landscape is likely to have a significant impact on the character and quality of existing predominantly rural views, unless it can be successfully integrated within a substantial framework of new vegetation.

Area 8.1b is slightly less visually sensitive, partly because it benefits from more extensive tree cover around its boundaries, and also because the existing character of the views is already affected by some urbanising influences. Nevertheless, local residents and recreational users of the public open space and PRow network are highly susceptible to change and will value the existing open, essentially undeveloped character of this recreational landscape. Their visual amenity would be significantly affected by the introduction of built development within this area.



LLCA 8.1 - WOODCOT

SETTING OF URBAN AREA – SENSITIVITY ASSESSMENT

CONTRIBUTION TO SETTING AND SETTLEMENT CHARACTER

The area lies within the lower-lying parts of the Borough, forming part of the coastal plain that slopes gently up to the foot of Portsdown Hill in the far north. While the area does not play a significant role in the topographic setting of the urban area, together with LCA7 to the west it forms part of a swathe of largely undeveloped agricultural landscape that lies between the urban areas of Fareham in the north, Stubbington in the west and Gosport in the east, providing clear visual and physical separation of these settlements. The significant role of the area in separating and preventing coalescence of these settlements is enshrined in policy, with the area designated a Strategic Gap in the Fareham Borough Local Plan.

The visual separation between settlements is apparent in all short distance views into the area from the edge of Fareham to the north, Newgate Lane to the west, Woodcote Lane to the south and in private views from Bridgemary (residential suburb of Gosport) in the east. The substantial vegetation along the northern and eastern boundaries provides strong definition of the edges of the urban areas of Fareham and Bridgemary and marks a clear distinction between town and country (albeit slightly blurred by the amenity uses in the north). This helps to reinforce the separate identity of each settlement and also provides the urban areas with an attractive, essentially rural setting.



The alignment of the approved Newgate Lane South encroaches within the Gap but, in itself, should not fundamentally alter the sense of separation, indeed it may in some ways strengthen it. The lack of roadside development along the new route will reinforce the experience of moving out of Fareham, passing through an area of undeveloped countryside and entering the urban area of Gosport beyond the Peel Common roundabout. Similarly the physical and visual gap across the area between the edge of Bridgemary and Peel Common may be more readily appreciated in views from the road as it passes through the middle of the gap between these two settlements.

The role of the area in separating Stubbington and Gosport is less easily perceived because of intervening development and other features that interrupt views, and occupy land, between the two areas. These include the Newlands Solar Farm, the waste water treatment plant and housing development along the western side of the Newgate Lane corridor at Peel Common. Nonetheless, the area does have a critical role in preventing the coalescence of these areas and this is likely to become more significant with the future redevelopment of land at MCA Daedalus and construction of the Stubbington Bypass to the west, within the existing gap between built areas.

The area does not play a significant gateway role for the Borough as a whole, being some way to south of the M27 and main railway line and therefore not visible from the main approach routes. However, it does provide a strong rural backdrop along Newgate Lane which forms part of a key approach into the Borough from Gosport District to the south via the B3334. This reinforces the sense of moving between settlements and districts.

Overall, **area 8.1** plays an important role in defining the edges, separate identity and settings of Fareham and Gosport and a critical role in preventing their coalescence. It also makes an important contribution to the swathe of landscape that currently separates Stubbington from Gosport, a role that may become more critical to maintain with the redevelopment of the MCA Daedalus site in future years.

LLCA 8.1 - WOODCOT

SETTING OF URBAN AREA – SENSITIVITY ASSESSMENT

SENSITIVITY AND DEVELOPMENT POTENTIAL

Given the area's designation as part of the Strategic Gap and the role it plays in preventing coalescence between the settlements of Fareham, Stubbington and Gosport, the area is highly sensitive to change. The landscape lacks any strong landform feature (e.g. ridges or valleys) or a mature framework of woodland that could potentially contain and provide a strong landscape edge to any major extension of built form into this area. Intrusive development within the area would inevitably erode the visual and physical separation that currently exists and potentially alter the character of the landscape settings of the two settlements from predominantly agricultural to predominantly urban. Ultimately, the function and integrity of the area as farmland could be significantly eroded to the point where the gap becomes a corridor of greenspace between urban areas, or an 'urban park', rather than a functioning area of agricultural landscape with a distinct character and identity.

The proposed new bypass could potentially erode the integrity of the existing gap if it is regarded as forming a potential new edge for development. If the rural, undeveloped and open character of this area is to be maintained, it will be crucial to keep the urban boundaries as tightly drawn as possible and avoid infilling the land between the existing urban edges and the new road. Overall, therefore, there is very limited scope to accommodate development without a significant impact on the integrity of the area's rural, agricultural character and the role it performs in maintaining the separate identity and character of the settlements and their landscape settings.



LLCA 8.1 - WOODCOT

GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE – SENSITIVITY ASSESSMENT

CONTRIBUTION TO GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE NETWORK

This area does not support a wide range of GI assets in terms of biodiversity or landscape features (there are no designated features) but the area as a whole does make a contribution to the local GI network as an extensive area of undeveloped greenspace between the urban areas of Fareham and Gosport, albeit with limited public access. The tree lined boundaries and reasonably intact structure of hedgerows provide a valuable framework of vegetation within this large-scale, intensively managed landscape and the playing fields, public open space and footpath within area 8.1b are valuable recreational assets for local people. The footpath along the northern edge of the area and Woodcote Lane/Brookers Lane in the south provide east-west access links between the residential suburbs of Gosport across the strategic gap to Stubbington and beyond to the Meon Valley. There are no other PRow or access routes across or within area 8.1a.

The PUSHGI strategy identifies a sub-regional scale blue corridor following the drainage network that runs through the western side of the area southwards to join the River Alver (within Gosport District). The strategy includes a project (C7) to strengthen wildlife corridors connected to the River Alver but this is focused on the Alver Valley outside of the Borough. The Fareham GI strategy does not identify any specific projects within the boundary of this area.



LLCA 8.1 - WOODCOT

GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE – SENSITIVITY ASSESSMENT

SENSITIVITY AND DEVELOPMENT POTENTIAL

The area's GI value lies in its largely open, undeveloped nature, the public open space at Speedfields Park and the functional connections between Newgate Lane and Bridgemary provided by the public footpath to the north and Woodcote Lane to the south. The area is moderately sensitive to change. Any development that compromised the PRoW network or the sense of openness and being 'in the countryside' would have an adverse effect on the GI network.

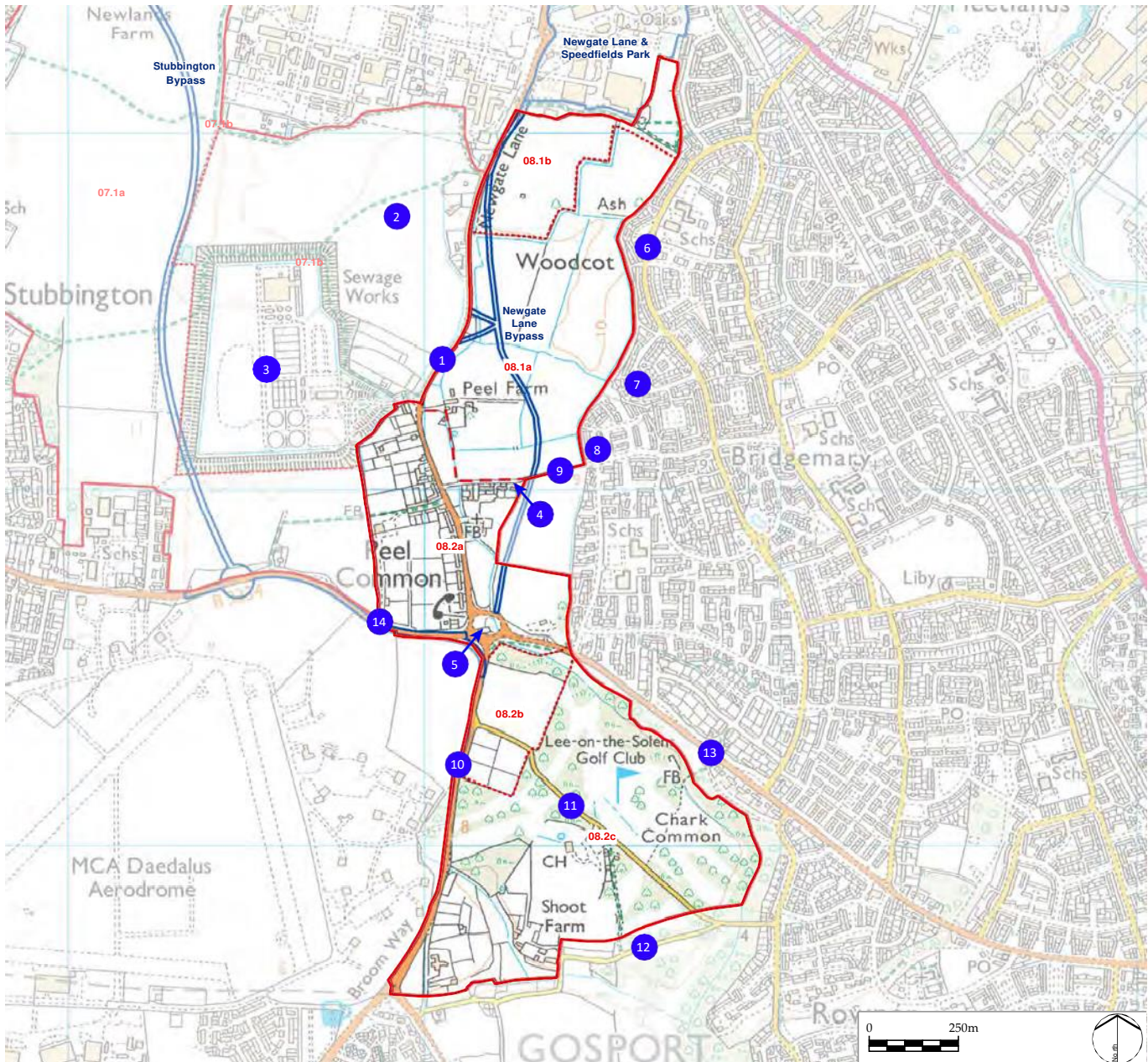
This area would benefit from improvements and extension of the local GI network, through major investment in the reinstatement or creation of hedgerows, woodlands and other habitats that have been lost or damaged by agricultural intensification, and through the extension of public open space or access connections through the area.

The main impacts of new road on GI resources are its potential interference with the east-west footpath link between Bridgemary and Peel Common that crosses the area along Woodcote/Brookers Lane, the loss of small areas of amenity space within the Speedfields Park and Brookers Field Recreation Grounds and the loss of some trees and hedgerow vegetation along the road alignment. Mitigation proposals will offset much of this impact.



LLCA 8.1 - WOODCOT

LOCATION PLAN FOR ROADS AND OTHER FEATURES



LEGEND

	Landscape Character Area		1 Newgate Lane (B3385)		6 Heron Way
	Local Landscape Character Area		2 Newlands Solar Farm		7 Brookers Lane
	Local Landscape Character Area Subdivision		3 Peel Common Waste Water Treatment Works		8 Broom Way (B3385)
			4 Woodcote Lane		9 Brune Lane
			5 Peel Common roundabout		10 Shoot Lane
			6 Tuke's Avenue		11 Rowner Road
			7 Pettycoat Crescent		12 Gosport Road (B3334)

LLCA 8.1 - WOODCOT

DEVELOPMENT CRITERIA AND ENHANCEMENT OPPORTUNITIES

As a whole, this area is of high sensitivity primarily on account of its critical role in preventing the coalescence of the urban areas of Fareham, Bridgemary and, to a lesser extent, Stubbington, and in defining the edges, setting and separate identity of these settlements. The relatively small size of the area, the high degree of intervisibility and its generally unspoilt, rural character make it particularly vulnerable to change. The generally open nature of the landscape means that it is difficult to integrate development without it being highly visible and potentially affecting the rural undeveloped character across a wide area, as well as eroding the physical, visual and perceived gap between settlements. The situation is further complicated by the proposed new road which will have some effect on the integrity and character of the landscape resource and undeveloped gap. Even a small amount of encroachment of further built development within the area could exacerbate these effects to the point at which the character of the whole area may be fundamentally altered.

There may be potential for some modest, small scale development associated with existing recreational land uses and built form within area 8.1b, as long as it is closely related to existing features and can be successfully integrated within the existing structure of hedgerows and trees without altering the essentially ‘undeveloped’ character of the amenity landscape or the wider agricultural landscape of area 8.1a.

In order to protect and enhance the character and quality of landscape resources, views and visual amenity, urban setting and green infrastructure, development proposals will need to:

- ▣ Protect the open, predominantly agricultural and undeveloped, rural character of area 8.1a;
- ▣ Maintain and strengthen the existing structure of trees, hedgerows and other mature vegetation, to maximise its landscape and wildlife value and to minimise impacts on the rural character of the landscape;
- ▣ Maintain the essentially open, undeveloped character of the public open space, playing fields and sports facilities within area 8.1b, and be designed to relate closely to the existing structure of trees hedgerows and existing characteristic built features within the area;
- ▣ Avoid any major incursion of the urban ~~aa~~ into the countryside beyond existing well-defined boundaries, or create significant new pockets of urban or urbanising development within open farmland;
- ▣ Protect the area’s role in maintaining the separation of settlements and a clear distinction between urban and rural areas. In particular, avoid ribbon development strung out along road corridors (e.g. along the existing and proposed new alignment of Newgate Lane) and any development beyond the existing urban edge that cannot be successfully integrated within the existing landscape structure and which could affect the visual, physical or perceived integrity of the strategic gap;
- ▣ Maintain significant distance and separation from the corridor of the new road to minimise its urbanising effects upon the rural character of the area;
- ▣ Avoid the introduction of tall buildings or structures that would be particularly visually prominent within the open, flat landscape;
- ▣ Protect and enhance enjoyment of the landscape by maintaining and enhancing the existing areas of public open space and access network, and by making further provision for accessible greenspace and access links within and across the area;
- ▣ Provide substantial new investment in the landscape through extensive tree, hedgerow and woodland planting using native broadleaved species appropriate to the locality and soil conditions and habitat creation to diversify the intensively farmed landscape;
- ▣ Demonstrate design that has minimal impact on the surrounding landscape and is in keeping with the character of the local landscape context.

LLCA 8.2 - PEEL COMMON AND ALVER VALLEY

LANDSCAPE RESOURCE - SENSITIVITY ASSESSMENT

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER, QUALITY AND VALUE

Landscape character, quality and value

This area forms the southern part of the Woodcot-Alver Valley LCA and the south-eastern part of the wider Stubbington–Fareham Strategic Gap. The area forms part of the flat, low-lying coastal plain but is very different in character and scale from the open agricultural landscape to the north and west. It is characterised by a mixed pattern of wooded common, small-scale pasture and ribbon development along the corridors of the River Alver and Newgate Lane and is bounded to the east by the urban edge of Gosport, to the west by the Daedalus airbase, to the north by the Peel Common Waste Water Treatment Works and arable farmland, and to the south by the open amenity land of the Alver Valley.

Area 8.2a comprises a strip of land on either side of Newgate Lane, extending from Peel Farm in the north to the Peel Common roundabout in the south. To the west of the road, the area is occupied by residential ribbon development backed by gardens and a small-scale pattern of fields, paddocks and other plots of land, contained by strong boundary vegetation to the rear. The eastern side of the road is characterised by a similar patchwork of small-scale, horse grazed pastures, built development south of Woodcote Lane (including housing, church and care home), gardens and small parcels of land enclosed by woodland, trees and hedgerows. In the far south-east corner is an area of public open space, including sports pitches and associated buildings. The character of this corridor is significantly affected by the influence of busy roads, street lighting, built development and other urban land uses, while the management of the small-scale pastures and plots of land - with their associated rather ramshackle fencing and structures - lends a distinct fringe character to the remaining unbuilt landscape. This situation will be exacerbated by the construction of the proposed new Newgate Lane-Peel Common bypass which will further fragment and intrude upon areas of undeveloped landscape. Overall landscape quality is therefore substantially degraded although the strong structure of vegetation that encloses this area is of some landscape value.

On the southern side of the Peel Common Roundabout lies Chark Common, which marks a distinct change in character from the open arable landscape of the northern part of the Woodcot-Alver Valley LCA, to a landscape which is strongly enclosed by extensive cover of woodland and trees, within which small-scale fields or open spaces are seemingly ‘carved out’ from the woodland cover. Within the overall area, **area 8.2b** is distinctive in that it forms a relatively large, regularly shaped parcel of open land, divided into smaller horse-grazed paddocks by fencing. This area shares some of the fringe characteristics of the roadside paddocks further north (e.g. fencing, land management, structures etc) but has a less urbanised context and is framed by a strong, attractive backdrop of woodland, mature trees and hedgerows. Its quality is less degraded and it retains a semi-rural character.

The remainder of the Chark Common area (**area 8.2c**) is dominated by the Lee-on-Solent Golf Course, which extends across the majority of the area, excluding the far south-west corner (comprising fields in use for horse-grazing along with former farm buildings converted for residential use). The landscape is characterised by open areas of grassland, heathland and wetland habitats (associated with the River Alver) contained within a strong structure of woodland belts, copses, mature trees and scrub. Parts of the land are intensively managed as part of the golf course (e.g. greens, fairways, bunkers etc.) and there are associated buildings and structures, which have an amenity character that somewhat detracts from the rural character of the landscape. However, most of the area is designated as a SINC (for its woodland, heathland and wetland habitats) and retains an attractive, enclosed and well-treed character with some ‘semi-natural’ qualities. The strong tree cover also provides an effective buffer to the influence of surrounding roads and neighbouring development within Gosport. The area is generally unspoilt and of relatively high landscape quality although it is not covered by any current national or local landscape designation.

LLCA 8.2 - PEEL COMMON AND ALVER VALLEY

LANDSCAPE RESOURCE - SENSITIVITY ASSESSMENT

SENSITIVITY AND DEVELOPMENT POTENTIAL

The sensitivity of the landscape resource varies within this overall area. **Area 8.2a** is already substantially degraded by urban influences and has a predominantly 'fringe' character which reduces its sensitivity to change. This will be exacerbated by the construction of the proposed bypass. Further development within this area would further erode the extent of surviving 'undeveloped' land but would not have a significant effect upon the overall character and quality of the landscape resource. Notwithstanding its value as part of the strategic gap or other roles, in landscape resource terms alone this area has relatively low sensitivity and high development potential.



Area 8.2b also has fringe qualities but has not been degraded in the same way. It retains an essentially rural, pastoral character that is susceptible to change and would be significantly affected by the introduction of permanent built development. The area is physically and visually detached from other built form by the strong surrounding woodland framework and significant development would appear as an isolated area of built land within open countryside. A section of the western boundary along Broom Way is open and there is a visual relationship between the area and currently undeveloped land within the Daedalus site to the west which would also be affected by development within this area. Redevelopment proposals for the Daedalus site may change the situation but current indications suggest that the undeveloped 'green' character of this corner of the site is to be maintained. Overall, therefore, landscape sensitivity is judged as moderate to high and the potential for development is low.

Area 8.2c is highly sensitive to change. Although its use as a golf course has altered the underlying character of the landscape it nevertheless has an attractive wooded and enclosed character and supports a mosaic of other habitats and features of landscape and ecological value. Built development would undoubtedly intrude upon its quiet, semi-rural and secluded character. There may be some modest potential for accommodating small-scale development (i.e. individual buildings) within the south west corner of the area, where it is associated with existing built form and can be more successfully integrated within the existing vegetation structure, but otherwise there is very limited potential for development within the area.

LLCA 8.2 - PEEL COMMON AND ALVER VALLEY

VISUAL ENVIRONMENT – SENSITIVITY ASSESSMENT

VIEWS, VISUAL FEATURES AND VIEWERS

The area's low lying position within the coastal plain means that there are few long distance views. The area may be perceived as one part of a much wider panorama taking in the urban and coastal landscapes in views from higher ground to the north of the Borough. However, its small size and lack of landmark features means the area is generally indistinguishable from the wider landscape within long-distance views.

More locally, large parts of **area 8.2a** are visible from roads, adjacent dwellings, lanes, public rights of way and open spaces within the area itself, although there are some small pockets of land enclosed behind built form and strong boundary vegetation that are less visible from public areas. The character and quality of the available views is already heavily influenced by urban characteristics and would not be fundamentally altered by additional built development.

Area 8.2b is largely enclosed within a strong wooded framework which restricts its visibility from surrounding areas but it is open along parts of its western boundary, allowing some direct views from adjacent Broom Way. There are also occasional filtered glimpses through the roadside trees along Brune Lane, which cuts through the middle of this area. Given that the main viewers will be road users, the visual sensitivity of this area is moderate and could be reduced further by mitigation planting to close the gap along the western boundary, although this will take time to become effective.

Area 8.2c is generally of low visual sensitivity. The extensive cover of trees and woodland around and within the area prevent all but glimpsed views from surrounding roads, through trees and gaps in the boundary vegetation. There are no views from neighbouring urban areas to the east. There is a public footpath that cuts through the golf course, linking Shoot Lane with Brune Lane, and another sort section of footpath into the area off Rowner Lane on the northern side of the area, otherwise there are no other publicly accessible viewpoints in this area.

The main viewers of this area are therefore local residents within Peel Common (area 8.2a), users of the main road network (Newgate Lane, Broom Way) and minor local lanes (Brune Lane, Shoot Lane), users of the limited network of PRow and open spaces, and golf course members. Apart from some attractive views within area 8.2c, the value of the landscape as a visual resource for these receptors lies primarily in its character as undeveloped land rather than its intrinsic scenic quality.



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LLCA 8.2 - PEEL COMMON AND ALVER VALLEY

VISUAL ENVIRONMENT – SENSITIVITY ASSESSMENT

SENSITIVITY AND DEVELOPMENT POTENTIAL

Visual sensitivity is relatively low within this area. Area 8.2a is highly visible but the character of the views is such that further development is unlikely to have a major impact on visual amenity. Area 8.2b is visually well-contained apart from a section of its western boundary, but this visual exposure could be mitigated by additional planting to close the gap. Likewise, area 8.2c is also highly visually contained by the extensive cover of trees and woodland within and around the area, with very limited publicly accessible views. However, balanced against this is the relatively unspoilt character of the views in the Chark Common area which are highly susceptible to change, and the high level of sensitivity of people using the PRoW network (albeit very restricted) and otherwise accessing the area for recreational purposes, who appreciate their surroundings and will be very aware of changes.

Across much of the area, therefore, there are limited opportunities to integrate development into the visual environment without unacceptable adverse effects on the character and quality of existing views and on the visual amenity of sensitive viewers. However, there may be some modest scope for accommodating small-scale development (i.e. individual buildings) within less visible, well-contained pockets of land within areas 8.2a and in the south-western corner of area 8.2c, where the existing vegetation structure has the potential to limit effects on high quality views and visual amenity.



LLCA 8.2 - PEEL COMMON AND ALVER VALLEY

SETTING OF URBAN AREA – SENSITIVITY ASSESSMENT

CONTRIBUTION TO SETTING AND SETTLEMENT CHARACTER

The area lies within the lower-lying parts of the Borough, forming part of the coastal plain that slopes gently up to the foot of Portsdown Hill in the far north. While the area does not play a significant role in the topographic setting of the urban area, together with LCA7 to the west (and area 8.1 to the north) it forms part of a swathe of largely undeveloped landscape that lies between the urban areas of Fareham in the north, Stubbington in the west and Gosport in the east, providing clear visual and physical separation of these settlements. The significant role of the area in separating and preventing coalescence of these settlements is enshrined in policy, with the area designated a Strategic Gap in the Fareham Borough Local Plan.

The role of **area 8.2a** as part of the gap is evident to the east of Newgate Lane, where the strip of roadside paddocks forms part of a wider corridor of undeveloped landscape between the road and the western edge of Bridgemary. However, the role of this area in maintaining the gap westwards towards Stubbington is less easy to perceive from the Newgate Lane corridor as views in this direction are blocked by built development along the roadside at Peel Common. Nevertheless, when viewed from the west (from the Gosport Road) it becomes apparent that Peel Common is an isolated small settlement that lies within the wider gap, rather than defining its western boundary or connecting to a larger urban area. It will be vital to maintain this ‘isolation’ of development at Peel Common if the physical and visual integrity of the wider gap is to be maintained.

The Peel Common Roundabout is a critical ‘pinch point’ within the gap between Peel Common and the edge of Bridgemary where there is a real risk of the two areas coalescing. This will be further exacerbated by the new bypass which eats into the remaining undeveloped land to the north of the roundabout and also, potentially, by redevelopment of the Daedalus site to the south. It will be vital to protect the undeveloped landscape within the public open space to the east of the roundabout in order to maintain a physical, visual and perceptual gap between the built areas.

Areas 8.2b and c also play a pivotal role in maintaining separation of urban areas and as a link between the upper and lower parts of the Alver Valley corridor. This triangle of semi-rural, heavily wooded landscape is important not only in physically and visually separating built areas at Peel Common and Bridgemary but also in separating Bridgemary from the northern edge of Lee-on-the-Solent. The redevelopment of MCA Daedalus may potentially exacerbate the perceived closing of the gap between Lee-on-the-Solent and Peel Common. It will be essential, therefore, to maintain the undeveloped character of all sides of this triangle, avoiding encroachment of development along Broom Way, Shoot Lane and Gosport Road.

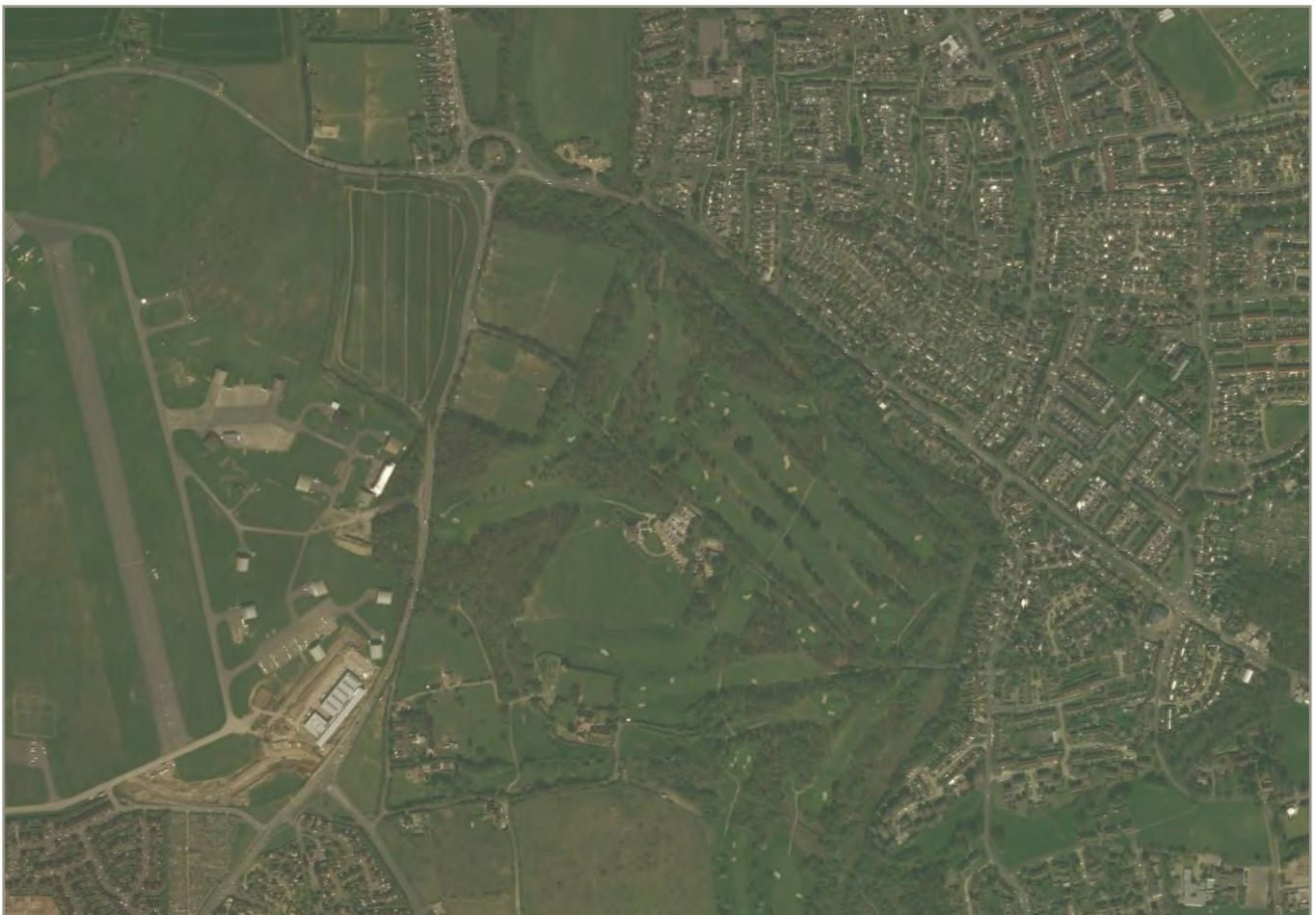
This southern area also forms a vital link in the wider Alver Valley landscape corridor which extends southwards into Gosport District to the coast, providing a distinct edge and landscape setting to the urban areas to the south. It will be very important to maintain the integrity of this continuous corridor of undeveloped landscape and avoid the encroachment of development within and across it.

LLCA 8.2 - PEEL COMMON AND ALVER VALLEY

SETTING OF URBAN AREA – SENSITIVITY ASSESSMENT

SENSITIVITY AND DEVELOPMENT POTENTIAL

Given the area's designation as part of the Strategic Gap and the role it plays in preventing coalescence between the settlements of Fareham, Stubbington, Bridgemary and Lee-on-the-Solent, the area is highly sensitive to change. The area also contributes to the perceived sense of separation between Gosport District and Fareham Borough. Any development that reduced the physical or visual separation between these settlements would have an adverse effect on the integrity of the gap and on the area's contribution to the distinct identity and settings of the surrounding urban areas. Consequently, the area offers very limited development potential in respect of its role in maintaining the separation and setting of settlements. The only opportunities may lie within areas that are closely associated with existing development (e.g. at Peel Common or in the SW corner of area 8.2c) and can be integrated within the landscape without any physical or perceived encroachment within the gap.



LLCA 8.2 - PEEL COMMON AND ALVER VALLEY

GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE – SENSITIVITY ASSESSMENT

CONTRIBUTION TO GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE NETWORK

The area's main contribution to the GI network is through its role as an extensive area of undeveloped land between the urban areas of Fareham and Gosport and, in particular, as part of the wider corridor of greenspace and habitats that follow the course of the River Alver, identified within the PUSH GI strategy as a 'sub-regional scale blue corridor'. The strategy includes a project (C7) to strengthen wildlife corridors connected to the River Alver but this is focused on the Alver Valley outside of the Borough.

The northern part of the area (8.2a) does not support a wide range of designated GI assets but the framework of mature hedgerows and trees and the playing fields to the east of the Peel Common Roundabout are all valuable GI resources in this urbanised area. Woodcote Lane and the footpath linking Newgate Lane with Gosport Road also provide a valuable access link connecting Bridgemary with Stubbington across the middle of this area.

The southern part of the area (**areas 8.2b and c**) contains significant biodiversity assets in the extensive woodland, grassland, heathland and wetland habitats (designated as a SINC) within the golf course and surrounding area but is relatively inaccessible to the public, with only three short lengths of public footpath and no public open space. An extension of public access in this area, particularly along the river corridor to link with the Alver Valley Country Park to the south (in Gosport District) would be desirable. The Fareham GI strategy identifies project BW14 which aims to create 'cross boundary links from South Fareham Gap and Daedalus to the Alver valley Country Park' and 'to provide a linear corridor between Stubbington, Lee-on-the-Solent and Gosport'.



LLCA 8.2 - PEEL COMMON AND ALVER VALLEY

GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE – SENSITIVITY ASSESSMENT

SENSITIVITY AND DEVELOPMENT POTENTIAL

The area's primary GI value lies in its largely undeveloped nature and the extensive network of woodland, grassland, heathland and wetland habitats within the corridor of the River Alver and within Chark Common in the south of the area. These assets are particularly scarce and valuable within the heavily urbanised and pressured context of this part of the Borough and are therefore very sensitive to change.

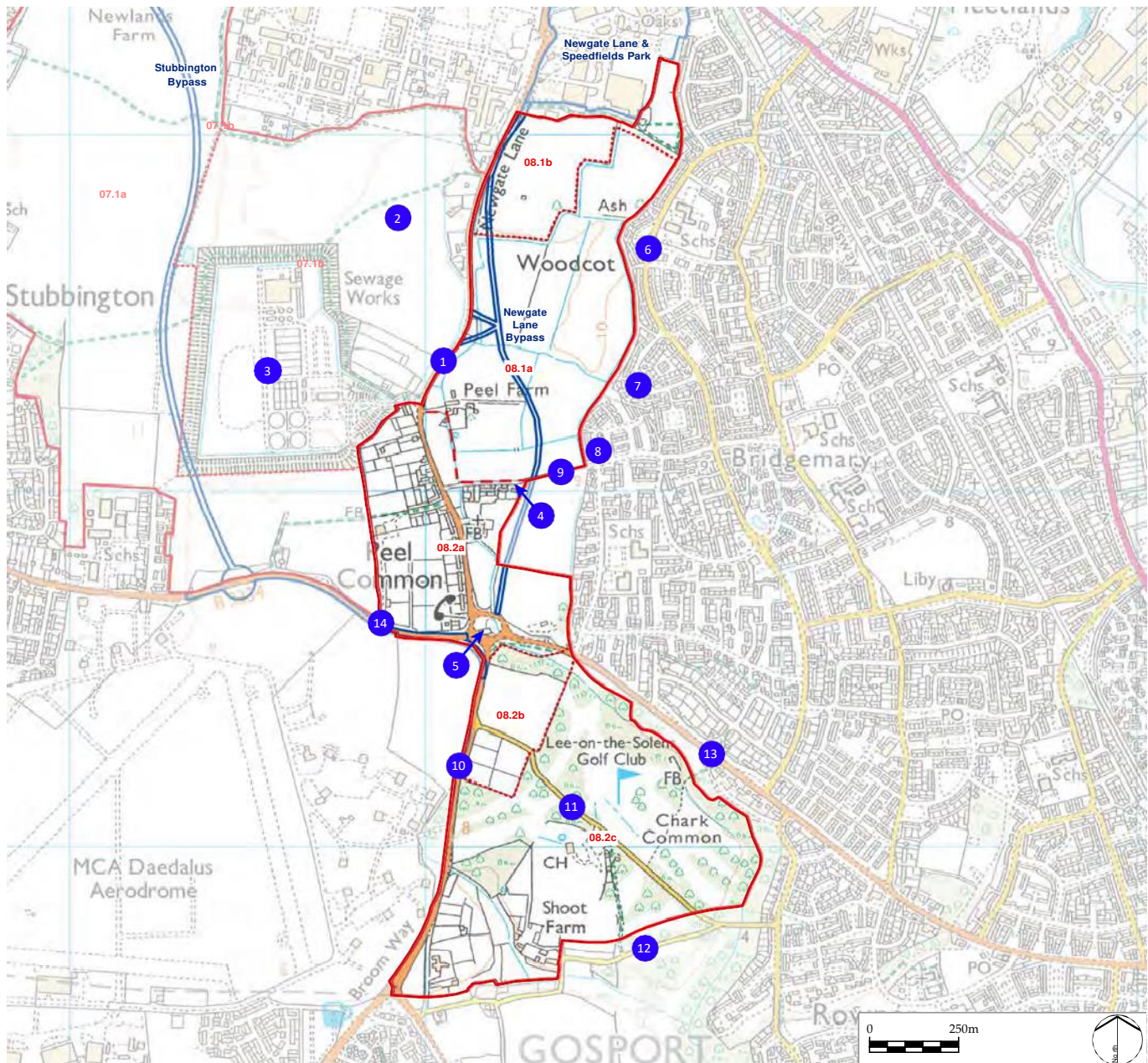
The existing network of public access an open space is fairly sparse within the area and existing features need to be protected and their function and quality enhanced. The area would benefit from improvements to the local access network to provide improved east-west links between urban areas and the wider access network of the coastal plain, and north- south links to connect the northern part of the river corridor with the Alver Valley Country Park and the coast.

Any new development would need to maintain the largely 'undeveloped' character of the area, ensure the protection of features of landscape or biodiversity value, and maintain and extend the provision of access and public open space opportunities. There is very limited scope for this to be achieved in this highly constrained area.



LLCA 8.2 - PEEL COMMON AND ALVER VALLEY

LOCATION PLAN FOR ROADS AND OTHER FEATURES



LEGEND

	Landscape Character Area		1 Newgate Lane (B3385)		13 Heron Way
	Local Landscape Character Area		2 Newlands Solar Farm		14 Brookers Lane
	Local Landscape Character Area Subdivision		3 Peel Common Waste Water Treatment Works		1 Broom Way (B3385)
			4 Woodcote Lane		2 Brune Lane
			5 Peel Common roundabout		3 Shoot Lane
			6 Tuke's Avenue		4 Rowner Road
			7 Pettycoat Crescent		5 Gosport Road (B3334)

LLCA 8.2 - PEEL COMMON AND ALVER VALLEY

DEVELOPMENT CRITERIA AND ENHANCEMENT OPPORTUNITIES

As a whole, this area is of high sensitivity primarily on account of its critical role in preventing the coalescence of the urban areas of Fareham, Bridgemark, Lee-on-the-Solent and, to a lesser extent, Stubbington, and in defining the edges, setting and separate identity of these settlements. The narrowness of the gap between development at Peel Common and the edge of Bridgemark means that this area has a particularly vital role in maintaining physical, visual and perceived separation and even a limited amount of development in the ‘wrong’ place, particularly along the main roads that enclose the southern part of the area, could threaten the integrity of the gap. The situation is further complicated by the proposed new bypass which will inevitably have some effect on the integrity and character of the landscape resource and undeveloped gap and further ‘squeeze’ the gap at its narrowest point.

Other key sensitivities include the important range of habitats within the Chalk Common area and the area’s contribution to the corridor of undeveloped greenspace (albeit largely inaccessible) along the course of the River Alver, from Fareham to the Alver Valley Country Park and beyond to the coast.

There may be potential for some modest, small scale development associated with existing built form at Peel Common or in the far south-west of the area, as long as it is closely related to existing features and can be successfully integrated within the existing structure of hedgerows and trees without altering the essentially ‘undeveloped’ character of the landscape or threatening the integrity of the gap.

In order to protect and enhance the character and quality of landscape resources, views and visual amenity, urban setting and green infrastructure, development proposals will need to:

- ▣ Safeguard the area’s vital role in maintaining the separation of settlements and a clear distinction between urban and rural areas. In particular, avoid ribbon development along road corridors (e.g. Broom Way, Shoot Lane and Gosport Road) and any development beyond the existing urban edge that cannot be successfully integrated within the existing landscape structure and which could affect the visual, physical or perceived integrity of the strategic gap;
- ▣ In particular, protect and strengthen the undeveloped character of the public open space to the east of the Peel Common roundabout;
- ▣ Maintain the distinctly ‘isolated’ nature of settlement at Peel Common and ensure that any potential small-scale infill development within this area effectively ‘rounds off’ rather than extends the settlement boundary, to avoid the risk of physical or perceived coalescence with other built areas;
- ▣ Protect the semi-rural, undeveloped character of areas 8.2b and c;
- ▣ Maintain and strengthen the existing structure of woodland, trees, hedgerows and other mature vegetation in all parts of the area, to maximise its landscape and wildlife value;
- ▣ In particular, maintain and enhance the mosaic of woodland, heathland, grassland and wetland habitats of value within the Lee-on-the-Solent golf course at Chalk Common and encourage further habitat creation and diversification within intensively managed areas to maximise wildlife and landscape value;
- ▣ Avoid the introduction of tall buildings or structures that would be particularly visually prominent within the landscape;
- ▣ Protect and enhance enjoyment of the landscape by maintaining and enhancing the existing areas of public open space and access network, and by making further provision for accessible greenspace and access links within and across the area, particularly along the River Alver corridor and with the Country Park to the south;
- ▣ Demonstrate design that has minimal impact on the surrounding landscape and is in keeping with the character of the local landscape context.
- ▣ Use native broadleaved species appropriate to the locality and soil conditions in new tree and hedgerow planting.

APPENDIX FL&BH 1.2.2

COMPOSITE LANDSCAPE STRATEGY

APPENDIX FL&HB 1.2.3
EXTRACT FROM THE
'TECHNICAL REVIEW OF AOSLQ AND STRATEGIC GAPS'

Technical Review of Areas of Special Landscape Quality and Strategic Gaps

supporting document for Fareham Local Plan
Development



Client: Fareham Borough Council
Consultant: Hampshire County Council
22nd September 2020

Rev	Date	Revisions
-	28 th April 2020	First Draft issued for comment.
A	31 st July 2020	2 nd Draft Issued for comment. Revisions to ASLQ. Addition of SG and Info. to Appendix on Refs and Maps. Responses to Clients comments
B	2 nd Aug 2020	3 rd Draft. Additional Photos and References added. Additional text on SCG.
C	7 th Aug 2020	Text edits.
D	30 th Aug 2020	Text edits.
E	17 th Sept 2020	Text and Map edits.
F	22 nd Sept 2020	Minor text errors and map adjustments

Landscape Team
Economy, Transport and Environment
EII Court West
The Castle
Winchester
Hampshire
SO23 8UD



Cover Photograph: Meon Shore, at edge of Chilling-Brownwich Coastal Plain, Photo: Charlotte Webb, June 2020.

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• ASLQ 3: Hook Valley	page 63
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Executive Summary

Fareham Borough Council is in the process of producing a new Local Plan to address housing, employment and retail development requirements across the Borough up to 2037. Once adopted, the new Local Plan will replace the adopted Local Plan Part 1 (Core Strategy) and Local Plan Part 2 (Development Sites & Policies).

To support Local Plan development, Fareham Borough Council commissioned the Landscape Team, in Hampshire County Council, to undertake a technical review of:

- six proposed Areas of Special Landscape Quality (ASLQ).
- two proposed Strategic Countryside Gaps: Meon Gap and between Fareham and Stubbington.

Fareham Borough Council's recent past experience in the determining of two planning applications, identified the need to address the 'valued landscapes' of Fareham.

"Two recent planning appeal decisions demonstrated how the argument of valued landscapes could help to determine planning decisions. Both decisions were on sites located in the Lower Meon Valley (Land west of Old Street, Stubbington and Land east of Posbrook Lane, Titchfield) and the Inspectors recognised the high-quality landscape concluding that the Lower Meon is a valued landscape.

...with this in mind, the Council proposed the designation of valued landscapes as part of the Draft Local Plan Update consultation in the summer of 2019." (page 27, Fareham Draft Local Plan 2036)

There was also the need to clarify the role that Strategic Gap designation plays within planning policies in the Countryside, and establish the clear difference between a policy that addresses landscape quality and a policy that addresses the prevention of coalescence of settlements with separate identities, as:

"...Strategic Gaps do not necessarily have intrinsic landscape value but are important in maintaining the settlement pattern, protecting settlement identity and providing green infrastructure opportunities." (page 27, Fareham Draft Local Plan 2036)

This technical review is published at the Regulation 19 stage to support the proposed designations.

The technical review undertaken during March to July 2020, reviewed recent relevant documents and developed an appropriate and concise methodology for determining Areas of Special Landscape Quality (or ASLQ), based primarily on criteria from the Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (GLIVIA) 3rd Edition, Box. 5.1, supported by other examples of good practice and case law.

As there is no standard national guidance on Strategic Gap determination, a methodology and set of criteria were established for determining Strategic Gap characteristics and boundaries through review and analysis of pertinent recent Strategic Gap proposals developed for other Local Plans and through Fareham Borough Council's own Strategic Gap history.

Executive Summary

The resultant analysis and site surveys of all Fareham Borough's Landscape Character Areas concludes that:

- The six proposed ASLQ put forward for designation in the Fareham Local Plan Supplement (Reg 18 consultation document, Jan-March 2020), can be considered as 'valued landscapes' as they scored highly against the assessment criteria and therefore should be identified for ASLQ designation in the Fareham Local Plan 2037, with some modifications made to boundaries, to bring them into line with the current Fareham Borough Landscape Character Assessment 2017, but also;
- Through this process, two further landscape character areas in Fareham Borough were identified as having equivalently 'valued landscape' characteristics and so it is recommended that Chilling-Brownwich Coastal Plain and parts of the Cams to Portchester Coast should also be designated.
- Conservation Areas where they sit in or adjacent to a proposed ASLQ should be included as part of the ASLQ because of their mutually supportive relationship.

The resultant analysis and site surveys of the two Strategic Gaps, conclude that:

- The Meon Strategic Gap is proposed for continued designation, having both strong sub-regional agreement for its designation, and a clear role in preventing settlement coalescence, that could result from continued pressure for expansion of the Western Parishes; North and West Fareham, and from pressure for the expansion of Stubbington.
- One moderate amendment is proposed to the North Eastern corner of the Meon Gap; that is an extension to the Gap around Funtley to prevent Funtley from coalescing with North and West Fareham.
- The Fareham-Stubbington Strategic Gap is proposed for continued designation, also having strong sub-regional agreement for its designation, and a clear role in preventing settlement coalescence through continued and heavy pressure for Southern expansion of Fareham and Northern and Eastern expansion of Stubbington, but it is considered that there are some opportunities for development to be accommodated within the landscape, without compromising the Strategic Gaps function.

Executive Summary

Possible adjustments to the Fareham-Stubbington Strategic Gap could be considered in the following locations:

- An area to the South of Fareham, and west of HMS Collingwood, as some development in this area could be visually absorbed into the Gap without compromising the Gap function.
- An area to the north west of Stubbington south of Oakcroft Lane and east of Ranvilles Lane, as some development could be visually and physically absorbed into the Gap without compromising the Gap function.

It is also noted that the Newgate Lane Area (Newgate Lane West and East from Fareham to Peel Common Roundabout) has undergone a significant amount of change in the recent past.

In order to develop appropriate Green Infrastructure mitigation and enhancement associated with the areas of recent and future change described above, in the Fareham-Stubbington Gap, Green Infrastructure Frameworks or Strategies are required for each area.

Chapter 4: Strategic Gaps



Figure 4.1. Photograph taken from road that leads to The Great Barn, near Titchfield Abbey, looking East towards edge of Fareham, in The Meon Gap. Beyond the tree line is Fareham. Photograph: Charlotte Webb June 2020

Chapter 4: Strategic Gaps Overview

- 1. This chapter describes the application of methodology to determine the extent of the two Strategic Gaps in the draft Fareham Local Plan 2036 and gives specific recommendations for each Gap:
 - 1. Fareham/Stubbington and the Western Wards (the Meon Gap)
 - 2. Fareham/Bridgemary and Stubbington / Lee-on-the-Solent (the Fareham-Stubbington Strategic Gap)

Role and purpose of the Strategic Gap

- 2. As a reminder of the previously stated purpose of the Strategic Gap:

“The primary purpose of identifying Strategic Gaps is to prevent the coalescence of separate settlements and help maintain distinct community identities. Strategic Gaps do not necessarily have intrinsic landscape value but are important in maintaining the settlement pattern, protecting settlement identity and providing green infrastructure opportunities.”
(Fareham Publication Local Plan 2037)

First Filter to establish Study Area Extents

- 3. The Strategic Gap Study Area extents are shown in Figure 4.1. and detailed site analysis sheets can be found in Appendix 5. The study areas were established to show specific tracts of land between the settlement boundaries of nearest neighbour settlements.

Strategic Policy DS2: Development in Strategic Gaps

“In order to prevent the coalescence of urban areas and to maintain the separate identity of settlements, Strategic Gaps are identified as shown on the Policies map between the following areas:

- 1) Fareham / Stubbington and the Western Wards (Meon Gap)
- 2) Fareham / Bridgemary and Stubbington / Lee-on-the-Solent (Fareham- Stubbington Strategic Gap)

Development proposals will not be permitted where they significantly affect the integrity of the gap and the physical and visual separation of settlements or the distinctive nature of settlement characters.”

- 4. Both the Meon Gap and Fareham-Stubbington Gap are identified as ‘Cross-authority’ Gaps, with the Meon Gap running north into Winchester City Council Local Plan Area and the Fareham-Stubbington Gap running South-East into Gosport Borough Council Local Plan Area. Identified through PFSH Position Statement 2016.
- 5. Within the sub-region of South Hampshire, the purpose of the Meon Gap *“is of particular significance as it demarks the boundary of the Portsmouth and Southampton Housing Market Areas”* .(PFSH Position Statement 2016)

Chapter 4: Strategic Gaps Overview

-
5. Within Fareham Borough the aim of the Meon Gap is to prevent coalescence of Fareham and Stubbington with the Western Wards, but also important is the avoidance of coalescence with the settlement of Titchfield, that lies within the middle of the Gap. As stated earlier, the Meon Gap runs northwards following the River Valley across the borough boundary into Winchester City Council Local Authority Area, where Winchester Local Plan Policy CP18 - Settlement Gaps' includes the 'Meon Gap' (Whiteley – Fareham/Fareham Western Wards), with a local gap between North Fareham SDA and Knowle and Wickham designated under Policy SH4: North Fareham SDA.
 6. The aim of the Fareham- Stubbington Gap is to avoid coalescence between the settlements of: Fareham and , Bridgemary, with Stubbington and Lee-on-the-Solent. Gosport Local Plan also supports P/SH Position Statement 2016 and has designated a Strategic Gap which runs from the Borough border through the Alver Valley, but also Brookers Field Recreation Ground on the border with Fareham, is designated as Strategic Gap. The settlement boundary for Bridgemary, Gosport, lies on the Borough boundary with Fareham. The Strategic Gap designation is contained within Gosport Local Plan 2011-2029 adopted October 2015.
 7. As stated in Chapter 1, a key demonstration of pressure for development comes from the potential site allocations assessed in the Strategic Housing and Employment Land Availability Study, December 2019. The pressure for development in the Fareham-Stubbington Gap, is very significant to the risk for complete loss of countryside gap. The pressure in the Meon Gap is more moderate, with a 'squeezing' of the central area around Titchfield, but with a significant pressure to develop pockets of land along the west side of Titchfield Road, between Titchfield and Stubbington. There is moderate pressure for development on the Western edge of Fareham and between Titchfield and Titchfield Common and Southwards pressure from Titchfield along Posbrook Lane. The indication of development pressure Southwards from Titchfield Common to Hook, is also of note, with the potential to put pressure on Chilling-Brownwich Coastal Plain.
 8. In addition to the two Appeal Sites at Posbrook Lane, Titchfield, and Old Street, Stubbington, which highlighted 'valued landscapes' in the Meon Valley, recent noteworthy planning applications which also highlight development pressures, within the Strategic Gaps are:
 - P/14/0841/FP: Land of Cartwright Drive, Titchfield
 - P/19/0301/FP: Land East of Crofton Cemetery and West of Peak Lane, Fareham
 - P/14/0222/OA: Longfield Avenue, Land to the South – Fareham

Potential Development Impact

7. As stated in Chapter 1, a key demonstration of pressure for development comes from the potential site allocations assessed in the Strategic

Chapter 4: Strategic Gaps Overview

11. In the Meon Gap: P/14/0841/FP: Land of Cartwright Drive, Titchfield: Proposals for an 86 unit Care Homes, with associating landscape and car parking and a 15.4ha Country Park (with car parking), was approved though it was contrary to the current Policy C22: Strategic Gaps and within the setting of Titchfield Abbey Conservation Area. Construction on site was recently completed and is included in the site analysis.
12. P/19/0301/FP: Land East of Crofton Cemetery and West of Peak Lane, Fareham: refused for several reasons, such as design in relation to the setting of the Cemetery, but not for it's siting in the Fareham-Stubbington Gap.
13. P/14/0222/OA: Longfield Avenue, Land to the South – Fareham, an outline application for up to 1550 dwelling and associated infrastructure was withdrawn.

Key Routes for experiencing the Strategic Gaps

14. Key routes for the primary purpose of experiencing the physical and visual separation of settlements have been identified and are shown in Figure 4.2. This work ties in closely with the previous analysis carried out by LDA and described in Chapter 3 of the Adopted Fareham Borough Landscape Character Assessment 2017. As much as is possible, the key routes (or 'paths') pass between the settlement edges identified in the first filter, so that a significant number of drivers and walkers should experience the sense of leaving one settlement, passing

through a distinctly different space, i.e. countryside between settlements before reaching another distinctly different settlement. This was tested out as part of the site analysis and is described in Appendix 5.

Settlement Edge Characteristics

15. This study builds upon the work previously carried out by David Hares Associates in the Fareham Borough Gap Review 2012. There have been negligible changes in the settlement edges since 2012 and the summary of settlement types shown in illustration 4 of the Fareham Borough Gap Review 2012 is still relevant:

"The edges of new housing are often more visible than older housing stock as a result of garden tree planting, which has helped to screen the older properties adjoining the gap. Properties which back onto woodland have the most robust edge to the gap" (page 19, Fareham Borough Gap Review. David Hares, 2012)

16. A key feature of many of Fareham's settlement edges is that of Woodland screening. Detailed findings are described in Appendix 5. The Spatial Visibility/Legibility maps A5.8-A5.10 show key long views and views towards settlement edges where dwellings or other landmark buildings can either be seen or are hidden or partially hidden from view by woodland, tree canopies or hedgerows. Primary measure 10 gives descriptions of the impact of the settlement edges on users from multiple vantage points.

Chapter 4: Strategic Gaps Overview

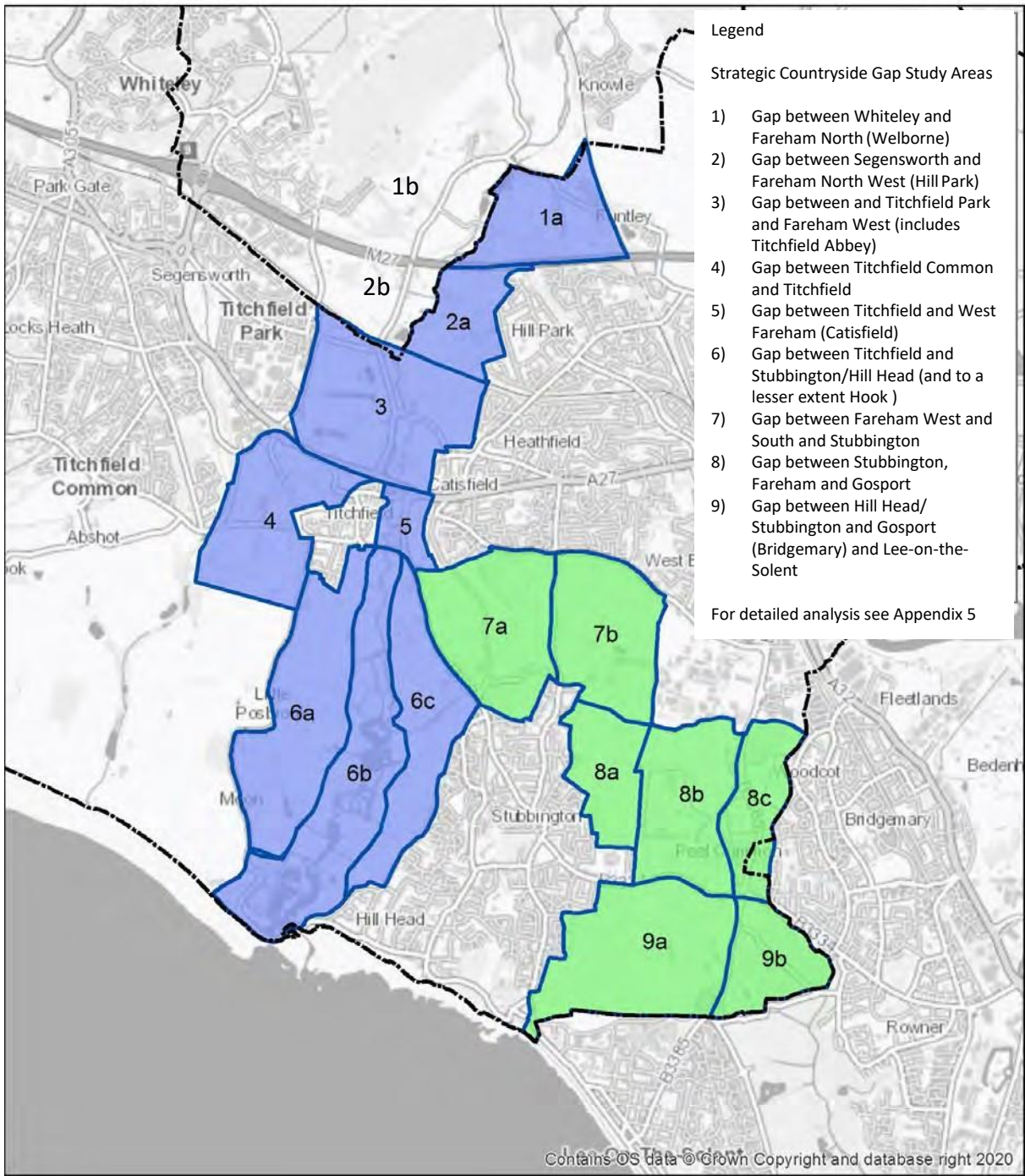


Figure 4.1. Plan showing Strategic Gap Study Area Extents

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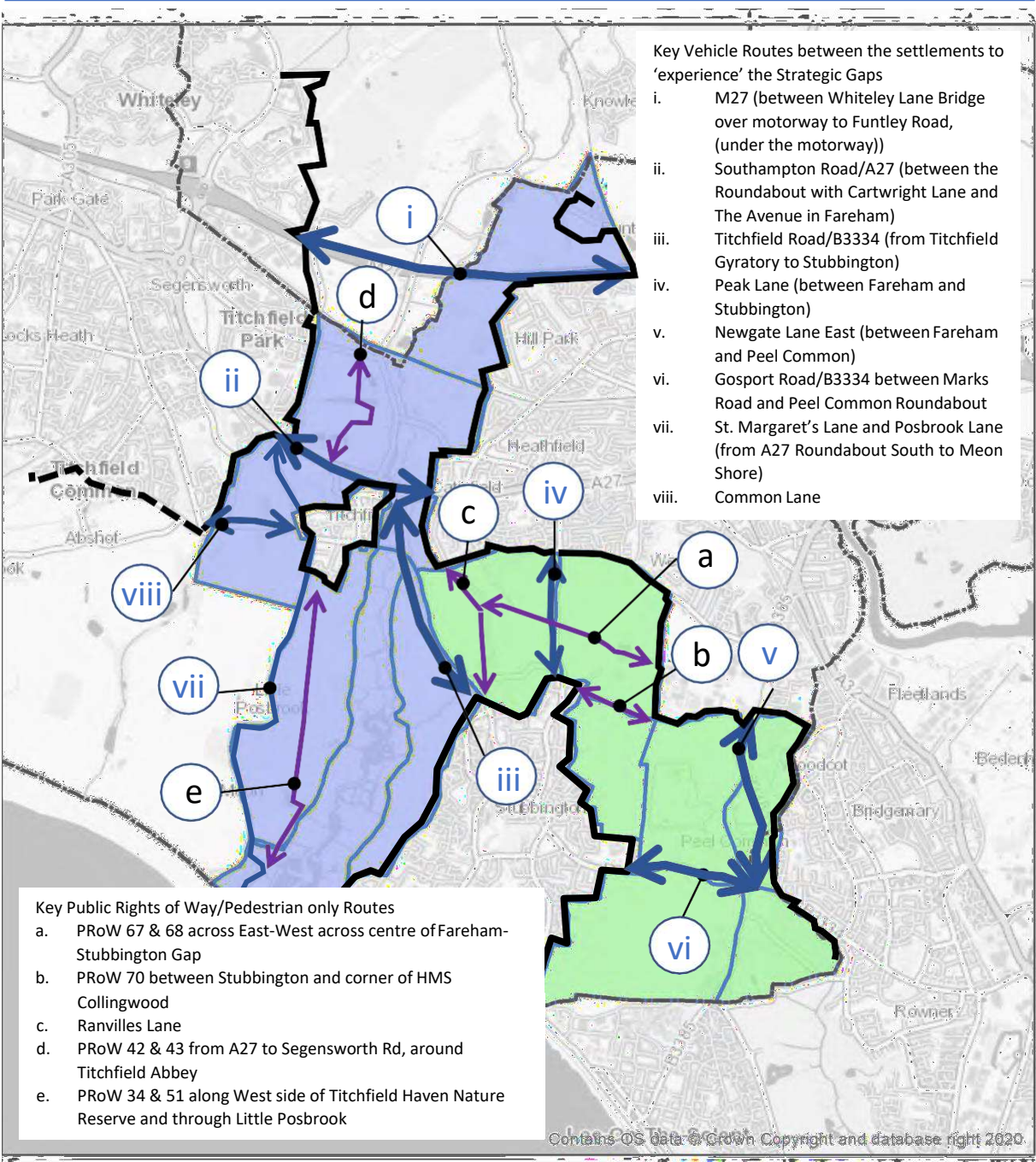


Figure 4.2. Plan showing key experiential routes through the Strategic Gaps

Chapter 4: Strategic Gaps

SG 2: The Fareham-Stubbington Gap

Key features of the Strategic Gap

1. Key Features of the Fareham-Stubbington Strategic Gap are:

- Open, predominantly arable farmland and horticulture with some glasshouses, a weak hedgerow structure and few trees
- The settlement edges are for the most part well screened by mature tree canopy, but there is some minor visual intrusion from Fareham, Stubbington and HMS Collingwood
- a few scattered farmsteads/horticultural holdings and a mosaic of small fragments of open farmland and horse-grazed pastures sandwiched between:
- large-scale non-agricultural uses of Business and airfield development at Solent Airport in Daedalus to the South and the utilities of:
 - Peel Common Water Treatment Works enclosed from views by an earth bund and mature tree belt
 - Peel Common Solar Farm
- Construction site of Stubbington-bypass, which will provide an East-West and South route through the Gap that has not previously existed
- Urban fringe character of Peel Common residential area

- Recently completed highway works to Newgate Lane, and Peel Common Roundabout, with associated noise attenuation fencing and bus and cycle infrastructure.

Potential Development Impact

2. As stated earlier, the potential impact of development is high within the Fareham-Stubbington Gap, with the potential to develop large tracts of farmland.
3. It is too early to determine the full impact that Stubbington Bypass will have on the landscape character and development pressures of the Gap. As the Bypass is currently under construction and its alignment marked out, it is possible to see how it might affect the sense of separation between Fareham and Stubbington. In some respects it strengthens the sense of separation because it will be a physical demarcation and partial interruption to cross-movement. It also becomes another key route from which to experience the Gap, but it will bring more noise and activity and may exert a suburbanising influence on the landscape. It is strongly recommended that once the construction works have been completed and the road is fully operational a review of the Landscape Character Assessment for LCA 7: Fareham-Stubbington Gap is carried out.

Chapter 4: Strategic Gaps

SG 2: The Fareham-Stubbington Gap

Other Environmental and Planning Designations

4. Unlike the Meon Gap, the Fareham-Stubbington Gap does not have a significant number of environmental designations. The only are two areas of Ancient/Semi-Ancient Woodland: Oxleys Coppice, which is also a SINC (Southern edge of Fareham) and Tips Copse, (East edge of Stubbington, North of Crofton Secondary School). The Strategic Gap designation would be the key designation in this area.

Summary findings of the Study Area Assessments:

5. The descriptions run from West to East and then South. More detailed analysis of each area can be found in Appendix 5.

Area East of Titchfield Road and West of Peak Lane (Strategic Gap Study Area 7a):

6. Due to the significant number of viewpoints from long stretches of the key roads that run through the area: Titchfield Road and Peak Lane (and from the Stubbington Bypass, when it is completed) and from the numerous footpaths that run through the middle of this area, it is strongly recommended that the vast majority of this section of Strategic Gap remains intact. It provides a useful informal recreational resource, within a distinctive

landscape character, that is of good quality, where residents can walk in relative tranquility away from roads and enjoy long and varied views. Due to its moderate to large gap dimensions (800-1.2km) it has been able to retain a relatively high level of tranquility and dark nights skies, compared to other parts of Fareham and it would be a significant loss to local residents if they were not able to continue to enjoy this informal recreational resource.

7. For this section of the Gap, this analysis agrees with the summary findings of LDA in Chapter 3 of the Fareham Borough Landscape Character Assessment 2017 - *"The landscape performs a highly effective role in providing a 'sense' of separation and the experience of moving between one settlement and the other.....Edges of Fareham and Stubbington are clearly defined by strong boundary vegetation and there is a clear distinction between 'town and country' there is a strong sense of leaving one urban area and moving through open countryside before entering another. Scale of the gap allows the time to appreciate sense of being in open countryside. Being able to see far across the gap and identify the edges, also strengthens the sense of separation."* (page 41) .

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8. However there exists the potential to make modifications to the settlement boundary of North Stubbington: to extend the boundary to run along Oakcroft Lane, as the isolated field that sits aside Crofton Cemetery, does not protrude into the landscape beyond the current Northern and Western edges of Stubbington. Largely sitting behind a mature line of Poplars also helps this isolated field absorb some development (subject to detail design), without risking the integrity of the Gap, as a whole. Retention and enhancement of GI will be required, within the site. **Development of a GI Framework or Strategy is recommended** for the site in its context.

Area East of Peak Lane and West of HMS Collingwood (Strategic Gap Study Area 7b):

9. Whilst this area comes under the same Landscape Character Area as Strategic Gap Study Area 7a, the terrain is much flatter, and the blocks of vegetation are less varied. Vegetation around the main large field screens the field from view from many vantage points. There are much fewer opportunities to see across this land, unless close to the field gates. From within the main field there are more visual detractors in the form of MOD buildings in HMS Collingwood, a low-rise tower in the

adjacent estate off Longfield Drive and a long view to the Fareham Borough Council Office Tower Block. Subject to detailed design, scale and functions, it is considered possible for the main field to absorb some development without a significant impact on visual quality of the Strategic Gap. If managed appropriately, development could have beneficial effect on the GI network (recreational and environmental) that exists around the periphery of the field subject to appropriate attention being paid to GI provision and design. Therefore a change in Strategic Gap boundary could potentially be accommodated without undermining the principal purpose of the gap to prevent coalescence of settlements. However, such adjustment would be driven by more detailed testing of development forms, scale, landscape and GI interventions. Such work would also need to consider the potential reduction of tranquility and dark night skies ratings in the area. **Establishing a GI Framework or Strategy is recommended.**

10. The experience of driving along Peak Lane is currently pleasant and it is recommended that with any potential boundary change that a GI zone of around 150m width between Peak Lane and any development, be established. This is to maintain the experience of

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‘leaving’ Fareham driving through Countryside and arriving at the separate settlement of Stubbington.

The Open Coastal Plain between Stubbington and the Peel Common Water Treatment Works, (Strategic Gap Study Area 8a)

11. There are two key PRoW across this Landscape, that connect Stubbington and Fareham through a narrow gap of around 600m. The paths cross a dramatic flat landscape which has strong linear North-South views between Daedalus and Newgate Lane Farm, framed by blocks of woodland vegetation, on the boundary bund around the Peel Common Water Treatment Works and the east side of Stubbington, including Tips Copse Ancient Woodland. These views should be valued and retained, providing a great sense of space in an otherwise narrow corridor.
12. There is very little opportunity to absorb development in this corridor. Visual intrusion of buildings would be unwelcome, as it would reduce tranquility. Some of the tree belts are thin, and a substantial belt of woodland would strengthen the landscape structure and provide an attractive edge to frame North South Views and views towards the eastern edge of Stubbington. Advance planting of this

belt would be advised. A **GI Framework or Strategy** is recommended.

Section of Fareham-Stubbington that provides a three-way Gap between Stubbington, Fareham and Gosport (Bridgemary) (Strategic Gap Study Area 8b)

13. There are no proposed changes to the Strategic Gap in this area. The strong screening around the Peel Common Water Treatment works provides an effective visual and physical barrier between all three settlements.
14. There is pressure for development along Gosport Road (A334) between the Southern edge of Stubbington and Peel Common. It is strongly recommended that development pressure is resisted in this area as it would risk visual and physical coalescence between Stubbington and Gosport.

Newgate Lane and Peel Common Area (Strategic Gap Study Area 8c)

15. Despite the proximity of Fareham and Gosport in the north part, the gap is currently still effective in providing a ‘sense of separation’, but it is at risk. Substantial vegetation around boundaries currently prevents visual coalescence. There is a defined boundary along settlement edges and a gap of sufficient scale and

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and coherence of character. Whilst the recently completed Newgate Lane South road development does not alter the experience of entering the urban area of Gosport beyond the Peel Common Roundabout, it does reduce tranquility and bring more built features (such as noise attenuation barriers) into this part of the gap. Further development within the gap in addition to the road scheme, together with existing urban fringe activity, is likely to cause visual, or even physical, coalescence of settlements on either side of the new road corridor.

16. Even with the development of Newgate Lane South, the previous analysis carried out by LDA and described in Chapter 3 of the Fareham Borough Landscape Character Assessment 2017, is still relevant: *“A cohesive area of undeveloped landscape which performs an important role in respect of the primary purposes of the Strategic Gap, i.e. in defining the edges, separate identity and settings of Fareham and Gosport, preventing their coalescence. Even minor encroachment beyond existing settlement boundaries could have an adverse effect on these functions and the overall integrity of the landscape and Strategic Gap.”* (page 43)

17. It is recommended that a **GI Framework or Strategy for the Strategic Gap Study Area 8c** would be beneficial to enhance the GI value of the current gap and potentially help determine an appropriate GI framework for moderately scaled development. The planting associated with the Newgate Lane Highway works will exert a stronger woodland/hedgerow edge as it establishes, and this should be factored into a GI Strategy. The GI Strategy or Framework should reassess the Open Coastal Plain Landscape Type: with a view to creating stronger GI structure throughout, but highlighting and retaining long North-South views, and largely undeveloped views eastward from old Newgate Lane, to retain a sense of space and ‘big skies’.

Daedalus and Lee-on-the-Solent Golf Course (Strategic Gap Study Area 9a and 9b)

18. This study does not suggest alterations to the Strategic Gap around the Airfield and Lee-on-the-Solent Golf Course. Current development within the Airfield is highly visible, but in keeping with current land uses/character of the area. Some further development could be accommodated in the Airfield but would depend on where within the site; scale and; what mitigation is delivered.

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Figure 4.12 Photograph from PRow in Study Area 7a, looking North East towards Peak Lane, and South Fareham
Photograph Charlotte Webb
June 2020.



Figure 4.13 Photograph from Peak Lane, looking towards Southern edge of Fareham.
Photograph Charlotte Webb
June 2020.



Figure 4.14 Photograph from Stubbington By-pass Construction site, looking towards Crofton Cemetery, and distinctive row of Poplars.
Photograph Charlotte Webb
June 2020.

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Figure 4.15 Photograph from Stubbington By-pass Construction site, looking South towards Glass houses on edge of Stubbington Photograph Charlotte Webb June 2020.



Figure 4.16 Photograph from Stubbington By-pass Construction site, looking East towards Newgate Lane Farm Photograph Charlotte Webb June 2020.



Figure 4.17 Photograph from Stubbington By-pass Construction site, towards Fareham South (Longfield Avenue) and Broadlaw Walk centre. Photograph Charlotte Webb June 2020.



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Figure 4.18 Photograph taken near Newlands Farm, from Stubbington Bypass Construction site, looking North East to Tower block near Longfield Avenue, Photograph Charlotte Webb June 2020.



Figure 4.19 Photograph from Stubbington Bypass Construction site, looking North East to Peak Lane, Photograph Charlotte Webb June 2020.



Figure 4.20 Photograph from PRow crossing from Stubbington to Tanners Lane, looking South towards Meoncross School, Photograph Charlotte Webb June 2020.

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Figure 4.21 Photograph from Newgate Lane West, looking South towards Peel Common Roundabout. Photograph Charlotte Webb June 2020.



Figure 4.22 Photograph from Brookers Field, looking West towards Newgate Lane. Photograph Charlotte Webb June 2020.



Figure 4.23 Photograph from verge on Newgate Lane East, looking towards settlement edge of Bridgemaury. Photograph Charlotte Webb June 2020.



Chapter 5: Summary Conclusions and Recommendations



Figure 5.1. Photograph of Titchfield Abbey, from the new Country Park adjacent to A27.
Photograph: Charlotte Webb June 2020

Chapter 5: Summary Conclusions and Recommendations

-
1. The resultant analysis and site surveys of all Fareham Borough's Landscape Character Areas recommends that:
 - The six proposed ASLQ put forward for designation in the Fareham Local Plan Supplement (Reg 18 consultation document, Jan-March 2020), can be considered as 'valued landscapes' as they scored highly against the assessment criteria and therefore should be identified for ASLQ designation in the Fareham Local Plan 2037, with some modifications made to boundaries, to bring them into line with the current Fareham Borough Landscape Character Assessment 2017, but also;
 - Through this process, two further landscape character areas in Fareham were identified as having equivalently 'valued landscape' characteristics and so it is recommended that Chilling-Brownwich Coastal Plain and parts of the Cams to Portchester Coast should also be designated.
 - Conservation Areas where they sit in or adjacent to a proposed ASLQ should be included as part of the ASLQ because of their mutually supportive relationship.
 2. It is considered that there is a clear difference between the ASLQ designation, where the landscape value is the key reason for designation, in the context of Strategic Gaps, landscape character and its quality are a 'part of the picture' sitting amongst a broader range of criteria.
 3. The resultant analysis and site surveys of the two Strategic Gaps, conclude that the Meon Strategic Gap:
 - is proposed for continued designation, having both strong sub-regional justification for its designation, and a clear and continued role in preventing settlement coalescence, that could result from pressure for expansion of the Western Parishes; North and West Fareham, and from pressure for the expansion of Stubbington with;
 - one moderate amendment proposed to the North Eastern corner of the Meon Gap; that is an extension to the Gap around Funtley to prevent Funtley from coalescing with North and West Fareham.
 4. The Fareham-Stubbington Strategic Gap is proposed for continued designation, also having strong sub-regional justification for its designation, with an important role in preventing settlement coalescence from continued and heavy pressure for Southern expansion of Fareham and Northern and Eastern expansion of Stubbington, but it is considered that there may be potential for some development to be accommodated within the landscape, without compromising its Strategic Gap function.

Chapter 5: Summary Conclusions and Recommendations

5. Possible adjustments to the Fareham-Stubbington Strategic Gap could be considered in the following locations:
 - An area to the south of Fareham, and west of HMS Collingwood, as some development in this area could be visually absorbed into the Gap without compromising the Gap function.
 - An area to the north west of Stubbington, south of Oakcroft Lane and east of Ranvilles Lane.
6. It also noted that the Newgate Lane Area (Newgate Lane West and East from Fareham to Peel Common Roundabout) has undergone a significant amount of change in the recent past.
7. In order to develop appropriate Green Infrastructure mitigation and enhancement associated with the areas of recent and future change described above, in the Fareham-Stubbington Gap, Green Infrastructure Frameworks or Strategies are required for each area.

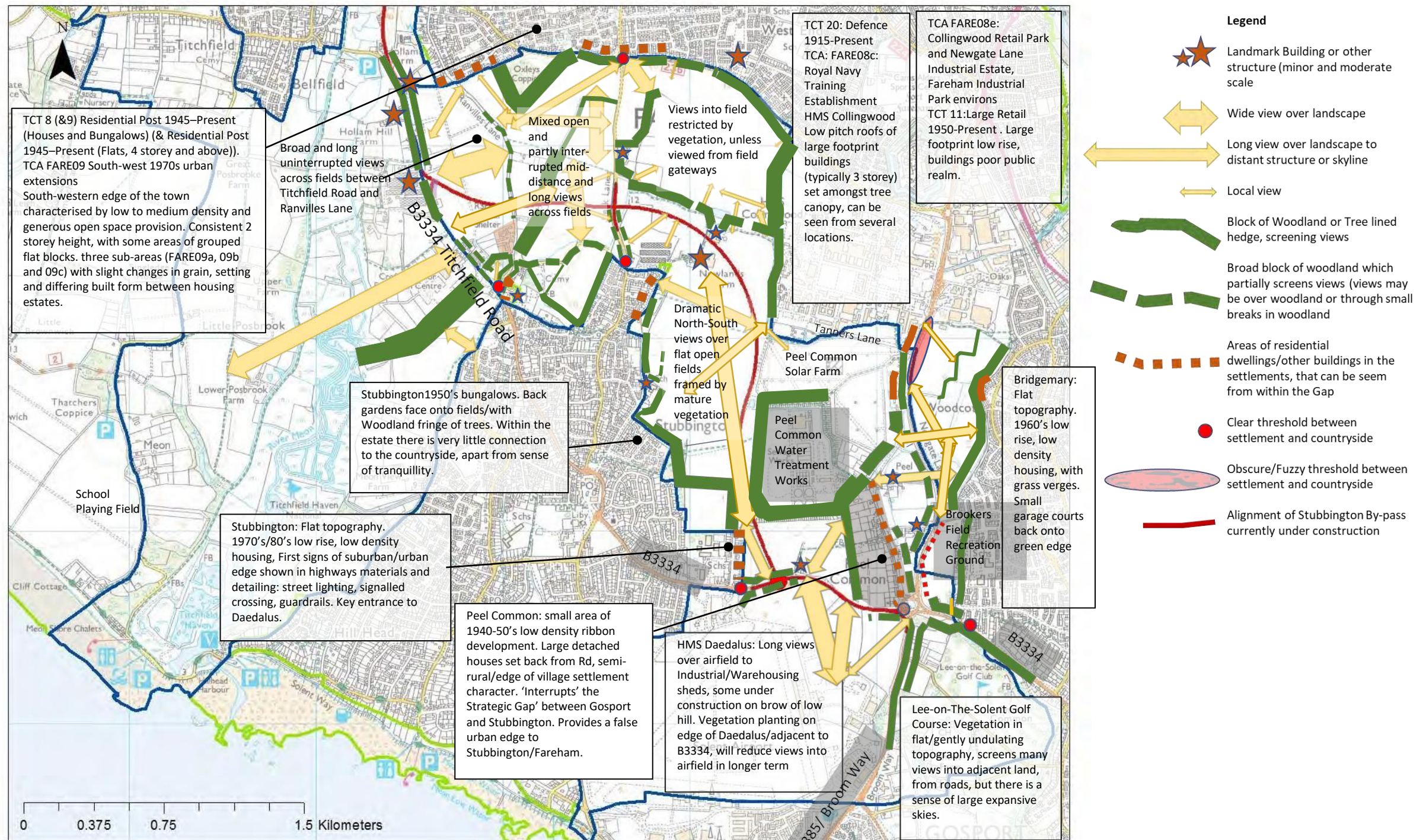


Figure: A5.10 Plan showing Visibility/Legibility Analysis of FAREHAM-Stubbington Gap

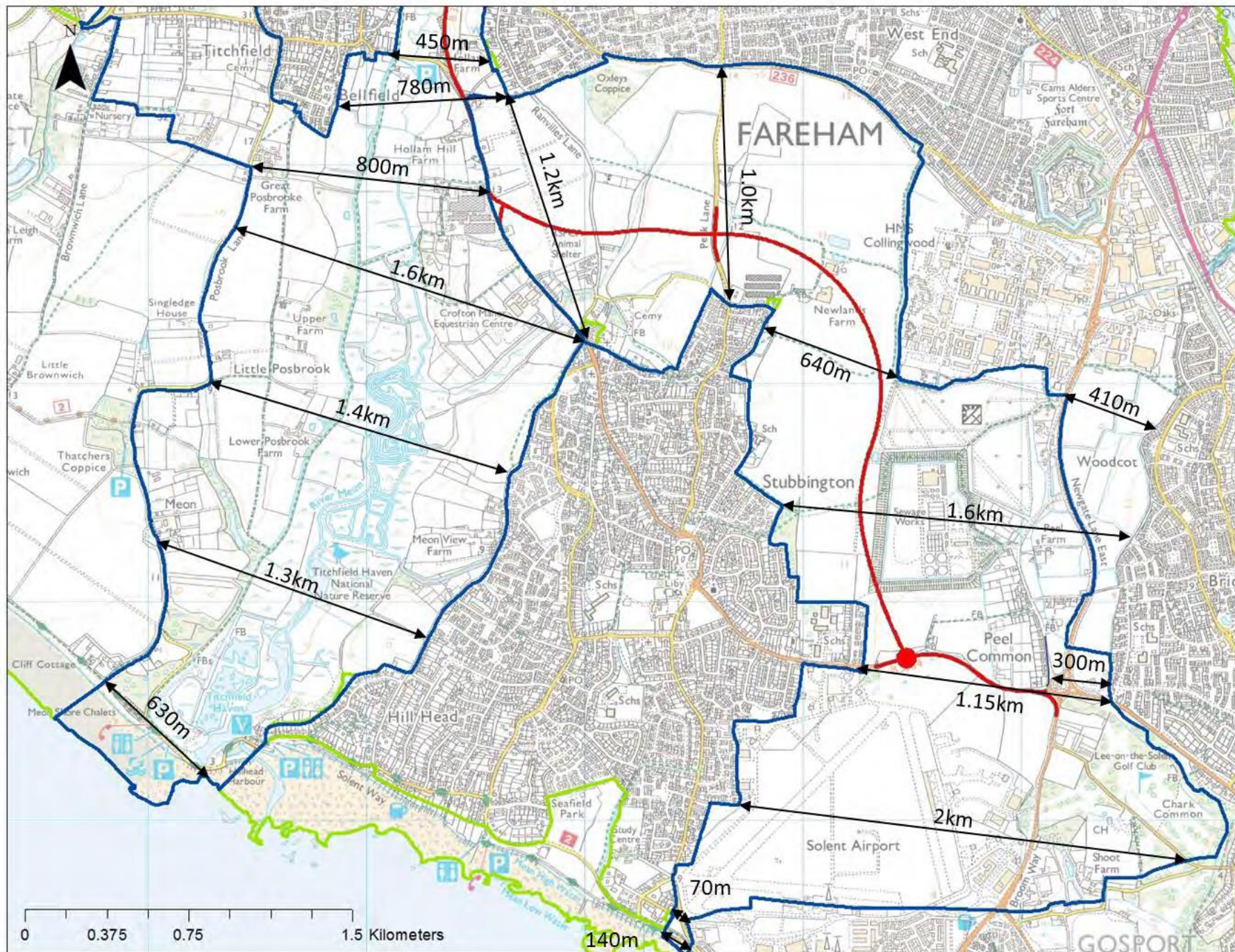


Figure: A5.12 Plan showing Key Distances across the Southern Part of Meon Strategic Gap and the Fareham-Stubbington Strategic Gap between Settlement edges (distances are approximate)

APPENDIX FL&BH 1.2.4

LANDSCAPE ANALYSIS OF THE STRATEGIC GAP

FL&BH 1.3

APPEAL BY FAREHAM LAND LP AND BARGATE HOMES LTD

**LAND AT NEWGATE LANE (NORTH) AND LAND AT
NEWGATE LANE (SOUTH), FAREHAM, HAMPSHIRE**

**LANDSCAPE AND VISUAL MATTERS:
SUMMARY PROOF OF EVIDENCE**

PREPARED BY:

JAMES W. ATKIN
BSC (Hons) DIP LM CMLI



5 The Priory, Old London Road, Canwell, Sutton Coldfield, B75 5SH

T 0121 308 9570 www.pegasusgroup.co.uk

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1. INTRODUCTION

Qualifications and Experience

- 1.1. My name is James Atkin, Director (Landscape) in the Birmingham Office of the Pegasus Group and a Chartered Member of the Landscape Institute (2005). I have over 19 years experience specialising in the application of LVIA across a range of sectors including power, highways, rail, housing, waste, land reclamation and restoration, mineral extraction, commercial developments and renewable energy.
- 1.2. Since joining the Pegasus Group I have completed detailed LVIA's for sites across the UK, including schemes for residential, mixed use, care home, solar and commercial development. As an inherent part of this work I apply an iterative process of LVIA to inform masterplanning principles that respond appropriately to landscape and visual constraints and opportunities.

Terms of Reference

- 1.3. This evidence is written on behalf of Fareham Land LP and Bargate Homes Ltd (the appellants) and relates to an appeal for non-determination by Fareham Borough Council in respect of two outline applications for residential development, both on land to the east of Newgate Lane. This evidence sets out an overview of relevant landscape and visual matters.
- 1.4. Principles and good practice for undertaking landscape and visual impact assessment (LVIA) and/or applying the principles of LVIA are set out in the Landscape Institute (LI) and the Institute of Environmental Management (IEMA) Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment, Third Edition (2013)¹ (GLVIA3). The concepts and procedures set out in this guidance have been adopted where appropriate.
- 1.5. The evidence included in this supporting statement for this appeal (LPA reference: P/18/1118/OA - AND - P/19/0460/OA) is true and has been prepared in accordance with the guidance of my professional institution. I confirm that the opinions expressed are my true and professional opinions.

¹ Landscape Institute and Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment, Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment 3rd Edition (April, 2013)

2. BACKGROUND

- 2.1. The appeal sites extend to ca. 10 hectares (ha) of agricultural land, situated close to the urban edge of Fareham. The appeal sites are bounded by Newgate Lane to the west, Woodcote Lane to the south and Newgate Lane East to the east.
- 2.2. The wider landscape context of the appeal sites includes the low-lying ground of the coastal plain and the adjacent urban environments of Fareham, Gosport (with Woodcot and Bridgemary). The settlement area of Stubbington forms the western extent of the Strategic Gap which extends across the coastal plain between the local settlement areas. Separation is most pronounced across the arable areas between Fareham/Peel Common and Stubbington.
- 2.3. The applications were submitted with a detailed LVIA which set out a comprehensive baseline and robust assessment of predicted impacts. These included details as to how landscape and visual matters have influenced the design of the masterplan, with mitigation measures consequently forming an inherent part of the proposals.
- 2.4. The reasons for refusal raises three main issues in respect of landscape and visual matters, stating that:
 - b) The proposed development fails to respond positively to and be respectful of the key characteristics of the area and would be harmful to the character and appearance of the countryside;
 - c) The provision of development in this location would significantly affect the integrity of the strategic gap and the physical and visual separation of settlements;
 - d) The application site is not sustainably located adjacent to, well related to or well-integrated with the existing urban settlement boundaries;
- 2.5. This evidence considers these issues against various information, including the submitted LVIA's, consultation responses, report to committee and other relevant baseline and evidence base documents related to landscape and visual matters.

3. SUMMARY

- 3.1. The submitted LVIAs address the key characteristics of the appeal sites and their context. The submitted LVIAs also set out an assessment of the impact and approach to mitigation. This process also enables judgements to be drawn in respect of the context of the appeal sites in relation to the existing urban settlement edges/boundaries.
- 3.2. With reference to this material, and supported by my own additional analysis where necessary, I conclude that the appeal schemes will not be harmful to the character and appearance of the countryside, will not significantly affect the integrity of the Strategic Gap and will relate well to the existing patterns of settlement.
- 3.3. This is on the basis the relevant key landscape characteristics of the area have been considered through the process of LVIA, consequently informing the analysis of constraints and opportunities, and ultimately the landscape strategy for the mitigation. This forms an integrated part of the two masterplans for northern and southern schemes.
- 3.4. Consequently, I consider the approach taken to the design of the respective masterplans to have adopted a positive approach in landscape and visual terms.
- 3.5. The loss of the agricultural enclosures and replacement of these areas with residential development is largely the main cause of impact, however this is balanced by the response to the grain and pattern of the landscape and its scale, as well as the response to the characteristics of the landscape, several of which are defined as 'essential' by the published guidance. Where these are referenced, mitigation adopts an approach of retention and/or enhancement.
- 3.6. I consider that the subsequent residual impacts of the appeal schemes will be acceptable in landscape and visual terms.
- 3.7. In terms of the Fareham to Stubbington gap, I consider the appeal sites are well placed to accommodate development without undue consequences or impacts on the role and function of the Strategic Gap. This is on the basis that:
- In relation to distances, the appeal schemes will reduce the gap between Bridgemary and Stubbington physically from ca. 1.6km to ca. 1.1km which remains a considerable distance and well within the thresholds of the 'rule of thumb' appropriate distances set out in the FBC study;

- In terms of visibility, the appeal schemes will be physically and visually well contained – they sit within the strong green infrastructure framework that is evident in the form of blocks of woodland and tree lined hedges which screen or partially screen views – furthermore they will not be visible across the Strategic Gap from Stubbington;
- Existing screening is present immediately adjacent to the appeal sites in terms of the woodland around the waste water treatment works, along Newgate Lane and within the emerging framework of vegetation along Newgate Lane East that will continue to establish and increasingly provide a robust visual screen from the east;
- The surrounding context and urbanising influences, including the settlement area of Peel Common which reduce the degree of change;
- The opportunity to contribute to, and maintain, a strong green infrastructure network that complements both the strategic gap and the areas of settlement, in the form of the landscape d areas and landscape buffers along the eastern and western edges of the appeal sites which will reinforce and connect the linear routes which cross broadly north to south through this area; and
- In connection with the green infrastructure provision, the ability to incorporate substantial mitigation that will successfully avoid or minimise landscape and visual effects.

3.8. I also note that, notwithstanding differences in the technical approaches, the Pegasus Group and FBC Strategic Gap studies both independently acknowledge that the Strategic Gap can accommodate some form of growth and development within it. Both also recognise the need for additional, more detailed assessment on a site/project basis.

3.9. In respect of the conclusions of the FBC Strategic Gap study (where these note the relatively poor state of the gap at this point), I would think a logical and appropriate conclusion would be to amend the boundary to omit this part of the landscape from the Strategic Gap, creating capacity for development to come forward with a strong framework of green infrastructure and mitigation. This would place an emphasis on the importance of the core areas that are located further west, between Fareham and Stubbington where the Strategic Gap clearly delivers its role and function in full.

3.10. Finally, the reason for refusal suggests that the appeal schemes will not relate to, or integrate with, the existing urban settlement boundaries. However, my evidence demonstrates that the appeal sites are well related to Peel Common, being located to the east of Newgate Lane, physical contained by the alignment of Newgate Lane East and situated immediately adjacent to the existing residential dwellings off Woodcote

Lane and directly opposite the mix of dwellings and urban influences along the northern section of Newgate Lane.

- 3.11. With existing and proposed green infrastructure in place, the appeal schemes will consolidate the pattern of Peel Common within a clearly defined limit. As such I consider that the appeal schemes will integrate well, and in a positive way, with the settlement area at Peel Common.
- 3.12. Furthermore, there are some existing physical connections between Peel Common and Bridgemarky. With the appeal schemes in place, the consolidated pattern of Peel Common would continue to blend with the urban edge of Gosport and Bridgemarky, focused along the green route into Bridgemarky (along Woodcote Lane) and focussed on the large amenity open space of Brookers Field Recreation Ground.
- 3.13. If the previous emerging allocation of HA2 were to come forward, this broader area of development would reinforce the connection between Peel Common (including the appeal sites) and the edge of Fareham. In each eventuality, I consider there to be a good connection between the appeal schemes and the existing areas of the settlement.
- 3.14. In all respects, considering Peel Common in itself, connections to Gosport, and with the potential for HA2 to come forward, development in this area will maintain a robust gap between Fareham (aligned with the western edge of Peel Common) and Stubbington.
- 3.15. Overall, in the context of these limited issues, and with the appeal schemes in place, landscape and visual issues are not sufficient to support a prospective reason for refusal.

Gayle Wotton,
Planning Strategy Manager
Civic Offices,
Civic Way,
Fareham,
PO16 7AZ

**Planning Policy,
Planning and Economic
Development**

Portsmouth City Council
Civic Offices
Guildhall Square

17 December 2020



Dear Gayle,

Re: Fareham Borough Council - Local Plan 2037: Portsmouth City Council response

Thank you for consulting Portsmouth City Council on the emerging Fareham Local Plan. The City Council would like to make the following comments:

Approach to Housing Need

1. While the Fareham Borough Council's (FBC) 'Regulation 19' Publication Plan has been out to consultation the Government has announced a revised standard methodology for assessing local housing need, following the *Changes to the current planning system* consultation published in August 2020. For both Fareham and Portsmouth this results in the previous standard method numbers being retained (514 and 855 per annum respectively¹) rather than the proposed lower figures put forward for consultation by Government in August (estimated to be 403 and 730 per annum respectively). The development strategy proposed by the Reg 19 version of the Fareham Borough Council Local Plan 2037 is based on the 420 per annum figure.
2. Portsmouth has a finite capacity to accommodate new development due to its geographical constraints; changes to Portsmouth's housing target are therefore directly reflected in the cities unmet housing need. Paragraph 4.5 of the FBC's Publication Plan references the City Council's formal request for Fareham to accommodate 1,000 dwellings of Portsmouth's unmet need; Fareham's contribution in its housing supply for the plan period of 847 dwellings to the unmet need of all neighbouring authorities' is noted and welcomed. However, under the December 2020 methodology, the City Council has a total unmet need of over 3,000 dwellings. The City Council would therefore wish to maintain the request to FBC to potentially accommodate up to 1000 dwellings as a portion of Portsmouth's unmet need. The City Council is also conducting other Duty to Cooperate discussions on the matter

¹ MHCLG *Indicative local housing need* (December 2020 revised methodology) available from: <https://www.gov.uk/government/consultations/changes-to-the-current-planning-system>

with neighbouring authorities in the Portsmouth Housing Market Area. Gosport and Havant Borough Councils have both indicated capacity limitations. However, the City Council recognise that the distribution of housing need is broader than the PCC and FBC authority areas, and will require consideration and co-operation at the sub regional scale.

3. In response to FBC's previous Local Plan consultation (Local Plan Supplement, March 2020), the City Council welcomed the proposal for two Strategic Growth areas (North of Downend, and South of Fareham) in Fareham Borough's Local Plan, which were indicated at that time as having the potential to meet unmet development needs from the Borough's neighbouring authorities. The City Council indicated that North of Downend would be particularly suitable for accommodating unmet need from Portsmouth given its closer geographical proximity to the city and transport links via the M27/ A27, Portchester railway station and the proposed Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) line.
4. The Publication Plan has not taken the two Strategic Growth Areas forward, due to the anticipated reduction in FBC's housing target from Government. Given the potential revision in housing need targets (published 16.12.20), this would justify FBC's reconsideration of the inclusion of such sites to help meet FBC's housing need and well as unmet need from other neighbouring authorities in the Portsmouth Housing Market Area, including PCC.
5. PCC and FBC will continue to work collaboratively to address strategic planning matters, both through the Partnership for South Hampshire (PfSH) and, where necessary, on a bilateral basis. The PfSH authorities' are currently undertaking a piece of work (as part of the review of the 2016 Spatial Strategy) to identify sufficient suitable sites to accommodate unmet housing need across the sub region, with specific focus on Housing Market Areas. This will include ensuring there are sufficient sites in the Portsmouth Housing Market Area (which contains both Portsmouth and a large part of Fareham). The City Council welcome the inclusion of land at Down End and development in part of the Stubbington Gap in the PfSH Strategic Development Opportunity Area work as part of the range of strategic site options being considered. The City Council supports the specific reference to the on-going joint work with the PfSH authorities in paragraph 1.3 of the Plan.

Employment

6. In regard to employment, Portsmouth and Fareham's authority areas' form part of a wider market area, with commuters moving between the city and the surrounding towns including Fareham and the M27 corridor. PCC supports the allocations for employment land in Policy E1: Employment Land Provision, particularly the sites at Daedalus which of sub-regional importance to the local market.
7. The City Council would encourage HBC to consider how the Local Plan could help to resist the loss of employment space (e.g. a future Article 4 Direction), as well as the loss of other allocated uses that fall under Use Class E where necessary. If allocated employment land is lost to residential uses this could lead to an increase in unsustainable travel patterns and greater pressure on the wider area. We would welcome further discussion with FBC, and other Councils in Portsmouth Housing Market area and/ or PfSH area, on this matter to establish a common approach.

Portsdown Hill

8. Portsdown Hill is an important part of the landscape in South East Hampshire, for its open space, landscape and heritage value as well as the views of and from the hill. The City Council supports the identification of Portsdown Hill as an Area of Special Landscape Quality under the FBC Publication Plan Policy DS3, and notes the evidence produced to support the allocation in the *Technical Review of Areas of Special Landscape Quality and Strategic Gaps* (Sept 2020).
9. The City council would welcome any further opportunities for joint working on the strategic approach to Portsdown Hill, together with Winchester District Council and Havant Borough Council, including as a consultee on development proposals.

Environment

10. The City Council welcomes the inclusion of NE1 - Protection of Nature Conservation, Biodiversity and the Local Ecological Network, Policy NE6: Trees, Woodland and Hedgerows, Policy NE9: Green Infrastructure which together help protect key species and habitats and promote green space coverage within south Hampshire.
11. Portsmouth are currently developing a green infrastructure network for the city, including the identification of a number of existing and proposed 'green corridors' to link up open spaces across Portsmouth, encourage active travel, enhance biodiversity and support resilience to climate change. A first draft of the proposed network was published in PCC's Green Infrastructure Background paper in February 2019; it includes the identification of several potential 'green corridors' that would meet the boundary with Fareham's authority area: Portsdown Hill Road and Southampton Road (A27). The City Council would welcome any discussion on how these proposed corridors could be extended beyond the City Council area, and/ or support for these linkages in the FBC Local Plan if possible. The identified ecological network opportunities (shown the map in Appendix C of the Publication Plan) along Portsdown Hill Road and the A27 within the FBC authority area are noted.
12. The City Council is committed to continuing to work with FBC and the other members of the PfSH Water Quality Working Group as necessary on short, medium and long term 'nutrient neutral' mitigation solutions for housing development within the Solent catchment. Current discussions indicate that mitigation solutions are likely include the identification and securing of suitable off-setting land in the Solent catchment, predominately outside the Portsmouth urban area.
13. The City Council is also mindful of the likely forthcoming requirement to provide at least 10% biodiversity net gain on development sites, as part of the anticipated Environment Act. While the City Council is currently undertaking further work to explore how such requirements could be effectively applied within an urban environment and to identify off-site opportunities for biodiversity creation and/ or enhancement within the city, there is the potential for a shortfall in net gain provisions (subject to the final provisions of the Environment Act) within the plan period. Securing land for nitrate mitigation presents one such opportunity to seek multiple environment benefits for the sub region (biodiversity net gains, carbon off-setting, Suitable Alternative Greenspaces (SANGs) for recreational disturbance,

habitat compensation of coastal defence schemes etc). The City Council are committed to furthering these discussions with Fareham BC and the other PfSH authorities on this matter, and to consider the potential for environmental off-setting on both a sub-regional and a site by site basis as appropriate.

Education

14. The City Council continues to maintain close links with Hampshire County Council as Education Authority due to cross border pupil movement. Development in close proximity to the FBC and PCC authority borders can impact the availability of school places across authorities. The timing and size of development should therefore be closely monitored to ensure the continued availability of school places during the life of both Local Plans.

Transport

15. The City Council welcomes the reference in paragraph 10.3 of support for proposals that promote sustainable transport links through Fareham Borough to Portsmouth and Southampton. The city also supports the reference to the development of the rapid transit networks between the two authorities and linking to others in the sub region in paragraph 10.20.

If you wish to discuss any of the matters raised in our response, please do not hesitate to contact me.

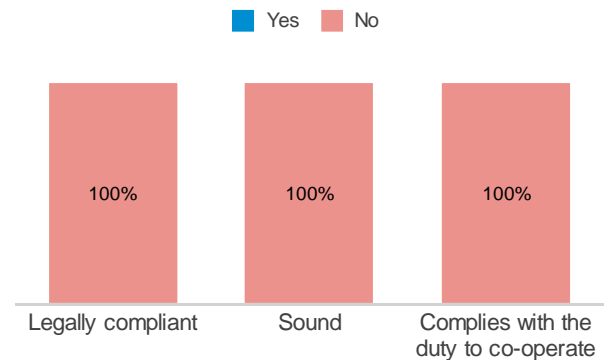
Kind regards,

Rachel Cutler

Acting Planning Policy Manager



	Legally compliant	Sound	Complies with the duty to co-operate
Total	2	2	2
Yes	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%
No	2 100%	2 100%	2 100%



Respondent: Mr Russ Wright (1712-17936)

Legally compliant	No
Sound	No
Complies with the duty to co-operate	No

Please provide details you have to support your answers above

The LPA has relied on a recently-proposed (but not adopted) Central Government algorithm for deciding where houses should be located. As this has now been updated, with an emphasis on brownfield sites and sites in the North and the Midlands, the LPA needs to revise its methodology and calculations for Housing Needs in the Borough as a whole and in particular in strategic sites such as within Warsash and the Western Wards. The current Plan is made invalid as a result of implementing the wrong algorithms for Housing Needs

What modification(s) is necessary to make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

The LPA should use the latest methodology for calculating Objectively Assessed Housing Need in line with Central Government Policy

How would the modification(s) you propose make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

The Plan should implement the new algorithms for calculating Housing Need

Your suggested revised wording of any policy or text:

Not Applicable - The Local Plan needs to be completely revised to incorporate the Government's latest Standard methodology for calculating Housing Needs in the Borough

If your representation is seeking a modification to the plan, do you consider it necessary to participate in the examination hearing session(s)?

No, I don't want to take part in a hearing session

Respondent: Mrs Jill Wren (1812-56810)

Legally compliant	No
Sound	No
Complies with the duty to co-operate	No

Please provide details you have to support your answers above

The LPA has relied on a recently-proposed (but not adopted) Central Government algorithm for deciding where houses should be located. As this has now been updated, with an emphasis on brownfield sites and sites in the North and the Midlands, the LPA needs to revise its methodology and calculations for Housing Needs in the Borough as a whole and in particular in strategic sites such as within Warsash and the Western Wards. The Publication Plan is invalidated as a result of implementing the wrong algorithms for Housing Needs.

What modification(s) is necessary to make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

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How would the modification(s) you propose make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

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If your representation is seeking a modification to the plan, do you consider it necessary to participate in the examination hearing session(s)?

No, I don't want to take part in a hearing session

Fareham Local Plan

Publication version



December 2020

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction

- 1.1.1 These representations are submitted by Gladman in response to the current consultation held by Fareham Borough Council (FBC) on the proposed submission draft Fareham Local Plan (FLP). Gladman specialise in the promotion of strategic land for residential development and associated community infrastructure and has considerable experience in the development industry across a number of sectors, including residential and employment development. From that experience, we understand the need for the planning system to provide local communities with the homes and jobs that are needed to ensure residents have access to decent homes and employment opportunities.
- 1.1.2 Gladman has a wealth of experience in contributing to the Development Plan preparation process, having made representations on numerous local planning documents throughout the UK and having participated in many Local Plan public examinations. It is on the basis of this experience that the comments are made in this representation.
- 1.1.3 Prior to this consultation the Government published the Planning for the Future White Paper setting out proposals for how the Government wants to 'radically reform' the planning system. Central to the Government's proposals will be a simpler, more streamlined Local Plan making process. Consultation on the proposals ended on 29th October 2020. Subject to the outcomes of this process the Government has signalled its intent to make rapid progress toward this new planning system through the swift introduction of new legislation to implement the changes.
- 1.1.4 As the White Paper is only currently under consultation and there is currently uncertainty around timescales for moving towards a new Local Plan making process, this representation has been prepared against the backdrop of the current system. In progressing the FLP under the current system, the Council will need to carefully consider some of its policy choices and ensure that its evidence base is up-to-date and robust in light of changing circumstances and the changes brought about by the revised National Planning Policy Framework (2019).

2 NATIONAL PLANNING POLICY

2.1 National Planning Policy Framework

2.1.1 On 24th July 2018, the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (MHCLG) published the Revised National Planning Policy Framework which was subsequently updated in February 2019. These publications form the first revisions of the Framework since 2012 and implement changes that have been informed through the Housing White Paper, The Planning for the Right Homes in the Right Places consultation and the draft Revised Framework consultation.

2.1.2 The Framework (2019) introduces a number of major changes to national policy and provides further clarification to national planning policy as well as new measures on a range of matters. Crucially, the changes to national policy reaffirms the Government's commitment to ensuring up-to-date plans are in place which provide a positive vision for the areas which they are responsible for to address the housing, economic, social and environmental priorities to help shape future local communities for future generations. Paragraph 16 of the Framework (2019) states that Plans should:

- a) Be prepared with the objective of contributing to the achievement of sustainable development;*
- b) Be prepared positively, in a way that is aspirational but deliverable;*
- c) Be shaped by early, proportionate and effective engagement between plan-makers and communities, local organisations, businesses, infrastructure providers and operators and statutory consultees;*
- d) Contain policies that are clearly written and unambiguous, so it is evident how a decision maker should react to development proposals;*
- e) Be accessible through the use of digital tools to assist public involvement and policy presentation; and*
- f) Serve a clear purpose, avoiding unnecessary duplication of policies that apply to a particular area (including policies in this Framework, where relevant).*

2.1.3 To support the Government's continued objective of significantly boosting the supply of homes, it is important that the Local Plan provides a sufficient amount and variety of land that can come forward where it is needed, that the needs of groups with specific housing

requirements are addressed and that land with permission is developed without unnecessary delay¹.

- 2.1.4 To be considered sound at Examination the emerging Local Plan will need to meet all four of the soundness tests set out in paragraph 35 of the Framework (2019).

2.2 Planning Practice Guidance

- 2.2.1 The Government published updates to its Planning Practice Guidance (PPG) on 13th September 2018. The updated PPG provides further clarity on how specific elements of the revised Framework should be interpreted when preparing Local Plans.

2.3 Planning for the Future White Paper

- 2.3.1 On the 6th August, Government published the Planning for the Future White Paper setting out proposals for how it is seeking to 'radically reform' the planning system. The proposals are seeking to streamline and modernise the planning process.
- 2.3.2 Consultation recently closed on these proposals and it will be important that the Council keeps up to date with the implementation of these changes and the implications this will in turn have on the preparation of any subsequent Local Plan review. Timescales remain uncertain however subject to the outcomes of this process the Government has signalled its intent to make rapid progress toward this new planning system through the swift introduction of new legislation to implement the changes.
- 2.3.3 More importantly alongside this consultation, a consultation on immediate changes to the current planning system was also held, closing on the 1st October. Of significant note is a proposed revised standard method for calculating local housing need, which when implemented will be used as the basis for plans created prior to any changes outlined in the White Paper. Introduction of the revised methodology, which proposes to incorporate a percentage of existing stock as the baseline of the calculation, identifies an indicative housing figure of 403dpa for Fareham.

¹ NPPF – Paragraph 60

3 LEGAL REQUIREMENTS

3.1 Duty to Cooperate

- 3.1.1 The Duty to Cooperate (DtC) is a legal requirement established through section 33(A) of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, as amended by Section 110 of the Localism Act. The DtC requires local planning authorities to engage constructively, actively and on an ongoing basis with neighbouring authorities on cross-boundary strategic issues through the process of ongoing engagement and collaboration.²
- 3.1.1 As demonstrated through the outcome of the Coventry, Mid Sussex, Castle Point and St Albans examinations, if a Council fails to satisfactorily discharge its DtC a Planning Inspector must recommend non-adoption of the Plan. This cannot be rectified through modifications.
- 3.1.2 The NPPF(2019) has introduced a number of significant changes to how local planning authorities are expected to cooperate including the preparation of Statement(s) of Common Ground (SOCG) which are required to demonstrate that a plan is based on effective cooperation and has been based on agreements made by neighbouring authorities where cross boundary strategic issues are likely to exist. The NPPF(2019) sets out that local planning authorities should produce, maintain, and update one or more Statement(s) of Common Ground (SOCG), throughout the plan making process³. The SOCG(s) should provide a written record of the progress made by the strategic planning authorities during the process of planning for strategic cross-boundary matters and will need to demonstrate the measures local authorities have taken to ensure cross boundary matters have been considered and what actions are required to ensure issues are proactively dealt with e.g. unmet housing needs.
- 3.1.3 This issue is particularly crucial for the FLP given the work currently being undertaken through the Partnership for South Hampshire (PFSH) which is seeking to identify Strategic Development Opportunities to meet identified unmet needs across the sub-region.
- 3.1.4 The PFSH is currently working on a new SOCG between all constituent authorities and will effectively supersede the Spatial Position Statement (2016). Paragraph 3.17 of the submission Local Plan confirms that bilateral conversations with neighbouring authorities have been undertaken and the Council is aware of unmet needs arising across the region due to neighbouring borough's capacity to address any unmet need. The Council acknowledges at

² PPG Reference ID: 61-021-20180913

³ PPG Reference ID: 61-001-20180913

paragraph 4.4 that there is a significant likelihood of a substantial level of unmet housing needs in the sub-region with figures released in September 2020 suggesting unmet need in the sub-region of circa 10,750 dwellings. This figure is derived from 11 councils who are all at varying stages of plan preparation and based on the current standard methodology.

- 3.1.5 At the time of writing, it is noted that Portsmouth City Council (PCC) have written to the Council requesting a contribution of 1,000 dwellings to assist in meeting their unmet housing needs. Gosport Borough Council (GBC) is also likely to have an issue with unmet housing need, currently estimated to be in the region of 2,500 dwellings.
- 3.1.6 In principle, Gladman support the Council's decision to increase the housing target by 847 dwellings to contribute toward the unmet housing needs issue of the wider area. However, Gladman are concerned that without a signed SOCG between constituent authorities, it is difficult to consider whether this level of housing is sufficient to meet the wider needs of the area. Gladman recommend that a further consultation which considers the outcome of the work of the PFSH will be required so that the Local Plan can reflect the outcome of that process prior to the submission of the Local Plan to the Secretary of State for examination.
- 3.1.7 Since effective cooperation is an ongoing issue, Gladman reserve the right to provide further comments in relation to this matter once further evidence and signed statements become available.

3.2 Sustainability Appraisal

- 3.2.1 In accordance with Section 19 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, policies set out in Local Plans must be subject to a Sustainability Appraisal (SA), and also incorporate the requirements of the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 (the SEA Regulations).
- 3.2.2 The SA/SEA is a systematic process that should be undertaken at each stage of the Plan's preparation, assessing the effects of the FLP proposals on sustainable development when judged against all reasonable alternatives. The Council must ensure that the future results of the SA clearly justify its policy choices. In meeting development needs of the area, it should be clear from the results of the assessment why some policy options have been progressed and others have been rejected. This must be undertaken through a comparative and equal assessment of all reasonable alternatives, in the same level of detail for both chosen and rejected alternatives. The Council's decision making, and scoring should be robust, justified and transparent.

4 FAREHAM LOCAL PLAN

4.1 Vision and Objectives

4.1.1 In principle, Gladman support the Council's vision and objectives. In particular, we support the Plan's commitment to accommodating development to address the need for new homes and employment space in Fareham Borough and the commitment to ensuring a strong and diverse economy is delivered.

4.1.2 Notwithstanding this, it is considered the Plan could go further in its aims to support housing and economic growth of the wider sub-region with reference to assisting neighbouring authorities with any unmet housing needs. This is particularly important due to the ongoing work of the PfSH and outstanding evidence relating to unmet housing needs and how this will be redistributed across the PfSH area.

4.2 Strategic Policy DS1: Development in the Countryside

4.2.1 Strategic Policy DS1 states proposals for development in the countryside, which is defined as land outside the Urban Area boundary, will only be supported in a narrow set of circumstances.

4.2.2 Gladman are opposed to the use of settlement boundaries, as these are often used as an arbitrary tool to prevent otherwise sustainable proposals from going forward. The policy wording as currently drafted only allows for development in a narrow set of circumstances (i.e. replacement dwelling, previously developed land etc.) and does not allow for sufficient flexibility to respond to changes of circumstance such as a shortfall in housing supply. Gladman believe that this policy should be modified to a criteria-based policy which will provide a more appropriate mechanism for assessing the merits of individual development proposed, based on their specific circumstances and ability to deliver sustainable development rather than being discounted simply due to a sites location beyond an artificial boundary.

4.2.3 To achieve this; a criteria based approach would allow the plan to protect itself against unsustainable development whilst at the same time offering a flexible solution to the consideration of development opportunities outside these boundaries that are able to come forward to meet identified needs should the Council's housing land supply start to fail. Gladman refer to the submission version of the Harborough Local Plan, Policy GD2, which states:

“in addition to sites allocated by this Local Plan and neighbourhood plans, development within or contiguous with the existing or committed built up area of the Market Harborough, Key Centres, the Leicestershire Principal Urban Area (PUA), Rural Centres and Selected Rural Villages will be permitted where...”

A series of criteria follows.

- 4.2.4 Clearly the policy here would need to reflect the local circumstances of Fareham but it does provide an example of a local authority taking a proactive approach to guiding development and ensuring that it can meet its housing target as well as plan for approaches if and when problems arise over the course of a plan period with regard to the delivery of allocated sites. Accordingly, Gladman recommend the use of a criteria-based policy should be included within the FLP to ensure housing needs are met in full.
- 4.2.5 In addition, the second element of the policy requires proposals to demonstrate that if they require a location outside of the urban area, do not significantly affect the integrity of a Strategic Gap and are not located on Best and Most Versatile (BMV) agricultural land. Gladman are unclear with the necessity of including this additional criteria as these matters are dealt with elsewhere within the FLP and therefore their inclusion in Policy DS1 leads to unnecessary duplication and not in accordance with the NPPF2019. As such, this element of the policy should be deleted as the finer details of each of these issues are dealt with elsewhere within the draft Local Plan.

4.3 Strategic Policy DS2: Development in Strategic Gaps

- 4.3.1 The above policy identifies two Strategic Gaps whereby development proposals would not be permitted where they significantly affect the integrity of the gap and the physical and visual separation of settlements or the distinctive nature of settlement characters.
- 4.3.2 Gladman consider that new development can often be located in countryside gaps without leading to the physical or visual merging of settlements, eroding the sense of separation between them or resulting in the loss of openness and character. It is important that such designations are supported by robust evidence and that the policy wording allows for sites to be considered on their individual merits. In this regard, the policy is currently worded in a negative stance which may affect the consideration of development proposals. Gladman consider that the policy should be reconsidered in a positive manner and modified to allow for a balancing exercise to be undertaken which assesses any harm to the visual or functional

separation of settlements against the benefits of the proposal rather than seeking to apply a blanket restriction on development in these areas.

4.4 Strategic Policy H1: Housing Provision

Housing Need

- 4.4.1 Strategic Policy H1 makes provision for at least 8,389 net additional dwellings across the borough during the period 2021 – 2037. Whilst Gladman acknowledge that the housing requirement is set as a minimum, Policy H1 is not considered positively prepared as it does not provide a strategy which meets housing needs in full.
- 4.4.2 The level of housing required by the standard methodology as set in NPPF2019 requires provision for a minimum of 514dpa. It should be remembered that the housing need figure calculated using the Standard Method should be considered as a starting point as it does not take into account other factors which affect demographic behaviours (e.g. affordability, economic adjustments etc).
- 4.4.3 The Council has instead decided to use the Government's proposed housing methodology as announced in the Planning for the Future White Paper which allows LPAs to use either a percentage of the Borough's existing housing stock as the calculation's starting point or the most up-to-date household projections, whichever is the highest before an affordability uplift is applied. The Council has decided it is appropriate to plan for a scale of growth based on the proposed methodology which reduces the housing need figure to 403dpa.
- 4.4.4 The proposed approach is not appropriate nor justified as it will not deliver the minimum housing required by national policy using the standard method. The Council must remember that the implementation of the White Paper is still subject to the outcome of consultation and may be subject to change. In addition, it is not appropriate to delay the progress of the Local Plan until the measures announced within the White Paper come into force.
- 4.4.5 Accordingly, the Council should amend the housing requirement back to 514dpa and allocate sufficient sites across a number of locations to meet housing needs in full.

Phasing

- 4.4.6 Policy H1 outlines the Council's intention to phase the delivery of the housing requirement over the plan period. The housing requirement is phased as follows:
- Approximately 2,250 dwellings (450dpa) between 2021/22 and 2025/26

- Approximately 2,400 dwellings (480dpa) between 2026/27 and 2030/31
- Approximately 3,750 dwellings (625dpa) between 2031/32 and 2036/2037

4.4.7 The result of this element of the policy acts to artificially suppress the delivery of development in the early years of the plan due to strategic site issues given the majority of housing supply comprises of the Welborne Garden Village. Indeed, the Council has not achieved annual delivery figures in excess of 450 dwellings since 2007-08 so it is unclear how the Council expects to achieve these delivery rates especially towards the back end of the plan period without a sufficient supply and mix of housing sites.

4.4.8 The Framework is clear in its intention to boost significantly the supply of housing. This strategy is further underlined by the buffers applied by national policy and the PPG's approach that requires local authorities to meet housing shortfall within a five year period.

4.4.9 Gladman consider that the backloading of land supply will likely threaten the overall deliverability of the Plan. Should the Council fail to deliver these higher rates towards the end of the plan period, there is little flexibility or opportunity provided to ensure the housing requirement can be met in full. The phasing approach is therefore unsound and should be deleted and replaced with a flat annual requirement of 514dpa.

Buffer

4.4.10 In principle, Gladman support the inclusion of a 15% buffer to allow for contingency for under delivery associated with the reliance on large strategic sites within the housing supply. However, the buffer does not provide any sort of contingency due to the Council's decision to reduce housing requirement to 403dpa. In reality, it merely provides a level of housing comparable to the amount of housing needed to meet the annual requirement as identified under the Standard Method. Gladman reiterate that the housing requirement should be increased to 514dpa and a buffer applied to this figure.

4.4.11 Notwithstanding the above, Gladman would suggest that given the uncertainty surrounding both the delivery of strategic scale sites and the potential for unmet need within the wider sub-region, that this contingency should be increased to 20% above the Standard Method figure to ensure housing needs are met in full. This will also reflect HBF's advice following Central Government research on this issue.

Housing Provision

4.4.12 Strategic Policy H1 makes provision for at least 8,389 net dwellings across the borough during the period 2021 – 2037 and is comprised of:

- An estimated 552 homes that already have planning permission;
- An estimated 4,858 on sites with resolutions to grant permission as of 1st July 2020, including at Welborne Garden Village;
- Approximately 1,327 homes on sites allocated in the Publication Plan;
- Approximately 428 homes on brownfield sites/regeneration areas; and
- An estimated 1,224 homes delivered through windfall development.

4.4.13 To ensure the soundness of the Plan, Gladman submit that additional housing land is needed to ensure that the Council is able to demonstrate a robust supply of housing land should any of the sites within the Council's supply slip away. This is particularly important due to the reliance on sites with resolutions to grant planning permission and the vast majority of the Council's supply comprising of the Welborne Garden Village.

4.4.14 Whilst Gladman does not wish to comment on the suitability of sites selected, the Council will need to be able to demonstrate that sites will come forward as anticipated and take account of site specific issues and/or reflects the requirements and timescales of key infrastructure to be provided by sites selected. It is imperative that these assumptions are made in collaboration with landowners/land promoters to ensure these details are up-to-date at the point of submission. In this regard, it is difficult to assess the Council's consideration of sites as the Housing Trajectory at Appendix B only provides a cursory overview of expected delivery rates over the plan period and does not provide an individual break down of anticipated delivery rates on individual sites. As such, Gladman reserves the right to provide further detailed comments at the examination should further information be made available.

4.4.15 To ensure the effectiveness of the Plan in ensuring a supply of specific deliverable sites sufficient to maintain a five year housing requirement over the course of the plan period, additional allocations are considered necessary. Indeed, the planning committee has resolved to grant outline planning permission for Welborne Garden City in October 2019 to provide up to 6,000 dwellings over the plan period and beyond. There are a number of key factors that can affect the delivery of Garden Villages, Strategic Sites and smaller scale development opportunities such as the signing of s106 agreements, reserve matters applications and improvements to infrastructure prior to development commencing, discharge of planning conditions, marketing of development and so on, all of which can affect the delivery of homes. The Council will need to avoid a continued reliance associated with the Garden Village and large scale strategic allocations over the plan period and instead allocate additional housing land to ensure a competitive and responsive supply of housing is available to support housing delivery of the Council's large strategic allocations.

4.5 Policy HP1: New Residential Development

4.5.1 Policy HP1 states residential development within the urban area boundary will be supported in principle. Residential development in locations outside of the urban area boundary will only be permitted if it involves the conversion of an existing non-residential building or it is for a replacement dwelling which is of an appropriate character to the location.

4.5.2 Gladman do not consider the above policy to be positively prepared as it is restrictive and goes against the ethos of the Framework to significantly boost the supply of housing. The policy should be amended to be flexible in accordance with the approach outlined in section 4.2 of these representations.

4.6 Policy HP2: New Small-Scale Development Outside the Urban Areas

4.6.1 The above policy states new small-scale development outside the urban area boundary, as shown on the policies map, will be permitted where a site is located within or adjacent to existing areas of housing; or well related to settlement boundary and is within reasonable proximity to high frequency public transportation.

4.6.2 In principle, Gladman support the inclusion of this policy which allows for small scale development beyond the urban area. However, we would question the decision to limit development to no more than 4 units as this is contrary to the ethos of the Framework which seeks to significantly boost housing supply. Gladman consider such a policy should be included within the draft Local Plan without any limitations on size of development to ensure the Council are able to demonstrate a strong and robust housing land supply should sites identified slip away.

4.6.3 In addition, Gladman query how a decision maker is expected to apply this policy consistently and with ease as it contradicts the approach taken in Policy HP1 and reinforces the need for Policy HP1 to be deleted and the criteria listed to be amalgamated into Policy H2.

4.7 Policy HP4: Five-Year Housing Land Supply

4.7.1 Policy HP4 outlines the Council's approach to circumstances where it cannot demonstrate a five year housing land supply, a criteria then follows. In principle, Gladman support this approach but would suggest that the policy is modified to '~~may be~~ will be permitted where they meet the following criteria' as opposed to the current use of wording.

4.7.2 Criterion (a) of the proposed policy suggests that a site needs to be relative in scale to the demonstrated shortfall in the housing land supply. A proposal which comes forward which is

considered to be sustainable and in conformity with other policies of the Local Plan should be considered to be acceptable in planning terms regardless of whether it is relative to the scale and size of the housing land supply shortfall. Gladman consider that the reference to scale should be removed in order to allow for additional flexibility in the supply of housing as it will assist the Council in ensuring that a 5 year housing land supply can be maintained going forward.

- 4.7.3 In addition, Criterion (b) states that a site should be adjacent to the existing urban settlement boundaries to be considered sustainable. This criterion is too onerous as sites which are well related to, but not directly adjacent to existing settlements could, be considered to be sustainable when assessed against policies contained in the Local Plan as a whole. Again, Criterion (b) should be amended to reflect this.

4.8 Policy HP7: Adaptable and Accessible Dwellings

- 4.8.1 Policy HP7 requires at least 15% of all new dwellings to be built to optional building regulation M4(2) and on all schemes over 100 dwellings, at least 2% of private housing and 5% of affordable housing shall be provided as wheelchair accessible category M4(3) standard.

- 4.8.2 In this regard, Gladman refer to the PPG which provides additional guidance on the use of these optional standards. The Council need to ensure that this policy is in line with the guidance and that the justification and specific detail of the policy take account of the various factors which the PPG refers to:

“Based on their housing needs assessment and other available datasets it will be for the local planning authorities to set out how they intend to approach the need for Requirement M4(2) (accessible and adaptable dwellings), and / or M4(3) (wheelchair user dwellings), of the Building Regulations. There is a wide range of published official statistics and factors which local planning authorities can consider and take into account, including:

- *The likely future need for older and disabled people (including wheelchair user dwellings).*
- *Size, location, type and quality of dwellings needed to meet specifically evidenced needs (for example retirement homes, sheltered homes, or care homes).*
- *The accessibility and adaptability of existing stock.*
- *How needs vary across different tenures.*

- *The overall impact of viability.*⁴

4.8.3 Gladman note that these technical standards have deliberately been set as optional standards which, if to be included as a policy in the FLP, would need to be justified by robust evidence.

4.8.4 When considering this policy, the Council need to be aware of the impact that these requirements, particularly M4(3) have on scheme viability (due in part to size requirements) and the knock-on effects that this could have on the delivery of much needed housing. In order to be able to include such requirements in the Local Plan, the Council will need to be able to robustly justify the inclusion and demonstrate that consideration has been given to this requirement within the viability study. The provision of M4(3) wheelchair user dwellings, is far more onerous in terms of size requirements; therefore, it is crucial that the implications of the proposed policy requirement have been properly tested.

4.8.5 In addition to this, with regard to M4(3) Gladman refer to the PPG which states:

"Part M of the Building Regulations sets a distinction between wheelchair accessible (a home readily useable by a wheelchair user at the point of completion) and wheelchair adaptable (a home that can be easily adapted to meet the needs of a household including wheelchair users) dwellings.

*Local plan policies for wheelchair accessible homes should be applied only to those dwellings where the local authority is responsible for allocating or nominating a person to live in that dwelling.*⁵

4.8.6 This clearly demonstrates that M4(3) should only be applied to affordable homes within the Council's control and therefore Policy HP7 should be updated to reflect this and reference to private homes deleted.

4.8.7 Gladman submit that the Council must be able to demonstrate through robust evidence the justification for these policy requirements within the Local Plan in order for them to be found sound at examination. The NPPF footnote 46 states:

"Planning policies for housing should make use of the Government's optional technical standards for accessible and adaptable housing, where this would address an identified need for such properties..."

⁴ PPG ID: 56-007-20150327

⁵ PPG ID: 56-009-20150327

- 4.8.8 Gladman do not consider that a general reference to an ageing population to be sufficient justification for the inclusion of these policy requirements. In this regard, Gladman refer to the Inspector's report for the Derby Local Plan (December 2016), which at paragraph 117 states

"Although there is general evidence of an ageing population in the SHMA, having regard to the PPG this does not amount to the justification required for the LP to include the optional standards and the specific proportion of Part M4(2) dwellings..."

4.9 Policy HP9: Self and Custom Build Homes

- 4.9.1 Whilst Gladman support the inclusion of a policy in relation to self-build and custom build units, as this is in line with Government aims and objectives, we raise concerns regarding the detail within this policy.

- 4.9.2 It is expected that on sites of 40 dwellings or more (gross), 10% of the overall dwellings shall be provided through the provision of plots for self and custom build homes. Gladman welcome the flexibility provided by this policy which recognises that plots which do not sell within 12 months of initial promotion, are able to be developed for housing other than self-build homes.

- 4.9.3 However, Gladman query the evidential justification for 40 dwellings (gross) being the trigger for the provision of self-build and custom build housing. The Council's Self Build Register only identifies 180 residents which does not translate to demand for this form of housing. Gladman consider that this policy would benefit from re-wording to state that, rather than being required on all schemes of 40 or more dwellings, that if up-to-date evidence indicates that there is a demand in the particular location then schemes are encouraged to make provision. Such a modification would help ensure that market housing is not unnecessarily delayed for a period of 12 months if there is no interest in self-build housing on individual sites.

4.10 Policy NE2: Biodiversity Net Gain

- 4.10.1 Policy NE2 requires development of one more or more dwelling or new commercial/leisure buildings to provide at least 10% net gain for biodiversity for the lifetime of the development. Gladman do not consider this policy to be positively prepared as it goes above and beyond that which is required by the NPP2019. Gladman submit that the percentage requirement should be deleted and reference to 'biodiversity net gains' included in the policy wording to ensure compliance with national policy.

4.11 Policy D5: Internal Space Standards

4.11.1 Policy D5 requires all new dwellings, including subdivisions and conversions to meet the nationally described space standards (NDSS) or future equivalent as a minimum.

4.11.2 In this regard Gladman refer to the Written Ministerial Statement (WMS) dated 25th March 2015 which confirms that:

"The optional new national technical standards should only be required through any new Local Plan policies if they address a clearly evidenced need, and where their impact on viability has been considered, in accordance with the NPPG".

4.11.3 Furthermore with particular reference to the NDSS the PPG⁶ confirms:

"where a need for internal space standards is identified, local planning authorities should provide justification for requiring internal space policies".

4.11.4 If the Council wishes to adopt this standard it should be justified by meeting the criteria set out in the PPG, including need, viability and impact on affordability.

4.11.5 The Council will need to provide robust evidence to justify the inclusion of the space standards within a policy in the Local Plan. Similarly to the accessibility standards, if it had been the Government's intention that all properties were built to these standards then these standards would have been made mandatory rather than optional.

4.11.6 Gladman's concerns regarding the optional national space standards relates to the additional cost and the implications for affordability. Where, for example, a housebuilder would normally build a standard 2-bedroom unit at 72sqm, the national space standards would require the dwellings to have certain dimensions which would mean they could only be built at a minimum of 79sqm, which could add significantly to the cost of the property and in turn increase the cost of an entry level 2-bedroom house, further exacerbating the affordability issues in the area.

4.11.7 The Council need to take these factors into account and will need robust evidence on both need and viability to support the proposed policy requirements outlined in Policy D5.

⁶ ID: 56-020-20150327.

5 OVERALL CONCLUSIONS

5.1.1 These representations have been drafted with reference to the revised NPPF(2019) and the updated PPG. To be found sound at examination the FLP would need to meet the tests set out in paragraph 35 of the NPPF(2019):

- **“Positively prepared** – providing a strategy which, as a minimum, seeks to meet the area’s objectively assessed needs; and is informed by agreements with other authorities, so that unmet need from neighbouring areas is accommodated where it is practical to do so and is consistent with achieving sustainable development;
- **Justified** – an appropriate strategy, taking into account the reasonable alternatives, and based on proportionate evidence;
- **Effective** – deliverable over the plan period, and based on effective joint working on cross-boundary strategic matters that have been dealt with rather than deferred, as evidenced by the statement of common ground; and
- **Consistent with national policy** – enabling the delivery of sustainable development in accordance with the policies in this Framework.”

5.1.2 Having considered the FLP in this context, Gladman are concerned that a number of policies contained within this plan do not accord with national policy and require modification to ensure soundness with the tests set out above.

5.1.3 Gladman believe that further flexibility and contingency is required through the FLP and that, consequently, additional non-strategic housing allocations should be included in the plan.

5.1.4 Gladman welcome this opportunity to comment on the publication draft plan and would like to be kept updated on progress moving forwards with the FLP. Gladman request to participate at the relevant hearing sessions through the examination of the FLP to discuss the matters raised in this submission further.

Respondent details:

Title:	
First Name:	Unknown3
Last Name:	Unknown3
Job Title: (where relevant)	
Organisation: (where relevant)	
Address:	
Postcode:	
Telephone Number:	
Email Address:	

1) Paragraph: 1.28

Legally compliant	No
Sound	No
Complies with the duty to co-operate	Yes

Please provide details you have to support your answers above

Para 1.28 In agreeing to take up a shortfall in homes of 847 from Portsmouth, Fareham Council are taking a risk as the new methodology for calculating Housing Need has not been signed off by the Government and the Housing Delivery test will not be available during this public consultation period.

What modification(s) is necessary to make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

State that the final figures for Housing need in the Borough, including adjacent councils will be available once the new government methodology has been confirmed

How would the modification(s) you propose make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

The basis for Housing numbers would be supported by an accepted methodology rather than a proposed one

Your suggested revised wording of any policy or text:

Only PROVISIONAL figures for Housing needs are available in this Plan. The LPA will be able to provide final figures once the new methodology for calculation of OAHN is confirmed by the Government

If your representation is seeking a modification to the plan, do you consider it necessary to participate in the examination hearing session(s)?

No, I don't want to take part in a hearing session

2) Paragraph: 3.1

Legally compliant	No
Sound	No
Complies with the duty to co-operate	No

Please provide details you have to support your answers above

Para 3.10 The decision to “rewild” the Stubbington Strategic Gap was made without consultation with council officers or elected Members. Instead, this announcement came via a press release issued after the start of the Full Council meeting which was in the process of debating this Plan?

What modification(s) is necessary to make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

A full decision needs to be made regarding the Stubbington Gap status

How would the modification(s) you propose make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

To include a consultation with Council Officers in order to decide on whether or not to "rewild" the Stubbington Gap

Your suggested revised wording of any policy or text:

The Stubbington Strategic Gap will be the subject of a Consultation by Council Officers. A decision over how allocations may be allowed in this area versus a complete "rewild" exercise will be concluded.

If your representation is seeking a modification to the plan, do you consider it necessary to participate in the examination hearing session(s)?

No, I don't want to take part in a hearing session

3) Policy: CC2 - Managing Flood Risk and Sustainable Drainage Systems

Legally compliant	Yes
Sound	No
Complies with the duty to co-operate	Yes

Please provide details you have to support your answers above

The Publication Plan does not consider the risk of Groundwater Flooding in the vicinity of HA1

What modification(s) is necessary to make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

The Council needs to carry out a Groundwater Flooding assessment in the vicinity of HA1

How would the modification(s) you propose make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

GroundWater Flooding (Different to Surface Water and Fluvial flooding) is an insidious threat which involves the gradual heightening of the water table until finally Ground Water seeps into properties and into the drainage system, causing major source of Flooding and Pollution. Including the threat of concentrated Nitrates leeching into the Solent.

Your suggested revised wording of any policy or text:

The LPA will conduct a thorough investigation of the potential for Groundwater flooding in the vicinity of HA1 and produce a mitigation plan to avoid any such instance from occurring due to the additional load created by the 830 Dwellings being proposed.

If your representation is seeking a modification to the plan, do you consider it necessary to participate in the examination hearing session(s)?

No, I don't want to take part in a hearing session



Sent by email to: consultation@fareham.gov.uk

15th December 2020

Dear Sir/Madam,

Response to the consultation on the Fareham Borough Local Plan 2037

Foreman Homes would like to thank Fareham Borough Council for giving us the opportunity to comment on the emerging Local Plan. We would welcome, in due course, participating in hearings of the Examination in Public.

The following comments are related to:

- Policy H1: Housing Provision
- Policy HP2: New Small-Scale Development outside the Urban Areas
- Policy HP4: Five-year Housing Land Supply
- Policy HP5: Provision of Affordable Housing
- Policy HP9: Self and Custom Build Houses
- Policy NE2: Biodiversity Net Gain
- Policy HA1: North and South of Greenaway Lane
- Policy HA15: Beacon Bottom West, Park Gate
- Policy HA27: Land off Rookery Avenue
- Policy HA34: Sovereign Crescent

Policy H1: Housing Provision

The policy is not sound as it is not consistent with national policy.

Housing Requirement

Paragraph 4.2

The paragraph sets out how the housing need is determined through the use of the standard methodology set out in National Planning Practice Guidance (PPG). Under this method the housing need for Fareham currently stands at a minimum 514 dwellings per annum (dpa), the Council have

**Unit 1, Station Industrial Park, Duncan Road,
Park Gate, Southampton SO30 1BX**
0330 333 7365 foremanhomes.co.uk

Foreman Homes Limited registered in England Company no 03313213



not however, adopted this method in calculating the housing need. As it is rightly said, in August 2020 the Government released a consultation on a new standard methodology and this is how the housing requirement has been calculated. This methodology is, however, yet to be adopted and therefore the resultant identified housing requirement figure set out in the policy falls way below what is currently required to accommodate the growing need in the Borough (as per the current standard methodology). Due to this shortfall, the policy is contrary to paragraph 60 of the National Planning Policy Framework which states that the strategic policies should be informed by a local housing need assessment, conducted using the standard method in the NPPG, and therefore the Council's approach to calculating housing need is incorrect and considered unsound.

Housing Supply

Paragraph 4.8

The paragraph sets out that in order to meet the requirement, the Council have taken into account existing commitments including applications that have 'resolution to grant' which equate to 4,858 (including Welbourne). The latest Five Year Housing Land Supply Position (June 2020) sets out that Planning Inspectors found that applications with a 'resolution to grant planning permission' are not considered deliverable in terms of the definition set out in Annex 2 of the NPPF. The sites with resolution to grant, except for those that relate to allocated housing sites within the Council's adopted Local Plan, should not be included in the five year housing land supply calculations. A number of sites are dependent on nutrient neutrality solutions, and although these are now starting to come forward there is no guarantee these sites will be deliverable. It is not clear as to whether these figures have been removed from the projected land supply calculation in the Local Plan 2037, but if they haven't these numbers need to be adjusted to reflect the projected housing land supply.

Housing Provision

Paragraph 4.19

The paragraph sets out a number of previous housing allocations that have been removed as they are considered to be no longer available or suitable. Not all sites have been examined as part of these comments, however, the removal of allocations HA16 (Military Road) and HA20 (North Wallington and Standard Way) is considered unjustified (Appendix 1). These sites are available and are also suitable for development in the short term, these sites were identified in the SHELAA as being suitable, available and achievable (Appendix 2). There has been no change in circumstances since



these sites were allocated in the previous iteration of the plan, therefore they should not be removed. There are live applications for both sites (ref: P/19/0130/OA and P/19/0894/OA). The allocation site HA16 would contribute 26 self-build dwellings and HA20 would provide 29 dwellings towards the housing numbers. These sites are important in bringing forward housing numbers to meet Fareham's land supply. The de-allocation of the self-build site is contrary to policy 61 of the NPPF which states that "housing need for different groups (including those wishing to commission or build their own homes) should be assessed and reflected in planning policies". The removal is also contrary to the self and custom build requirement that the Council promotes in Policy HP9 which identifies a need for these dwellings in the Borough. The proposed developments include the provision of both market and affordable units the removal of the allocation is again contrary to paragraph 61 of the NPPF. The removal of these sites is unjustified and will result in the loss of much needed housing, including affordable and self-build, the policy is therefore considered unsound.

Conclusions on Policy H1

The Policy is not sound as considered on the basis that:

- It uses a standard method for assessing housing need that is still out to consultation and potentially subject to change.
- It is not clear as to whether the calculated land supply includes applications which have resolutions to grant, if sites have been incorporated numbers should be adjusted to remove these permissions in accordance with the definition of "deliverable" as set out in the NPPF.
- The removal of allocated sites HA16 and H20 is unjustified as they were previously considered by the Council to be suitable and deliverable and there have been no changes in circumstances.

Policy HA1: North and South of Greenaway Lane

The policy is sound as it is consistent with national policy

The allocation allows for 824 dwellings which make a significant contribution towards the five year housing land supply. The policy is consistent with Paragraph 61 which states the housing needed for different groups in the community should be assessed and reflected in the planning policies, the strategic development will allow for the provision of a different size, type and tenure of houses which will accommodate different groups. The policy is also compliant with paragraph 67 of the NPPF which states "*Planning policies should identify a supply of a) specific, deliverable sites for years one to five*



of the plan period and b) specific, developable sites or broad locations for growth for 6-10 and where possible for years 11-15 of the plan.” The site specific policies are positively prepared and effective in accordance with paragraph 35 of the NPPF. The allocation sets out housing numbers which have been incorporated into the five year housing land supply calculations and it is therefore considered essential in bringing forward housing numbers over the plan period.

Foreman Homes have submitted two outline applications on two parcels of land on the northern side of Greenaway Lane. An outline application for the land to the east of Brook Lane (ref: P/17/0845/OA) for the development of up to 180 dwellings with access off Brook Lane has a resolution to grant planning permission. The second application was submitted in 2018 and for residential development of up to 80 dwellings on the site known as land to the west of Lockwood Road (ref: P/18/0590/OA). Both sites are developable and available in the short term and can be built out within years one to five of the plan period once planning permission is granted.

Policy HA15: Beacon Bottom West, Park Gate

The policy is sound as it is consistent with national policy

The allocation allows for 29 dwellings which make a significant contribution towards the five year housing land supply. The policy is consistent with Paragraph 61 which states the housing needed for different groups in the community should be assessed and reflected in the planning policies, the development will allow for the provision of a different size, type and tenure of houses which will accommodate different groups. The policy is also compliant with paragraph 67 of the NPPF (as set out above). The site specific policies are positively prepared and effective in accordance with paragraph 35 of the NPPF. The allocation sets out housing numbers which have been incorporated into the five year housing land supply calculations and it is therefore considered essential in bringing forward housing numbers over the plan period.

There is a current planning application for 29 dwellings (P/18/1258/FP) which meets the policy requirement and is supported by the Council. The site is developable and available in the short term and can be built out within years one to five of the plan period once planning permission is granted.



Policy HA27: Land off Rookery Avenue

The policy is sound as it is consistent with national policy

The allocation allows for 32 dwellings which make a significant contribution towards the five year housing land supply. The policy is consistent with Paragraph 61 which states the housing needed for different groups in the community should be assessed and reflected in the planning policies, the development will allow for the provision of a different size, type and tenure of houses which will accommodate different groups. The policy is also compliant with paragraph 67 of the NPPF (as set out above). The site specific policies are positively prepared and effective in accordance with paragraph 35 of the NPPF. The allocation sets out housing numbers which have been incorporated into the five year housing land supply calculations and it is therefore considered essential in bringing forward housing numbers over the plan period.

There is a current planning application for 32 dwellings (P/19/0870/FP) which meets the policy requirement and is supported by the Council. The site is developable and available in the short term and can be built out within years one to five of the plan period once planning permission is granted. The site is defined as brownfield land, therefore development would make effective use of the land and policy is supported by the NPPF Paragraph 117-119.

Policy HA34: Sovereign Crescent

The policy is sound as it is consistent with national policy

The allocation allows for 38 dwellings which make a significant contribution towards the five year housing land supply. The policy is consistent with Paragraph 61 which states the housing needed for different groups in the community should be assessed and reflected in the planning policies, the development will allow for the provision of a different size, type and tenure of houses which will accommodate different groups. The policy is also compliant with paragraph 67 of the NPPF (as set out above). The site specific policies are positively prepared and effective in accordance with paragraph 35 of the NPPF. The allocation sets out housing numbers which have been incorporated into the five year housing land supply calculations and it is therefore considered essential in bringing forward housing numbers over the plan period.



There is a resolution to grant an application for 38 dwellings (P/18/0484/FP) which meets the policy requirement and is supported by the Council. The site is developable and available in the short term and can be built out within years one to five of the plan period once planning permission is granted.

Policy HP2: New Small-scale Development

The policy is not sound as it is not consistent with national policy.

The overarching principle of this policy is supported, however, the policy as it is currently written is not consistent with national policy. Paragraph 122 and 123 of the NPPF set out that planning policies should support development that makes efficient use of land in order to meet as much of the identified need for housing within the area. The restriction of 4 dwellings on sites on the edge of urban areas may not be constructive to making efficient use of the land as some sites may be able to accommodate more. It is suggested that the threshold be increased to 10 units which would reflect the definition of a minor development as set out in Annex 2 of the NPPF.

Paragraph 5.16

Paragraph 5.16 supports Policy HP2 (New Small-Scale Development Outside the Urban Area) and sets out what is considered to be sustainable in relation to walking distances from the site to nearby facilities. These criteria are based only on walking and not cycling distances, which should be considered as it is another form of transport that the Council is promoting. The distances set out in the criteria should be based on the Manual for Streets which sets out what is considered to be sustainable:

- 800m is a comfortable walking distance.
- 2km is a reasonable walking distance.
- Cycle distance has a range up to 5 miles.

Recommendations

The threshold of not more than 4 dwellings should be amended to a threshold of not more than 10 dwellings.

Walking distances set out in the policy should be changed to be in line with the Manual for Streets. Cycling distances should also be considered as cycling is promoted as a sustainable alternative to the



use of a car. If the distances are set to those currently suggested in the draft plan, a number of sustainable sites will be discounted and the policy would not make sufficient use of land

Conclusions on Policy HP2

Although the Policy is generally supported, as it is written it is currently considered to be unsound:

- The limit of 4 dwellings is not constructive to making the most efficient use of land as set out in paragraphs 122 and 123 of the NPPF
- Sustainable distances only consider walking distances and not cycling or multi modal trips.

Policy HP4: Five-year Housing Land Supply

The policy is sound as it is consistent with national policy

Policy is positively prepared and justified and is consistent with paragraph 35 of the NPPF. The policy reflects the existing policy DSP40 of the Local Plan Part 2 which has allowed for the delivery of dwellings towards the housing land supply of the borough. The continuation of this approach to providing housing land supply is considered appropriate and pro-active. This will allow for a contingency plan if the developments set out in Policy HP1 do not come forward within the plan period and the 5 year housing land supply falls short.

Policy HP9: Self and Custom Build Houses

The policy is unsound as it has not been justified

Although it is agreed that provisions should be made for self and custom build dwellings and applications should be supported in principle, the requirement for sites over 40 to set aside 10% of dwellings is unjustified and inconsistent with national policy.

The requirement would place burdens on house builders which may not be justified. The Self and Custom Build Background Paper suggests that a significant proportion of sites were met through windfall sites and this is likely to continue. Evidence therefore suggests that the Council, through normal development management processes, is supporting sufficient plots to come forward without imposing a requirement on major developments. In addition, Policy H2 will support the delivery of additional sites that will be more attractive to both self and custom build housing. If the demand is being met by smaller sites, as it currently is, there is no requirement or justification to rely on major housing developments, which are likely to be less attractive. The requirement for a developer to wait



12 months before selling a dwelling as it is not required as a self-build is unjustified and reduces the amount of housing available on the open market and as a result reduce housing figures.

Conclusion of Policy HP9

The policy is unjustified and is not positively prepared in accordance with paragraph 35 of the NPPF. The policy is not required there should be deleted.

Strategic Policy E1: Employment Land Provision

The policy is unsound as it is not in accordance with national policy

The policy sets out there is a requirement of 104,000m² of new employment floor space required over the plan period and this will be provided over three sites. It is suggested that there is a need for a contingency plan in case these sites do not come forward to meet the required space. A number of employment allocations, which were allocated in the previous iteration of the draft local plan, have been removed which is considered to be unjustified as they were considered sustainable and deliverable and key to bringing forward much needed employment space. It is argued that further sites should be allocated to ensure there is no shortfall if the allocated sites do not come forward or are not suitable for the needs of future employers.

The employment allocation E5 (Standard Way, Appendix 3) included in the previous edition of the emerging Local Plan 2037 was identified as a site that could provide 2000m² of flexible employment floor space. This site was identified in the SHELAA as being suitable, available and achievable (Appendix 4). There has been no change in circumstances since these sites were allocated in the previous iteration of the plan, therefore they should not be removed. The site is still available and developable which is evident through the live application on site – P/19/0196/OA.

Conclusion of Policy E1

The reliance on three allocations does not allow for flexibility if these sites do not come forward. The floorspace required over the plan period does not take into consideration fluctuation in the employment market, therefore, further allocations should be included in the policy.

Policy NE2: Biodiversity Net Gain

The policy is unsound as it is not in accordance with national policy

Policy reflects the Government's suggestion that new development should improve the biodiversity on their site to show a 10% net gain over the pre-development baseline. Whilst it is recognised that this is the Government's current favoured position, it is likely that there will be transition period to allow the development industry to adapt to the proposed changes. As such, it is suggested that the policy remains consistent with paragraph 170 of national policy to seek net gains in biodiversity and not include the requirement to show a 10% net gain. A policy without a specific percentage requirement would be consistent with current policy and should the relevant legislation be enacted, as currently proposed, such a policy would be sufficiently flexible to support a 10% requirement and any transition period.

Conclusion of Policy NE2

Although policy reflects the Government's current favoured position a percentage requirement should not be set as it is contrary to paragraph 170 which does not set out a specific percentage.

Conclusion

At present it is not considered that the plan is sound, as measured against the tests of soundness set out in paragraph 35 of the NPPF, for the following reasons:

- Housing needs have not been assessed in accordance with standard methodology as set out in the PPG;
- It is not clear as to whether the calculated land supply includes applications which have resolutions to grant, if sites have been incorporated, numbers should be adjusted to remove these permissions in accordance with the definition of "deliverable" as set out in the NPPF.
- The removal of allocated sites is unjustified
- Policy H2 is inconsistent with national policy with regard to making the most effective use of land;
- Requirement for 10% of plots on sites over 40 units be allocated for self-builders is unjustified;

A number of policies are considered sound in accordance with paragraph 35 of the NPPF in that they are positively prepared, justified and effective. These include:

- Policy HA1: North and South of Greenaway Lane



- Policy HA15: Beacon Bottom West, Park Gate
- Policy HA27: Land off Rookery Avenue
- Policy HA34: Sovereign Crescent
- Policy HP4: Five-year Housing Land Supply

We hope these representations are of assistance in taking the plan forward to the next stage of plan preparation and examination. Should you require any further clarification on the issues raised in this representation please contact me.

Yours faithfully,

Katherine Richards BSc MSc MRTPI

Katherine.richards@foremanhomes.co.uk

**Unit 1, Station Industrial Park, Duncan Road,
Park Gate, Southampton SO30 1BX**
0330 333 7365 foremanhomes.co.uk

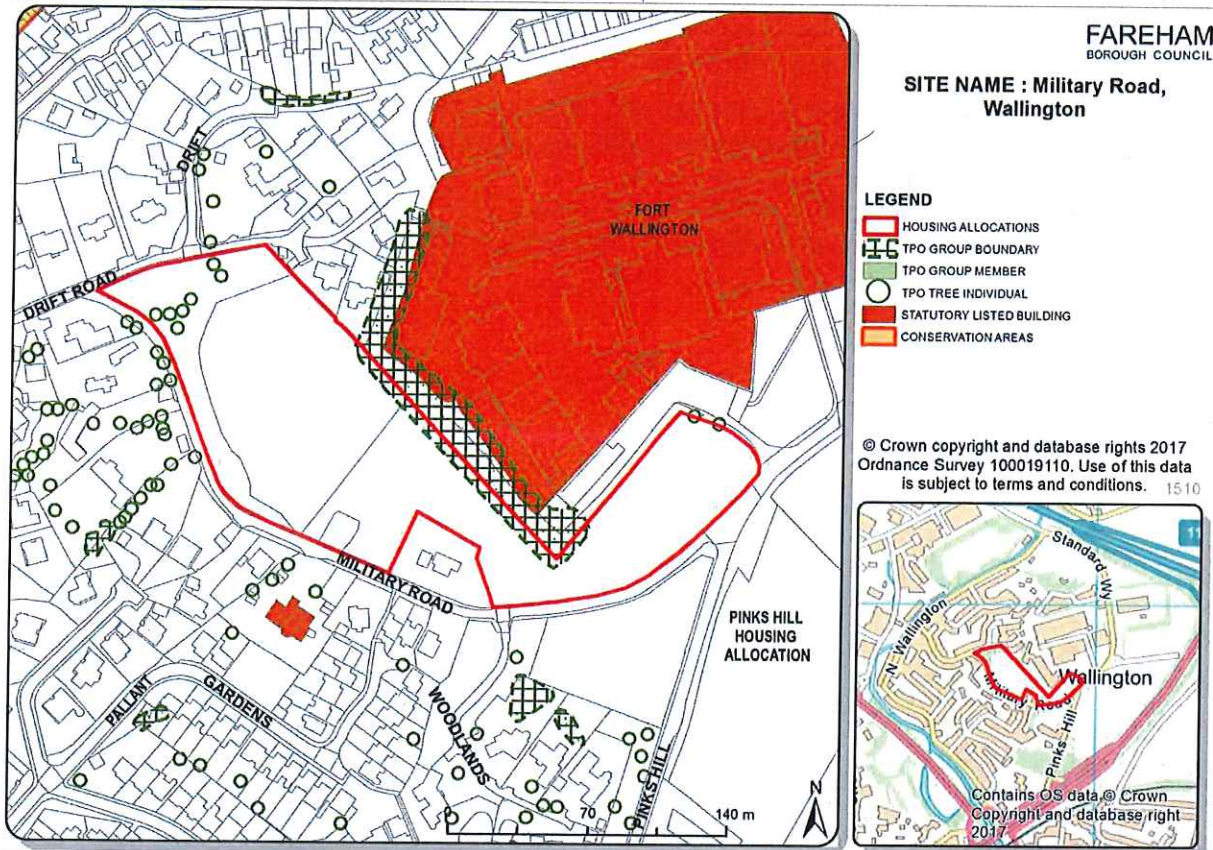
Foreman Homes Limited registered in England Company no 03313213

Appendix 1: Allocations HA16 and H20 removed from the Local Plan

DEVELOPMENT ALLOCATIONS



Housing Site: HA16	SHLAA Reference: 27
Name: Military Road	Proposed Use: Self and Custom Build
Location: Wallington	Capacity: 26 dwellings
Size: 2.2 ha	Planning Status: None



Planning permission will be granted provided that detailed proposals accord with the policies in the Local Plan and meet the following site specific requirements:

- a) The provision of land for self and custom build housing, to include the provision of serviced plots; and
- b) Provision of an illustrative masterplan to identify the layout of individual plots;
- c) The quantum of housing proposed is broadly consistent with the indicative site capacity; and
- d) Primary highway access shall be focused from Military Road; and
- e) Building heights shall be limited to a maximum of 2 storeys; and
- f) Safe pedestrian and cycle access and crossing points from the site to Pallant Gardens, Drift Road and Pinks Hill housing allocation (HA8); and
- g) Existing trees subject to a Tree Preservation Order should be retained and incorporated within the design and layout of proposals in a manner that does not impact on living

DEVELOPMENT ALLOCATIONS



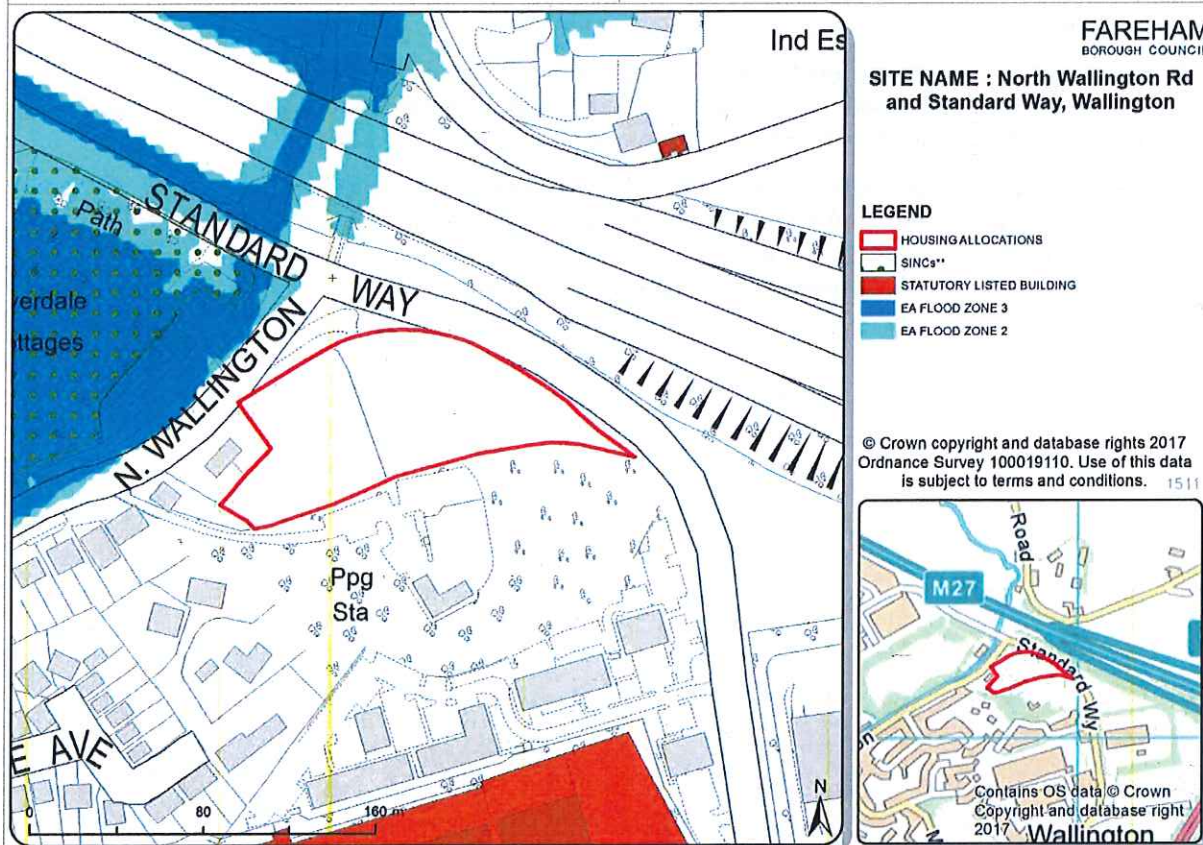
conditions or prevent damage to any nearby dwellings, roads, footpaths or other infrastructure; and

- h) A Heritage Statement shall accompany any application to provide details on the potential impact of proposals on the conservation and setting of the Fort Wallington façade; and
- i) Proposals shall demonstrate that the development will have no adverse impacts upon groundwater in respect of its location in Zone 1; and
- l) Proposals shall either provide directly, or provide a financial contribution towards the delivery (and maintenance where deemed necessary) of the following infrastructure, in line with the Council's Planning Obligations SPD:
 - Off-site highway improvement and mitigations works; and
 - Local schools and early-years childcare infrastructure (as identified by the Local Education Authority); and
 - On-site open space which shall be provided on the eastern part of the site in order to provide an appropriate setting to the Fort Wallington façade.

DEVELOPMENT ALLOCATIONS



Housing Site: HA20	SHLAA Reference: 324
Name: North Wallington and Standard Way	Proposed Use: Residential
Location: Wallington	Indicative Capacity: 21 dwellings
Size: 0.87 ha	Planning Status: None



Planning permission will be granted provided that detailed proposals accord with the policies in the Local Plan and meet the following site specific requirements:

- The quantum of housing proposed is broadly consistent with the indicative site capacity; and
- Primary highway access shall be focused from North Wallington; and
- The height of buildings shall be limited to a maximum of 2 storeys; and
- The design and layout of proposals shall retain and strengthen the existing tree boundary located along the southern perimeter of the site. The existing trees and hedgerows shall also be retained along North Wallington and Standard Way frontage except where access points may be required; and
- Proposals will need to minimise any impact upon the amenity of the adjacent pump house residences; and
- Proposals shall include a safe pedestrian and cycle crossing point of North Wallington

DEVELOPMENT ALLOCATIONS



to/from the site with Standard Way; and

- g) A noise assessment shall accompany an application for residential development to assess the level of noise from the M27. The design and layout of proposals must take account of any noise mitigation measures that are identified by the assessment; and
- h) Provision of an air quality assessment to identify appropriate on-site measures to mitigate NO₂ emissions arising from the M27 (in accordance with Policy INF2); and
- i) Proposals shall demonstrate that the development will have no adverse impacts upon groundwater in respect of its location in Zone 1; and
- j) Proposals shall either provide directly, or provide a financial contribution towards the delivery (and maintenance where deemed necessary) of the following infrastructure, in line with the Council's Planning Obligations SPD:
 - Off-site highway improvement and mitigations works; and
 - Local schools and early-years childcare infrastructure (as identified by the Local Education Authority); and
 - Enhancements to existing off-site open space.

Appendix 2: SHELAA Site 27 (Military Road) and Site 324 (North Wallington and Standard Way)

5. Developable Housing Site Assessments

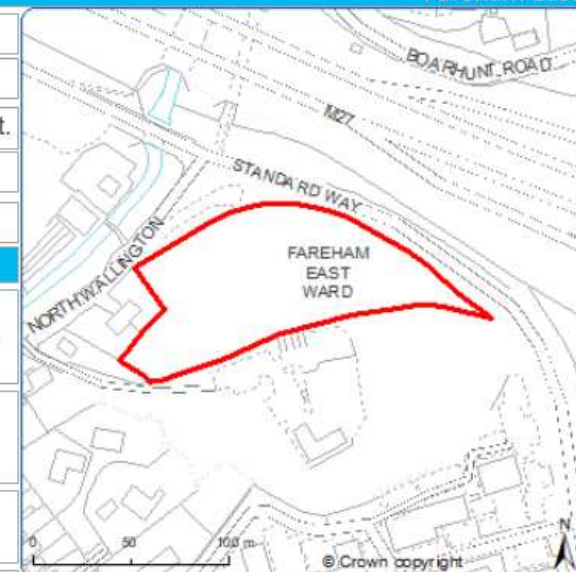
SITE DETAILS		Developable Housing Site		Fareham East	
ID:	27	Site Name: Military Road, Wallington			
Current Land Use:	Paddock				
Surrounding Land Use:	Residential to north and along south boundary. Employment (Fort Wallington) to northeast (Grade II Listed Building)				
Gross Site Area (ha):	2.17	Housing Yield (estimate):	26		
Employment Yield (estimate):	0	Gypsy and Traveller Pitches (estimate):	0		
SUITABILITY					
Constraints:	Public ROW, Agricultural Land Grade 2, Minerals and Waste 2016 Brick Clay and Superficial sand/gravel, Within 500m of SPA, Within 500m of Ramsar, Within 500m of SSSI, TPOs, Ground Water Protection Zone, Countryside				
Highways/ Pedestrian Access:	Access via Drift Road would be unsuitable. Improvements to the Military Road/ Pinks Hill junction would be required but is considered feasible. Pinks Hill would require improvement to the A27 slip road. Pedestrian and cycle connections would be required to link the site to local services.				
Conservation Comments:	Fort Wallington is a grade II listed building. One of a series of forts built in the 19th century for the defence of Portsmouth Harbour. The south facing curtain wall survives, development of the eastern area would harm the setting of the listed building. The existing northern boundary marks the line of the fort perimeter, retaining a break to define the outline of the former fort would be preferable.				
Noise/Air Quality Assessment:	A noise assessment would be required given the sites proximity to Fort Wallington Industrial Estate but otherwise unlikely to be any issues in this regard.				
Archaeology:	Site not within identified area of archaeological potential.				
Ecology Comment:	Site provides good habitat for notable invertebrate and supports dormice and reptiles. Bat flight line connectivity between wooded habitats and flight line/grazing/roosting habitat for intertidal grazing birds. Woodland should be maintained and any introduced gaps should minimise loss of connectivity. Lighting strategy should leave edges dark.				
Accessible Facility Types: 7/10	Within 1600m of a Secondary School, within 800m of a Convenience Store or Supermarket, within 1200m of a GP Surgery, within 1600m of a Major Employment Areas, within 800m of a Accessible Green or Play Space, within 1600m of a Town/District or Local Centre, within 800m of a Community/Leisure Facility				
Suitability Comment:	Suitable highways improvements required. Development must have regard to TPOs, Listed Building and ecological potential. Proximity of Fort Wallington Industrial Estate with regards to noise impact should be considered.				
Is the site suitable?	Yes	Is the site available?	Yes	Is the site considered achievable?	Yes

SITE DETAILS	Developable Housing Site	Fareham East
--------------	--------------------------	--------------

ID:	324	Site Name:	North Wallington Rd and Standard Way, Wallington	
Current Land Use:	Agricultural Land			
Surrounding Land Use:	SINC to the west, residential and commercial to the south. M27 to the north and road frontage to the east.			
Gross Site Area (ha):	0.87	Housing Yield (estimate):	21	
Employment Yield (estimate):	0	Gypsy and Traveller Pitches (estimate):	0	

SUITABILITY

Constraints:	Public ROW, Agricultural Land Grade 2, Minerals and Waste 2016 Brick Clay, Superficial sand/gravel and Safeguarded Site, Ground Water Protection Zone, Countryside, Within 50m of potentially infilled and gassing ground, groundwater source protection zone.
Highways/ Pedestrian Access:	It is considered that a suitable access can be created onto Standard Way or North Wallington Road. An assessment of the capacity of North Wallington Road to accommodate additional traffic should be undertaken.
Conservation Comments:	No known constraints
Noise/Air Quality Assessment:	Site is in close proximity to the motorway and therefore noise issues would need to be addressed. Noise and air quality assessments required.
Archaeology:	Site not within identified area of archaeological potential
Ecology Comment:	Development should buffer woodland margins and scrub. Scrub at margins likely to support reptiles and invertebrates, possible notable plants.
Accessible Facility Types: 5/10	Within 800m of a Convenience Store or Supermarket, within 1600m of a Major Employment Areas, within 800m of a Accessible Green or Play Space, within 1600m of a Town/District or Local Centre, within 800m of a Community/Leisure Facility
Suitability Comment:	Site suitable for residential development subject to appropriate mitigation measures to address noise issues.



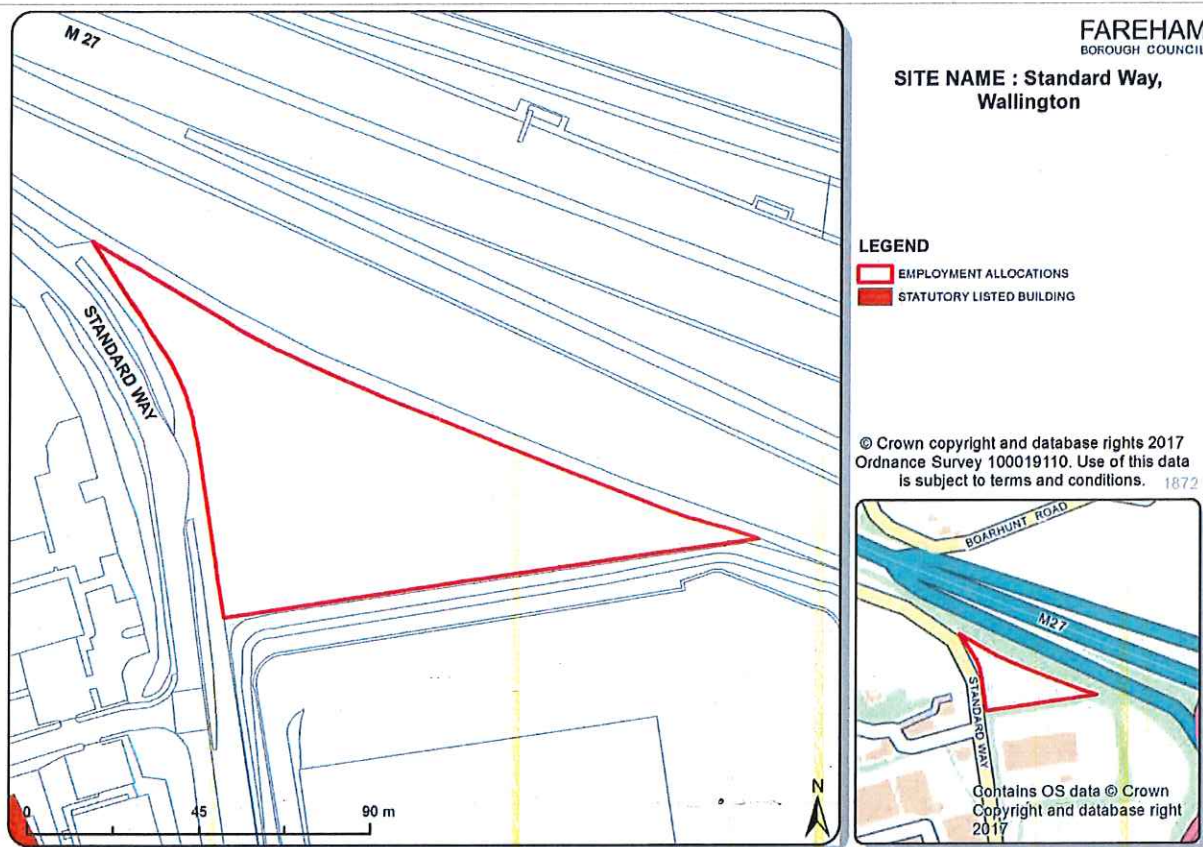
Is the site suitable?	Yes	Is the site available?	Yes	Is the site considered achievable?	Yes
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Appendix 3: Allocation E5 removed from the Local Plan

DEVELOPMENT ALLOCATIONS



Employment Site: E5	SELAA Reference: 20
Name: Standard Way	Proposed Use: Employment (B1, B2 or B8)
Location: Standard Way, Wallington	Capacity: 2,000 sq. metres
Size: 0.6 ha	Planning Status: None



Planning permission will be granted provided that detailed proposals accord with the policies in the Local Plan and meet the following site specific requirements:

- The quantum of employment floorspace shall be broadly consistent with the indicative site capacity; and
- Primary vehicular access shall be obtained from Standard Way; and
- Provision of safe pedestrian and cycle connections from the site and along Standard Way up to the junction with North Wallington; and
- Provision of a noise assessment that identifies appropriate mitigation to address noise from the A27, M27 and neighbouring industrial area; and
- Provision of an air quality assessment to identify appropriate measures to mitigate NO₂ emissions arising from the development in accordance with Policy INF2; and
- Boundary vegetation and trees should be retained, apart from where removal is necessary for highways safety reasons; and

DEVELOPMENT ALLOCATIONS

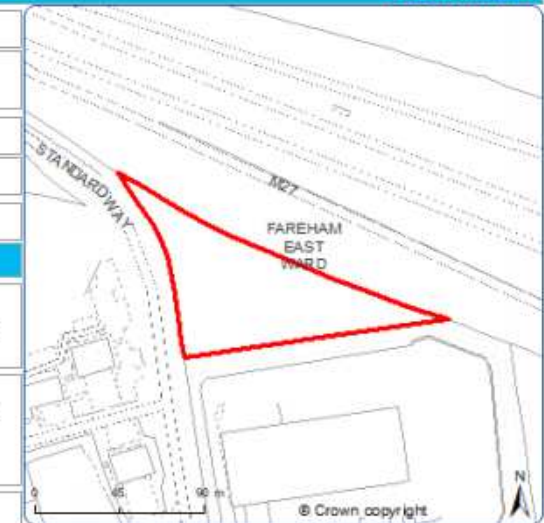


- g) Proposals shall either provide directly, or provide a financial contribution towards the delivery (and maintenance where deemed necessary) of the following infrastructure:
- Off-site highway improvement and mitigations works.


Appendix 4: SHELAA Site 20 (Standard Way)

7. Developable Employment Site Assessments

SITE DETAILS		Developable Employment Site	Fareham East
ID:	20	Site Name:	Standard Way, Wallington
Current Land Use:	Vacant. Small paddock area located to the north of Standard Way and to the north of Fareham Heights office park. Lined with trees with access off of Standard Way and M27 to north.		
Surrounding Land Use:	Adjoining motorway M27 to northeast; Frontage to Standard Way to west; adjoining WTS to south.		
Gross Site Area (ha):	0.59	Housing Yield (estimate):	0
Employment Yield (estimate):	2,000sqm	Gypsy and Traveller Pitches (estimate):	0
SUITABILITY			
Constraints:	Public ROW, Agricultural Land Grade 2, Minerals and Waste 2016 Brick Clay, Superficial sand/gravel and Safeguarded Site, Ground Water Protection Zone, Countryside, Within 50m of potentially infilled and gassing ground, groundwater source protection zone.		
Highways/ Pedestrian Access:	This site would appear to have the potential for access created from Standard Way. The junction location would need to be towards the southern end of the frontage for visibility purposes. Measures would also need to be put in place to limit additional commercial vehicle activity on Pinks Hill or to make width improvements along its length.		
Conservation Comments:	No known constraints		
Noise/Air Quality Assessment:	No known issues.		
Archaeology:	There are no archaeological sites currently recorded at this location although Fort Wallington sits within the immediate vicinity. It is in an area that might be regarded as within the field of fire (setting) of the fort, but the fort and the views from t		
Ecology Comment:	The site comprises Priority Habitat Coastal and Floodplain Grazing Marsh with woodland boundaries. Buffers to be retained with significant margins. Appears suitable for bats, badger and may support territory of barn owl.		
Accessible Facility Types:	4/10	Within 1600m of a Major Employment Areas, within 800m of a Accessible Green or Play Space, within 1600m of a Town/District or Local Centre, within 800m of a Community/Leisure Facility	
Suitability Comment:	The site falls within an area that has an overriding 'urban fringe' character, due to the urban character of the adjoining industrial estate and waste transfer. The site lies within a field to the north of the waste transfer station, which is mostly hidden by vegetation, with only occasional glimpses through gateways along Standard Way. Visibility of the site is therefore relatively limited, and visual sensitivity is quite low, whilst strong vegetation cover significantly reduces intrusion from the motorway, and creates an enclosed and attractive parcel of land of lower quality landscape value. Site is suited for either B2 or B8 employment uses.		
Is the site suitable?	Yes	Is the site available?	Yes
		Is the site considered achievable?	Yes



Respondent details:

Title:	Mr
First Name:	Richard
Last Name:	Jarman
Job Title: (where relevant)	[No Reply]
Organisation: (where relevant)	[No Reply]
Address:	
Postcode:	
Telephone Number:	
Email Address:	

1) Paragraph: 5.24

Legally compliant	No
Sound	No
Complies with the duty to co-operate	No

Please provide details you have to support your answers above

olicy HP4 (Para 5.24) HA1 fails to meet criteria e) as the proposal would demonstrably have unacceptable environmental, amenity and traffic implications. Policy HA1: Page 51 refers to traffic routes and despite recommendation to limit access to 6 dwellings on Greenaway Lane, the plan proposes for up to 140 dwellings to use this as access through a widening of the Lane. This will result in a considerable negative impact on the character of the lane and to the safety of its non-vehicular users. In general, Page 54 suggests 7 new accesses onto the already very busy Brook Lane and Lockswood Road, as well as one additional access at Brook Lane, via 3 entry points from Greenaway Lane. The position and proximity of these access points will be a recipe for serious gridlock and accident blackspots. Para 10.15 Transport plan does not include an analysis of streets where the majority of the houses are proposed. Why, when there are 830 new dwellings proposed, hasn't more consideration been given to HA1 in the transport assessment. With an average of 2 cars per dwelling, an additional 1660 vehicles will be on local roads and there is no reference for the mitigation required to reduce congestion by 2037. The Plan fails the Test of Soundness by not being Positively Prepared in this respect. Para 10.14 The Local Plan Strategic Transport Assessment at Para 14.16 reads; "In conclusion, based on the work of this Strategic Transport Assessment, it is considered that the quantum and distribution of the development proposed in the Fareham Local Plan, and the resulting transport impacts, are capable of mitigation at the strategic level, and that the plan is therefore deliverable and sound from a transport perspective." This statement doesn't include the area HA1, of the local plan with 830 homes and isn't assessed within the The Local Plan Strategic Transport Assessment document. Policy HA1: Page 52 indicates the need for the provision of "2 junior football pitches" Why are these not shown in the Masterplan?

Policy HA1 (currently a Greenfield site), is proposed to be re-designated as an urban area (via the re-definition of Settlement Boundaries ref. WW17). In the Foreword to Publication Plan: Greenfield sites are less favoured locations for development. Para 2.10 states Fareham Borough will retain its identity, valued landscapes and settlement definition and will protect its natural, built and historic assets. The proposed allocation of Policy HA1 contradicts these aspirations and those of Para 2.12 "Strategic Priorities" which strive to maximise development within the urban area and away from the wider countryside and to create places which encourage healthier lifestyles. The re-designation of the Policy HA1 to urban status and the movement of the Settlement Boundary to encompass it, is a blatant and possibly, unethical, manoeuvre by stealth of the council, to suit its own objectives.

What modification(s) is necessary to make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

We really need to rethink the number of houses planned for development in Warsash, with no infrastructure supporting that development. Warsash is bounded on two sides by water - there is very limited access in or out, especially with another potential 1600 cars in the village.

Remove the proposal to redefine the settlement boundary

How would the modification(s) you propose make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

Reconsider the transport, traffic and impact on local infrastructure.

It will also the area to retain its identity, valued landscape and settlement definition

Your suggested revised wording of any policy or text:

Revise the policy test in line with environmental, amenity and traffic issues

I have no revised wording to suggest. I am not a town planner or lawyer.

If your representation is seeking a modification to the plan, do you consider it necessary to participate in the examination hearing session(s)?

No, I don't want to take part in a hearing session

No, I don't want to take part in a hearing session

2) Paragraph: 5.6

Legally compliant	No
Sound	No
Complies with the duty to co-operate	No

Please provide details you have to support your answers above

Strategic Policy DS1 (Paras 5.6 and 3.36) deals with the need (in exceptional circumstances and where necessary and justified) for residential development in the countryside on previously developed land. Additionally, Policy HP1 calls for the efficient use of existing buildings to meet such need on a one-for one replacement dwelling basis. These conditions do not apply to HA1 and therefore it seems the "convenient" alternative was for FBC to redraw the urban boundary!

What modification(s) is necessary to make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

Remove the proposal to redefine the settlement boundary

How would the modification(s) you propose make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

It would protect the local identity, valued landscapes and settlement definition

Your suggested revised wording of any policy or text:

I have no proposed revised wording - I am not a lawyer or town planner

If your representation is seeking a modification to the plan, do you consider it necessary to participate in the examination hearing session(s)?

No, I don't want to take part in a hearing session

3) Paragraph: 3.1

Legally compliant	No
Sound	No
Complies with the duty to co-operate	No

Please provide details you have to support your answers above

The decision to “rewild” the Stubbington Strategic Gap was made without consultation with council officers or elected Members. Instead, this announcement came via a press release issued after the start of the Full Council meeting which was in the process of debating this Plan?

What modification(s) is necessary to make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

Reconsider the re-wilding or the Stubbington gap. Why couldn't Warsash have this designation instead, and the building commence at Stubbington?

How would the modification(s) you propose make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

I would allow a full consultation on the options available, instead of choosing the most convenient

Your suggested revised wording of any policy or text:

I have no revised wording - I am not a lawyer or town planner

If your representation is seeking a modification to the plan, do you consider it necessary to participate in the examination hearing session(s)?

No, I don't want to take part in a hearing session

4) Paragraph: 1.28

Legally compliant	No
Sound	No
Complies with the duty to co-operate	No

Please provide details you have to support your answers above

Para 1.28 In agreeing to take up a shortfall in homes of 847 from Portsmouth, Fareham Council are taking a risk as the new methodology for calculating Housing Need has not been signed off by the Government and the Housing Delivery test will not be available during this public consultation period.

What modification(s) is necessary to make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

The government appear to be changing their mind on allocation of housing - Fareham has taken too much of a hit and should revisit the building targets.

How would the modification(s) you propose make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

It would re-look at the housing targets for the region

Your suggested revised wording of any policy or text:

I have no revised wording or text

If your representation is seeking a modification to the plan, do you consider it necessary to participate in the examination hearing session(s)?

No, I don't want to take part in a hearing session

5) Paragraph: 9.1

Legally compliant	No
Sound	No
Complies with the duty to co-operate	No

Please provide details you have to support your answers above

Whereas the LPA is aspiring to Nitrate Neutrality, Strategic Policy NE1 requires designated sites be protected and ENHANCED Likewise Para 9.50 (Policy NE4) confirms permissions will be granted when the integrity of designated sites be maintained or IMPROVED. Finally, Page 199 Para 9.54 indicates that proposals for development should provide a net REDUCTION in eutrophication for designated sites in an unfavourable condition. The LPA's approach therefore contravenes both the Habitats Directive and the Publication Plan in respect of these policies. Furthermore, a leading QC's opinion is it is unclear how any development could be contemplated in the Western Wards without negatively impacting the SAC and RAMSAR sites and therefore based on proximity alone, this would invalidate the deliverability of these developments. As per advice from Natural England, it is the responsibility of the LPA to fulfil its legal obligations and satisfy themselves beyond scientific doubt, that adverse effects on the designated SAC, SPA and RAMSAR sites, from harmful nutrients generated by new residential development, has been mitigated (rather than compensated). There is doubt that the LPA is applying the Natural England advice correctly and lawfully in this respect.

What modification(s) is necessary to make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

The development site needs to be protected and improved , with a net reduction on nitrites and consider the legal opinion.

How would the modification(s) you propose make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

It would meet legal requirements on the habitats directive

Your suggested revised wording of any policy or text:

No comment

If your representation is seeking a modification to the plan, do you consider it necessary to participate in the examination hearing session(s)?

No, I don't want to take part in a hearing session

6) Paragraph: 1.16

Legally compliant	No
Sound	No
Complies with the duty to co-operate	No

Please provide details you have to support your answers above

No mention is made of the 2017 unadopted draft Plan and Officers confirm it is the previous, 2015 plan which is extant. Para 4.8 Allows the LPA to consider Housing sites allocated in the previous adopted (extant) Local Plan. Yet, whilst HA1 did not feature in the extant 2015 Plan, page 38 ignores this, stating that housing will be provided through HA1 and other local sites. The total new homes proposed for specific sites across the Borough (not including Welborne) is 1342. It is an unfair distribution for HA1 (proposed at 830 dwellings) to contribute 62% of this quantum. Moreover, whilst FBC recently enjoyed an overall reduction in new houses of 22.5% they are now proposing Warsash should endure a 20% increase in their local number! There is no joined up "Masterplan" for HA1 (with developers working in complete isolation of one another). Therefore, another environmental impact assessment must be conducted showing the cumulative effect of HA1 in its entirety.

What modification(s) is necessary to make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

Reconsider the allocation of housing to Warsash and reconsider redistribution across Fareham. Complete a full environmental assessment for all development in Warsash

How would the modification(s) you propose make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

Fairer distribution of housing allocation, with full impact assessment for all proposed development, rather than in isolation

Your suggested revised wording of any policy or text:

No comment

If your representation is seeking a modification to the plan, do you consider it necessary to participate in the examination hearing session(s)?

No, I don't want to take part in a hearing session

7) Paragraph: 1.5

Legally compliant	No
Sound	No
Complies with the duty to co-operate	No

Please provide details you have to support your answers above

Introduction: Statement of Community Involvement Paragraph 2.1 says a "variety of methods" should be used to solicit comments from the public. Because paper-based documents failed to be employed across the borough, a large proportion of residents were deprived of sharing their opinion. This was exacerbated by Covid restrictions, limiting the access to libraries and the council office. The Publication Plan Introduction Page 1 specifies that representations should focus solely on "Tests of Soundness" but is contradictory to FBC's guidance in Fareham Today which includes the additional areas of "Legal Compliance" and "Duty to Cooperate" This is misleading and confusing to members of the public wishing to provide commentary. Since 2017 residents' concerns have not been considered regardless of protest marches, deputations and objections raised. For example, despite a petition exceeding the prerequisite number of signatures needed to trigger a Full Council meeting debate, such debate was refused, even after a challenge was raised to the Council's scrutiny Board. It is discriminatory that community-generated evidence carries less weight than that provided by Developers consultants. E.g. regarding previous use of land in Nitrate budget calculations similarly with traffic survey results captured by residents and Community Speedwatch teams. Para 4.7 The Warsash Neighbourhood Forum (although now defunct) were never consulted with respect to their intention to allocate housing, in line with Para 66 of the NPPF.

What modification(s) is necessary to make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

It needs to have a much wider consultation process, involving great access for the community. The online method is restrictive for many people.

How would the modification(s) you propose make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

It would allow all residents to view and comment on the proposals

Your suggested revised wording of any policy or text:

No comment

If your representation is seeking a modification to the plan, do you consider it necessary to participate in the examination hearing session(s)?

No, I don't want to take part in a hearing session

8) Paragraph: 10.26

Legally compliant	No
Sound	No
Complies with the duty to co-operate	No

Please provide details you have to support your answers above

Infrastructure Delivery Plan calls for the expansion of health care provision through the addition of further GP locations in the Western Wards, However the table provided within the document only provides an historic timeline pre-dating the Local Plan. This is not a Sound approach taking into consideration that HA1 alone will bring an additional 830 dwellings.

What modification(s) is necessary to make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

Legally enforce the provision of further healthcare provision

How would the modification(s) you propose make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

It would provide sufficient healthcare resources to meet the demand of the additional housing

Your suggested revised wording of any policy or text:

No comment

If your representation is seeking a modification to the plan, do you consider it necessary to participate in the examination hearing session(s)?

No, I don't want to take part in a hearing session

9) Paragraph: 7.13

Legally compliant	No
Sound	No
Complies with the duty to co-operate	No

Please provide details you have to support your answers above

Local retail/commercial facilities figures do not cater for the additional houses in Warsash. For example, no additional convenience goods floor space has been allocated to Warsash. Para 7.18 Out of town shopping is discussed, but not defined; Out of town shopping will take jobs and customers away from local shopping areas and will increase traffic on the routes in and out of Warsash and Locks Heath.

What modification(s) is necessary to make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

Legally enforce the provision of further retail space in Warsash

How would the modification(s) you propose make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

It would reduce traffic and provide local jobs in the community

Your suggested revised wording of any policy or text:

no comment

If your representation is seeking a modification to the plan, do you consider it necessary to participate in the examination hearing session(s)?

No, I don't want to take part in a hearing session

10) Paragraph: 10.26

Legally compliant	No
Sound	No
Complies with the duty to co-operate	No

Please provide details you have to support your answers above

Infrastructure Delivery Plan Section 5.4 Education is planned with HCC but the period of any proposed extensions for child placements is only up to 2021 whereas the Plan covers up to 2037. This is not a sound approach for the education of our children.

What modification(s) is necessary to make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

There is already a lot of pressure on the local schools - adding more housing will in most likelihood, force children to travel some distance for schooling. the plan needs to legally enforce the provision of further schooling through the lifetime of the plan

How would the modification(s) you propose make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

It would provide for child placements up to the lifetime fo the plan

Your suggested revised wording of any policy or text:

no comment

If your representation is seeking a modification to the plan, do you consider it necessary to participate in the examination hearing session(s)?

No, I don't want to take part in a hearing session

11) Paragraph: 11.34

Legally compliant	No
Sound	No
Complies with the duty to co-operate	No

Please provide details you have to support your answers above

The council will support applications where development exceeds Building Regulations but no percentage target for improvement has been set. The Plan is therefore not a Sound and effective approach to carbon emissions reduction in the Borough.

What modification(s) is necessary to make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

Set targets for exceeding carbon emissions as part of the plan

How would the modification(s) you propose make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

It will legally enforce the reduction of carbon in the borough

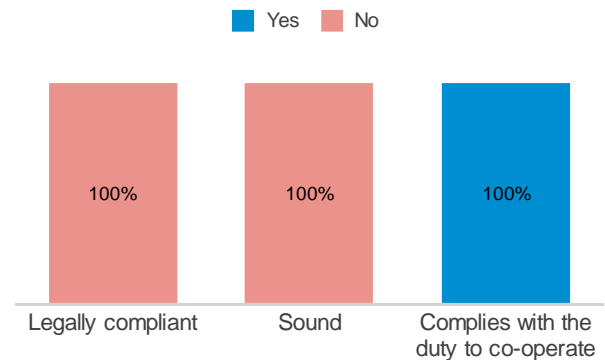
Your suggested revised wording of any policy or text:

No comment

If your representation is seeking a modification to the plan, do you consider it necessary to participate in the examination hearing session(s)?

No, I don't want to take part in a hearing session

	Legally compliant	Sound	Complies with the duty to co-operate
Total	1	1	1
Yes	0 0%	0 0%	1 100%
No	1 100%	1 100%	0 0%



Respondent: Mr Russell Prince-Wright (2711-221013)

Legally compliant	No
Sound	No
Complies with the duty to co-operate	Yes

Please provide details you have to support your answers above

LPA canconsider Housing sites allocated in the previous adopted (extant) Local Plan. Yet, whilst HA1 did not feature in the extant 2015 Plan, page 38 ignores this, stating that housing will be provided through HA1 and other local sites.

What modification(s) is necessary to make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

Remove the errant mentions of Allocated Sites (taken from the UnAdopted 2017 Plan) and use only sites from the Extant 2016 Local Plan

How would the modification(s) you propose make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

It would utilise the correct, Adopted Local Plan and not a draft plan (2017) which was abandoned and never adopted

Your suggested revised wording of any policy or text:

Removal of references to any site allocations whichwere not mentioned in the extant (2015) Plan

If your representation is seeking a modification to the plan, do you consider it necessary to participate in the examination hearing session(s)?

No, I don't want to take part in a hearing session

Respondent details:

Title:	Ms
First Name:	Pamela
Last Name:	Charlwood
Job Title: (where relevant)	Co Chair
Organisation: (where relevant)	
Address:	
Postcode:	
Telephone Number:	
Email Address:	

1) Paragraph: 4.2

Legally compliant	Yes
Sound	No
Complies with the duty to co-operate	No

Please provide details you have to support your answers above

The lower number of houses required is based on a yet to be confirmed government change of mind. In parallel with that, there has been considerable debate nationally over the policy approach set out in the government's consultation which ended in October, with many MPs objecting. Other than the 847 contingency, we see no recognition of the uncertain ground upon which the current numbers in this plan are based. The Plan (para 3.20) implies that the so called Strategic Growth Area in South Fareham is discounted from this new version of the Plan but is that land still designated as such? If so, in the event of any substantial increase in the housing numbers currently assumed as a basis for the Plan, would that retained designation cause it to be immediately vulnerable?

What modification(s) is necessary to make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

More contingency plans should higher housing numbers be needed, together with transparency as to where they would be located.

How would the modification(s) you propose make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

It would build in scope for national variation in housing numbers required so that the Local Plan was based on consultation which was valid even in the light of that variation

Your suggested revised wording of any policy or text:

I cannot suggest appropriate wording other than the approach have set out above, with a realistic margin of housing numbers, greater than is currently allowed for

If your representation is seeking a modification to the plan, do you consider it necessary to participate in the examination hearing session(s)?

Yes, I want to take part in a hearing session

Please outline in the box below why you consider it necessary to take part in the hearing session(s):

I speak on behalf of a substantial number of residents of Hill head and -particularly with the limitations set upon public consultation during the COVID period, I would welcome the opportunity to put formally the points I am raising

2) Paragraph: 4.9

Legally compliant	Yes
Sound	No
Complies with the duty to co-operate	Yes

Please provide details you have to support your answers above

Para 4.9 (together with paras 1.17 and 1.18) declare the current Welborne plan 'fit for purpose' but evidence is needed: no information is given on funding and project dates for work to Junction 10 of the M27, which is an essential precursor to work commencing on Welborne. Far more confirmed detail is required before this can be accepted as credible.

What modification(s) is necessary to make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

Timescales and confirmed funding sources for Welborne, together with contingency plans in respect of annual housing numbers in the event of Welborne slipping further or failing altogether

How would the modification(s) you propose make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

It would render more robust and credible the housing numbers which are the basis of the Local Plan and would mean that contingency plans and their would be clearly set out and their implications would be transparent to local people

Your suggested revised wording of any policy or text:

See two paras above, please - with the numbers requested

If your representation is seeking a modification to the plan, do you consider it necessary to participate in the examination hearing session(s)?

Yes, I want to take part in a hearing session

Please outline in the box below why you consider it necessary to take part in the hearing session(s):

See previous submission - I wish to speak on behalf of a substantial number of residents of Hill Head

3) Paragraph: 4.4

Legally compliant	Yes
Sound	No
Complies with the duty to co-operate	No

Please provide details you have to support your answers above

Is Fareham now certain about the scale of any possible additional requirements likely to be received under our duty to cooperate with neighbouring authorities, principally Portsmouth and Gosport? We note (para 3.17) the joint approach which will be taken by PfSH to achieve a statement of common ground and the bilateral discussions with neighbouring authorities, but we see no reference to evidence set out in the CPRE Hampshire report showing the amount of brownfield land which could be considered as available in both Gosport and Portsmouth (CPRE report published 2 November 2020). That report estimated that in Portsmouth 119 hectares of brownfield land could be considered available and in Gosport 115.5 hectares. We also note the comments of the Prime Minister emphasising the priority which should be given to brownfield development before building on greenfield sites is considered. Whilst we recognise the importance of the Duty to Co-operate, we believe this should be on a basis that feels credible to local people.

What modification(s) is necessary to make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

An approach which demonstrates to local people that neighbouring authorities are seriously assessing all brownfield site possibilities within their own areas before requesting assistance from Fareham Borough Council

How would the modification(s) you propose make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

It would demonstrate that FBC is not being asked to do more than its share to meet the national housing need

Your suggested revised wording of any policy or text:

Evidence of the response of Portsmouth CC's and Gosport BC's serious assessment of brownfield site potential

If your representation is seeking a modification to the plan, do you consider it necessary to participate in the examination hearing session(s)?

Yes, I want to take part in a hearing session

Please outline in the box below why you consider it necessary to take part in the hearing session(s):

As stated in previous submissions -to speak on behalf of a substantial number of Hill Head residents

4) Policy: DS2 - Development in the Strategic Gaps

Legally compliant	Yes
Sound	No
Complies with the duty to co-operate	Yes

Please provide details you have to support your answers above

Whilst we wholeheartedly support the policy regarding the Strategic Gaps D2 and paras 3.9 and 3.44) we note with concern the comments at 3.46 regarding the Fareham/Stubbington strategic gap and the caveat about its current boundaries. We urge FBC to adopt a coherent and transparent approach to land management, resisting erosion around the edge of current Strategic Gaps, together with a coherent and consistent approach to mitigation bids. In the area of Stubbington and Newgate Lane, this will be particularly important when the impact of the new bypass becomes evident in 2021/22.

What modification(s) is necessary to make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

Openness and clarity about what is really intended in respect of the boundaries of Strategic Gaps, together with a clear policy on use of land for 'mitigation'

How would the modification(s) you propose make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

It would provide detailed information which would clarify important issues - ie the boundaries of the Strategic Gaps - which is currently vague

Your suggested revised wording of any policy or text:

Para 3.46 must be clarified

If your representation is seeking a modification to the plan, do you consider it necessary to participate in the examination hearing session(s)?

Yes, I want to take part in a hearing session

Please outline in the box below why you consider it necessary to take part in the hearing session(s):

As stated in previous submissions -to speak on behalf of a substantial number of residents of Hill Head

5) Policy: D4 - Water Quality and Resources

Legally compliant	Yes
Sound	No
Complies with the duty to co-operate	Yes

Please provide details you have to support your answers above

Policy D4 on Water Quality and Resources and subsequent paragraphs do not address sufficiently the seriousness of the need to improve water quality: Southern Water is the worst performing water company regarding water quality (see EPA report released October 2020). More detailed actions should be set out, with more coherent policies on mitigation which are currently left largely to individual developers(see also paras 4.17 and 11.52)

What modification(s) is necessary to make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

Much more rigorous approach with Southern Water, with clear targets for improvement of water quality. An open and coherent policy from FBC on mitigation, particularly in respect of nitrates.

How would the modification(s) you propose make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

By showing how FBC intends to meet ecological targets which are of concern nationally as well as locally, through its Design policies

Your suggested revised wording of any policy or text:

See two paras above for what needs to be covered

If your representation is seeking a modification to the plan, do you consider it necessary to participate in the examination hearing session(s)?

Yes, I want to take part in a hearing session

Please outline in the box below why you consider it necessary to take part in the hearing session(s):

See previous submissions: I wish to speak on behalf of a substantial number of residents of Hill Head

6) Policy: NE5 - Solent Wader and Brent Goose Sites

Legally compliant	Yes
Sound	No
Complies with the duty to co-operate	Yes

Please provide details you have to support your answers above

Para 9.78 (policy NE5) refers to candidate sites for Brent Geese and other waders, but gives little detail. This is consistent with the frustrating lack of a coherent policy in respect of mitigation (eg for Brent Geese and other waders, as well as for nitrates): the fields west of Old Street, Hill Head could be considered for this purpose, having previously been frequented by Brent Geese when subject to appropriate cultivation. This site was the subject of an unsuccessful development application and appeal in 2018, and has since put forward by developers as a candidate site for mitigation, first for nitrates and latterly for Brent Geese.

What modification(s) is necessary to make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

A clear strategic approach and policy in respect of mitigation, together with greater clarity about potential sites

How would the modification(s) you propose make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

It would ensure that FBC is in the driving seat rather than allowing individual developers to put forward ad hoc proposals.

Your suggested revised wording of any policy or text:

See above for issues that need to be covered

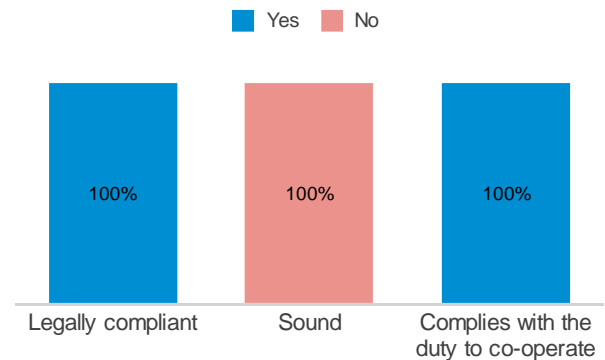
If your representation is seeking a modification to the plan, do you consider it necessary to participate in the examination hearing session(s)?

Yes, I want to take part in a hearing session

Please outline in the box below why you consider it necessary to take part in the hearing session(s):

See previous submissions - I wish to speak on behalf of a substantial number of residents of Hill Head

	Legally compliant	Sound	Complies with the duty to co-operate
Total	1	1	1
Yes	1 100%	0 0%	1 100%
No	0 0%	1 100%	0 0%



Respondent: Ms Pamela Charlwood (1012-13157)

Legally compliant	Yes
Sound	No
Complies with the duty to co-operate	Yes

Please provide details you have to support your answers above

Para 4.9 (together with paras 1.17 and 1.18) declare the current Welborne plan 'fit for purpose' but evidence is needed: no information is given on funding and project dates for work to Junction 10 of the M27, which is an essential precursor to work commencing on Welborne. Far more confirmed detail is required before this can be accepted as credible.

What modification(s) is necessary to make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

Timescales and confirmed funding sources for Welborne, together with contingency plans in respect of annual housing numbers in the event of Welborne slipping further or failing altogether

How would the modification(s) you propose make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

It would render more robust and credible the housing numbers which are the basis of the Local Plan and would mean that contingency plans and their would be clearly set out and their implications would be transparent to local people

Your suggested revised wording of any policy or text:

See two paras above, please - with the numbers requested

If your representation is seeking a modification to the plan, do you consider it necessary to participate in the examination hearing session(s)?

Yes, I want to take part in a hearing session

Please outline in the box below why you consider it necessary to take part in the hearing session(s):

See previous submission - I wish to speak on behalf of a substantial number of residents of Hill Head

FAREHAM LOCAL PLAN 2037 REPRESENTATIONS

FORMER POLICY HA2 HOUSING ALLOCATION - LAND AT NEWGATE LANE SOUTH, FAREHAM

**ON BEHALF OF
THE HAMMOND FAMILY, MILLER HOMES AND BARGATE HOMES**

**TOWN & COUNTRY PLANNING ACT 1990 (AS AMENDED)
PLANNING AND COMPULSORY PURCHASE ACT 2004**

Prepared by: Jeremy Gardiner & Trevor Moody



Pegasus Group

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DESIGN ENVIRONMENT PLANNING ECONOMICS HERITAGE

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Registered Office: Pegasus House, Querns Business Centre, Whitworth Road, Cirencester, Gloucestershire, GL7 1RT

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Accompanying Supporting Specialist Representations
(referred to in these representations):

Pegasus Group – Preliminary Landscape and Visual Appraisal

i-Transport – Transport Delivery Technical Note

WYG (part of Tetra Tech) – Ecology Technical Note

1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 The following representations are by Pegasus Group on behalf of our clients The Hammond Family, Miller Homes and Bargate Homes. Our clients have interests in land at Newgate Lane South, Fareham which was previously proposed to be allocated for about 475 dwellings in the Regulation 18 version of this plan. For the reasons set out in these representations, our clients are strongly of the view that this allocation should be reinstated in the local plan.
- 1.2 Our clients are important stakeholders within Fareham and are keen to work with the Council to produce a plan which is legally compliant and meets the tests of soundness set out within the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF). Currently the plan is neither legally compliant nor sound.
- 1.3 The following representations utilise the same format as the Council's response form. Each area of the Publication Local Plan (PLP) which is deemed to be either not legally compliant or unsound is clearly outlined below. Proposed changes to the plan in relation to policies, supporting text and the proposals map are provided.

	Agent	Client
Title	Mr	The Hammond
First Name	Jeremy	Family, Miller
Last Name	Gardiner	Homes and Bargate
Job Title	Senior Director	Homes c/o Agent
Organisation	Pegasus Group	
Address	3 West Links Tollgate Chandlers Ford Eastleigh Hampshire	
Postcode	SO53 3TG	
Telephone		
Email		

2.0 Plan Overall

B1 Which part of the Local Plan is this representation about?

2.1 The following comments relate to the overall Local Plan.

B1a Which paragraph? Please enter the correct paragraph found in the Local Plan:

2.2 Paragraphs 1.5 - 1.6, 1.14, 1.17, 1.37, 2.12, 3.19 - 3.22, 3.43, 3.46, 3.49 - 3.57, 4.1 - 4.20, Appendices B and C.

B1b Which Policy? Please enter the correct Policy Codes found in the Local Plan

2.3 Policies H1, HP4, HP5, HP7, DS1, DS2, DS3, E2, E3, NE5, D1.

B1c Which part of the Policies Map

2.4 Former Policy HA2 allocation site Newgate Lane South, Employment allocations Policies E2 and E3.

B2 Do you think the Publication Local Plan is:

Legally compliant - No

Sound - No

Complies with the duty to co-operate - No

2.5 The Fareham Local Plan is not legally compliant and is unsound as it is not consistent with national policy, effective or justified.

B3 Please provide details you have to support your answers above.

B3.1 The Publication Local Plan is not Legally Compliant

2.6 The Publication Local Plan (PLP) has based its housing proposals on the annual housing target derived from the Government's draft Revised Standard Methodology published in August 2020 in its consultation "Planning for the Future". The Government's response to this consultation was published on 16th December 2020.

The Government does not propose to proceed with the changes to assessing local housing need consulted on earlier this year in "Changes to the Current Planning System"; but instead has published a revised approach to the Standard Method, which retains the method in its previous and current form except for London and 19 of the most populated cities and urban centres.

2.7 The key change is to apply a 35% uplift to the Standard Method for Greater London and the 19 most populated cities and urban areas in England – Birmingham, Liverpool, Bristol, Manchester, Sheffield, Leeds, Leicester, Coventry, Bradford, Nottingham, Kingston upon Hull, Newcastle upon Tyne, Stoke on Trent, Southampton, Plymouth, Derby, Reading, Wolverhampton and Brighton and Hove. The minimum housing requirement for Fareham calculated using the amended standard method therefore remains 514hpa.

2.8 The Government's White Paper, "Changes to the Current Planning System" (published in August 2020 alongside the "Planning for the Future" consultation) provided guidance to local planning authorities which were at or close to the Regulation 19 stage of plan-making at paragraph 43:

2.9 *"Transition*

43. The Government is aware that any change in the standard method will have an impact for plans that are currently under development, as authorities expend considerable resources in developing new plans. To enable an orderly transition to the revised standard method, and achieve as much short-term supply as possible while setting the right expectations for early stage plan-making, we propose that from the publication date of the revised guidance, authorities which are already at the second stage of the strategic plan consultation process (Regulation 19) are given 6 months to submit their plan to the Planning Inspectorate for examination. Authorities close to publishing their second stage consultation (Regulation 19), should be given 3 months from the publication date of the revised guidance to publish their Regulation 19 plan and a further 6 months to submit their plan to the Planning Inspectorate. This is to strike a balance between allowing an appropriate transition period for plans that are nearly through the process, but without causing a significant delay in planning for a higher level of need." (our underlining)

2.10 This transitional arrangement applied to Fareham at the time, such that the previous Standard Method (514hpa) continued to apply for plan-making purposes

- in the borough in any event, but the Council chose not to follow this national guidance.
- 2.11 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) states (paragraph 16 a)) that Plans should "be prepared with the objective of contributing to the achievement of sustainable development". Footnote 10 confirms that this is a legal requirement of local planning authorities in exercising their plan-making functions. Meeting the objectives of sustainable development includes "...meeting the needs of the present...". By preparing a Plan based on the Consultation draft Standard Methodology target of 403 dwellings per annum, the local planning authority is failing to meet its local objectively assessed need for housing, thereby failing to plan to deliver sustainable development.
- 2.12 The PPG (ID 2a-003-20190220) is clear that the standard method should be used and any other method should only be used in exceptional circumstances. It further explains that:
- 2.13 *"...Where an alternative approach results in a lower housing need figure than that identified using the standard method, the strategic policy-making authority will need to demonstrate, using robust evidence, that the figure is based on realistic assumptions of demographic growth and that there are exceptional local circumstances that justify deviating from the standard method. This will be tested at examination."* (PPG ID 2a-015-20190220).
- 2.14 As discussed above the extant standard method identifies a requirement of 514hpa. The NPPF (paragraph 60) identifies that the current Standard Method provides a minimum requirement. To depart and provide a figure lower than the current Standard Method requires exceptional circumstances and must be justified by clear and robust evidence. This is absent from the Council's evidence base and as such is an unsound approach.
- 2.15 The Government's guidance is that transitional arrangements require Regulation 19 plans to be based on the current Standard Methodology figure (in Fareham's case, 514 hpa) – a requirement confirmed by the Government's announcement of 16th December, 2020. As such, Fareham's decision to progress to Regulation 19 stage with a strategy based on the Consultation revised Standard Methodology figure of 403 hpa was procedurally flawed, lacking in evidential basis, premature and misleading.

- 2.16 The NPPF (paragraph 33) also states that plans should be reviewed every 5 years and updated as necessary. The Inspector's Report on the Examination into the Fareham Local Plan Part 2 (dated 12th May 2015) included modifications which were all proposed by the Council. Its first Main Modification was "a commitment to an early review of the local plan (ie. LP1, LP2 and LP3)". This included a timetable for the local plan review between 2016 and 2018 which the Council has failed to adhere to, having previously expressed its commitment to the Inspector.
- 2.17 The Local Plan Part 3 is the Welborne Plan which was adopted in 2015. The total quantum of housing to be delivered at Welborne has reduced over the years, and the date for its commencement has repeatedly slipped back. The development is currently running about 5 years late. Recently, serious doubts have been expressed over whether it is deliverable at all given the reported funding gap of tens of millions of pounds that exists in relation to the required upgrade of M27 junction 10. The development is certainly not currently "deliverable" in NPPF terms. Nonetheless, the PLP relies heavily on the delivery of homes at Welborne as by far the most important source of its housing supply - 4,020 homes (just over 48%) out of a total suggested supply of 8,389 homes are timetabled to be completed at Welborne by 2037, and completions are included in the Council's trajectory for the first five years of the plan. Given the heavy reliance placed on a development which, at best, appears to be at serious risk of continuing to be significantly delayed, the Welborne Plan should be reviewed as a matter of urgency.
- 2.18 Given the importance of the Welborne Plan to housing delivery this is considered an issue of both soundness and legal non-compliance.

B3.2 The Publication Local Plan is not Sound

- 2.19 Paragraphs 1.5 – 1.6 of the PLP set out the "Tests of Soundness" which require that the Plan has been "positively prepared, justified, effective and consistent with national policy". The PLB fails to meet the Tests of Soundness for the following reasons:

1. It has not been "positively prepared":

- 2.20 The Plan does not seek to, as a minimum, meet the area's objectively assessed need. Given that the Core Strategy was adopted on 4th August, 2011, it is significantly out of date such that (as advised by paragraph 73 and footnote 32 of

the NPPF) local housing need should be calculated using the current Standard Methodology. On this basis the local housing need target is 514 homes per annum (hpa) plus the appropriate buffer (5% or 20%). Instead, the PLP plans for 403 hpa, thereby failing to plan for the area's objectively assessed need, and failing to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development.

- 2.21 The lower housing requirement has also not been the subject of sustainability appraisal (SA). Whilst the SA re-assesses sites based upon a lower housing requirement it fails to consider the implications of a lower housing requirement, compared to the current standard method, upon the delivery of the SA objectives. Even if the lower requirement were justified by national policy, which it is not, the retention of the housing requirement at the level previously consulted upon would be a reasonable alternative.
- 2.22 The Council published an Affordable Housing Strategy in 2019. On page 14 of the Affordable Housing Strategy, it is suggested that there is a need for 3,500 affordable homes to 2036, or circa 220 per annum. This is based on the existing need for 3,000 affordable homes and an allowance of 500 homes to provide for new households and those falling into need. Given that an average of only 76 affordable homes have been built per annum in Fareham Borough since 2011, there is a significant need to boost the supply of additional affordable housing to address needs. Indeed, the delivery of affordable housing needs to almost treble. The provision of affordable housing to address this need is a significant matter.
- 2.23 It is also unclear whether the PLP has planned to adequately accommodate unmet need from other authorities. The PPG (ID 2a-010-20190220) identifies that meeting unmet needs from neighbouring authorities as set out in a Statement of Common Ground is one reason why local housing need calculated using the current standard should be exceeded. Contrary to the advice within the PPG (ID 2a-010-20190220) there are currently no Statements of Common Ground identifying if the figure of 847 dwellings is adequate or accepted by other authorities. Rather the Council speculates that this contribution would be "ratified" by a subsequent Partnership for South Hampshire Statement of Common Ground (Duty to Co-operate Statement of Compliance, paragraph 4.5). There is, however, no evidence to support this speculation. Indeed, the only evidence presented confirms a request for Fareham to accommodate 1,000 dwellings from a single neighbouring authority. The PLP has been prepared in advance of the publication of Statements of Common Ground –

as such it's preparation is premature.

- 2.24 At paragraph 4.4 of the PLP it is stated that unmet need in the sub-region over the plan period could be "circa 10,750 dwellings". At paragraph 4.5, Fareham's "immediate neighbours" are considered, and it is confirmed that Portsmouth City Council has requested that Fareham contributes 1,000 dwellings towards its unmet need, and that Gosport is "likely to have an unmet need issue, currently estimated to be in the region of 2,500 dwellings...". The Council's 'Duty to Co-operate Statement of Compliance' identifies at paragraph 4.6 that instead of responding to the request from Portsmouth the Council is proposing to: "...take the approach that the issue of unmet need is not dealt with as specific to any authority, but as a general contribution." It is not clear how this "general contribution" has been calculated but it appears inadequate. Gosport Borough lies between Portsmouth and Fareham. It is clear that Portsmouth cannot accommodate any of Gosport's unmet need so the obvious place to accommodate it is in Fareham Borough, and Fareham East forms part of the Portsmouth Housing Market Area. **Therefore, if Fareham plans to deliver the unmet needs of Portsmouth and Gosport, its contribution would be 3,500 homes. However, the PLP (Table 4.1) proposes a contribution of just 847 dwellings to wider unmet need. This figure should be reviewed.**
- 2.25 In relation to unmet need, it should also be remembered that Welborne (previously known as the North of Fareham SDA) was originally conceived by PUSH (now PFSH) as one of two SDAs which were promoted to meet the sub-regional needs of south Hampshire and brought forward in the "South East Plan". The Inspector's Report on the Examination into the Fareham LDF Core Strategy (dated 20th July, 2011) identified five Main Issues, Main Issue 1 being:

"7. The North of Fareham SDA represents the most significant and controversial element of the Core Strategy.While the principle of the SDA's development is contained in the regional strategy – policy SH2 of the South East Plan (SEP) – the justification for the proposal derives from evidence prepared by South Hampshire local authorities (the Partnership for Urban South Hampshire [PUSH]) during the SEP's preparation....The advantages of SDAs are seen as threefold: safeguarding existing towns and villages by reducing coalescence; providing more opportunities for planning gain; and achieving a critical mass to deliver sustainability benefits.

The development now proposed is one of two SDAs proposed by PUSH and brought forward into the SEP. Both are aimed at meeting sub-regional housing needs and, as such, their housing totals are separated from the housing requirement for the remainder of the Boroughs concerned in the sub-regional strategy and SEP." (our underlining)

- 2.26 However, the Council is now treating Welborne as a source of housing supply for Fareham Borough only, disregarding its planned sub-regional role. This compounds the lack of positive preparation of the PLP and starkly contrasts the Council's current approach to the delivery of housing to meet sub-regional needs with its approach of a decade ago.

2. It is not Justified:

- 2.27 The PLP's strategy for housing delivery is not appropriate, because it is based on a need figure derived from the draft revised Standard Methodology which was still the subject of public consultation at the time that the Plan was prepared. The Government's response to the consultation is awaited. The Government's guidance is that transitional arrangements require Regulation 19 plans to be based on the current Standard Methodology figure (in Fareham's case, 514 hpa). As such, Fareham's decision to progress to Regulation 19 stage with a strategy based on the draft revised Standard Methodology figure of 403 hpa is procedurally flawed, lacking in evidential basis, premature and potentially misleading.

3. It is not Effective:

- 2.28 Fareham has decided to deliberately plan to not meet its local objectively assessed housing need, so fundamentally the plan will not be effective. This, coupled with its apparent failure to plan to contribute appropriately to the unmet housing need of the sub-region, indicates a failure to work effectively with its neighbouring authorities on cross-boundary strategic planning for housing delivery and a failure "to support the Government's objective of significantly boosting the supply of homes" (NPPF, paragraph 59). Rather, the PLP proposes to restrict the supply of homes in the plan period in a way which will exacerbate the local housing crisis.

4. It is not Consistent with National Policy:

- 2.29 The PLP is not consistent with the NPPF because:

- It will not contribute to the achievement of sustainable development by not, as a minimum, planning to meet its local objectively assessed housing need;
- It is not planning to adequately meet the unmet housing needs of neighbouring authorities in the sub-region;
- It has not based its housing proposals on the current Standard Methodology annual housing need figure of 514 hpa;
- Its strategy lacks a robust evidential justification;
- It's proposed housing land supply includes a majority of housing from sites which are not "deliverable" as defined by the NPPF

B3.3 The Publication Local Plan does not Comply with the Duty to Co-operate

- 2.30 As stated at B3.1 above, it is unclear whether the PLP has planned to adequately accommodate unmet need from other authorities.
- 2.31 Against a sub-regional unmet need figure of "circa 10,750 dwellings", and in the context of both neighbouring authorities of Portsmouth City Council and Gosport Borough Council having "unmet need issue(s)", and Havant Borough Council being expressly unable to accommodate any unmet need, the PLP (Table 4.1) proposes a contribution of 847 dwellings to wider unmet need. It is not clear how this has been calculated and it appears inadequate.

B4a What modification(s) is necessary to make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

1. Plan to meet, as a minimum, the area's objectively assessed housing need. The current Standard Methodology annual housing need figure is currently 514 hpa.
2. Provide Statements of Common Ground in relation to unmet need from neighbouring and PfSH authorities. Any agreements will need to be included as additional housing to the minimum 514hpa.
3. In any event, plan for a level of housing which contributes to the

achievement of sustainable development.

4. Treat this plan as an interim plan and reaffirm the Council's commitment to undertake an urgent a review of the Welborne Plan for incorporation into a consolidated early review of this plan.
 5. The Council has not undertaken SA of all reasonable alternative housing requirements;
 6. The Council has not planned to meet current housing needs, opting instead to phase its housing supply in a way which will exacerbate the current significant under-supply problems;
- 2.32 Consequential to the above, the Council must allocate additional sites for housing in this interim plan (ahead of the urgent review of the Welborne Plan) to meet its confirmed housing target of 514 hpa, including reinstating the allocation of the former Policy HA2 site, Newgate Lane South.

B4b How would the modification(s) you propose make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

- 2.33 The role of plan-making in contributing to the achievement of sustainable development is a legal requirement (Section 39(2) of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004).
- 2.34 Revisions to the plan so that it plans, as a minimum, to meet the local objectively assessed need for housing, meet affordable housing need and adequately contribute to meeting unmet need would assist the PLP to meet the Tests of Soundness.

3.0 Specific Proposed Changes

B4c Suggested revised wording of any policy or text:

Policy H1: Housing provision

- 3.1 Completely revise the proposed housing target on the basis of the confirmed Standard Methodology figure for the Borough of a minimum of 514 hpa plus an appropriate contribution to meeting sub-regional unmet needs.
- 3.2 Ensure that the revised housing target includes the delivery of a minimum of 220 affordable homes per annum.
- 3.3 Plan to deliver the revised housing target including a five year supply of deliverable sites. In this regard, Welborne (the supply of housing from which is relied on heavily by the PLP) cannot currently be regarded as "deliverable" as defined in the NPPF.
- 3.4 Consequential updates to paragraphs 4.1 – 4.20 including Tables 4.1, 4.2, 4.3.
- 3.5 Consequential revisions to the list of Housing Allocation Policies under paragraph 4.20 to include allocations sufficient to deliver the revised housing and affordable housing targets, including the re-instatement of HA2 Newgate Lane South for about 500 dwellings.
- 3.6 Policy H1 also seeks to identify a 'phased' requirement. The overall supply is described as at least 8,389 dwellings - this is just 165 dwellings greater than the requirement when the correct local housing need standard method is applied. Given the need to provide for unmet needs from neighbouring authorities this is clearly insufficient and as such further allocations are required.
- 3.7 Policy H1 seeks to 'phase' this supply identifying the following:
 - Approximately 2,250 dwellings (averaging 450 dwellings per annum) between 2021/22 and 2025/2613,
 - Approximately 2,400 dwellings (averaging 480 dwellings per annum) between 2026/27 and 2030/31,

- Approximately 3,750 dwellings (averaging 625 dwellings per annum) between 2031/32 and 2036/2037.

- 3.8 This phasing clearly will not meet the overall plan requirement. The rationale for this phasing is due to an anticipation that many of the housing allocations will begin to deliver later in the plan period. This is simply a factor of the sites chosen rather than an evidence-based approach to need. The net effect is that in the early part of the plan period the full need will not be met, exacerbating the current significant housing land supply shortfall in the Borough. This will mean households will either be unable to form or will be forced to move elsewhere to find appropriate accommodation. This not only has an impact upon affordability through increased demand but also has implications for social mobility and health for young and old alike.
- 3.9 The lack of housing to meet needs in the short-term is exacerbated by recent under-delivery of both market and affordable housing. The Council recognises it has under-delivered in recent years due to the reference to the need for a 20% buffer in accordance with NPPF, paragraph 73 (paragraph 4.16, PLP).
- 3.10 The housing requirement in the PLP should not be phased to manufacture a five-year housing land supply in the short-term. The plan should seek to address housing need now - to do otherwise is not justified or effective.
- 3.11 The second part of Policy H1 identifies the sources of supply. Whilst our clients do not wish to comment upon individual sites, we do have significant concerns that the sources of supply will not deliver the plan period housing requirement in full. The PLP, paragraph 4.16, acknowledges that many of the chosen sites will not deliver until later in the plan period therefore any slippage in timescale could well push delivery beyond the plan period. Furthermore, the Council is heavily reliant upon delivery at Welborne. Within our comments upon the Plan overall we identify the need for delivery from this site to be reviewed and indeed question whether it is deliverable at all given the funding gap of tens of millions of pounds that exists in relation to the required upgrade of M27 junction 10.
- 3.12 Furthermore, the Council cannot currently demonstrate a five-year housing land supply. The Council's most recent assessment of its five-year housing land supply suggests a 4.03-year supply. This assessment appears optimistic given recent

appeal decisions which identify it is closer 2.4 years. Given these shortcomings it is essential that the PLP seeks to address this under-supply in the short-term.

Development Strategy

- 3.13 This section is substantially focussed on restricting development outside the existing settlement policy boundaries of urban areas. This marks a significant change in approach since the Regulation 18 version of this plan when the emphasis was on a strategy for locating development sustainably. This is in conflict with the NPPF, paragraph 11, which advises that "Plans and decisions should apply a presumption in favour of sustainable development" and that "For plan-making this means that:
- a) plans should positively seek opportunities to meet the development needs of their areas, and be sufficiently flexible to adapt to rapid change".
- 3.14 The highly restrictive strategic policy approach introduced into the PLP does not accord with this national guidance.

Policy DS1: Development in the Countryside

- 3.15 For housing development which is brought forward in the absence of a 5 year housing land supply, Policy HP4 applies. This will necessarily introduce new built form onto greenfield sites adjacent or well related to existing urban area boundaries. This will inevitably cause a change to the landscape character of the site and immediately adjacent land. Criteria ii) and iii) require proposals to "conserve and enhance landscapes" and "recognise the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside". It is not clear which "landscapes" are being referred to – presumably this should be restricted to formally designated landscapes or defined "valued" landscapes because otherwise it could be applied to every area of countryside. It is also not clear how, for example, a housing development can "conserve and enhance" a landscape – relevant measures should be defined. Moreover, it is not clear how the extent to which a proposal has recognised "the intrinsic character of the beauty of the countryside" can be measured. After all, those attributes can be "recognised" but then disregarded. It is true that every area of countryside has a "character" but not that every area of countryside has "beauty".

- 3.16 Criterion v) should include an exception for development which is brought forward under Policy HP4, where the application of the "tilted balance" would allow the loss of BMVAL.
- 3.17 Paragraph 3.39 fails to explain how this policy works in relation to housing policies.

Policy DS2: Development in Strategic Gaps

- 3.18 Strategic Gap 2 "Fareham / Bridgemarky and Stubbington / Lee-on-the-Solent" should be redefined to exclude all land to the east of Newgate Lane, between Newgate Lane and the urban settlement boundary of Bridgemarky.
- 3.19 Paragraph 3.46 states:
- "Further to the east, retaining the gap will help maintain the separation of Stubbington and Lee-on-the-Solent from Fareham and Bridgemarky along with maintaining the separate identity of Peel Common."* (our underlining)
- 3.20 Peel Common is not an urban settlement with a separate identity which merits protection. It has resulted from an evolution of wayside development into ribbon development and even now is, in landscape terms, non-descript as a settlement. The purpose of the gap should be to maintain the separation of Stubbington from Fareham and Lee-on-the-Solent; and the separation of Lee-on-the-Solent from Rowner.
- 3.21 Paragraph 3.43 refers to "The need to respect settlement boundaries and protect the identity of our key settlements". Peel Common is not a key settlement and it does not have a settlement boundary. The deletion of housing allocation Policy HA2 Newgate Lane South from this version of the local plan has been accompanied by the extension of the Strategic Gap designation across the HA2 site to the settlement boundary of Bridgemarky on the Proposals Map. It is suspected that the reference to Peel Common having a "separate identity" in the supporting text has been inserted to attempt to justify the extension of the gap designation over land which has previously been assessed as being suitable for development.

3.22 Paragraph 3.46 states that *"Although no boundary changes are proposed at this time, evidence has shown (that the) boundary of this strategic gap could be redrawn whilst retaining its important function of preventing settlement coalescence."* This is a key failure of the process at this stage. The Council has a quite recent landscape character assessment as part of the evidence base (2017) and a very recent gap study. There are also two strategic road schemes (one complete, one in construction) that affect the landscape character of this gap. This is surely the time for the Council to redraw the boundaries of this strategic gap and strategically plan for growth.

3.23 In this regard, these representations are accompanied by a Preliminary Landscape and Visual Appraisal prepared by Pegasus Group of the former Policy HA2 site, Newgate Lane South. The Summary and Conclusions of this Appraisal include the following:

"7.7. In summary the site sits within a variable pocket of landscape. In isolation the site comprises remnant agricultural enclosures however it cannot be separated from the extensive urbanising influences which surround and frame it, particularly in the context of the more recent severance of the agricultural land that has arisen from the route of the bypass (Newgate Lane East East)....

7.16. In terms of the Fareham and Stubbington strategic gap, the site (along with its local landscape context), is well placed to accommodate some form of development without undue consequences or impacts on the role and function of the Strategic Gap as a whole. This is on the basis that:

- A substantial distance will be retained across the wider gap, between the site and Stubbington;*
- In terms of visibility, the site is physically and visually well contained, placed as the area is within a strong framework of green infrastructure and the settlement edge – furthermore, the site (and potential development) will not be visible across the gap from Stubbington;*
- The surrounding context and urbanising influences, including the residential areas of Peel Common, Bridgemary and Woodcot which reduce the degree of change as they provide a relevant settlement edge context;*

- *The opportunity to contribute to, and maintain, a strong green infrastructure network and facilitate a strategic green infrastructure connection through the area that will reinforce and connect the linear routes which cross broadly north to south through this area; and*
- *In connection with the green infrastructure provision, the ability to incorporate substantial mitigation that will successfully avoid or minimise landscape and visual effects.*

3.24 These conclusions are consistent with the evidence base in relation to the Strategic Gap which acknowledges that the gap designation does not relate to landscape quality, value or condition; that development can be accommodated within gaps without undermining their function; and that urban influences can detract from the functioning of the gap, to the extent that they present a clear justification for amending the boundaries of the gap. The study concludes that the part of the gap between Peel Common and Bridgemary is weak and under development pressure, particularly with the recently constructed Newgate Lane East now forming such a strong urbanising feature in the local landscape context. The Policy HA2 site is not considered to form part of a priority area which is required to maintain the integrity and function of the Fareham / Stubbington Strategic Gap and it is concluded that the site is well placed to accommodate development that could come forward as a well-connected urban extension without significantly affecting the integrity of the gap and the physical and visual separation of settlements. Indeed, this was the Council's previous conclusion when it proposed to allocate the Policy HA2 site. Its December 2019 SHELAA included commentary on the three land parcels (SHELAA sites 3002, 3028 and 3057) which together make up the Policy HA2 site. The Suitability Comment for sites 3002 and 3028 (the smaller northern and southern parcels) were:

"The site is considered suitable for development as part of the proposed housing allocation. Development could be accommodated without significant effects on the landscape character of the wider area."

3.25 For site 3057 (the larger central parcel) the Suitability Comment was:

"Development could be accommodated without significant effects on the landscape character of the wider area (following construction of Newgate Lane South) or the integrity of the Strategic Gap..."

- 3.26 All three component parcels of the HA2 site were described as Suitable, Available and Achievable. Nothing has changed in this regard.

Policy DS3: Landscape

- 3.27 This draft policy designates about a quarter of the land area of the Borough as "Areas of Special Landscape Quality" (as shown on Figure 3.3).
- 3.28 From the commentary provided in paragraph 3.49, it appears that the Council is equating its 'Areas of Special Landscape Quality' (ASLQ) with 'valued landscapes'. This is questionable. All landscapes are valued at some level by different people. NPPF paragraph 170 triggers a need to consider when landscape value is just a local consideration, or when landscapes are more 'out of the ordinary'. Fundamentally, for a landscape to be a valued landscape, it does not have to be designated - so by designating the ASLQ (or by creating a valued landscape designation) the Council is at risk of creating a policy that is irrelevant, because guidance says that non designated landscapes can be valued, so site-by-site assessments will be required in any event.
- 3.29 Paragraph 3.55 states that "...all parts of the Borough have some landscape quality and may be sensitive to landscape change". This is ambiguous. All landscape will be of 'a quality' but quality (in GLVIA3 aligned with condition) is only one consideration of landscape sensitivity.
- 3.30 With regard to "How the policy works", paragraph 3.56 states that "*The criteria within the policy (points a-g) are derived from the Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (GLVIA 3) published by the Landscape Institute.*". The GLVIA is an extensive and diverse document and, if it is to be used as basis for this policy then a specific reference or explanation should be provided as to how points a-g have been derived.
- 3.31 Paragraph 3.57 refers to the submission of "...a proportionate Landscape Assessment". This should be amended to require the submission of a 'Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment'. There are many applications of LVIA and several forms of reporting. Reference to LVIA would be specific and clear as to what is required (and incidentally relates better to the approaches set out in GLVIA3).

Policy HP1: New Residential Development

3.32 This policy relates to all new housing proposals. However, it only envisages housing coming forward outside Urban Area boundaries through either the conversion of a non-residential building or as a replacement dwelling. It should also cross-refer to Policy HP4 which allows housing to come forward on land outside Urban Area boundaries if the Council cannot demonstrate a Five Year Housing Land Supply.

3.33 Therefore add:

"c) It is for additional housing in circumstances where the Council cannot demonstrate a Five Year Housing Land Supply and Policy HP4 applies."

Policy HP4: Five-Year Housing Land Supply

3.34 The housing requirement set out in Policy H1 must be re-calculated using the current Standard methodology as described in our comments on draft Policy H1 above.

3.35 Paragraph 5.24 infers that Policy HP4 reproduces Local Plan Part 2 Policy DSP40. However, the third criterion in Policy DSP40 was as follows:

"iii) The proposal is sensitively designed to reflect the character of the neighbouring settlement and to minimise any adverse impact on the Countryside and, if relevant, the Strategic Gaps;"

3.36 This has been replaced in Policy HP4 by:

"c) The proposal is sensitively designed to reflect the landscape character and setting of the settlement, is of a scale proportionate to its setting and recognises the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside and, if relevant, does not significantly affect the integrity of a Strategic Gap;"

3.37 If a five year housing land supply cannot be demonstrated, then in accordance with the NPPF, paragraph 11d, the most relevant policies in the plan would be out of date and the presumption in favour of sustainable development would apply. This policy may therefore be judged to be inappropriate because it adds restrictions which may prevent sustainable sites from coming forward. However,

if such a policy is held to be necessary, then a faithful reproduction of Policy DSP40 iii) is strongly preferred. See our comments on Policy DS1 in this regard.

Policy HP5: Provision of Affordable Housing

3.38 This draft policy states that "affordable housing must be provided" (our underlining) in the following proportions:

- i. At least 10% as Social Rent; and
- ii. At least 55% as Affordable Rent or Social Rent; and
- iii. The remainder, but no less than 10% as Affordable Home Ownership.
- iv. The mix of property size and type should reflect the local need and the site characteristics.

3.39 As drafted this policy is not sufficiently flexible. As acknowledged at paragraph 5.36, development viability will be an issue on some sites. As acknowledged at paragraph 5.39, occasionally the tenure mix prescribed by the policy will not be appropriate; and as acknowledged at paragraph 5.34, other exceptional circumstances may arise (such as abnormal costs) which dictate that a non-standard provision of affordable housing is demonstrated to be appropriate.

3.40 Therefore, amend the first part of the policy to read:

"Sites that can accommodate 10 or more dwellings or sites with an area of 0.5 hectares or more shall normally provide: ..."

3.41 And amend the second part of the policy to read:

"The affordable housing shall normally be provided in accordance with the following proportions: ..."

Policy HP7: Adaptable and Accessible Dwellings

3.42 This draft policy states:

"Development proposals for all new dwellings shall provide:

- a) At least 15% of all new dwellings at Category 2 standard; and

b) On schemes of over 100 dwellings (gross), at least 2% of private housing and 5% of affordable housing shall be provided as wheelchair accessible Category 3 properties."

3.43 Similar to Policy HP5 above, as drafted this policy is not sufficiently flexible. It is acknowledged that this policy is based on the requirements of Part M of the Building Regulations but it must allow for circumstances arising which mean that these requirements cannot be delivered (fully or otherwise).

3.44 Therefore, amend the first line of the policy to read:

"Development proposals for all new dwellings shall normally provide: ..."

3.45 Paragraph 5.57 of the supporting text states:

"The cost to development for providing Category 2 and 3 is relatively minimal. Flexibility for additional costs have been factored into the viability evidence base and this indicates that the requirements for Category 2 and 3 should have no detrimental impact on the viability of schemes in the Borough..."

3.46 This statement is strongly disputed. In reality, these costs will not be factored into a developer's viability calculations (particularly in relation to Category 3 requirements) because option agreements / conditional contracts will have already been agreed on the sites that the Council want to see come forward, so these costs will not have been anticipated. The Category 3 requirements must be substantiated by quantified evidence of the need for such units in the Borough.

Policy HP9: Self and Custom Build Homes

3.47 This policy requires 10% of dwellings on sites of 40 dwellings or more to be provided for Self and Custom Build Homes. The practical implications of managing self or custom build developments on sites otherwise being constructed by housing developers or housing associations must be carefully considered. There is concern that 40 dwellings is too small a threshold at which to introduce this requirement due to the potentially onerous construction management implications which will arise. It would be preferable for the Council to allocate specific sites for self and custom build developments instead of requiring this element on all housing developments of 40 dwellings or more.

- 3.48 It is noted that, as stated at paragraph 5.70, only 1% of housing plots at Welborne are required to be provided for self or custom build under the Welborne Plan (2015). Strategic allocations such as Welborne provide the ideal opportunity for parcels of land to be allocated for self or custom build, so that opportunity should not be missed. This should be addressed in the review of the Welborne Plan which is overdue and necessary.

Policy E2: Faraday Business Park

- 3.49 This draft policy proposes the allocation of land for 65,000 sq. metres of employment development (in addition to the 22,000 sq. metres already consented). The site is designated as a Low Use site for Brent Geese and Waders.

- 3.50 Criterion e) of the policy states:

"e) Proposals shall meet the requirements of Policy NE5 given the site's Low Use status for Solent Waders and Brent Geese..."

- 3.51 The two site-specific reasons for the deletion of housing allocation HA2 Newgate Lane South given in the Fareham SHLAA (in the context of the Council planning for a reduced housing requirement in the PLP) are that the site lies within a Strategic Gap and that the site is designated as a Low Use site for Brent Geese and Waders. Given the proposed allocation at the Faraday Business Park, a site's designation as of Low Use status for Solent Waders and Brent Geese clearly does not prevent a site from being allocated for development.

Policy E3: Swordfish Business Park

- 3.52 This draft policy proposes the allocation of land for 12,100 sq. metres of employment development (in addition to the 28,000 sq. metres already consented). The site is designated as a Low Use site for Brent Geese and Waders.

- 3.53 Criterion f) of the policy states:

"f) Proposals shall meet the requirements of Policy NE5 given the site's Low Use status for Solent Waders and Brent Geese..."

- 3.54 The two site-specific reasons for the deletion of housing allocation HA2 Newgate Lane South given in the Fareham SHLAA (in the context of the Council planning for a reduced housing requirement in the PLP) are that the site lies within a

Strategic Gap and that the site is designated as a Low Use site for Brent Geese and Waders. Given the proposed allocation at the Swordfish Business Park, a site's designation as of Low Use status for Solent Waders and Brent Geese clearly does not prevent a site from being allocated for development.

Policy NE5: Solent Wader and Brent Goose Sites

- 3.55 Accompanying these representations is a WYG Technical Note in relation to Ecology and the former Policy HA2 Newgate Lane South housing allocation. This addresses the two proposed options for mitigating the impact of development of Low Use SWBG sites. Policy NE5 limits mitigation solutions to either on-site provision or a financial contribution towards mitigation on a suitable identified site. However, as reported in the Technical Note, an off-site solution has been proposed as part of outline application P/19/1260/OA Land East of Newgate Lane East (that application site being the southern part of the former HA2 allocation), and that solution has been reviewed by the Council's Ecologist and found to be acceptable. This therefore represents a compliant solution which can be replicated for other developments in similar circumstances. Policy NE5 should be amended to include this additional option.

Policy D1: High Quality Design and Place Making

- 3.56 This is a highly aspirational policy which sets out ten criteria ("key characteristics of high quality design") against which all development proposals will be judged "to ensure the creation of quality places." It is not clear what a "quality place" is – this should be defined. The ten criteria push the "bar" too high – all proposals cannot be expected to "create places that are attractive, memorable, distinctive and of strong character", for example, laudable though those aspirations are. In practice, very few proposals would receive planning permission if assessed against this requirement.

Appendix B: Housing Trajectory

- 3.57 This appendix must be updated as it does not reflect the quantum of housing required to meet the local needs. It also projects completions of 975 homes in 2023/24 and 961 homes in 2024/5, which are at risk due to the delays to Welborne which continue. Completions from Welborne should be shown separately as previously.

Appendix C:

- 3.58 The purpose of the inclusion of the Local Ecological Network Map at Appendix C is not understood. It includes the identification of land as "Network Opportunities". This does not appear to have a basis in the policies of the PLP. The former Policy HA2 Newgate Lane South site is identified as a Network Opportunity on this plan. This is not explained. This appendix should be deleted, as happened to a similar plan appended to the Regulation 19 Chichester District Local Plan.

Reinstatement of the Policy HA2: Newgate Lane South housing allocation

- 3.59 The Council omitted a number of previous housing allocation sites for the Regulation 19 PLP on the basis that the PLP plans for the reduced housing requirement of 403 hpa. We have asserted that this approach fails to comply with legal requirements and is unsound. It is foreseeable that the Council's housing requirement may increase and in such circumstances Policy HA2 should be reintroduced and updated to allocate the site for about 500 dwellings.

- 3.60 The Policy HA2 site is comprised of three SHELAA sites:

- Cops Field, Newgate Lane, Peel Common (3028);
- Land East of Newgate Lane, Peel Common (3057); and
- Land East of Newgate Lane East, Peel Common (3002).

- 3.61 In the Council's SHELAA of December 2019, the commentary on each of these sites concluded with a "Suitability" (for allocation for development) Comment. For sites 3002 and 3028 (the smaller northern and southern parcels) the Suitability Comments were:

"The site is considered suitable for development as part of the proposed housing allocation. Development could be accommodated without significant effects on the landscape character of the wider area."

- 3.62 For site 3057 (the larger central parcel) the Suitability Comment was:

"Development could be accommodated without significant effects on the landscape character of the wider area (following construction of Newgate Lane South) or the integrity of the Strategic Gap...."

3.63 All three component parcels of the HA2 site were described as Suitable, Available and Achievable. Nothing has changed in this regard.

3.64 In omitting Policy HA2 from the PLP, the Council also updated its SHELAA for consistency with the PLP and justified the omission of the HA2 allocation due to the impact of development on the strategic gap, and the fact that the site is a low use SWBG site. Gosport Borough Council also previously objected to the HA2 allocation due to its alleged traffic impact on Newgate Lane East. Taking each of these matters in turn:

Strategic Gap:

3.65 These representations are accompanied by a Preliminary Landscape and Visual Appraisal prepared by Pegasus Group of the former Policy HA2 site, Newgate Lane South. This study concludes that the part of the gap between Peel Common and Bridgemary is weak and under development pressure, particularly with the recently constructed Newgate Lane East now forming such a strong urbanising feature in the local landscape context. The Policy HA2 site is not considered to form part of a priority area which is required to maintain the integrity and function of the Fareham / Stubbington Strategic Gap and it is concluded that the site is well placed to accommodate development that could come forward without significantly affecting the integrity of the gap and the physical and visual separation of settlements. This was the Council's previous conclusion when it proposed to allocate the Policy HA2 site, as evidenced by the quotations from the December 2019 SHELAA above.

Low Use SWBG site:

3.66 It is noted that Employment allocations E2 and E3 are similarly designated. These representations are accompanied by an Ecology Technical Note prepared by WYG which describes the off-site mitigation solution already advanced and agreed by the Council's ecologist in relation to a planning application for housing on the southern part of the HA2 site. Demonstrably, this is not an issue which would prevent development coming forward in principle on this site.

Transport impact:

-
- 3.67 These representations are accompanied by a Transport Technical Note prepared by i-Transport. This reports that the Council's transport evidence base was substantially prepared before the Council amended its spatial strategy in response to the draft revised Standard Methodology housing target so it included assessments of the Policy HA2 site, together with other housing allocations since omitted including the two Strategic Growth Areas (SGAs). On this basis the Council's Strategic Transport Assessment concludes that the plan is deliverable and sound from a transport perspective.
- 3.68 The Transport TN reviews the sustainable transport credentials of the HA2 site. The site is very well served by public transport – it is within a 5-10 minute walk of the South East Hampshire Rapid Transit system, and is close to local bus routes. HCC and its partners have recently submitted funding bids to Government for later stages of the SEHRT which includes a potential extension of the SEHRT to the site and the Solent Enterprise Zone. This will further improve the accessibility of the site to public transport services.
- 3.69 The site lies in close proximity (comfortable walk or short cycle trip) to major employment areas (Fareham Business Park, Newgate Lane Industrial Estate, Solent EZ) and supermarkets (such as Asda next to the site) for convenience shopping.
- 3.70 The primary vehicular access to the site will be from a new roundabout on Newgate Lane South. This has been designed to minimise interruptions to traffic flows on Newgate Lane South. The operation of this junction has been modelled, and this confirmed that the greatest queueing delay on any arm during peak periods is about 8 seconds. Thus the roundabout will operate wholly within capacity with a "Level of Service" rating of "A", classified as "Free Flow", such that it will not prejudice the benefits of the recent road project.
- 3.71 Hampshire County Council has not raised any in principle design or safety concerns with the junction and following substantial dialogue has accepted the junction modelling as a basis to consider the operation of the junction but required consideration of the corridor effects of the junction within the Local Plan evidence base.
- 3.72 This wider corridor assessment has now been completed with the release of the FBC SRTM Assessment, summarised in Section 4 of the accompanying Transport

TN. In summary this demonstrates that there are no material impacts on the wider Newgate Lane corridor that result from the delivery of an access to the HA2 site from Newgate Lane. Any objection to the allocation of the HA2 site on this basis is therefore not sustainable.

- 3.73 For all of these reasons, the Council is encouraged to reinstate the Policy HA2 housing allocation for about 500 dwellings. The site is controlled by two highly reputable housing developers – Miller Homes and Bargate Homes – who have a strong local track record of delivery and who are keen to bring it forward for development immediately, such that the site can make a significant contribution to the Council's five year housing land supply.

4.0 Participation at the examination hearing sessions

B5 If your representation is seeking a modification to the plan, do you consider it necessary to participate in the examination hearing session(s)?

Yes, I want to take part in a hearing session.

B5a Please outline in the box below why you consider it necessary to take part in the hearing session(s):

To contribute to testing the legal compliance and soundness of the PLP for the reasons set out in these representations.

Respondent details:

Title:	Mr
First Name:	Antony
Last Name:	Goodridge
Job Title: (where relevant)	[No Reply]
Organisation: (where relevant)	[No Reply]
Address:	<div></div>
Postcode:	
Telephone Number:	
Email Address:	

1) Policy: H1 - Housing Provision

Legally compliant	No
Sound	No
Complies with the duty to co-operate	Yes

Please provide details you have to support your answers above

Housing numbers are flawed and out of date.

What modification(s) is necessary to make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

Needs reworking after govt announcements.

How would the modification(s) you propose make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

Does not matter what I say Sean Woodward will do his own thing anyway.

Your suggested revised wording of any policy or text:

Does not matter what I say Sean Woodward will do his own thing anyway.

If your representation is seeking a modification to the plan, do you consider it necessary to participate in the examination hearing session(s)?

No, I don't want to take part in a hearing session



ASPBURY
Planning
Your Vision, Our Focus

Hamilton Russell

**Representation to the Publication version of the
Fareham Local Plan (2037) Consultation**

1.0 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This representation is submitted by Aspbury Planning Ltd on behalf of Hamilton Russell in response to the consultation on the Publication Version of the Fareham Local Plan 2037. The representation will provide responses to specific questions set out in the consultation form.
- 1.2 These representations are made in the context of our Client's interest in land at Upper Wharf, Fareham, outlined in red on Figure 1 below. Previous representations have been made regarding this site on behalf of Tarmac Trading Ltd.



Figure 1 – Upper Wharf, Fareham Site

2.0 RESPONSE TO CONSULTATION FORM QUESTIONS

B1 – Which part of the Local Plan is this representation about?

2.1 This representation responds to the following:

- Policy H1: Housing Provision and Housing Allocation Policies
- Policy HP4: Five -year Housing Land Supply
- Policies Map: Upper Wharf - Mineral Safeguarding Area

B2 - Do you think the Publication Local Plan is:

2.2 Our response to question B2 is:

- Legally compliant – No
- Sound – No
- Complies with the duty to co-operate – No

B3 Please provide details you have to support your answers above

2.3 As detailed above this representation has been prepared on behalf of Hamilton Russell in relation to the Upper Wharf, Fareham Site.

2.4 For the Fareham Local Plan 2037 to be found sound under the four tests of soundness as defined by the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (paragraph 35), the Plan should be positively prepared, justified, effective and consistent with national policy.

2.5 Under Policy H1 it is considered that the Publication Local Plan should allocate additional sites to accommodate for **at least 8,389** ensuring a sufficient contingency in order to ensure that the plan meets objectively assessed development requirements and is consistent with the NPPF.

2.6 Fareham is identified as the main town in the Borough and the identified strategic priorities include to *'In the first instance maximise development within the urban area and away from the wider countryside, valued landscapes and spaces that contribute to settlement definition.'* Subsequently the Borough's main town, Fareham is the ideal location for housing and the Council should seek to maximise housing in this sustainable location.

2.7 The Development Strategy and chosen sites have been shaped through analysis of the evidence base which includes the Strategic Housing and Employment Land Availability Assessment (SHELAA) September 2020.

- 2.8 The NPPF and Planning Practice Guidance require Local Plans to be based on adequate, up-to-date and relevant evidence about the economic, social and environmental characteristics and prospects of the area.
- 2.9 The SHELAA, September 2020 was produced to consider sites, such as the Upper Wharf site ref: 3222, that have been promoted to the Council during the Regulation 18 Local Plan consultations. However, the SHELAA considered the site should be discounted on the reason *Safeguarding of Aggregates Wharf within Minerals and Waste Plan and site is located within flood zones 2 and 3*.
- 2.10 We dispute this reason for discounting the site. Firstly, a Mineral Infrastructure Safeguarding Assessment has been commissioned by our client and undertaken by Land & Mineral Management.
- 2.11 The report was produced for the specific purpose of assessing the requirement for safeguarding of mineral infrastructure at Fareham Wharf. The assessment concluded that whilst Fareham Wharf is safeguarded as a marine aggregates wharf due to its small size, coupled with the difficult marine access that prevents large dredgers using it, it has become commercially inviable to continue operations as a marine aggregate wharf.
- 2.12 Over recent years, the site has been decreasingly used, with no aggregates landed in the last two years. Tarmac have attempted to sell or lease the Wharf as a marine aggregates wharf and have had no interest from the market due to its unviability. It is therefore proposed to develop the Wharf for non-mineral related use.
- 2.13 This assessment clearly demonstrates that the Wharf is no longer needed as a marine aggregates wharf and that there is sufficient capacity in Hampshire's other mineral wharves and the loss of the Wharf can be tolerated without reducing Hampshire's capacity to an unacceptable level. The Wharf no longer needs to be safeguarded and should be made available for alternative development.
- 2.14 On the basis of this assessment we consider that there is no requirement to safeguard the site for minerals in the Minerals and Waste Plan and emerging Local Plan. A copy of the Mineral Infrastructure Safeguarding Assessment can be made available on request.
- 2.15 Notwithstanding the above a marketing report has also been produced by Savills which provides clear evidence that there is no demand and need for the site as a wharf. Further demonstrating safeguarding the site for minerals is not required and the site should be considered for housing development. A copy of this report can be made available on request.

- 2.16 The reason given in the SHELAA for discounting the site makes reference to the site being located within Flood Zones 2 and 3. This reason for discounting the site is also disputed.
- 2.17 An extract of the Government Flood Map for planning is provided below which clearly demonstrates that whilst the Upper Wharf site is shown to be within Flood Zones 2 and 3 and the surrounding area is within Flood Zone 1.



Figure 2 – Flood Map for Planning Extract

- 2.18 A Flood Risk Assessment has been commissioned and the report concluded that the ground levels of the site can be slightly raised to mitigate any potential impact from flooding and this would have no effect upon the surroundings in flood risk and drainage terms. Accordingly, the site is therefore considered suitable for residential development. A copy of the Flood Risk Assessment can be made available upon request.
- 2.19 Furthermore, there would be an environmental benefit to the redevelopment of the site through biodiversity net gain and the removal of the prospect of the site being used as a wharf which creates noise and disturbance to its surroundings.
- 2.20 The reasons for discounting the site have clearly been addressed by the technical evidence prepared and the site is a suitable location for residential development.
- 2.21 The site is available for development now and there is active developer interest in the early delivery of residential development on the site.

- 2.22 This brownfield site is ideally located within the Borough's main town of Fareham. The site is not unduly constrained in terms of access, topography, ecology, flood risk, or heritage and is no longer required to be safeguarded for minerals. The site is not constrained by ownership issues and there is strong developer interest in the site for residential development from our client.
- 2.23 The site is available for residential development now, it is considered to be a suitable site in a sustainable location for growth with development readily achievable to commence and deliver new dwellings within the next five years. The site is within a sustainable location in terms of access to essential shops, services and infrastructure.
- 2.24 The allocation of this site for housing would help achieve the Government's aims and objectives regarding the delivery of additional residential stock throughout the Country and boost supply in the Borough. There are no insurmountable physical constraints which would prevent the efficient use of this site for residential development.

B4a What modification(s) is necessary to make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

- 2.25 Allocation of the Upper Wharf, Fareham site SHELAA ref: 3222 for housing development and removal of the Mineral safeguarding designation.

B4b How would the modification(s) you propose make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

- 2.26 It is considered that the Publication Local Plan should allocate additional sites to accommodate for at least 8,389 dwellings ensuring a sufficient contingency in order to ensure that the plan meets objectively assessed development requirements and is consistent with the NPPF.

B5 If your representation is seeking a modification to the plan, do you consider it necessary to participate in the examination hearing session(s)?

- 2.27 Yes, we consider it necessary to participate.



ASPBURY Planning

Your Vision, Our Focus


20 Park Lane Business Centre
Park Lane, Basford, Nottingham NG6 0DW
T: 0115 852 8050
E: office@aspburyplanning.co.uk

www.aspburyplanning.co.uk

Aspbury Planning Ltd.
Registered in England and Wales No.4600192
VAT Registration No. 365 1371 58

Registered office: 4 Bank Court, Weldon Road
Loughborough, Leicestershire LE11 5RF

Respondent details:

Title:	Mr
First Name:	Robert
Last Name:	Braddock
Job Title: (where relevant)	[No Reply]
Organisation: (where relevant)	[No Reply]
Address:	
Postcode:	
Telephone Number:	
Email Address:	

1) Policy: H1 - Housing Provision

Legally compliant	No
Sound	No
Complies with the duty to co-operate	No

Please provide details you have to support your answers above

The number of houses planned for the Warsash/Locks Heath area is completely unacceptable. After plundering the local area for housing supply over the past 5 years there seems an appetite to continue. The amenities and infrastructure currently in place is completely unsuitable for the number of houses currently in the area let alone any more. In addition, despite a vain attempt to mitigate the nitrates issue by rezoning land on the Isle of Wight (?) this is completely unsuitable to resolve the issue in our local area. Frankly, it's a disgrace.

What modification(s) is necessary to make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

No more houses in Warsash and Locks Heath - and resolve the nitrates issues by this route

How would the modification(s) you propose make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

As above

Your suggested revised wording of any policy or text:

Not applicable

If your representation is seeking a modification to the plan, do you consider it necessary to participate in the examination hearing session(s)?


No, I don't want to take part in a hearing session

A1 Is an Agent Appointed?

☐ Yes

☒ No

A2 Please provide your details below:

Title	Mr
First Name	Bryan
Last Name	Jezeph
Job Title (where relevant)	Director/Planner
Organisation (where relevant)	BJC Planning
Address	
Postcode	
Telephone Number	
Email Address	

A3 Please provide the Agent's details (if applicable):

Title	N/A
First Name	
Last Name	
Job Title (where relevant)	
Organisation (where relevant)	
Address	
Postcode	
Telephone Number	
Email Address	

You can check which paragraph, policy etc you want to comment on by looking at the Publication Local Plan. You can find out more about what you can comment on by reading Fareham Today and the Frequently Asked Questions.

B1 Which part of the Local Plan is this representation about?

- ☐ A paragraph Go to B1a
- ☒ A policy Go to B1b
- ☐ The policies map Go to B1c

B1a Which paragraph? Please enter the correct paragraph found in the Local Plan e.g. 1.5 would be the fifth paragraph in Chapter 1 (Introduction).

B1b Which Policy? Please enter the correct Policy Codes found in the Local Plan e.g. HA9 – Heath Road, is the Housing Allocation policy for Heath Road, Locks Heath

B1c Which part of the Policies Map?

B2 Do you think the Publication Local Plan is:

	Yes	No
Legally compliant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sound	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Complies with the duty to co-operate	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

B3 Please provide details you have to support your answers above

Please remember this may be your only chance to make a representation, so try to make sure you put in all the evidence and information needed to support your representation.

B4a What modification(s) is necessary to make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

Allocate land to the west of Botley Road Burrige

B4b How would the modification(s) you propose make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

B4c Your suggested revised wording of any policy or text:

B5 If your representation is seeking a modification to the plan, do you consider it necessary to participate in the examination hearing session(s)?

- ☐ Yes, I want to take part in a hearing session ☒ No, I don't want to take part in a hearing session

B5a Please outline in the box below why you consider it necessary to take part in the hearing session(s):

The Inspector will decide on who will appear at the hearing(s). You may be asked to take part when the Inspector has identified the matters and issues for examination.

Thank you for taking part and having your say.

LAND WEST OF BOTLEY ROAD, BURRIDGE

1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 This representation is made on behalf of the landowners of land described as land west of Botley Road, Burrige as shown edged red on the accompanying plan. The representation addresses the promotion of the site which is shown within the defined countryside of the proposed Local Plan.
- 1.2 The site comprises a gross site area of approximately 36.5 hectares. The area is capable of making a substantial contribution towards the housing requirements of the Borough. The site is large enough to create sustainable settlement with a range of facilities including a local centre with shops, a community facility and possibly a primary school. It can therefore support the existing community which lacks these amenities.
- 1.3 The site comprises extensive area of abandoned horticultural holdings. Most of the land is unused and not commercially active and, consequently, it has a very limited beneficial use.
- 1.4 The site should be included as an allocation and the urban area boundary extended to include the existing housing on the frontages of Botley Road and Swanwick Lane.

2.0 Policy H1

- 2.1 It is noted that following the statement of the Secretary of State for Housing Communities and Local Government, Robert Jenrick, on 16th December it is likely that the housing numbers set out in Policy H1 will need to be reviewed. The abandonment of the algorithm for calculating housing requirements is likely to be replaced by a new method drawing on the 2017 housing figures.
- 2.2 If these changes necessitate a reassessment of housing figures for the Borough this site provides an excellent opportunity for accommodating a new development in this part of the Borough

3.0 Site Description and Characteristics

- 3.1 This site comprises approximately 36.5 hectares. Most of the land owners have agreed to the joint promotion of their land since 2005. The development area excludes the frontage properties on Swanwick Lane and Botley Road. Most of the land owners live in properties on the frontage or within the proposed development area.
- 3.2 It is proposed that a very sustainable development could be created on the land. It is estimated that approximately 350-400 dwellings could be accommodated. This level of housing would take into account the desirability of retaining much of the existing woodland.
- 3.3 This is an area of land comprising mainly disused glasshouses and former strawberry fields. This site takes the form and character of open fields with trees and hedges on the boundaries. The land has limited beneficial use. Most of the former strawberry holdings have fallen into disuse. Former farm buildings are used for a range of uses including commercial storage.

- 3.4 There are trees on the higher areas which can be retained as a feature of the open space provision. These could form the basis of new woodland areas. This can provide significant screening.
- 3.5 Access can be provided from a number of points. The main access is proposed from Botley Road with secondary access or emergency access from Swanwick Lane and Green Lane. Pedestrian access could be provided to New Road.
- 3.6 The land is in the designated countryside but it is not covered by any other designations although it does adjoin a SINC known as the Swanwick Lakes Nature Reserve. The development of the area would not raise any issues for the Reserve.
- 3.7 The land is close to the National Air Traffic Control Centre (NATS centre) where up to 700 people are employed. This Centre is within walking distance of most of the site.
- 3.8 Although it is separated from Whiteley development area by Botley Road, there are footpaths and cycle paths that lead directly into the Whiteley District Centre. These footpaths are just 500 metres from the District Centre which includes a large Tesco Superstore, Marks and Spencers, Next and a cinema complex.
- 3.9 There is vehicular access to Whiteley from Botley Road via Yew Tree Drive. Buses from Park Gate and Botley can also gain access via Yew Tree Drive.
- 3.10 The proposed level of development would be capable of sustaining a new bus service. The proposed development area could support its own facilities in the course of its development including some local shops and a community facility. In the short term, the primary schools in Whiteley are accessible on foot, by bike and by the bus link at Yew Tree Drive.
- 3.11 This site which lies north of the M27 Motorway can offer access to both the north to Botley and Bishops Waltham and beyond and also to the areas to the south. This would ensure that traffic can be distributed around the main highway network.

4.0 Analysis of the Site

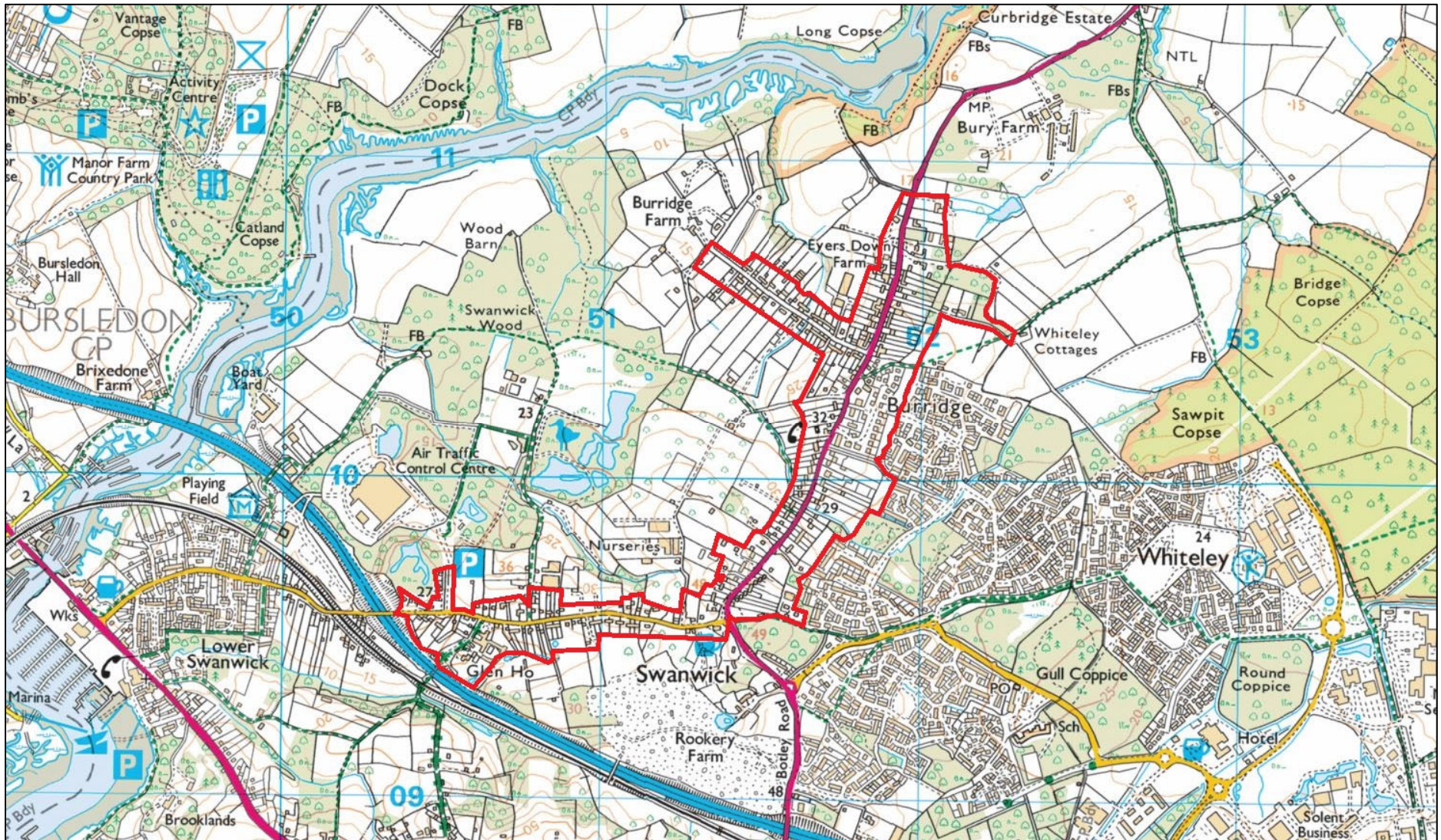
- 4.1 The agricultural land classification confirms that 20% is in Grade 4 while 63% is in Grade 3. None of the land is in Grade 1.
- 4.2 The land is wholly within Flood Zone 1 and that there are no flood issues.
- 4.3 The site is not used by Brent Geese or Waders.
- 4.4 The site adjoins a SINC. It is recognised that it is essential to undertake ecological surveys.
- 4.5 The site can access the surrounding highway network from three directions north and south on Botley Road and south via Swanwick Lane.

- 4.6 Much of the land is screened by woodland and the surrounding residential development which lines both Botley Road and Swanwick Lane. Only the central part is higher than the surroundings. The evidence of the previous use for strawberry growing can be seen from the remaining plastic coverings and metal rings that were used to protect the strawberries. It is desirable to clear this land. The disused horticultural holdings were abandoned many years ago.
- 4.7 The site is available and deliverable in the plan period.

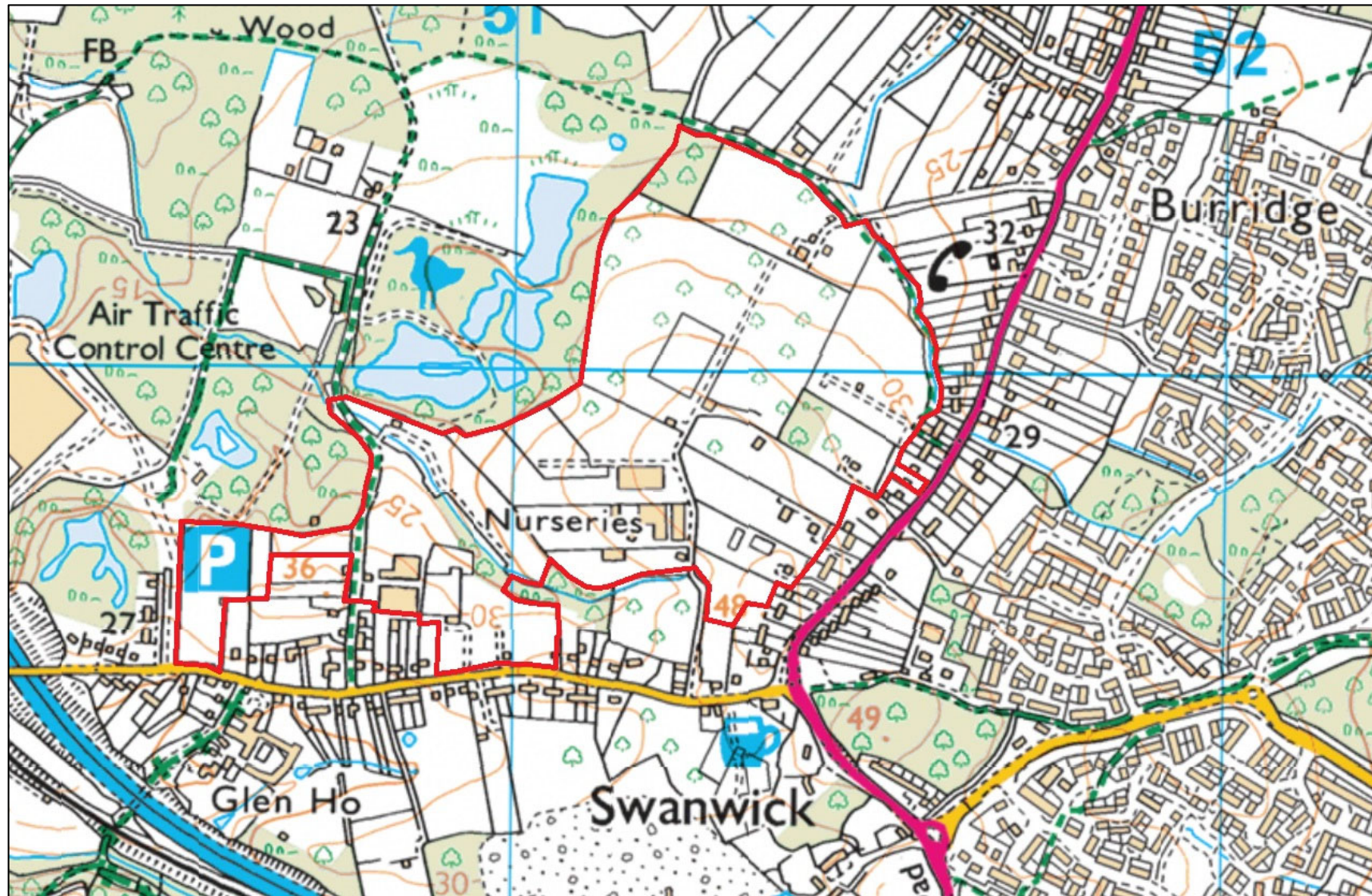
5.0 Conclusion

- 5.1 The above analysis demonstrates that there are no overriding constraints.
- 5.2 The site could make a significant contribution to the Borough's Housing Requirement.

Burridge - Proposed Settlement Boundary Plan



Land at Botley Road, Burridge – Location Plan




A1 Is an Agent Appointed?

☐ Yes

☒ No

A2 Please provide your details below:

Title	Mr
First Name	Bryan
Last Name	Jezeph
Job Title (where relevant)	Director/Planner
Organisation (where relevant)	BJC Planning
Address	
Postcode	
Telephone Number	
Email Address	

A3 Please provide the Agent's details (if applicable):

Title	N/A
First Name	
Last Name	
Job Title (where relevant)	
Organisation (where relevant)	
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Email Address	

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- ☒ A policy Go to B1b
- ☐ The policies map Go to B1c

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B1b Which Policy? Please enter the correct Policy Codes found in the Local Plan e.g. HA9 – Heath Road, is the Housing Allocation policy for Heath Road, Locks Heath

B1c Which part of the Policies Map?

B2 Do you think the Publication Local Plan is:

	Yes	No
Legally compliant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sound	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Complies with the duty to co-operate	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

B3 Please provide details you have to support your answers above

Please remember this may be your only chance to make a representation, so try to make sure you put in all the evidence and information needed to support your representation.

B4a What modification(s) is necessary to make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

Inclusion of land east of HA33 in the settlement boundary or as an allocation

B4b How would the modification(s) you propose make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

B4c Your suggested revised wording of any policy or text:

B5 If your representation is seeking a modification to the plan, do you consider it necessary to participate in the examination hearing session(s)?

- ☐ Yes, I want to take part in a hearing session ☒ No, I don't want to take part in a hearing session

B5a Please outline in the box below why you consider it necessary to take part in the hearing session(s):

The Inspector will decide on who will appear at the hearing(s). You may be asked to take part when the Inspector has identified the matters and issues for examination.

Thank you for taking part and having your say.

POLICY H1 SETTLEMENT BOUNDARY OR ALLOCATION **AND POLICY HP9 SELF AND CUSTOM BUILD**

This representation seeks the extension to the proposed settlement boundary or a new allocation at Swanwick as shown on the attached plan. The site adjoins the proposed allocation HA 33 in the emerging Local Plan 2037. Outline planning permission for 7 custom build dwellings under reference P/19/0061/VC has been granted on the allocated site.

The representation proposes the land to the east of allocation HA 33 Bye Road and to the south of Swanwick Lane and Walpole Lane, up to Glen Road to the east is included within the settlement boundary or identified as an allocation. This extension could facilitate further development on the extensive rear gardens. It would be well suited for a limited number of additional custom build plots.

The landowners immediately adjoining the allocated site (see Paragraph 5.77 of the Local Plan) have expressed their willingness to develop some of their land. Furthermore, it is anticipated that the access road to be constructed on the custom build site could potentially be extended to serve adjoining land to the east. This would avoid the need for potential additional access points between frontage dwellings on Swanwick Lane and Walpole Lane.

An extension to the settlement boundary or an allocation would facilitate much-needed additional housing.

Policy HP9 is seeking a significant increase in the provision of self and custom build plots. The Policy is seeking 10% on sites over 40 units. As many of the sites that could contribute to the provision have already been granted planning permission and therefore, will not meet this requirement, it is desirable to make specific provision to meet the deficit. The proposed extension could provide more custom build housing to meet the Council's Policy requirements under the emerging Plan.



Location Plan x Land East of Bye Road x Lower Swanwick x

Respondent details:

Title:	Mr
First Name:	Christopher
Last Name:	Nixon
Job Title: (where relevant)	[No Reply]
Organisation: (where relevant)	[No Reply]
Address:	<div></div>
Postcode:	
Telephone Number:	
Email Address:	

1) Policy: H1 - Housing Provision

Legally compliant	No
Sound	No
Complies with the duty to co-operate	Yes

Please provide details you have to support your answers above

As HMG is currently in the process of modifying the way that housing requirement is assessed and currently there is no knowledge of exactly how it will affect the number of dwellings required in Fareham, the numbers used in the policy are pure guesswork and, from what is being leaked at the moment, will almost certainly be incorrect. As such this document is premature and it makes no sense whatever to pursue this matter until the new central government system has been released. See <https://commonslibrary.parliament.uk/research-briefings/cbp-8981/>

What modification(s) is necessary to make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

Await the reforms to the National Planning Policy before finalising.

How would the modification(s) you propose make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

It would then definitely comply with the required regulations and we would possibly then NOT be planning for a number of dwellings in excess of those required.

Your suggested revised wording of any policy or text:

No idea

If your representation is seeking a modification to the plan, do you consider it necessary to participate in the examination hearing session(s)?

No, I don't want to take part in a hearing session

Respondent details:

Title:	Mrs
First Name:	Janet
Last Name:	Cooke
Job Title: (where relevant)	[No Reply]
Organisation: (where relevant)	[No Reply]
Address:	<div></div>
Postcode:	
Telephone Number:	
Email Address:	

1) Policy: H1 - Housing Provision

Legally compliant	No
Sound	No
Complies with the duty to co-operate	No

Please provide details you have to support your answers above

Since 2017 residents' concerns have not been considered regardless of protest marches, deputations and objections raised. For example, despite a petition exceeding the prerequisite number of signatures needed to trigger a Full Council meeting debate, such debate was refused, even after a challenge was raised to the Council's scrutiny Board. It is discriminatory that community-generated evidence carries less weight than that provided by Developers consultants. E.g. regarding previous use of land in Nitrate budget calculations similarly with traffic survey results captured by residents and Community Speedwatch teams. Para 4.7 The Warsash Neighbourhood Forum (although now defunct) were never consulted with respect to their intention to allocate housing, in line with Para 66 of the NPPF. Policy HA1 (currently a Greenfield site), is proposed to be re-designated as an urban area (via the re-definition of Settlement Boundaries ref. WW17). In the Foreword to Publication Plan: Greenfield sites are less favoured locations for development. Para 2.10 states Fareham Borough will retain its identity, valued landscapes and settlement definition and will protect its natural, built and historic assets. The proposed allocation of Policy HA1 contradicts these aspirations and those of Para 2.12 "Strategic Priorities" which strive to maximise development within the urban area and away from the wider countryside and to create places which encourage healthier lifestyles. The re-designation of the Policy HA1 to urban status and the movement of the Settlement Boundary to encompass it, is a blatant and possibly, unethical, manoeuvre by stealth of the council, to suit its own objectives. Policy HP4 (Para 5.24) HA1 fails to meet criteria e) as the proposal would demonstrably have unacceptable environmental, amenity and traffic implications. Policy HA1: Page 51 refers to traffic routes and despite recommendation to limit access to 6 dwellings on Greenaway Lane, the plan proposes for up to 140 dwellings to use this as access through a widening of the Lane. This will result in a considerable negative impact on the character of the lane and to the safety of its non-vehicular users. In general, Page 54 suggests 7 new accesses onto the already very busy Brook Lane and Lockswood Road, as well as one additional access at Brook Lane, via 3 entry points from Greenaway Lane. The position and proximity of these access points will be a recipe for serious gridlock and accident blackspots. Para 5.41 The LPA argues for an average occupancy rate of 2.4 for a 4/5 bed dwelling in regards to Nitrate budget calculations. To the contrary, it is stated here that the spectrum of occupancy for affordable homes will be in the range of 4-6. The claims in the Publication Plan are therefore not reflected in the council's own proposals and requirements. Para 10.26 Infrastructure Delivery Plan Section 5.4 Education is planned with HCC but the period of any proposed extensions for child placements is only up to 2021 whereas the Plan covers up to 2037. This is not a sound approach for the education of our children. Para 10.27 Infrastructure Delivery Plan Table item 83 calls for section 106 provisions of additional Early Years Foundation Provision (EYP) within the Western Wards however HA1 does not indicate the placement of a nursery or pre-school within the development area. Where is the child placement contribution to be allocated as the IDP calls for the addition of 83 placements whereas there are over 1000 new dwellings being proposed for the Warsash area alone. Para 10.26 Infrastructure Delivery Plan calls for the expansion of health care provision through the addition of further GP locations in the Western Wards, However the table provided within the document only provides an historic timeline pre-dating the Local Plan. This is not a Sound approach taking into consideration that HA1 alone will bring an additional 830 dwellings.. Para 10.15 Transport plan does not include an analysis of streets where the majority of the houses are proposed. Why, when there are 830 new dwellings proposed, hasn't more consideration been given to HA1 in the transport assessment. With an average of 2 cars per dwelling, an additional 1660 vehicles will be on local roads and there is no reference for the mitigation required to reduce congestion by 2037. The Plan fails the Test of Soundness by not being Positively Prepared in this respect. Para 10.14 The Local Plan Strategic Transport Assessment at Para 14.16 reads; "In conclusion, based on the work of this Strategic Transport Assessment, it is considered that the quantum and distribution of the development proposed in the Fareham Local Plan, and the resulting transport impacts, are capable of mitigation at the strategic level, and that the plan is therefore deliverable and sound from a transport perspective." This statement doesn't include the area HA1, of the local plan with 830 homes and isn't assessed within the The Local Plan Strategic Transport Assessment document. Policy HA1: Page 52 indicates the need for the provision of "2 junior football pitches" these not shown in the Masterplan Para 8.60 Section 8 mentions the requirement of meeting CO2 emission reduction targets, but instead of stating what the targets should be, the Plan simply refers to individual developments power generation rather than what each should deliver over and above Building Regulations requirements, on this basis the plan is not Positively Prepared Para 11.34 The council will support applications where development exceeds Building Regulations but no percentage target for improvement has been set. The Plan is therefore not a Sound and effective approach to carbon emissions reduction in the Borough. Para 11.36 Developers are encouraged to design for natural ventilation and green infrastructure but no standards are set. Just meeting building regulations will not see the country meet the Government promised carbon reductions. The council therefore should set standards to ensure developers are designing for sustainability much like the London boroughs that are using new standards of SAP10 which although not yet within building regulations, should be adhered to. Strategic Policy DS1 (Paras 5.6 and 3.36) deals with the need (in exceptional circumstances and where necessary and justified) for residential development in the countryside on previously developed land. Additionally, Policy HP1 calls for the efficient use of existing buildings to meet such need on a one-for one replacement dwelling basis. These conditions do not apply to HA1 and therefore it seems the "convenient" alternative was for FBC to redraw the urban boundary Para 1.16: No mention is made of the 2017 unadopted draft Plan and Officers confirm it is the previous, 2015 plan which is extant. Para 4.8 Allows the LPA to consider Housing sites allocated in the previous adopted (extant) Local Plan. Yet, whilst HA1 did not feature in the extant 2015 Plan, page 38 ignores this, stating that housing will be provided through HA1 and other local sites. The total new homes proposed for specific sites across the Borough (not including Welborne) is 1342. It is an unfair distribution for HA1 (proposed at 830 dwellings) to contribute 62% of this quantum. Moreover, whilst FBC recently enjoyed an overall reduction in new houses of 22.5% they are now proposing Warsash should endure a 20% increase in their local number! There is no joined up "Masterplan" for HA1 (with developers working in complete

Please provide details you have to support your answers above

What modification(s) is necessary to make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

Leave Green areas as green areas. Full open consultation. Respecting the view of local people who will be impacted on. Sound investment in infrastructure and services whenever ANY development is undertaken which should be spread out rather than condensed as proposed

How would the modification(s) you propose make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

Withdrawing the rewriting of Green to become Brown site boundaries. Offer clear protection from development any nearby waters and nature sites. The council we pay for should be morally bound to represent its public openly and fairly. Listen to local voices. I am not qualified as legal representative so would not know how to make reasonable local views translate into 'legally sound or compliant' much like i would not expect a local councillor to undertake open heart surgery.

Your suggested revised wording of any policy or text:

Thats your job . I'm busy works all hours in the NHS, and trying to find time to protect my community. Yours very fed up with traffic and being overdeveloped in Warsash . Jan

If your representation is seeking a modification to the plan, do you consider it necessary to participate in the examination hearing session(s)?

No, I don't want to take part in a hearing session

Local Plan Consultation

Date: 18th December 2020

Forwarding my views on the public consultation - Fareham Borough Council's Local Plan (publication version)

Fareham Borough Council's Local Plan (publication version) as of December 2020 is based on housing need statistics that at the time of the public consultation (November / December 2020) can only be described as 'speculative'

During the consultation, the government were still considering responses to their consultation, carried out from the 6th August 2020 to 29th October 2020, on government proposals to reform the planning system in England. On the 16th / 17th December 2020 the Government's published their conclusions.

<https://www.gov.uk/guidance/housing-and-economic-development-needs-assessments>

The Government has decided not to embrace the Office of National Statistics 2018 household projections to determine housing need and have instead reverted to using the 2014 household projections.

Setting the baseline

Set the baseline using national household growth projections (2014-based household projections in England, table 406 unitary authorities and districts in England) for the area of the local authority. Using these projections, calculate the projected average annual household growth over 10 years (this should be 10 consecutive years, with the current year being used as the starting point from which to calculate growth over that period). Note that the figures displayed are rounded and individual cells need to be viewed in order to see the full number.

For information on re-organised authorities please see the section below "How should local housing need be calculated for re-organised authorities?"

Fareham Borough Council is bringing forward the Publication Version of the Draft Local Plan for public consultation having projected their housing need requirement to be 403 per year. This figure is determined by using the 2018 household projections without demonstrating any evidence the Government would be endorsing them at the start of the consultation.

It is clear this strategy of speculating on what household projections would be used by the government to determine housing need now results in the Draft Plan being fatally flawed and therefore the Local Plan is unsound and the council's public consultation on the draft cannot be considered to be fair or factual.

The council were fully aware the government may well make changes to the algorithm when the government published their review on reforming the planning process. The Council chose to take a risk that the 2018 household projections would prevail.

Furthermore, this LPA was fully aware neighbouring LPA's were lobbying government hard for a change in the housing need algorithm due to the large increase in housing need some were facing which they considered to be unfair.

Fareham Borough Council has removed some growth areas and potential development sites from the current draft compared to the 2017 draft, these sites may well be required to be reinstated so future projected housing need can be met.

Any public consultation on the published Draft Local Plan proposals required a degree of certainty, what we have is uncertainty and therefore the public could not comment with any sense of confidence the housing need number would not increase and therefore requiring other housing allocations to be identified to meet the projected housing need of this LPA.

There is also a possibility that changes to the housing need algorithm may result in neighbouring LPA's being pushed into a position where they have unmet housing need while other neighbouring LPA's who have established they have unmet need may well see their present unmet need increase. These potential adjustments could potentially have a major impact on this LPA's local plan overall projected housing numbers.

The data underpinning housing need presently being presented for the public to comment was based on supposition and therefore the public is being asked to comment on a local plan that may very well have to be amended.

In light of the government now publishing its final thoughts on 'Planning for the future' and clarifying the calculation to be used by LPA's to determine housing need projections, it is clear the Draft Plan will need to be revisited and updated to reflect this LPA's housing need requirement and therefore making the current draft unsound.

Any amendments to the Draft Local Plan, addressing the increase in housing need this LPA now faces through new housing allocations having to be identified will require a further period of public consultation if the threshold of soundness is to be achieved.

As of today (the final day for the public comment) the Local Plan does not meet the threshold of soundness required to enable the Council to Publish the plan and submit it to Government.

I wish it to be known, if the present plan is published then I would like the opportunity to address the inspector who will be appointed to oversee the inquiry to determine the soundness of the document.

Kind regards

Shaun Cunningham





15th December 2020

FAO: planningpolicy@fareham.gov.uk

Fareham Local Plan 2037 Publication
Regulation 19 Consultation

Dear Sirs,

Please find attached comments from CPRE Hampshire regarding the Regulation 19 Fareham Local Plan 2037 consultation.

Firstly, a general point; CPRE Hampshire is extremely pleased to see that Fareham BC have approached their new Local Plan from a landscape-based perspective, a process which we wholly support. Furthermore, we fully endorse Fareham BC's inclusion of a Climate Change policy, which must underpin all other policies and spatial planning.

Furthermore, we are pleased to see that Fareham have adopted housing numbers based on the latest available housing projections from the ONS, the 2018-based projections, which show a considerable reduction in estimated local need.

However, we remain disappointed that there seems to be no mention of a potential new South Hampshire **Green Belt** in the Reg 19 consultation. In an earlier consultation by Fareham BC in July 2019, there were a number of mentions of this option, notably in Section 10c regarding the Meon Valley, where it said "The Council will also be working with PUSH to consider the potential for greenbelt land across local authority areas, and there could be scope for this area to become part of a South Hampshire greenbelt." As CPRE Hampshire has long campaigned for a sub-regional area of restraint in order to encourage urban regeneration and prevent sprawl, this was very much welcomed. Sadly, this does not seem to have been included in the Reg 19 document, and we consider its exclusion to be a significant wasted opportunity, as the NPPF allows local authorities to designate Green Belt as part of the Local Plan process. It has been agreed that the PFSH authorities are to consider a new Green Belt as part of their forthcoming Statement of Common Ground and we would have hoped to see Fareham BC leading the way.

CPRE Hampshire has completed Response forms for individual policies which are attached below this letter, but in summary our headline comments are as follows:

Development Strategy

Strategic Policy DS1 Development in the Countryside: CPRE Hampshire agrees with these principles but notes that a South Hampshire Green Belt could aid considerably in achieving these goals.

Strategic Policy DS2 Strategic Gaps: We note the decision to re-define strategic gaps (the Meon and Fareham-Stubbington gaps) and suggest that a new Green Belt could achieve this. An area could easily be defined to encompass the Meon Valley, which could link to an area of larger Green Belt to the north of the Borough in Winchester District.

Strategic Policy DS3 Areas of Special Landscape Quality: CPRE Hampshire agree with Fareham BC's analysis of the Borough's varied landscapes and supports any intention to define them as Areas of Special Landscape Quality, illustrated in Figure 3.3. However, CPRE Hampshire suggests that some of these could be further protected if they also formed part of a wider South Hampshire Green Belt, in particular the Upper Hamble Valley, the Meon Valley, the Forest of Bere and Portsdown Hill.

Climate Change

Strategic Policy CC1 Climate Change: CPRE Hampshire believes that one of the most fundamental ways of combating the likelihood of adverse climate change, is to plan development where it can use better public transport and be less reliant on the car. The aspirations in Policy CC1 are more about how development can respond to climate change, and rather less about how spatial planning of future development can help prevent it. We consider that this is a missed opportunity. However, we feel that Criterion a) does not go far enough. According to Camilla Ween, Harvard Loeb Fellow, speaking on behalf of Transport for New Homes “Transport is responsible for about 26% of greenhouse gas emissions, much arising from personal car journeys. Our society will not be able to achieve the UN goals if we do not change the way we travel; that means we need to create new communities that are NOT car dependent. That means careful consideration of where new development is located, as well as how we design new communities, for example, places that are well connected with high quality public realm and movement infrastructure that encourage people to want to move to a car-free lifestyle.” It must be a fundamental tenet of the Fareham Local Plan that NO development should be permitted that relies on the car as its main means of access.

Nothing less than a drastic change to spatial strategy and a move away from South Hampshire’s historic pattern of sprawling suburbs will enable any meaningful contribution to the fight against adverse climate change. We owe it to future generations to do our utmost to shift patterns of behaviour that have become entrenched with the use of the private car. Even electric cars will not solve many of these issues as they still leave residues from tyres and fluids and are unsustainable in terms of battery manufacture. The adoption of a South Hampshire Green Belt would assist this by encouraging urban redevelopment, and preventing sprawl into the countryside where modal change to walking, cycling and public transport is very much more difficult to achieve.

Housing

Policy H1 Housing: CPRE Hampshire recognises that the current guidance from MHCLG requires the calculation of local housing need (LHN) based on figures from the 2014-based household projections, although a recent MHCLG consultation suggested a new methodology. Whatever the methodology, CPRE Hampshire supports Fareham BC in using the most up-to-date household figures based on the 2018-based projections. We also welcome the removal of Policy HA2 from the Reg 19 Local Plan.

Policy HA1 Warsash: CPRE Hampshire does not believe that the proposed development around Warsash can be considered truly sustainable, reliant as it is on the car as the main means of transport. We are concerned about the lack of a masterplan and believe the proposed framework does not fulfil a place making function.

Policy HP4 Five-Year Housing Land Supply: CPRE Hampshire has significant concerns about the unintended consequences of this policy, specifically its linkage with DS1, and believe that it may lead to site selection looking outside the Urban Area in the first instance.

Policy HP6 Exception Sites: The potentially inadvertent use of the word OR in Criterion c) could allow significantly large exception sites to be allowed, as long as they remain below the threshold of 5% of the size of the adjacent settlement. There should be a fixed upper limit.

Natural Environment

Strategic Policy NE1 Protection of Nature Conservation, Biodiversity and the Local Ecological Network: CPRE Hampshire supports the use of ecological network mapping to conserve nature and protect biodiversity and as a tool for influencing spatial planning.

Policy NE2 Biodiversity Net Gain: CPRE Hampshire supports the requirements for 10% biodiversity net gain on all development.

Policy NE4 Water Quality effects on the SPAs, SACs and Ramsar sites of the Solent: CPRE Hampshire understands there is an outstanding judicial process underway regarding the effectiveness of Fareham BC’s proposals for mitigating nitrate and other pollutants on the Solent and other protected waterways. At this point, CPRE Hampshire is therefore unable to endorse the proposed policy until the legal issues have been resolved.

Policy NE6 Trees, Woodlands and Hedgerows: CPRE Hampshire agrees with any policy that supports the preservation or enhancement of trees, woodlands and hedgerows.

Policy NE8 Air Quality: CPRE Hampshire supports the requirements for air quality improvement but considers more could be achieved if development were only to be permitted in locations around mass public transport hubs, rather than being car dependent.

Policy NE9 Green Infrastructure: CPRE Hampshire agrees that green infrastructure is important to the wider ecological network and to the health and wellbeing of residents but suggests that it would be better protected in perpetuity were it to be formalised as part of a new Green Belt.

Transport and Other Infrastructure

Strategic Policy TIN1 Sustainable Transport: CPRE Hampshire recognises that Fareham BC aspire to have 'good growth' with existing and proposed transport corridors influencing choice of development, but we feel the policy does not go far enough. The Council should feel empowered to reject development which is not already located around, or can provide, public mass transit hubs, in particular the rail network.

The principles of development and transport as set out in the Transport for New Homes checklist should be followed - <https://www.transportfornewhomes.org.uk/the-project/checklist-for-new-housing-developments/>.

Design

Strategic Policy D1 High Quality Design and Placemaking: The design quality of future developments starts with overall masterplanning and landscape context as well as specific building details. Fareham has seen a proliferation of poorly designed car dependant nondescript developments over recent years, and it is critical that major improvements are made for the future.

Yours faithfully,

Caroline Dibden

Vice-President
CPRE Hampshire



The countryside charity
Hampshire

A1 Is an Agent appointed:

No, an agent is not appointed

A2 Please provide your details below:

Title:

Mrs

First Name:

Caroline

Last Name:

Dibden

Job Title:

Vice-President

Organisation:

CPRE Hampshire, the countryside charity

Address:

Telephone:

Email Address:

POLICY DS1: Development in the Countryside

B1 Which part of the Local Plan is this representation about?

X	A paragraph	Go to B1a
X	A policy	Go to B1b
X	The policies map	Go to B1c

B1a Which paragraph? Please enter the correct paragraph found in the Local Plan e.g. 1.5 would be the fifth paragraph in Chapter 1 (Introduction).

Paragraphs 3.29 – 3.36

B1b Which Policy? Please enter the correct Policy Codes found in the Local Plan e.g. HA9 – Heath Road, is the Housing Allocation policy for Heath Road, Locks Heath

Strategic Policy DS1: Development in the Countryside

B1c Which part of the Policies Map?

Areas of Special Landscape Quality and Strategic Gaps

- a) East of Welborne,**
- b) the Strategic Gap along the Meon, and**
- c) to the north-west of the borough.**

2	Do you think the Publication Local Plan is:	Yes	No
		YES	
	Legally compliant		
	Sound		NO
	Complies with the duty to co-operate	YES	

B3 Please provide details you have to support your answers above

CPRE Hampshire STRONGLY SUPPORTS the overall approach taken by Fareham BC in the Fareham Local Plan 2037 for a spatial strategy based on countryside, which is justified as it is in accordance with the aspirations as set out in the NPPF for development to be brownfield first, and for countryside to be protected for its intrinsic value and beauty, and for protection of Best and Most Versatile agricultural land. It is also supported by the Government's 25-year Environment Plan and for the recommendations as set out by the Climate Change Committee.

Furthermore, CPRE Hampshire SUPPORTS the Vision for the Fareham Local Plan 2037 which states that Fareham BC seek to retain its identity, and the identity of individual settlements within the Borough, through measures that seek to retain the valued landscapes and settlement definition.

We also SUPPORT Strategic Priority 2 which seeks to maximise development in the urban area and away from the wider countryside, valued landscapes and those of special quality and spaces that contribute to settlement definition.

CPRE Hampshire believes that the Vision and Strategic Priority 2 would both be better achieved if a new Green Belt was designated, due to its permanence and effectiveness. We submitted to Fareham BC and to PFSH a report by NEF Consulting on the potential socio-economic and environmental benefits of a Green Belt: <https://www.cprehampshire.org.uk/our-campaigns/south-hampshire-green-belt/>. This demonstrates the considerable financial benefits as well as to health and wellbeing, climate change and natural capital of protecting the green space near to population centres, in perpetuity, something that only Green Belt is designed to achieve.

Looking at the specific policy wording, CPRE Hampshire believes that criterion (e) of **Policy DS1** is unsound, specifically in the way it permits development in the countryside that is compliant with Policies **HP4, HP5 and HP6**. Permissions that might be compliant with these policies appear to be in direct contradiction with the other criteria in **Policy DS1**, and the policy is therefore internally inconsistent.

HP4 relates to the Five Year Housing Supply (5YHLS) and allows residential development outside the urban area boundary where the Council is unable to demonstrate a 5YHLS. It is believed that the Government intends to remove 5YHLS test in the planning reforms, so this policy may be redundant and should be reworded to future proof its deletion. However, that notwithstanding, the main problem is that the wording of Policy HP4 and its linkage with **DS1** could unintentionally lead to countryside locations taking priority over alternative, more sustainable, urban or brownfield locations.

HP5 relates to the provision of affordable housing on sites of 10 or more, and its linkage to **DS1** could unintentionally suggest that Fareham BC accepts in principle the development of ANY affordable housing site outside the urban area boundary. The risk is that the linkage could potentially enable large scale housing development in the countryside as long as it could be demonstrated that 40% affordable housing would be achieved.

HP6 relates to small rural affordable housing exception sites, and whilst CPRE Hampshire supports the provision of rural affordable housing, the concern is that the linkage with **DS1** could inadvertently lead to a series of separate applications which in combination amount to significant levels of development in the countryside. The cumulative impact on the separation of settlements resulting from a number of sites each individually sub- 1 hectare or <5% of the adjacent settlement must be considered, but at the moment the policy has no mechanism for dealing with this potential eventuality. See separate comments on **Policy HP6** as regards the use of the word *OR*.

CPRE Hampshire SUPPORTS criteria i) to v) of **Policy DS1** and believe they provide a sound underpinning of the principles aspired to by Fareham BC.

B4a What modification(s) is necessary to make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

Fareham BC should look at the areal extent of a possible South Hampshire Green Belt as part of this Local Plan, as it has been confirmed by Leader Cllr Woodward that they wish to see such a designation to protect the countryside and gaps.

Remove the linkage of **Policies HP4, HP5 and HP6** with **Policy DS1**.

B4b How would the modification(s) you propose make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

Including a proposed South Hampshire Green Belt would be in accordance with the aspirations as set out by the Council in council meetings, PFSH meetings and in press releases.

Removing the linkage of **Policies HP4, HP5 and HP6** with **Policy DS1** would remove the internal inconsistency by removing the possibility of inadvertent development in the countryside.

B4c Your suggested revised wording of any policy or text:

Remove the linkage of **Policies HP4, HP5 and HP6** from Policy **S1 (e)**.

B5 If your representation is seeking a modification to the plan, do you consider it necessary to participate in the examination hearing session(s)?

YES

Yes, I want to take part in a hearing session

B5a Please outline in the box below why you consider it necessary to take part in the hearing session(s):

CPRE Hampshire, the countryside charity, has long campaigned for Local Plans to take the countryside into account when devising spatial development strategy, and we would like to appear at the Hearings to support Fareham BC in choosing this approach. Our expertise lies in spatial strategy and reconciling development requirements with the environmental constraints of countryside, and its uses and purposes.

POLICY DS2: Development in Strategic Gaps

B1 Which part of the Local Plan is this representation about?

X	A paragraph	Go to B1a
X	A policy	Go to B1b
	The policies map	Go to B1c

B1a Which paragraph? Please enter the correct paragraph found in the Local Plan e.g. 1.5 would be the fifth paragraph in Chapter 1 (Introduction).

Paragraphs 3.43 to 3.46, Para 3.10

B1b Which Policy? Please enter the correct Policy Codes found in the Local Plan e.g. HA9 – Heath Road, is the Housing Allocation policy for Heath Road, Locks Heath

Strategic Policy DS2: Development in Strategic Gaps

B1c Which part of the Policies Map?

B2 Do you think the Publication Local Plan is:

Yes

No

Legally compliant

YES

Sound

NO

Complies with the duty to co-operate

YES

B3 Please provide details you have to support your answers above

CPRE Hampshire SUPPORTS the approach taken by Fareham BC to designate strategic gaps between Fareham / Stubbington and the Western Wards (Meon Gap) and between Fareham / Bridgemark and Stubbington / Lee-on-the-Solent (Fareham- Stubbington Strategic Gap). However, a study carried out on behalf of CPRE Hampshire in January 2019, by consultants West Waddy, showed that historically strategic gaps in South Hampshire have failed to adequately prevent coalescence of settlements. This report was shared with Fareham BC as a member of the Partnership for South Hampshire, and can be submitted as part of our evidence on this matter to the examination hearings.

“An Assessment of the Effectiveness of Settlement Gap Policies in South Hampshire in preventing Urban Sprawl & the Coalescence of Settlements” – January 2019, West Waddy.

The conclusions show that through appeals and permissions the gaps designated in South Hampshire (including Fareham) have been significantly reduced over time, and are thus an ineffective policy and thus unsound. Para 3.10 confirms that this has been the case in Fareham.

The findings of this report show that “In the national context, South Hampshire is fairly unique among the large urban areas in England in having no designated Green Belt, with reliance instead being placed upon Gaps designated in Local Plans to prevent the coalescence of settlements.”

Furthermore “given the major urban extensions currently being proposed and the past history of erosion of Gaps through subsequent permissions being granted, a strong argument can be made that the current Gap policies across the sub-region are failing in their remit to prevent coalescence and sprawl, which is ultimately likely to lead to currently separate settlements forming one large South Hampshire conurbation and expanding out into the adjoining areas of countryside. The exceptional circumstances therefore exist to demonstrate that a new stronger policy backed by explicit Government advice is needed to prevent this happening and the tool for this is a Green Belt, which is already in use around most large urban areas in England. South Hampshire is the exception in having no such designation.”

CPRE Hampshire has submitted to Fareham BC and to PFSH a report by NEF Consulting on the potential socio-economic and environmental benefits of a Green Belt: <https://www.cprehampshire.org.uk/our-campaigns/south-hampshire-green-belt/>

Notwithstanding the above comments regarding a new Green Belt, CPRE Hampshire SUPPORTS the removal of the earlier proposed Strategic Growth Area SGA, previously entitled HA2 (in the Reg 18 consultation version) from the now proposed Fareham-Stubbington Strategic Gap. The previous inclusion of the SGA was clearly subject to objections by neighbouring Gosport BC, which would have undermined any Duty to Co-operate and thus soundness. It was also objected to by many CPRE members and is therefore of concern to us.

B4a What modification(s) is necessary to make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

Fareham BC should look at the areal extent of a possible South Hampshire Green Belt as part of this Local Plan, as it has been confirmed by Leader Cllr Woodward that they wish to see such a designation to protect the gaps between settlements.

B4b How would the modification(s) you propose make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

Including a proposed South Hampshire Green Belt would be in accordance with the aspirations as set out by the Council in council meetings, PFSH meetings and in press releases, and would lead to a much more rigorous policy to prevent coalescence which is Fareham BC’s stated aim.

A need for a South Hampshire Green Belt was confirmed by Cllr Woodward in the Fareham BC Executive Committee at 6pm on Monday 7th December 2020. Its omission from the Reg 19 Local Plan consultation is thus not in accordance from the council’s own publicly announced policy.

B4c Your suggested revised wording of any policy or text:

B5 If your representation is seeking a modification to the plan, do you consider it necessary to participate in the examination hearing session(s)?

YES

Yes, I want to take part in a hearing session

B5a Please outline in the box below why you consider it necessary to take part in the hearing session(s):

CPRE Hampshire, the countryside charity, has long campaigned for a new South Hampshire Green Belt, and we would like to appear at the Hearings to further explain our justification and why Fareham merits the exceptional circumstances required to designate a new Green Belt. We have a petition which has been signed by nearly 15,000 people asking Fareham BC (alongside Eastleigh BC, Winchester CC and Test Valley BC) to designate a Green Belt as part of its Local Plan process.

POLICY DS3: Landscape

B1 Which part of the Local Plan is this representation about?

X	A paragraph	Go to B1a
X	A policy	Go to B1b
X	The policies map	Go to B1c

B1a Which paragraph? Please enter the correct paragraph found in the Local Plan e.g. 1.5 would be the fifth paragraph in Chapter 1 (Introduction).

Paragraphs 3.48 to 3.58

B1b Which Policy? Please enter the correct Policy Codes found in the Local Plan e.g. HA9 – Heath Road, is the Housing Allocation policy for Heath Road, Locks Heath

Strategic Policy DS3: Landscape

B1c Which part of the Policies Map?

All Areas of Special Landscape Quality

B2 Do you think the Publication Local Plan is:

	Yes	No
Legally compliant	YES	
Sound	YES	
Complies with the duty to co-operate	YES	

B3 Please provide details you have to support your answers above

CPRE fully SUPPORTS the approach taken by Fareham BC in respect of analysing and including Areas of Special Landscape Quality as part of its development strategy and as Strategic Policy S3. This is in accordance with the aspirations outlined in the NPPF to value landscape for its intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside, as outlined in NPPF Para 170 a) and b).

B4a What modification(s) is necessary to make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

B4b How would the modification(s) you propose make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

B4c Your suggested revised wording of any policy or text:

B5 If your representation is seeking a modification to the plan, do you consider it necessary to participate in the examination hearing session(s)?

☒ **YES** Yes, I want to take part in a hearing session

B5a Please outline in the box below why you consider it necessary to take part in the hearing session(s):

CPRE Hampshire, the countryside charity, has long campaigned for Local Plans to take landscape into account when devising spatial development strategy, and we would like to appear at the Hearings to support Fareham BC in choosing this approach. Our expertise lies in spatial strategy and reconciling development requirements with the environmental constraints of, and impacts upon, the wider landscape.

POLICY H1: Housing Provision

B1 Which part of the Local Plan is this representation about?

X	A paragraph	Go to B1a
X	A policy	Go to B1b
	The policies map	Go to B1c

B1a Which paragraph? Please enter the correct paragraph found in the Local Plan e.g. 1.5 would be the fifth paragraph in Chapter 1 (Introduction).

Paragraphs 4.1 to 4.20

B1b Which Policy? Please enter the correct Policy Codes found in the Local Plan e.g. HA9 – Heath Road, is the Housing Allocation policy for Heath Road, Locks Heath

Strategic Policy H1: Housing Provision

B1c Which part of the Policies Map?

B2 Do you think the Publication Local Plan is:

Yes

No

Legally compliant

YES

Sound

NO

Complies with the duty to co-operate

YES

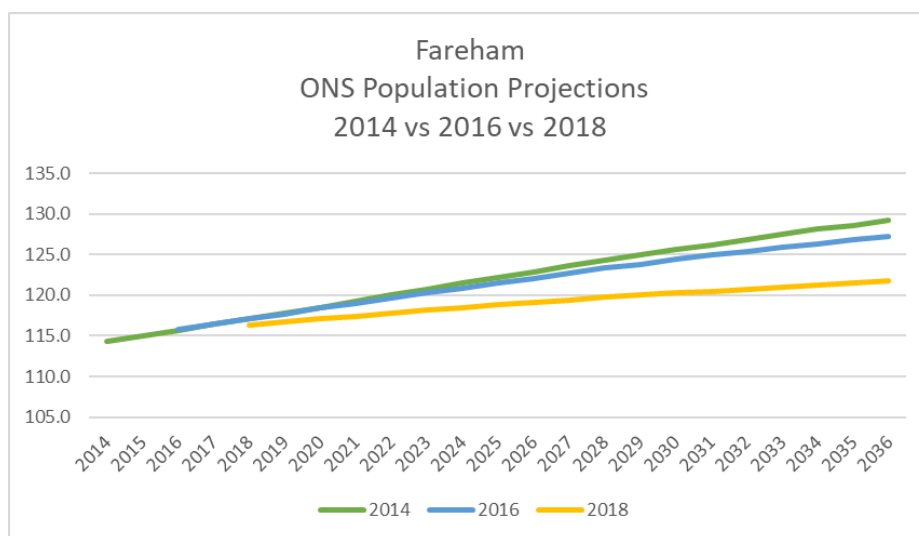
B3 Please provide details you have to support your answers above

The approach taken by Fareham BC to calculating housing need for this Reg 19 version is based upon the MHCLG consultation on a new standard method in August 2020, which showed Fareham's housing need to be lower (403 dpa) than using the previous standard method (514 dpa). CPRE Hampshire SUPPORTS the use of the latest base data on household projections (the 2018-based projections from the ONS) as it conforms with Para 31 of the NPPF "The preparation and review of all policies should be underpinned by relevant and up-to-date evidence. This should be adequate and proportionate, focused tightly on supporting and justifying the policies concerned, and take into account relevant market signals."

As can be seen from the graph below, the most up-to-date population projections (in 000's) for Fareham evidences the trend towards a lower requirement, and this would translate into a lower household projection. The impact of Covid-19, and corresponding economic fallout, on migration patterns will remain unclear for some time, and it is therefore sensible to use a cautious approach to planning and development.

However, for Fareham to agree to take unmet need from Portsmouth is premature, predating as it does the revised statement of common ground from PFSH, and therefore Policy H1 is unsound.

It is also clear that there remains a significant reliance on delivery of housing at Welborne, which is subject to a separate plan. Delays to infrastructure finding at Welborne could have an impact on Fareham's overall strategy for delivery of its housing needs in the plan period.



B4a What modification(s) is necessary to make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

Remove the requirement to take housing from Portsmouth CC.

B4b How would the modification(s) you propose make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

B4c Your suggested revised wording of any policy or text:

B5 If your representation is seeking a modification to the plan, do you consider it necessary to participate in the examination hearing session(s)?

YES

Yes, I want to take part in a hearing session

B5a Please outline in the box below why you consider it necessary to take part in the hearing session(s):

CPRE Hampshire is a recognised authoritative voice on Hampshire's housing numbers, the standard methodology and has been involved in this aspect of Fareham's Local Plans since the time of the South East Plan in 2005, and the formation of PfSH (Partnership for South Hampshire).

CPRE Hampshire is part of an expert group in the National CPRE network on housing numbers, and would like to appear at the hearing sessions to SUPPORT the use of the most up-to-date household projections.

POLICY HA1: North and South of Greenaway Lane, Warsash

B1 Which part of the Local Plan is this representation about?

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	A paragraph	Go to B1a
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	A policy	Go to B1b
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	The policies map	Go to B1c

B1a Which paragraph? Please enter the correct paragraph found in the Local Plan e.g. 1.5 would be the fifth paragraph in Chapter 1 (Introduction).

B1b Which Policy? Please enter the correct Policy Codes found in the Local Plan e.g. HA9 – Heath Road, is the Housing Allocation policy for Heath Road, Locks Heath

Housing Allocation Policy: HA1 North and South of Greenaway Lane, Warsash

B1c Which part of the Policies Map?

Figure 4.1

B2 Do you think the Publication Local Plan is:

Yes

No

Legally compliant

YES

Sound

NO

Complies with the duty to co-operate

YES

B3 Please provide details you have to support your answers above

CPRE Hampshire has significant concerns about the piecemeal development already seen, and proposed, in the Warsash area. Population growth in the 10 years 2009-2019 has reached 9% in Warsash and the western wards, while Fareham itself has only grown by 4%. As Warsash has no access to the rail network, this pattern of development could not be considered sustainable. It therefore fails the soundness tests.

An indicative framework as shown in Figure 4.1, but this does not meet the requirements for a masterplan, and it is not adequate for long-term planning to integrate the various separate sites and applications by a series of different developers. Policy HA1 will fail to meet any government aspirations for placemaking as set out in the NPPF Chapter 12, Paras 124 to 130, and is therefore unsound.

Para 124 of the NPPF states “The creation of high quality buildings and places is fundamental to what the planning and development process should achieve. Good design is a key aspect of sustainable development, creates better places in which to live and work and helps make development acceptable to communities.”

Para 125 of the NPPF states “Design policies should be developed with local communities, so they reflect local aspirations, and are grounded in an understanding and evaluation of each area’s defining characteristics.” It is apparent from discussion with CPRE Hampshire members that there has not, to date, been any meaningful involvement of local communities.

It is clear that the settlement policy boundaries have been moved to accommodate the applications pending for Warsash. This is not consistent with a plan-led approach but is simply reactive to a developer-led situation, and takes no account of the area’s defining features.

B4a What modification(s) is necessary to make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

More analysis of the sustainability criteria for the overall development strategy, such as access to public transport is required before sites such as HA1 are confirmed. Has every opportunity for brownfield development around rail networks been ruled out?

Much more consultation with the local community is required before the proposed HA1 framework meets NPPF prerequisites.

B4b How would the modification(s) you propose make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

B4c Your suggested revised wording of any policy or text:

B5 If your representation is seeking a modification to the plan, do you consider it necessary to participate in the examination hearing session(s)?

YES

Yes, I want to take part in a hearing session

B5a Please outline in the box below why you consider it necessary to take part in the hearing session(s):

CPRE Hampshire, the countryside charity, has worked for some years with local campaign group Save Warsash and the Western Wards, and a number of our members will be affected by the proposals for such a large allocation of housing to one small settlement. We would like to take part in the hearing sessions to represent their concerns for initial choice of an unsustainable site, loss of countryside and open space in Warsash, and poor design due to lack of a masterplan.

POLICY HP4: Five-year housing land supply

B1 Which part of the Local Plan is this representation about?

X	A paragraph	Go to B1a
X	A policy	Go to B1b
	The policies map	Go to B1c

B1a Which paragraph? Please enter the correct paragraph found in the Local Plan e.g. 1.5 would be the fifth paragraph in Chapter 1 (Introduction).

Paragraphs 5.22 to 5.28

B1b Which Policy? Please enter the correct Policy Codes found in the Local Plan e.g. HA9 – Heath Road, is the Housing Allocation policy for Heath Road, Locks Heath

Policy HP4: Five-year housing land supply

B1c Which part of the Policies Map?

--

B2 Do you think the Publication Local Plan is:

Yes

No

Legally compliant

YES

Sound

NO

Complies with the duty to co-operate

YES

B3 Please provide details you have to support your answers above

Policy HP4 states “If the Council cannot demonstrate a five-year supply of land for housing against the housing requirement set out in Policy H1, additional housing sites, outside the Urban Area boundary, may be permitted where they meet all of the following criteria.....” The problem with this policy is that inadvertently it encourages the first choice of sites to be “outside the Urban Area”. CPRE Hampshire is sure that this is not what Fareham BC intends, and in any event it would not be in accordance with the councils own aspirations for a brownfield first approach, nor in accordance with the NPPF Para 137, and is therefore unsound. A sequential approach should be used, even in the event of a lack of a five-year housing land supply.

The problem is exacerbated by the linkage of **Policy HP4** with **Policy DS1**, particularly **DS1 Criterion (e)** as discussed above.

B4a What modification(s) is necessary to make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

Policy HP4 should be rewritten to include a sequential approach, which “makes as much use as possible of suitable brownfield sites and underutilised land” as per Para 137 (a) of the NPPF.

The linkage of **Policy DS1 (e)** and **Policy HP4** should be removed.

B4b How would the modification(s) you propose make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

It would be in accordance with the NPPF.

B4c Your suggested revised wording of any policy or text:

B5 If your representation is seeking a modification to the plan, do you consider it necessary to participate in the examination hearing session(s)?

YES

Yes, I want to take part in a hearing session

B5a Please outline in the box below why you consider it necessary to take part in the hearing session(s):

CPRE Hampshire is part of an expert group in the National CPRE network on housing numbers, and the five-year housing land supply, and would like to appear at the hearing sessions to discuss its impact on the Fareham Reg 19 Local Plan.

POLICY HP6: Exception Sites

B1 Which part of the Local Plan is this representation about?

X	A paragraph	Go to B1a
X	A policy	Go to B1b
	The policies map	Go to B1c

B1a Which paragraph? Please enter the correct paragraph found in the Local Plan e.g. 1.5 would be the fifth paragraph in Chapter 1 (Introduction).

Paragraphs 5.43 to 5.51

B1b Which Policy? Please enter the correct Policy Codes found in the Local Plan e.g. HA9 – Heath Road, is the Housing Allocation policy for Heath Road, Locks Heath

Policy HP6: Exception sites

B1c Which part of the Policies Map?

B2 Do you think the Publication Local Plan is:

Yes

No

Legally compliant

YES

Sound

NO

Complies with the duty to co-operate

YES

B3 Please provide details you have to support your answers above

The second part of **Policy HP6, Criterion (c)**, would allow exception sites with a limit of 1 hectare *OR* a proviso that the scheme does not exceed 5% of the size of the adjacent settlement. The problem is the word *OR*, as this could lead to large sites adjacent to large settlements being permitted as they would still be beneath the 5% cut-off. For example, Fareham town is a large settlement, of some 20,000 households, and so an exception site of up to 5% could itself number 1,000 dwellings. CPRE Hampshire is sure that this is not what was intended by Fareham BC as the aspiration is for small sites on urban boundaries.

The problem is exacerbated by the linkage of **Policy HP6, Criterion (c)**, with **Policy DS1**, particularly **DS1 Criterion (e)** as discussed above.

B4a What modification(s) is necessary to make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

Policy HP6 should be rewritten to include a sequential approach, which “makes as much use as possible of suitable brownfield sites and underutilised land” as per Para 137 (a) of the NPPF.

Criterion c) should be reworded to remove the reference to *OR* 5% of the size of the adjacent settlement and have a fixed upper limit of what is meant by ‘small sites’ as identified in the justification text (Para 5.46).

The linkage of **Policy DS1 (e)** and **Policy HP6** should be removed.

B4b How would the modification(s) you propose make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

Any ambiguity on what a “small site” means would be removed giving clarity for applicants and for FBC.

B4c Your suggested revised wording of any policy or text:

B5 If your representation is seeking a modification to the plan, do you consider it necessary to participate in the examination hearing session(s)?

YES

Yes, I want to take part in a hearing session

B5a Please outline in the box below why you consider it necessary to take part in the hearing session(s):

CPRE Hampshire is a keen proponent of affordable housing, such that it is located and designed appropriately, and would like to appear at the hearing sessions to discuss the impact of Policy HP6 on the Fareham Reg 19 Local Plan.

STRATEGIC POLICY CC1: Climate Change

B1 Which part of the Local Plan is this representation about?

X	A paragraph	Go to B1a
X	A policy	Go to B1b
	The policies map	Go to B1c

B1a Which paragraph? Please enter the correct paragraph found in the Local Plan e.g. 1.5 would be the fifth paragraph in Chapter 1 (Introduction).

Paragraphs 8.1 to 8.10

B1b Which Policy? Please enter the correct Policy Codes found in the Local Plan e.g. HA9 – Heath Road, is the Housing Allocation policy for Heath Road, Locks Heath

Strategic Policy CC1: Climate change

B1c Which part of the Policies Map?

--

B2 Do you think the Publication Local Plan is:

Yes

No

Legally compliant

NO

Sound

NO

Complies with the duty to co-operate

YES

B3 Please provide details you have to support your answers above

CPRE Hampshire generally SUPPORTS the approach taken by Fareham BC to Climate Change. But we believe that **Policy CC1, Criterion (a)** does not go far enough to encourage/enforce a truly sustainable pattern of development and is unlikely to lead to a meaningful reduction of emissions from private car use.

Section 19(1A) of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 requires that a local authority's development plan documents must: (taken as a whole) include policies designed to secure that the development and use of land in the local planning authority's area contribute to the mitigation of, and adaptation to, climate change.

The NPPF Para 148 further includes the requirement that “the planning system should support the transition to a low carbon future in a changing climate”, should “shape places in ways that contribute to radical reductions in greenhouse gas emissions” and Footnote 48 “in line with the objectives and provisions of the Climate Change Act 2008.”

CPRE Hampshire believes that one of the most fundamental ways of combating the likelihood of adverse climate change, is to plan development where it can use better public transport and be less reliant on the car. The aspirations in **Policy CC1** are more about how development can respond to climate change, and rather less about how spatial planning of future development can help prevent it. We consider that this is a missed opportunity. According to Camilla Ween, Harvard Loeb Fellow, speaking on behalf of Transport for New Homes “Transport is responsible for about 26% of greenhouse gas emissions, much arising from personal car journeys. Our society will not be able to achieve the UN goals if we do not change the way we travel; that means we need to create new communities that are NOT car dependent. That means careful consideration of where new development is located, as well as how we design new communities, for example, places that are well connected with high quality public realm and movement infrastructure that encourage people to want to move to a car-free lifestyle.” It must be a fundamental tenet of the Fareham Local Plan that NO development should be permitted that relies on the car as its main means of access.

Nothing less than a drastic change to spatial strategy and a move away from South Hampshire’s historic pattern of sprawling suburbs will enable any meaningful contribution to the fight against adverse climate change. We owe it to future generations to do our utmost to shift patterns of behaviour that have become entrenched with the use of the private car. Even electric cars will not solve many of these issues as they still leave residues from tyres and fluids and are unsustainable in terms of battery manufacture.

Policy CC1 is therefore not legally compliant unless the large part of Fareham’s spatial strategy is geared to development around mass public transport hubs and avoiding sites which are car-dependant. It is clear that sites such as Policy HA1 would fail to meet this condition.

CPRE Hampshire recommends the checklist provided by Transport for New Homes, which sets out an objective approach to planning new housing areas without dependence on cars:

<https://www.transportfornewhomes.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2019/10/checklist.pdf>

B4a What modification(s) is necessary to make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

CPRE Hampshire recommends strengthening **Policy CC1, Criterion (a)** to enable a spatial strategy more likely to meet the requirements set out in Section 19(1A) of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, and the NPPF, by including a requirement for mass public transport hubs to be the first approach for development, and to enable Fareham to refuse car-dependent applications.

B4b How would the modification(s) you propose make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

It would be in accordance with Section 19(1A) of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, and the NPPF Para 148.

B4c Your suggested revised wording of any policy or text:

- (a) A development strategy that minimises the need to travel by allocating sites and generally directing development to locations **near to mass public transport hubs**, with better services and facilities, or where they are capable of being improved.

B5 If your representation is seeking a modification to the plan, do you consider it necessary to participate in the examination hearing session(s)?

YES

Yes, I want to take part in a hearing session

B5a Please outline in the box below why you consider it necessary to take part in the hearing session(s):

CPRE Hampshire is a keen proponent of a spatial strategy for planning housing, such that it is located and designed appropriately around public transport hubs to minimise emissions and would like to appear at the hearing sessions to discuss the likely effectiveness of **Policy CC1** in this regard.

POLICY NE1: Protection of Nature Conservation, Biodiversity and the Local Ecological Network

B1 Which part of the Local Plan is this representation about?

X	A paragraph	Go to B1a
X	A policy	Go to B1b
X	The policies map	Go to B1c

B1a Which paragraph? Please enter the correct paragraph found in the Local Plan e.g. 1.5 would be the fifth paragraph in Chapter 1 (Introduction).

Paragraphs 9.5 to 9.27

B1b Which Policy? Please enter the correct Policy Codes found in the Local Plan e.g. HA9 – Heath Road, is the Housing Allocation policy for Heath Road, Locks Heath

POLICY NE1: Protection of Nature Conservation, Biodiversity and the Local Ecological Network

B1c Which part of the Policies Map?

The Local Ecological Network map in Appendix C

B2 Do you think the Publication Local Plan is:

	Yes	No
Legally compliant	YES	
Sound	YES	
Complies with the duty to co-operate	YES	

B3 Please provide details you have to support your answers above

The approach taken by Fareham BC is sound, and CPRE Hampshire SUPPORTS the requirement for nature to be conserved and ecological networks to be protected as per the forthcoming Environment Act.

B4a What modification(s) is necessary to make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

B4b How would the modification(s) you propose make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

B4c Your suggested revised wording of any policy or text:

B5 If your representation is seeking a modification to the plan, do you consider it necessary to participate in the examination hearing session(s)?

☒ **YES** Yes, I want to take part in a hearing session

B5a Please outline in the box below why you consider it necessary to take part in the hearing session(s):

CPRE Hampshire is a keen proponent of a spatial strategy for planning development, such that it is located and designed appropriately to conserve and enhance the biodiversity of the area and would like to appear at the hearing sessions to discuss the likely effectiveness of **Policy NE1** in this regard.

POLICY NE2: Biodiversity net gain

B1 Which part of the Local Plan is this representation about?

X	A paragraph	Go to B1a
X	A policy	Go to B1b
X	The policies map	Go to B1c

B1a Which paragraph? Please enter the correct paragraph found in the Local Plan e.g. 1.5 would be the fifth paragraph in Chapter 1 (Introduction).

Paragraphs 9.28 to 9.44

B1b Which Policy? Please enter the correct Policy Codes found in the Local Plan e.g. HA9 – Heath Road, is the Housing Allocation policy for Heath Road, Locks Heath

Policy NE2: Biodiversity net gain

B1c Which part of the Policies Map?

The Local Ecological Network map in Appendix C

B2 Do you think the Publication Local Plan is:

Yes

No

Legally compliant

YES

Sound

YES

Complies with the duty to co-operate

YES

B3 Please provide details you have to support your answers above

The approach taken by Fareham BC is sound, and CPRE Hampshire SUPPORTS the requirement for biodiversity net gain as per the forthcoming Environment Act.

B4a What modification(s) is necessary to make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

B4b How would the modification(s) you propose make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

B4c Your suggested revised wording of any policy or text:

B5 If your representation is seeking a modification to the plan, do you consider it necessary to participate in the examination hearing session(s)?

☒ **YES** Yes, I want to take part in a hearing session

B5a Please outline in the box below why you consider it necessary to take part in the hearing session(s):

CPRE Hampshire is a keen proponent of a spatial strategy for planning development, such that it is located and designed appropriately to see a net gain in biodiversity of the area, and would like to appear at the hearing sessions to discuss the likely effectiveness of **Policy NE2** in this regard.

POLICY NE4: Water quality effects on the SPAs, SACs and Ramsar sites of the Solent

B1 Which part of the Local Plan is this representation about?

X	A paragraph	Go to B1a
X	A policy	Go to B1b
	The policies map	Go to B1c

B1a Which paragraph? Please enter the correct paragraph found in the Local Plan e.g. 1.5 would be the fifth paragraph in Chapter 1 (Introduction).

Paragraphs 9.50 to 9.54

B1b Which Policy? Please enter the correct Policy Codes found in the Local Plan e.g. HA9 – Heath Road, is the Housing Allocation policy for Heath Road, Locks Heath

POLICY NE4: Water quality effects on the SPAs, SACs and Ramsar sites of the Solent

B1c Which part of the Policies Map?

B2 Do you think the Publication Local Plan is:

Yes

No

Legally compliant

NO

Sound

YES

Complies with the duty to co-operate

YES

B3 Please provide details you have to support your answers above

CPRE Hampshire understands there is an outstanding judicial process underway regarding the effectiveness of Fareham BC's proposals for mitigating nitrate and other pollutants on the Solent and other protected waterways. At this point, CPRE Hampshire is therefore unable to endorse the proposed policy until the legal issues have been resolved.

B4a What modification(s) is necessary to make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

B4b How would the modification(s) you propose make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

B4c Your suggested revised wording of any policy or text:

B5 If your representation is seeking a modification to the plan, do you consider it necessary to participate in the examination hearing session(s)?

YES

 Yes, I want to take part in a hearing session

B5a Please outline in the box below why you consider it necessary to take part in the hearing session(s):

CPRE Hampshire’s remit covers protection and enhancement of both land and seascape, including Hampshire’s iconic chalk streams and rivers, and the Solent. In the absence of an outcome on the legal matters, the hearing session may be the first opportunity to evaluate the effectiveness and legality of the proposed policy.

POLICY NE6: Trees, woodland and hedgerows

B1 Which part of the Local Plan is this representation about?

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	A paragraph	Go to B1a
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	A policy	Go to B1b
<input type="checkbox"/>	The policies map	Go to B1c

B1a Which paragraph? Please enter the correct paragraph found in the Local Plan e.g. 1.5 would be the fifth paragraph in Chapter 1 (Introduction).

Paragraphs 9.79 to 9.89

B1b Which Policy? Please enter the correct Policy Codes found in the Local Plan e.g. HA9 – Heath Road, is the Housing Allocation policy for Heath Road, Locks Heath

POLICY NE6: Trees, woodland and hedgerows

B1c Which part of the Policies Map?

B2 Do you think the Publication Local Plan is:

	Yes	No
Legally compliant	YES	
Sound	YES	
Complies with the duty to co-operate	YES	

B3 Please provide details you have to support your answers above

CPRE Hampshire SUPPORTS the approach taken by Fareham BC and consider **Policy HE6** is sound. The Climate Change Committee has called for a 40% increase in the extent of hedgerows by 2050 to help tackle the climate emergency, and we would thus like to see more hedgerows planted and restored in Fareham BC.

B4a What modification(s) is necessary to make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

B4b How would the modification(s) you propose make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

B4c Your suggested revised wording of any policy or text:

B5 If your representation is seeking a modification to the plan, do you consider it necessary to participate in the examination hearing session(s)?

☐ **NO** Yes, I want to take part in a hearing session

B5a Please outline in the box below why you consider it necessary to take part in the hearing session(s):

POLICY NE8: Air quality

B1 Which part of the Local Plan is this representation about?

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	A paragraph	Go to B1a
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	A policy	Go to B1b
<input type="checkbox"/>	The policies map	Go to B1c

B1a Which paragraph? Please enter the correct paragraph found in the Local Plan e.g. 1.5 would be the fifth paragraph in Chapter 1 (Introduction).

Paragraphs 9.98 to 9.118

B1b Which Policy? Please enter the correct Policy Codes found in the Local Plan e.g. HA9 – Heath Road, is the Housing Allocation policy for Heath Road, Locks Heath

Policy NE8: Air quality

B1c Which part of the Policies Map?

B2 Do you think the Publication Local Plan is:

	Yes	No
Legally compliant	YES	
Sound	YES	
Complies with the duty to co-operate	YES	

B3 Please provide details you have to support your answers above

CPRE Hampshire SUPPORTS the approach taken by Fareham BC and consider **Policy HE8** is sound.

B4a What modification(s) is necessary to make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

B4b How would the modification(s) you propose make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

B4c Your suggested revised wording of any policy or text:

B5 If your representation is seeking a modification to the plan, do you consider it necessary to participate in the examination hearing session(s)?

☐ **NO** Yes, I want to take part in a hearing session

B5a Please outline in the box below why you consider it necessary to take part in the hearing session(s):

POLICY NE9: Green infrastructure

B1 Which part of the Local Plan is this representation about?

X	A paragraph	Go to B1a
X	A policy	Go to B1b
	The policies map	Go to B1c

B1a Which paragraph? Please enter the correct paragraph found in the Local Plan e.g. 1.5 would be the fifth paragraph in Chapter 1 (Introduction).

Paragraphs 9.119 to9.125

B1b Which Policy? Please enter the correct Policy Codes found in the Local Plan e.g. HA9 – Heath Road, is the Housing Allocation policy for Heath Road, Locks Heath

Policy NE9: Green infrastructure

B1c Which part of the Policies Map?

B2 Do you think the Publication Local Plan is:

	Yes	No
Legally compliant	YES	
Sound	YES	
Complies with the duty to co-operate	YES	

B3 Please provide details you have to support your answers above

CPRE Hampshire SUPPORTS the approach taken by Fareham BC and consider **Policy HE9** is sound. However, we believe that a link with **Policy HE1** should be included within **Policy HE9** itself, rather than just within the supporting text in **Para 9.122**. CPRE Hampshire further believes that much better Green Infrastructure provision could be safeguarded over the long term if it were to be incorporated within a South Hampshire Green Belt.

B4a What modification(s) is necessary to make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

B4b How would the modification(s) you propose make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

B4c Your suggested revised wording of any policy or text:

B5 If your representation is seeking a modification to the plan, do you consider it necessary to participate in the examination hearing session(s)?

YES

Yes, I want to take part in a hearing session

B5a Please outline in the box below why you consider it necessary to take part in the hearing session(s):

CPRE Hampshire is a keen proponent of green infrastructure alongside planning development, such that it is located and designed appropriately, in order to benefit biodiversity, natural capital, but also residents' health and wellbeing. We would like to appear at the hearing sessions to discuss the likely effectiveness of **Policy NE9** in this regard, and to discuss whether a South Hampshire Green Belt could ensure green infrastructure is protected in perpetuity.

POLICY TIN1: Sustainable transport

B1 Which part of the Local Plan is this representation about?

X	A paragraph	Go to B1a
X	A policy	Go to B1b
	The policies map	Go to B1c

B1a Which paragraph? Please enter the correct paragraph found in the Local Plan e.g. 1.5 would be the fifth paragraph in Chapter 1 (Introduction).

Paragraphs 10.1 to 10.11

B1b Which Policy? Please enter the correct Policy Codes found in the Local Plan e.g. HA9 – Heath Road, is the Housing Allocation policy for Heath Road, Locks Heath

Policy TIN1: Sustainable transport

B1c Which part of the Policies Map?

B2 Do you think the Publication Local Plan is:

	Yes	No
Legally compliant	YES	
Sound		NO
Complies with the duty to co-operate	YES	

B3 Please provide details you have to support your answers above

CPRE Hampshire SUPPORTS the approach taken by Fareham BC and consider **Policy TIN1** to be a good starting point. CPRE Hampshire recognises that Fareham BC aspire to have ‘good growth’ with existing and proposed transport corridors influencing choice of development, however we feel **Policy TIN1** does not go far enough. The Council should feel empowered to reject development which is not already located around, or can provide, public mass transit hubs, in particular the rail network. The policy as it stands does not give Fareham BC a sufficiently robust mechanism for achieving this. It is therefore unlikely to comply with the aspirations to meet climate change objectives as set out in **Policy CC1** or for air quality in **Policy NE8**.

B4a What modification(s) is necessary to make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

The principles of development and transport as set out in the Transport for New Homes checklist should be followed - <https://www.transportfornewhomes.org.uk/the-project/checklist-for-new-housing-developments/>.

B4b How would the modification(s) you propose make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

The policy would then comply with climate change and air quality objectives.

B4c Your suggested revised wording of any policy or text:

B5 If your representation is seeking a modification to the plan, do you consider it necessary to participate in the examination hearing session(s)?

YES

Yes, I want to take part in a hearing session

B5a Please outline in the box below why you consider it necessary to take part in the hearing session(s):

CPRE Hampshire is a keen proponent of a spatial strategy for planning housing, such that it is located and designed appropriately around public transport hubs to minimise emissions and impacts on climate change. We would like to appear at the hearing sessions to discuss the likely effectiveness of **Policy TIN1** in this regard.

POLICY D1: High quality design and place making

B1 Which part of the Local Plan is this representation about?

X	A paragraph	Go to B1a
X	A policy	Go to B1b
	The policies map	Go to B1c

B1a Which paragraph? Please enter the correct paragraph found in the Local Plan e.g. 1.5 would be the fifth paragraph in Chapter 1 (Introduction).

Paragraphs 11.1 to 11.36

B1b Which Policy? Please enter the correct Policy Codes found in the Local Plan e.g. HA9 – Heath Road, is the Housing Allocation policy for Heath Road, Locks Heath

POLICY D1: High quality design and place making

B1c Which part of the Policies Map?

--

B2 Do you think the Publication Local Plan is:

Yes

No

Legally compliant

YES

Sound

NO

Complies with the duty to co-operate

YES

B3 Please provide details you have to support your answers above

CPRE Hampshire welcomes the approach taken by Fareham BC towards high quality design in **Policy D1** but would like to see the inclusion of the words countryside and landscape into **Criterion (i)**. The omission of these words makes it inconsistent with **Strategic Policies DS1 and DS3** and therefore unsound.

The design quality of future developments starts with overall masterplanning and landscape context as well as specific building details. Fareham has seen a proliferation of poorly designed car dependant nondescript developments over recent years, and it is critical that major improvements are made for the future.

B4a What modification(s) is necessary to make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

Include the words countryside and landscape into **Criterion (i)**.

B4b How would the modification(s) you propose make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

This would then be in accordance with **Strategic Policies DS1 and DS3**.

B4c Your suggested revised wording of any policy or text:

B5 If your representation is seeking a modification to the plan, do you consider it necessary to participate in the examination hearing session(s)?

YES

Yes, I want to take part in a hearing session


B5a Please outline in the box below why you consider it necessary to take part in the hearing session(s):

CPRE Hampshire has many members in Fareham who are keenly interested in the design of future developments and would like to see major improvements over previous failures in design quality, which has historically resulted in large sprawling estates of car-dependant nondescript housing.

Respondent details:

Title:	Ms
First Name:	Fiona
Last Name:	Gray
Organisation: (where relevant)	Buckland Development Ltd

Agent details:

Title:	Mr
First Name:	Joseph
Last Name:	Carr
Job Title: (where relevant)	Associate
Organisation: (where relevant)	DAVID LOCK ASSOCIATES
Address:	
Postcode:	
Telephone Number:	
Email Address:	

1) **Policy: H1 - Housing Provision**

Legally compliant	Yes
Sound	Yes
Complies with the duty to co-operate	Yes

Please provide details you have to support your answers above

Welborne, as the single largest site in the Borough, is of strategic importance to Fareham and the wider area as a whole. Buckland are committed to delivering Welborne and the aspirations of the Welborne Plan, as set out in the outline planning application. However, as you will be aware, the draft planning conditions associated with the proposed planning permission include a condition which restricts development at Welborne until funding for the M27 J10 has been secured. The Welborne Outline Planning Application commits £20m of developer funding to the junction improvements. Since the planning committee in October 2019, the funding situation has worsened, with c. £30m of government funding now being reallocated to other schemes in the region. This leaves an estimated funding gap of c.£50m. Therefore, despite planning permission being imminent, development at Welborne cannot occur until this significant hurdle is overcome. Whilst Buckland generally support the Council's position to not revisit the detailed policies of the Welborne Plan, and consider it sound, consideration must be given to methods to unlock delivery at Welborne, especially given Welborne's role in the development plan, and its importance in ensuring the development plan is sound. Given the need to deliver substantial infrastructure to support the community, opportunity to reduce the costs of this infrastructure is low. Reviewing the policies and requirements of the Welborne Plan, the only opportunity which gives flexibility to reinvest further development receipts into M27 J10 is to provide 10% affordable housing in the initial phases of development. However, even at lower affordable housing levels within the parameters of Welborne Plan policy (with a minimum requirement of 10% affordable housing and a viability review process to increase affordable housing later in the development programme), Welborne cannot viably support funding an increased M27 J10 contribution. This is evidenced in the viability work undertaken as part of the outline planning application, as presented to planning committee in October 2019, which states that Welborne can only support 10% affordable housing in the initial phases with £20m of developer funding. Should the developer funding increase, the amount of affordable housing which Welborne could viably support will reduce accordingly. Whilst discussions are ongoing with FBC on methods to overcome these obstacles to Welborne's delivery, consideration must be given to methods to increase flexibility to enable Welborne to be able to deliver homes. This could be through edits to the Welborne Plan requirements, or through the removal of the condition which restricts development at Welborne until funding for the M27 J10 has been secured. This would enable development to start on site, whilst further funding was sought. The need to unlock delivery at Welborne is paramount, as Welborne is critical to achieving the short- and long-term aspirations of this Local Plan, with a large proportion of FBCs housing requirement (and employment floorspace) expected to be delivered at Welborne within the plan period to 2037. Therefore, Welborne's delivery is crucial to enable the development strategy of this plan to be considered justified and effective, which is imperative for the plan as a whole to be considered sound.

If your representation is seeking a modification to the plan, do you consider it necessary to participate in the examination hearing session(s)?

Yes, I want to take part in a hearing session

Please outline in the box below why you consider it necessary to take part in the hearing session(s):

If required by the Inspector, Buckland are available to attend, and contribute to the local plan examination as required, to support the continued allocation at Welborne.

2) Policy: DS3 – Landscape

Legally compliant	Yes
Sound	Yes
Complies with the duty to co-operate	Yes

Please provide details you have to support your answers above

We support the designation of the land to the east of Welborne as a special landscape area (under draft Policy DS3), which is reflective of its local importance and, due to the area's topography, prevents the visual encroachment of the urban area to the open countryside to the north of FBCs administrative boundary. We consider this approach to be both legally compliant and sound.

If your representation is seeking a modification to the plan, do you consider it necessary to participate in the examination hearing session(s)?

No, I don't want to take part in a hearing session

3) Paragraph: 9.3

Legally compliant	Yes
Sound	Yes
Complies with the duty to co-operate	Yes

Please provide details you have to support your answers above

We support the position outlined in paragraph 9.30 of the draft plan, in relation to Biodiversity Net Gain requirements, as Buckland are in the process of agreeing a bespoke biodiversity enhancement strategy with FBC, following the provisions of the Welborne Plan. This Strategy which will reflect commitment to the delivery of significant biodiversity enhancement at Welborne, through its comprehensive network of open space and SANGs. Furthermore, it is important to note that these Biodiversity Net Gain requirements are yet to be legislated at a national level, and thus exact provisions and expectations are yet to be set out by Government. Thus, it could be questioned whether Policy NE2 is in fact premature, although this may be resolved depending on the time this plan is examined, and thus can be reviewed in this context by the Inspector at a later date.

If your representation is seeking a modification to the plan, do you consider it necessary to participate in the examination hearing session(s)?

No, I don't want to take part in a hearing session

4) Paragraph: 10.27

Legally compliant	Yes
Sound	Yes
Complies with the duty to co-operate	Yes

Please provide details you have to support your answers above

We would wish to support the viability work which has been undertaken by the Council to underpin this Local Plan. We particularly support the recommendation that a zero CIL rate should be applied to Welborne, given the scale of infrastructure contribution to be provided through the Welborne S106 agreement, and the viability discussions which have been undertaken as a part of the Welborne Outline Planning Application

If your representation is seeking a modification to the plan, do you consider it necessary to participate in the examination hearing session(s)?

No, I don't want to take part in a hearing session

From: Local Plan <Local.Plan@eastleigh.gov.uk>
Sent: 18 December 2020 17:13
To: Planning Policy <PlanningPolicy@fareham.gov.uk>
Cc: Local Plan <Local.Plan@eastleigh.gov.uk>
Subject: Eastleigh Borough Council response

Dear Sir/Madam,

Thank you for consulting Eastleigh Borough Council on the Publication Version of the Fareham Local Plan. This Council continues to recognise the importance of collaborative working as reflected in meetings held with Council officers and work undertaken through the Partnership for South Hampshire (PfSH).

We note the annual housing target has been reduced from 514 dwellings per annum (dpa) to 403 dpa to reflect the Government's proposed changes to the standard methodology. We also note that the timing of the submission of the Plan to the Secretary of State for examination is subject to the precise wording of the Government policy, and therefore, the outcome of the Government's consultation on 'Changes to the current planning system' and further changes which could be proposed to the standard methodology.

Should any further changes be introduced to the standard methodology by the Government in following up this consultation, this Council would expect the proposed housing numbers to be revisited and subjected to further consultation. This should include a reconsideration of the potential South of Fareham Strategic Growth Area (SGA), an area of land located to the west of Downend Road (which would have formed a wider North of Downend SGA) and other significant housing allocations in the Plan. Adopting such a proactive approach to the provision of new homes across Fareham Borough would also contribute towards meeting wider unmet housing needs across the PfSH sub-region which are currently being addressed through a review of the PfSH strategy.

This Council continues to welcome the contribution of the proposed employment allocations for meeting both local and wider strategic employment needs. The sub-regional importance of the Solent Enterprise Zone at Daedalus also continues to be recognised in terms of the wider employment, skills and training opportunities this will continue to provide. However, we would welcome a reference in the Plan to the 'cities first' approach supported by PfSH in reflecting the cities as the main focus for new office development across the sub-region.

I trust this is of assistance. Please do not hesitate to contact us if you have any queries with regards to our response.

Yours faithfully

The Planning Policy Team

From: Andy Mooney <[REDACTED]>
Sent: 18 December 2020 12:58
To: Consultation <Consultation@fareham.gov.uk>
Subject: Fareham Local Plan Consultation

On behalf of Fareham Constituency Labour Party, I wish to submit the following in response to the consultation

Fareham Labour Party response to local plan consultation

Fareham Labour would wish to submit the following in response to the consultation on the Publication Local Plan.

We welcome the fact that the revised local plan reduces the number of houses to be built on greenfield sites as we believe that the bulk of the housing needs for Fareham should be accommodated through a combination of the Welborne development and through the use of brownfield sites elsewhere in the borough. We welcome the removal of sites in Portchester and Wallington and preservation of the strategic gap. We remain concerned at the level of development proposed for the Western Wards. We are disappointed that greenfield sites remain under threat. We support prioritising brownfield sites, including building higher density housing in existing town centres.

We do not agree that the provision for affordable homes in the plan is adequate. We question whether this plan is accounting for growth in demand over this period or even seeking to maintain a bare minimum in providing good living conditions for local families. We see town centres as one area that can provide much needed affordable housing.

Fareham Borough Council should not ignore the fact that many especially young people need affordable housing. The council should identify further brownfield sites for development.

The Fareham local plan should include a new railway station on the Western edge of the Welborne development, this is relevant for the whole of Fareham, not just for Welborne. Residents in existing housing in North Fareham would be able to use this new station at Welborne including by walking and cycling. The provision of such a railway station is essential to take sufficient traffic off the roads in Fareham to avoid severe traffic congestion. A bus service will not achieve the necessary modal shift to public transport. If people can walk to and from the railway station in Welborne and only have to buy a rail ticket they will take the train. If people have to spend time and money travelling by bus to Fareham Railway Station to take the train they will drive and we shall have severe road traffic congestion in Fareham.

Regards

Andrew Mooney
Secretary
Fareham CLP





Sent by email to: consultation@fareham.gov.uk

15th December 2020

Dear Sir/Madam,

Response to the consultation on the Fareham Borough Local Plan 2037

Foreman Homes would like to thank Fareham Borough Council for giving us the opportunity to comment on the emerging Local Plan. We would welcome, in due course, participating in hearings of the Examination in Public.

The following comments are related to:

- Policy H1: Housing Provision
- Policy HP2: New Small-Scale Development outside the Urban Areas
- Policy HP4: Five-year Housing Land Supply
- Policy HP5: Provision of Affordable Housing
- Policy HP9: Self and Custom Build Houses
- Policy NE2: Biodiversity Net Gain
- Policy HA1: North and South of Greenaway Lane
- Policy HA15: Beacon Bottom West, Park Gate
- Policy HA27: Land off Rookery Avenue
- Policy HA34: Sovereign Crescent

Policy H1: Housing Provision

The policy is not sound as it is not consistent with national policy.

Housing Requirement

Paragraph 4.2

The paragraph sets out how the housing need is determined through the use of the standard methodology set out in National Planning Practice Guidance (PPG). Under this method the housing need for Fareham currently stands at a minimum 514 dwellings per annum (dpa), the Council have

**Unit 1, Station Industrial Park, Duncan Road,
Park Gate, Southampton SO30 1BX**
0330 333 7365 foremanhomes.co.uk

Foreman Homes Limited registered in England Company no 03313213

not however, adopted this method in calculating the housing need. As it is rightly said, in August 2020 the Government released a consultation on a new standard methodology and this is how the housing requirement has been calculated. This methodology is, however, yet to be adopted and therefore the resultant identified housing requirement figure set out in the policy falls way below what is currently required to accommodate the growing need in the Borough (as per the current standard methodology). Due to this shortfall, the policy is contrary to paragraph 60 of the National Planning Policy Framework which states that the strategic policies should be informed by a local housing need assessment, conducted using the standard method in the NPPG, and therefore the Council's approach to calculating housing need is incorrect and considered unsound.

Housing Supply

Paragraph 4.8

The paragraph sets out that in order to meet the requirement, the Council have taken into account existing commitments including applications that have 'resolution to grant' which equate to 4,858 (including Welbourne). The latest Five Year Housing Land Supply Position (June 2020) sets out that Planning Inspectors found that applications with a 'resolution to grant planning permission' are not considered deliverable in terms of the definition set out in Annex 2 of the NPPF. The sites with resolution to grant, except for those that relate to allocated housing sites within the Council's adopted Local Plan, should not be included in the five year housing land supply calculations. A number of sites are dependent on nutrient neutrality solutions, and although these are now starting to come forward there is no guarantee these sites will be deliverable. It is not clear as to whether these figures have been removed from the projected land supply calculation in the Local Plan 2037, but if they haven't these numbers need to be adjusted to reflect the projected housing land supply.

Housing Provision

Paragraph 4.19

The paragraph sets out a number of previous housing allocations that have been removed as they are considered to be no longer available or suitable. Not all sites have been examined as part of these comments, however, the removal of allocations HA16 (Military Road) and HA20 (North Wallington and Standard Way) is considered unjustified (Appendix 1). These sites are available and are also suitable for development in the short term, these sites were identified in the SHELAA as being suitable, available and achievable (Appendix 2). There has been no change in circumstances since

these sites were allocated in the previous iteration of the plan, therefore they should not be removed. There are live applications for both sites (ref: P/19/0130/OA and P/19/0894/OA). The allocation site HA16 would contribute 26 self-build dwellings and HA20 would provide 29 dwellings towards the housing numbers. These sites are important in bringing forward housing numbers to meet Fareham's land supply. The de-allocation of the self-build site is contrary to policy 61 of the NPPF which states that "housing need for different groups (including those wishing to commission or build their own homes) should be assessed and reflected in planning policies". The removal is also contrary to the self and custom build requirement that the Council promotes in Policy HP9 which identifies a need for these dwellings in the Borough. The proposed developments include the provision of both market and affordable units the removal of the allocation is again contrary to paragraph 61 of the NPPF. The removal of these sites is unjustified and will result in the loss of much needed housing, including affordable and self-build, the policy is therefore considered unsound.

Conclusions on Policy H1

The Policy is not sound as considered on the basis that:

- It uses a standard method for assessing housing need that is still out to consultation and potentially subject to change.
- It is not clear as to whether the calculated land supply includes applications which have resolutions to grant, if sites have been incorporated numbers should be adjusted to remove these permissions in accordance with the definition of "deliverable" as set out in the NPPF.
- The removal of allocated sites HA16 and H20 is unjustified as they were previously considered by the Council to be suitable and deliverable and there have been no changes in circumstances.

Policy HA1: North and South of Greenaway Lane

The policy is sound as it is consistent with national policy

The allocation allows for 824 dwellings which make a significant contribution towards the five year housing land supply. The policy is consistent with Paragraph 61 which states the housing needed for different groups in the community should be assessed and reflected in the planning policies, the strategic development will allow for the provision of a different size, type and tenure of houses which will accommodate different groups. The policy is also compliant with paragraph 67 of the NPPF which states "*Planning policies should identify a supply of a) specific, deliverable sites for years one to five*



of the plan period and b) specific, developable sites or broad locations for growth for 6-10 and where possible for years 11-15 of the plan.” The site specific policies are positively prepared and effective in accordance with paragraph 35 of the NPPF. The allocation sets out housing numbers which have been incorporated into the five year housing land supply calculations and it is therefore considered essential in bringing forward housing numbers over the plan period.

Foreman Homes have submitted two outline applications on two parcels of land on the northern side of Greenaway Lane. An outline application for the land to the east of Brook Lane (ref: P/17/0845/OA) for the development of up to 180 dwellings with access off Brook Lane has a resolution to grant planning permission. The second application was submitted in 2018 and for residential development of up to 80 dwellings on the site known as land to the west of Lockswood Road (ref: P/18/0590/OA). Both sites are developable and available in the short term and can be built out within years one to five of the plan period once planning permission is granted.

Policy HA15: Beacon Bottom West, Park Gate

The policy is sound as it is consistent with national policy

The allocation allows for 29 dwellings which make a significant contribution towards the five year housing land supply. The policy is consistent with Paragraph 61 which states the housing needed for different groups in the community should be assessed and reflected in the planning policies, the development will allow for the provision of a different size, type and tenure of houses which will accommodate different groups. The policy is also compliant with paragraph 67 of the NPPF (as set out above). The site specific policies are positively prepared and effective in accordance with paragraph 35 of the NPPF. The allocation sets out housing numbers which have been incorporated into the five year housing land supply calculations and it is therefore considered essential in bringing forward housing numbers over the plan period.

There is a current planning application for 29 dwellings (P/18/1258/FP) which meets the policy requirement and is supported by the Council. The site is developable and available in the short term and can be built out within years one to five of the plan period once planning permission is granted.



Policy HA27: Land off Rookery Avenue

The policy is sound as it is consistent with national policy

The allocation allows for 32 dwellings which make a significant contribution towards the five year housing land supply. The policy is consistent with Paragraph 61 which states the housing needed for different groups in the community should be assessed and reflected in the planning policies, the development will allow for the provision of a different size, type and tenure of houses which will accommodate different groups. The policy is also compliant with paragraph 67 of the NPPF (as set out above). The site specific policies are positively prepared and effective in accordance with paragraph 35 of the NPPF. The allocation sets out housing numbers which have been incorporated into the five year housing land supply calculations and it is therefore considered essential in bringing forward housing numbers over the plan period.

There is a current planning application for 32 dwellings (P/19/0870/FP) which meets the policy requirement and is supported by the Council. The site is developable and available in the short term and can be built out within years one to five of the plan period once planning permission is granted. The site is defined as brownfield land, therefore development would make effective use of the land and policy is supported by the NPPF Paragraph 117-119.

Policy HA34: Sovereign Crescent

The policy is sound as it is consistent with national policy

The allocation allows for 38 dwellings which make a significant contribution towards the five year housing land supply. The policy is consistent with Paragraph 61 which states the housing needed for different groups in the community should be assessed and reflected in the planning policies, the development will allow for the provision of a different size, type and tenure of houses which will accommodate different groups. The policy is also compliant with paragraph 67 of the NPPF (as set out above). The site specific policies are positively prepared and effective in accordance with paragraph 35 of the NPPF. The allocation sets out housing numbers which have been incorporated into the five year housing land supply calculations and it is therefore considered essential in bringing forward housing numbers over the plan period.



There is a resolution to grant an application for 38 dwellings (P/18/0484/FP) which meets the policy requirement and is supported by the Council. The site is developable and available in the short term and can be built out within years one to five of the plan period once planning permission is granted.

Policy HP2: New Small-scale Development

The policy is not sound as it is not consistent with national policy.

The overarching principle of this policy is supported, however, the policy as it is currently written is not consistent with national policy. Paragraph 122 and 123 of the NPPF set out that planning policies should support development that makes efficient use of land in order to meet as much of the identified need for housing within the area. The restriction of 4 dwellings on sites on the edge of urban areas may not be constructive to making efficient use of the land as some sites may be able to accommodate more. It is suggested that the threshold be increased to 10 units which would reflect the definition of a minor development as set out in Annex 2 of the NPPF.

Paragraph 5.16

Paragraph 5.16 supports Policy HP2 (New Small-Scale Development Outside the Urban Area) and sets out what is considered to be sustainable in relation to walking distances from the site to nearby facilities. These criteria are based only on walking and not cycling distances, which should be considered as it is another form of transport that the Council is promoting. The distances set out in the criteria should be based on the Manual for Streets which sets out what is considered to be sustainable:

- 800m is a comfortable walking distance.
- 2km is a reasonable walking distance.
- Cycle distance has a range up to 5 miles.

Recommendations

The threshold of not more than 4 dwellings should be amended to a threshold of not more than 10 dwellings.

Walking distances set out in the policy should be changed to be in line with the Manual for Streets. Cycling distances should also be considered as cycling is promoted as a sustainable alternative to the



use of a car. If the distances are set to those currently suggested in the draft plan, a number of sustainable sites will be discounted and the policy would not make sufficient use of land

Conclusions on Policy HP2

Although the Policy is generally supported, as it is written it is currently considered to be unsound:

- The limit of 4 dwellings is not constructive to making the most efficient use of land as set out in paragraphs 122 and 123 of the NPPF
- Sustainable distances only consider walking distances and not cycling or multi modal trips.

Policy HP4: Five-year Housing Land Supply

The policy is sound as it is consistent with national policy

Policy is positively prepared and justified and is consistent with paragraph 35 of the NPPF. The policy reflects the existing policy DSP40 of the Local Plan Part 2 which has allowed for the delivery of dwellings towards the housing land supply of the borough. The continuation of this approach to providing housing land supply is considered appropriate and pro-active. This will allow for a contingency plan if the developments set out in Policy HP1 do not come forward within the plan period and the 5 year housing land supply falls short.

Policy HP9: Self and Custom Build Houses

The policy is unsound as it has not been justified

Although it is agreed that provisions should be made for self and custom build dwellings and applications should be supported in principle, the requirement for sites over 40 to set aside 10% of dwellings is unjustified and inconsistent with national policy.

The requirement would place burdens on house builders which may not be justified. The Self and Custom Build Background Paper suggests that a significant proportion of sites were met through windfall sites and this is likely to continue. Evidence therefore suggests that the Council, through normal development management processes, is supporting sufficient plots to come forward without imposing a requirement on major developments. In addition, Policy H2 will support the delivery of additional sites that will be more attractive to both self and custom build housing. If the demand is being met by smaller sites, as it currently is, there is no requirement or justification to rely on major housing developments, which are likely to be less attractive. The requirement for a developer to wait



12 months before selling a dwelling as it is not required as a self-build is unjustified and reduces the amount of housing available on the open market and as a result reduce housing figures.

Conclusion of Policy HP9

The policy is unjustified and is not positively prepared in accordance with paragraph 35 of the NPPF. The policy is not required there should be deleted.

Strategic Policy E1: Employment Land Provision

The policy is unsound as it is not in accordance with national policy

The policy sets out there is a requirement of 104,000m² of new employment floor space required over the plan period and this will be provided over three sites. It is suggested that there is a need for a contingency plan in case these sites do not come forward to meet the required space. A number of employment allocations, which were allocated in the previous iteration of the draft local plan, have been removed which is considered to be unjustified as they were considered sustainable and deliverable and key to bringing forward much needed employment space. It is argued that further sites should be allocated to ensure there is no shortfall if the allocated sites do not come forward or are not suitable for the needs of future employers.

The employment allocation E5 (Standard Way, Appendix 3) included in the previous edition of the emerging Local Plan 2037 was identified as a site that could provide 2000m² of flexible employment floor space. This site was identified in the SHELAA as being suitable, available and achievable (Appendix 4). There has been no change in circumstances since these sites were allocated in the previous iteration of the plan, therefore they should not be removed. The site is still available and developable which is evident through the live application on site – P/19/0196/OA.

Conclusion of Policy E1

The reliance on three allocations does not allow for flexibility if these sites do not come forward. The floorspace required over the plan period does not take into consideration fluctuation in the employment market, therefore, further allocations should be included in the policy.

Policy NE2: Biodiversity Net Gain

The policy is unsound as it is not in accordance with national policy

Policy reflects the Government's suggestion that new development should improve the biodiversity on their site to show a 10% net gain over the pre-development baseline. Whilst it is recognised that this is the Government's current favoured position, it is likely that there will be transition period to allow the development industry to adapt to the proposed changes. As such, it is suggested that the policy remains consistent with paragraph 170 of national policy to seek net gains in biodiversity and not include the requirement to show a 10% net gain. A policy without a specific percentage requirement would be consistent with current policy and should the relevant legislation be enacted, as currently proposed, such a policy would be sufficiently flexible to support a 10% requirement and any transition period.

Conclusion of Policy NE2

Although policy reflects the Government's current favoured position a percentage requirement should not be set as it is contrary to paragraph 170 which does not set out a specific percentage.

Conclusion

At present it is not considered that the plan is sound, as measured against the tests of soundness set out in paragraph 35 of the NPPF, for the following reasons:

- Housing needs have not been assessed in accordance with standard methodology as set out in the PPG;
- It is not clear as to whether the calculated land supply includes applications which have resolutions to grant, if sites have been incorporated, numbers should be adjusted to remove these permissions in accordance with the definition of "deliverable" as set out in the NPPF.
- The removal of allocated sites is unjustified
- Policy H2 is inconsistent with national policy with regard to making the most effective use of land;
- Requirement for 10% of plots on sites over 40 units be allocated for self-builders is unjustified;

A number of policies are considered sound in accordance with paragraph 35 of the NPPF in that they are positively prepared, justified and effective. These include:

- Policy HA1: North and South of Greenaway Lane



- Policy HA15: Beacon Bottom West, Park Gate
- Policy HA27: Land off Rookery Avenue
- Policy HA34: Sovereign Crescent
- Policy HP4: Five-year Housing Land Supply

We hope these representations are of assistance in taking the plan forward to the next stage of plan preparation and examination. Should you require any further clarification on the issues raised in this representation please contact me.

Yours faithfully,

Katherine Richards BSc MSc MRTPI



**Unit 1, Station Industrial Park, Duncan Road,
Park Gate, Southampton SO30 1BX**
0330 333 7365 foremanhomes.co.uk

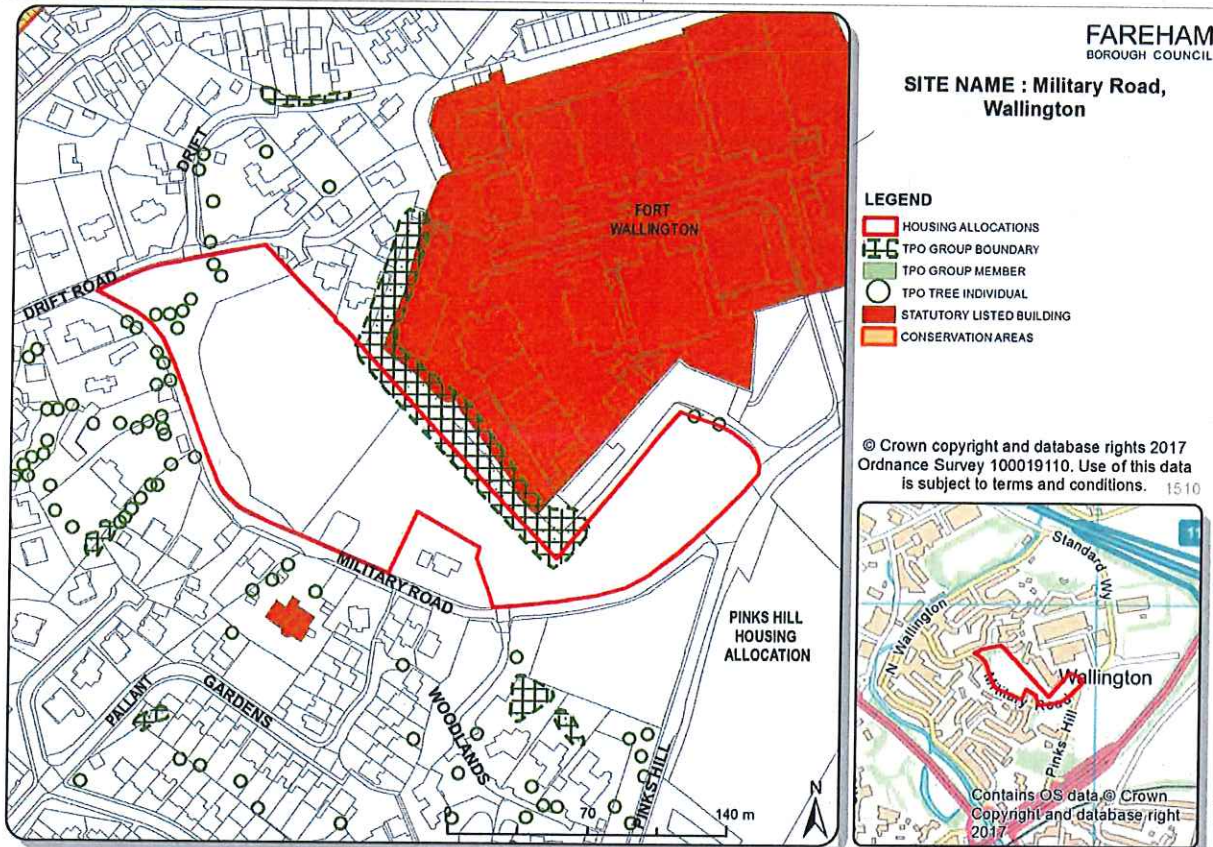
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Appendix 1: Allocations HA16 and H20 removed from the Local Plan

DEVELOPMENT ALLOCATIONS



Housing Site: HA16	SHLAA Reference: 27
Name: Military Road	Proposed Use: Self and Custom Build
Location: Wallington	Capacity: 26 dwellings
Size: 2.2 ha	Planning Status: None



Planning permission will be granted provided that detailed proposals accord with the policies in the Local Plan and meet the following site specific requirements:

- a) The provision of land for self and custom build housing, to include the provision of serviced plots; and
- b) Provision of an illustrative masterplan to identify the layout of individual plots;
- c) The quantum of housing proposed is broadly consistent with the indicative site capacity; and
- d) Primary highway access shall be focused from Military Road; and
- e) Building heights shall be limited to a maximum of 2 storeys; and
- f) Safe pedestrian and cycle access and crossing points from the site to Pallant Gardens, Drift Road and Pinks Hill housing allocation (HA8); and
- g) Existing trees subject to a Tree Preservation Order should be retained and incorporated within the design and layout of proposals in a manner that does not impact on living

DEVELOPMENT ALLOCATIONS



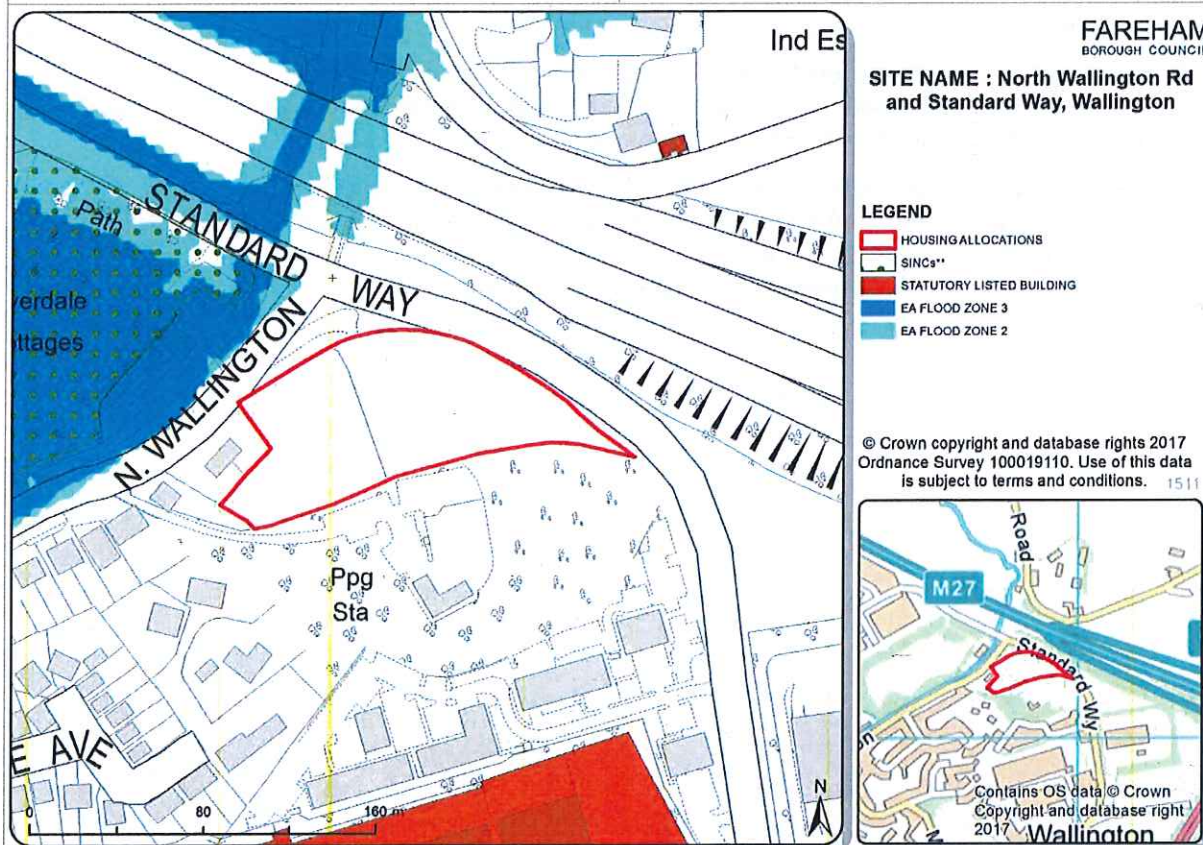
conditions or prevent damage to any nearby dwellings, roads, footpaths or other infrastructure; and

- h) A Heritage Statement shall accompany any application to provide details on the potential impact of proposals on the conservation and setting of the Fort Wallington façade; and
- i) Proposals shall demonstrate that the development will have no adverse impacts upon groundwater in respect of its location in Zone 1; and
- l) Proposals shall either provide directly, or provide a financial contribution towards the delivery (and maintenance where deemed necessary) of the following infrastructure, in line with the Council's Planning Obligations SPD:
 - Off-site highway improvement and mitigations works; and
 - Local schools and early-years childcare infrastructure (as identified by the Local Education Authority); and
 - On-site open space which shall be provided on the eastern part of the site in order to provide an appropriate setting to the Fort Wallington façade.

DEVELOPMENT ALLOCATIONS



Housing Site: HA20	SHLAA Reference: 324
Name: North Wallington and Standard Way	Proposed Use: Residential
Location: Wallington	Indicative Capacity: 21 dwellings
Size: 0.87 ha	Planning Status: None



Planning permission will be granted provided that detailed proposals accord with the policies in the Local Plan and meet the following site specific requirements:

- The quantum of housing proposed is broadly consistent with the indicative site capacity; and
- Primary highway access shall be focused from North Wallington; and
- The height of buildings shall be limited to a maximum of 2 storeys; and
- The design and layout of proposals shall retain and strengthen the existing tree boundary located along the southern perimeter of the site. The existing trees and hedgerows shall also be retained along North Wallington and Standard Way frontage except where access points may be required; and
- Proposals will need to minimise any impact upon the amenity of the adjacent pump house residences; and
- Proposals shall include a safe pedestrian and cycle crossing point of North Wallington

DEVELOPMENT ALLOCATIONS



to/from the site with Standard Way; and

- g) A noise assessment shall accompany an application for residential development to assess the level of noise from the M27. The design and layout of proposals must take account of any noise mitigation measures that are identified by the assessment; and
- h) Provision of an air quality assessment to identify appropriate on-site measures to mitigate NO₂ emissions arising from the M27 (in accordance with Policy INF2); and
- i) Proposals shall demonstrate that the development will have no adverse impacts upon groundwater in respect of its location in Zone 1; and
- j) Proposals shall either provide directly, or provide a financial contribution towards the delivery (and maintenance where deemed necessary) of the following infrastructure, in line with the Council's Planning Obligations SPD:
 - Off-site highway improvement and mitigations works; and
 - Local schools and early-years childcare infrastructure (as identified by the Local Education Authority); and
 - Enhancements to existing off-site open space.

Appendix 2: SHELAA Site 27 (Military Road) and Site 324 (North Wallington and Standard Way)

5. Developable Housing Site Assessments

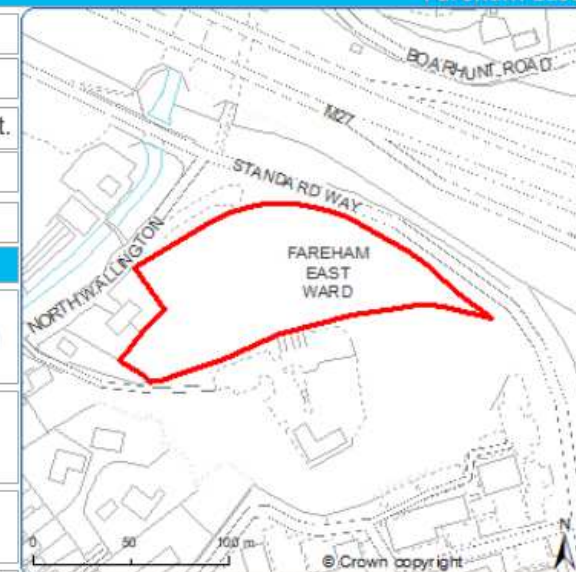
SITE DETAILS		Developable Housing Site		Fareham East	
ID:	27	Site Name: Military Road, Wallington			
Current Land Use:	Paddock				
Surrounding Land Use:	Residential to north and along south boundary. Employment (Fort Wallington) to northeast (Grade II Listed Building)				
Gross Site Area (ha):	2.17	Housing Yield (estimate):	26		
Employment Yield (estimate):	0	Gypsy and Traveller Pitches (estimate):	0		
SUITABILITY					
Constraints:	Public ROW, Agricultural Land Grade 2, Minerals and Waste 2016 Brick Clay and Superficial sand/gravel, Within 500m of SPA, Within 500m of Ramsar, Within 500m of SSSI, TPOs, Ground Water Protection Zone, Countryside				
Highways/ Pedestrian Access:	Access via Drift Road would be unsuitable. Improvements to the Military Road/ Pinks Hill junction would be required but is considered feasible. Pinks Hill would require improvement to the A27 slip road. Pedestrian and cycle connections would be required to link the site to local services.				
Conservation Comments:	Fort Wallington is a grade II listed building. One of a series of forts built in the 19th century for the defence of Portsmouth Harbour. The south facing curtain wall survives, development of the eastern area would harm the setting of the listed building. The existing northern boundary marks the line of the fort perimeter, retaining a break to define the outline of the former fort would be preferable.				
Noise/Air Quality Assessment:	A noise assessment would be required given the sites proximity to Fort Wallington Industrial Estate but otherwise unlikely to be any issues in this regard.				
Archaeology:	Site not within identified area of archaeological potential.				
Ecology Comment:	Site provides good habitat for notable invertebrate and supports dormice and reptiles. Bat flight line connectivity between wooded habitats and flight line/grazing/roosting habitat for intertidal grazing birds. Woodland should be maintained and any introduced gaps should minimise loss of connectivity. Lighting strategy should leave edges dark.				
Accessible Facility Types: 7/10	Within 1600m of a Secondary School, within 800m of a Convenience Store or Supermarket, within 1200m of a GP Surgery, within 1600m of a Major Employment Areas, within 800m of a Accessible Green or Play Space, within 1600m of a Town/District or Local Centre, within 800m of a Community/Leisure Facility				
Suitability Comment:	Suitable highways improvements required. Development must have regard to TPOs, Listed Building and ecological potential. Proximity of Fort Wallington Industrial Estate with regards to noise impact should be considered.				
Is the site suitable?	Yes	Is the site available?	Yes	Is the site considered achievable?	Yes

SITE DETAILS	Developable Housing Site	Fareham East
--------------	--------------------------	--------------

ID:	324	Site Name:	North Wallington Rd and Standard Way, Wallington
Current Land Use:	Agricultural Land		
Surrounding Land Use:	SINC to the west, residential and commercial to the south. M27 to the north and road frontage to the east.		
Gross Site Area (ha):	0.87	Housing Yield (estimate):	21
Employment Yield (estimate):	0	Gypsy and Traveller Pitches (estimate):	0

SUITABILITY

Constraints:	Public ROW, Agricultural Land Grade 2, Minerals and Waste 2016 Brick Clay, Superficial sand/gravel and Safeguarded Site, Ground Water Protection Zone, Countryside, Within 50m of potentially infilled and gassing ground, groundwater source protection zone.
Highways/ Pedestrian Access:	It is considered that a suitable access can be created onto Standard Way or North Wallington Road. An assessment of the capacity of North Wallington Road to accommodate additional traffic should be undertaken.
Conservation Comments:	No known constraints
Noise/Air Quality Assessment:	Site is in close proximity to the motorway and therefore noise issues would need to be addressed. Noise and air quality assessments required.
Archaeology:	Site not within identified area of archaeological potential
Ecology Comment:	Development should buffer woodland margins and scrub. Scrub at margins likely to support reptiles and invertebrates, possible notable plants.
Accessible Facility Types: 5/10	Within 800m of a Convenience Store or Supermarket, within 1600m of a Major Employment Areas, within 800m of a Accessible Green or Play Space, within 1600m of a Town/District or Local Centre, within 800m of a Community/Leisure Facility
Suitability Comment:	Site suitable for residential development subject to appropriate mitigation measures to address noise issues.



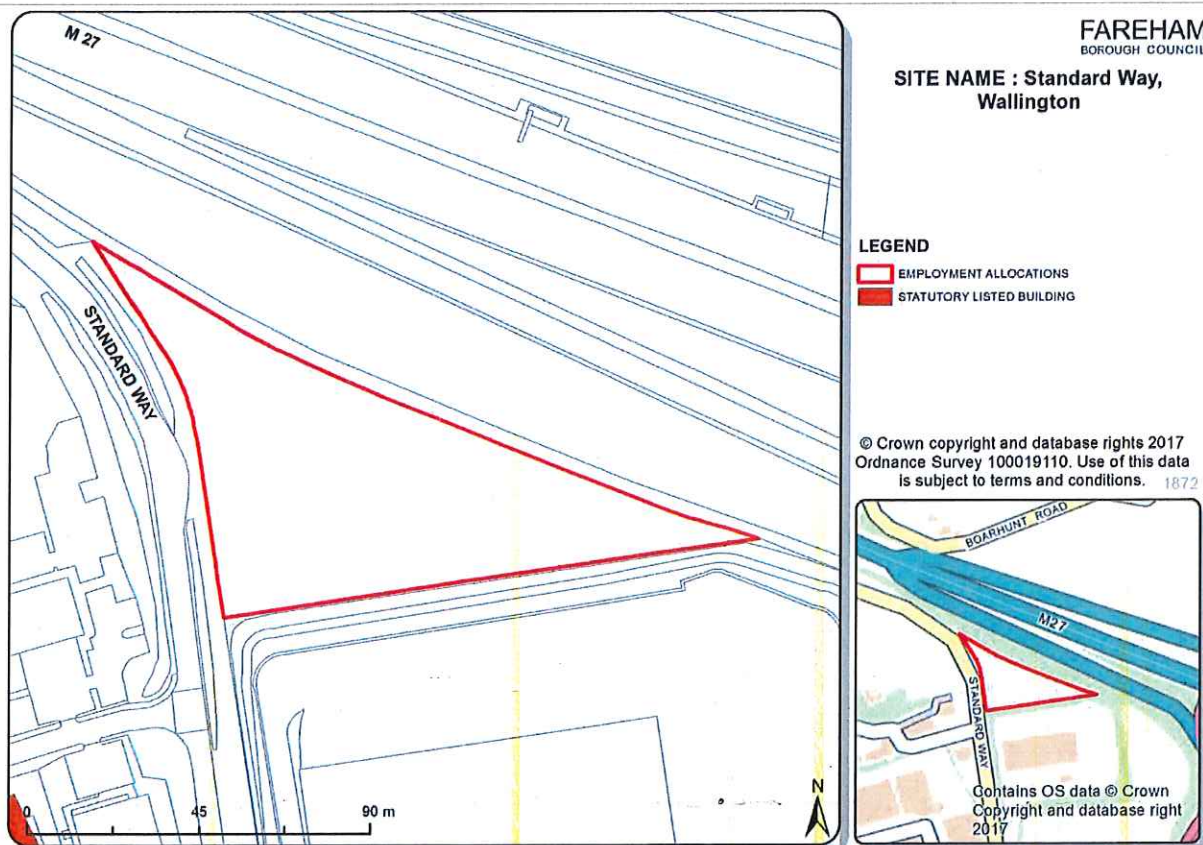
Is the site suitable?	Yes	Is the site available?	Yes	Is the site considered achievable?	Yes
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Appendix 3: Allocation E5 removed from the Local Plan

DEVELOPMENT ALLOCATIONS



Employment Site: E5	SELAA Reference: 20
Name: Standard Way	Proposed Use: Employment (B1, B2 or B8)
Location: Standard Way, Wallington	Capacity: 2,000 sq. metres
Size: 0.6 ha	Planning Status: None



Planning permission will be granted provided that detailed proposals accord with the policies in the Local Plan and meet the following site specific requirements:

- The quantum of employment floorspace shall be broadly consistent with the indicative site capacity; and
- Primary vehicular access shall be obtained from Standard Way; and
- Provision of safe pedestrian and cycle connections from the site and along Standard Way up to the junction with North Wallington; and
- Provision of a noise assessment that identifies appropriate mitigation to address noise from the A27, M27 and neighbouring industrial area; and
- Provision of an air quality assessment to identify appropriate measures to mitigate NO₂ emissions arising from the development in accordance with Policy INF2; and
- Boundary vegetation and trees should be retained, apart from where removal is necessary for highways safety reasons; and

DEVELOPMENT ALLOCATIONS

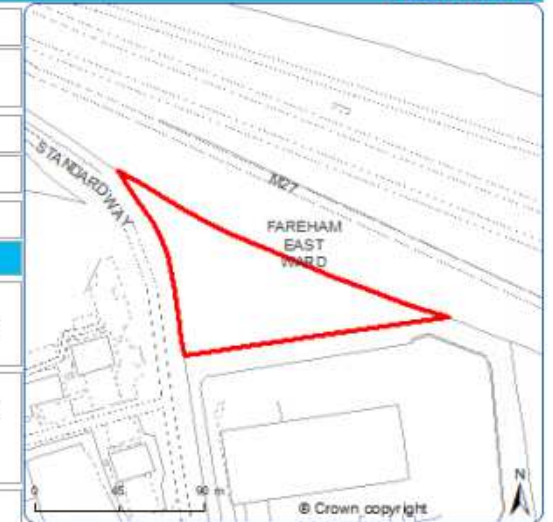


- g) Proposals shall either provide directly, or provide a financial contribution towards the delivery (and maintenance where deemed necessary) of the following infrastructure:
- Off-site highway improvement and mitigations works.

Appendix 4: SHELAA Site 20 (Standard Way)

7. Developable Employment Site Assessments

SITE DETAILS		Developable Employment Site	Fareham East
ID:	20	Site Name:	Standard Way, Wallington
Current Land Use:	Vacant. Small paddock area located to the north of Standard Way and to the north of Fareham Heights office park. Lined with trees with access off of Standard Way and M27 to north.		
Surrounding Land Use:	Adjoining motorway M27 to northeast; Frontage to Standard Way to west; adjoining WTS to south.		
Gross Site Area (ha):	0.59	Housing Yield (estimate):	0
Employment Yield (estimate):	2,000sqm	Gypsy and Traveller Pitches (estimate):	0
SUITABILITY			
Constraints:	Public ROW, Agricultural Land Grade 2, Minerals and Waste 2016 Brick Clay, Superficial sand/gravel and Safeguarded Site, Ground Water Protection Zone, Countryside, Within 50m of potentially infilled and gassing ground, groundwater source protection zone.		
Highways/ Pedestrian Access:	This site would appear to have the potential for access created from Standard Way. The junction location would need to be towards the southern end of the frontage for visibility purposes. Measures would also need to be put in place to limit additional commercial vehicle activity on Pinks Hill or to make width improvements along its length.		
Conservation Comments:	No known constraints		
Noise/Air Quality Assessment:	No known issues.		
Archaeology:	There are no archaeological sites currently recorded at this location although Fort Wallington sits within the immediate vicinity. It is in an area that might be regarded as within the field of fire (setting) of the fort, but the fort and the views from t		
Ecology Comment:	The site comprises Priority Habitat Coastal and Floodplain Grazing Marsh with woodland boundaries. Buffers to be retained with significant margins. Appears suitable for bats, badger and may support territory of barn owl.		
Accessible Facility Types:	4/10	Within 1600m of a Major Employment Areas, within 800m of a Accessible Green or Play Space, within 1600m of a Town/District or Local Centre, within 800m of a Community/Leisure Facility	
Suitability Comment:	The site falls within an area that has an overriding 'urban fringe' character, due to the urban character of the adjoining industrial estate and waste transfer. The site lies within a field to the north of the waste transfer station, which is mostly hidden by vegetation, with only occasional glimpses through gateways along Standard Way. Visibility of the site is therefore relatively limited, and visual sensitivity is quite low, whilst strong vegetation cover significantly reduces intrusion from the motorway, and creates an enclosed and attractive parcel of land of lower quality landscape value. Site is suited for either B2 or B8 employment uses.		
Is the site suitable?	Yes	Is the site available?	Yes
		Is the site considered achievable?	Yes



Fareham Local Plan

Publication version



December 2020

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction

- 1.1.1 These representations are submitted by Gladman in response to the current consultation held by Fareham Borough Council (FBC) on the proposed submission draft Fareham Local Plan (FLP). Gladman specialise in the promotion of strategic land for residential development and associated community infrastructure and has considerable experience in the development industry across a number of sectors, including residential and employment development. From that experience, we understand the need for the planning system to provide local communities with the homes and jobs that are needed to ensure residents have access to decent homes and employment opportunities.
- 1.1.2 Gladman has a wealth of experience in contributing to the Development Plan preparation process, having made representations on numerous local planning documents throughout the UK and having participated in many Local Plan public examinations. It is on the basis of this experience that the comments are made in this representation.
- 1.1.3 Prior to this consultation the Government published the Planning for the Future White Paper setting out proposals for how the Government wants to 'radically reform' the planning system. Central to the Government's proposals will be a simpler, more streamlined Local Plan making process. Consultation on the proposals ended on 29th October 2020. Subject to the outcomes of this process the Government has signalled its intent to make rapid progress toward this new planning system through the swift introduction of new legislation to implement the changes.
- 1.1.4 As the White Paper is only currently under consultation and there is currently uncertainty around timescales for moving towards a new Local Plan making process, this representation has been prepared against the backdrop of the current system. In progressing the FLP under the current system, the Council will need to carefully consider some of its policy choices and ensure that its evidence base is up-to-date and robust in light of changing circumstances and the changes brought about by the revised National Planning Policy Framework (2019).

2 NATIONAL PLANNING POLICY

2.1 National Planning Policy Framework

2.1.1 On 24th July 2018, the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (MHCLG) published the Revised National Planning Policy Framework which was subsequently updated in February 2019. These publications form the first revisions of the Framework since 2012 and implement changes that have been informed through the Housing White Paper, The Planning for the Right Homes in the Right Places consultation and the draft Revised Framework consultation.

2.1.2 The Framework (2019) introduces a number of major changes to national policy and provides further clarification to national planning policy as well as new measures on a range of matters. Crucially, the changes to national policy reaffirms the Government's commitment to ensuring up-to-date plans are in place which provide a positive vision for the areas which they are responsible for to address the housing, economic, social and environmental priorities to help shape future local communities for future generations. Paragraph 16 of the Framework (2019) states that Plans should:

- a) Be prepared with the objective of contributing to the achievement of sustainable development;*
- b) Be prepared positively, in a way that is aspirational but deliverable;*
- c) Be shaped by early, proportionate and effective engagement between plan-makers and communities, local organisations, businesses, infrastructure providers and operators and statutory consultees;*
- d) Contain policies that are clearly written and unambiguous, so it is evident how a decision maker should react to development proposals;*
- e) Be accessible through the use of digital tools to assist public involvement and policy presentation; and*
- f) Serve a clear purpose, avoiding unnecessary duplication of policies that apply to a particular area (including policies in this Framework, where relevant).*

2.1.3 To support the Government's continued objective of significantly boosting the supply of homes, it is important that the Local Plan provides a sufficient amount and variety of land that can come forward where it is needed, that the needs of groups with specific housing

requirements are addressed and that land with permission is developed without unnecessary delay¹.

- 2.1.4 To be considered sound at Examination the emerging Local Plan will need to meet all four of the soundness tests set out in paragraph 35 of the Framework (2019).

2.2 Planning Practice Guidance

- 2.2.1 The Government published updates to its Planning Practice Guidance (PPG) on 13th September 2018. The updated PPG provides further clarity on how specific elements of the revised Framework should be interpreted when preparing Local Plans.

2.3 Planning for the Future White Paper

- 2.3.1 On the 6th August, Government published the Planning for the Future White Paper setting out proposals for how it is seeking to 'radically reform' the planning system. The proposals are seeking to streamline and modernise the planning process.
- 2.3.2 Consultation recently closed on these proposals and it will be important that the Council keeps up to date with the implementation of these changes and the implications this will in turn have on the preparation of any subsequent Local Plan review. Timescales remain uncertain however subject to the outcomes of this process the Government has signalled its intent to make rapid progress toward this new planning system through the swift introduction of new legislation to implement the changes.
- 2.3.3 More importantly alongside this consultation, a consultation on immediate changes to the current planning system was also held, closing on the 1st October. Of significant note is a proposed revised standard method for calculating local housing need, which when implemented will be used as the basis for plans created prior to any changes outlined in the White Paper. Introduction of the revised methodology, which proposes to incorporate a percentage of existing stock as the baseline of the calculation, identifies an indicative housing figure of 403dpa for Fareham.

¹ NPPF – Paragraph 60

3 LEGAL REQUIREMENTS

3.1 Duty to Cooperate

- 3.1.1 The Duty to Cooperate (DtC) is a legal requirement established through section 33(A) of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, as amended by Section 110 of the Localism Act. The DtC requires local planning authorities to engage constructively, actively and on an ongoing basis with neighbouring authorities on cross-boundary strategic issues through the process of ongoing engagement and collaboration.²
- 3.1.1 As demonstrated through the outcome of the Coventry, Mid Sussex, Castle Point and St Albans examinations, if a Council fails to satisfactorily discharge its DtC a Planning Inspector must recommend non-adoption of the Plan. This cannot be rectified through modifications.
- 3.1.2 The NPPF(2019) has introduced a number of significant changes to how local planning authorities are expected to cooperate including the preparation of Statement(s) of Common Ground (SOCG) which are required to demonstrate that a plan is based on effective cooperation and has been based on agreements made by neighbouring authorities where cross boundary strategic issues are likely to exist. The NPPF(2019) sets out that local planning authorities should produce, maintain, and update one or more Statement(s) of Common Ground (SOCG), throughout the plan making process³. The SOCG(s) should provide a written record of the progress made by the strategic planning authorities during the process of planning for strategic cross-boundary matters and will need to demonstrate the measures local authorities have taken to ensure cross boundary matters have been considered and what actions are required to ensure issues are proactively dealt with e.g. unmet housing needs.
- 3.1.3 This issue is particularly crucial for the FLP given the work currently being undertaken through the Partnership for South Hampshire (PFSH) which is seeking to identify Strategic Development Opportunities to meet identified unmet needs across the sub-region.
- 3.1.4 The PFSH is currently working on a new SOCG between all constituent authorities and will effectively supersede the Spatial Position Statement (2016). Paragraph 3.17 of the submission Local Plan confirms that bilateral conversations with neighbouring authorities have been undertaken and the Council is aware of unmet needs arising across the region due to neighbouring borough's capacity to address any unmet need. The Council acknowledges at

² PPG Reference ID: 61-021-20180913

³ PPG Reference ID: 61-001-20180913

paragraph 4.4 that there is a significant likelihood of a substantial level of unmet housing needs in the sub-region with figures released in September 2020 suggesting unmet need in the sub-region of circa 10,750 dwellings. This figure is derived from 11 councils who are all at varying stages of plan preparation and based on the current standard methodology.

- 3.1.5 At the time of writing, it is noted that Portsmouth City Council (PCC) have written to the Council requesting a contribution of 1,000 dwellings to assist in meeting their unmet housing needs. Gosport Borough Council (GBC) is also likely to have an issue with unmet housing need, currently estimated to be in the region of 2,500 dwellings.
- 3.1.6 In principle, Gladman support the Council's decision to increase the housing target by 847 dwellings to contribute toward the unmet housing needs issue of the wider area. However, Gladman are concerned that without a signed SOCG between constituent authorities, it is difficult to consider whether this level of housing is sufficient to meet the wider needs of the area. Gladman recommend that a further consultation which considers the outcome of the work of the PfSH will be required so that the Local Plan can reflect the outcome of that process prior to the submission of the Local Plan to the Secretary of State for examination.
- 3.1.7 Since effective cooperation is an ongoing issue, Gladman reserve the right to provide further comments in relation to this matter once further evidence and signed statements become available.

3.2 Sustainability Appraisal

- 3.2.1 In accordance with Section 19 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, policies set out in Local Plans must be subject to a Sustainability Appraisal (SA), and also incorporate the requirements of the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 (the SEA Regulations).
- 3.2.2 The SA/SEA is a systematic process that should be undertaken at each stage of the Plan's preparation, assessing the effects of the FLP proposals on sustainable development when judged against all reasonable alternatives. The Council must ensure that the future results of the SA clearly justify its policy choices. In meeting development needs of the area, it should be clear from the results of the assessment why some policy options have been progressed and others have been rejected. This must be undertaken through a comparative and equal assessment of all reasonable alternatives, in the same level of detail for both chosen and rejected alternatives. The Council's decision making, and scoring should be robust, justified and transparent.

4 FAREHAM LOCAL PLAN

4.1 Vision and Objectives

4.1.1 In principle, Gladman support the Council's vision and objectives. In particular, we support the Plan's commitment to accommodating development to address the need for new homes and employment space in Fareham Borough and the commitment to ensuring a strong and diverse economy is delivered.

4.1.2 Notwithstanding this, it is considered the Plan could go further in its aims to support housing and economic growth of the wider sub-region with reference to assisting neighbouring authorities with any unmet housing needs. This is particularly important due to the ongoing work of the PfSH and outstanding evidence relating to unmet housing needs and how this will be redistributed across the PfSH area.

4.2 Strategic Policy DS1: Development in the Countryside

4.2.1 Strategic Policy DS1 states proposals for development in the countryside, which is defined as land outside the Urban Area boundary, will only be supported in a narrow set of circumstances.

4.2.2 Gladman are opposed to the use of settlement boundaries, as these are often used as an arbitrary tool to prevent otherwise sustainable proposals from going forward. The policy wording as currently drafted only allows for development in a narrow set of circumstances (i.e. replacement dwelling, previously developed land etc.) and does not allow for sufficient flexibility to respond to changes of circumstance such as a shortfall in housing supply. Gladman believe that this policy should be modified to a criteria-based policy which will provide a more appropriate mechanism for assessing the merits of individual development proposed, based on their specific circumstances and ability to deliver sustainable development rather than being discounted simply due to a sites location beyond an artificial boundary.

4.2.3 To achieve this; a criteria based approach would allow the plan to protect itself against unsustainable development whilst at the same time offering a flexible solution to the consideration of development opportunities outside these boundaries that are able to come forward to meet identified needs should the Council's housing land supply start to fail. Gladman refer to the submission version of the Harborough Local Plan, Policy GD2, which states:

“in addition to sites allocated by this Local Plan and neighbourhood plans, development within or contiguous with the existing or committed built up area of the Market Harborough, Key Centres, the Leicestershire Principal Urban Area (PUA), Rural Centres and Selected Rural Villages will be permitted where...”

A series of criteria follows.

- 4.2.4 Clearly the policy here would need to reflect the local circumstances of Fareham but it does provide an example of a local authority taking a proactive approach to guiding development and ensuring that it can meet its housing target as well as plan for approaches if and when problems arise over the course of a plan period with regard to the delivery of allocated sites. Accordingly, Gladman recommend the use of a criteria-based policy should be included within the FLP to ensure housing needs are met in full.
- 4.2.5 In addition, the second element of the policy requires proposals to demonstrate that if they require a location outside of the urban area, do not significantly affect the integrity of a Strategic Gap and are not located on Best and Most Versatile (BMV) agricultural land. Gladman are unclear with the necessity of including this additional criteria as these matters are dealt with elsewhere within the FLP and therefore their inclusion in Policy DS1 leads to unnecessary duplication and not in accordance with the NPPF2019. As such, this element of the policy should be deleted as the finer details of each of these issues are dealt with elsewhere within the draft Local Plan.

4.3 Strategic Policy DS2: Development in Strategic Gaps

- 4.3.1 The above policy identifies two Strategic Gaps whereby development proposals would not be permitted where they significantly affect the integrity of the gap and the physical and visual separation of settlements or the distinctive nature of settlement characters.
- 4.3.2 Gladman consider that new development can often be located in countryside gaps without leading to the physical or visual merging of settlements, eroding the sense of separation between them or resulting in the loss of openness and character. It is important that such designations are supported by robust evidence and that the policy wording allows for sites to be considered on their individual merits. In this regard, the policy is currently worded in a negative stance which may affect the consideration of development proposals. Gladman consider that the policy should be reconsidered in a positive manner and modified to allow for a balancing exercise to be undertaken which assesses any harm to the visual or functional

separation of settlements against the benefits of the proposal rather than seeking to apply a blanket restriction on development in these areas.

4.4 Strategic Policy H1: Housing Provision

Housing Need

- 4.4.1 Strategic Policy H1 makes provision for at least 8,389 net additional dwellings across the borough during the period 2021 – 2037. Whilst Gladman acknowledge that the housing requirement is set as a minimum, Policy H1 is not considered positively prepared as it does not provide a strategy which meets housing needs in full.
- 4.4.2 The level of housing required by the standard methodology as set in NPPF2019 requires provision for a minimum of 514dpa. It should be remembered that the housing need figure calculated using the Standard Method should be considered as a starting point as it does not take into account other factors which affect demographic behaviours (e.g. affordability, economic adjustments etc).
- 4.4.3 The Council has instead decided to use the Government's proposed housing methodology as announced in the Planning for the Future White Paper which allows LPAs to use either a percentage of the Borough's existing housing stock as the calculation's starting point or the most up-to-date household projections, whichever is the highest before an affordability uplift is applied. The Council has decided it is appropriate to plan for a scale of growth based on the proposed methodology which reduces the housing need figure to 403dpa.
- 4.4.4 The proposed approach is not appropriate nor justified as it will not deliver the minimum housing required by national policy using the standard method. The Council must remember that the implementation of the White Paper is still subject to the outcome of consultation and may be subject to change. In addition, it is not appropriate to delay the progress of the Local Plan until the measures announced within the White Paper come into force.
- 4.4.5 Accordingly, the Council should amend the housing requirement back to 514dpa and allocate sufficient sites across a number of locations to meet housing needs in full.

Phasing

- 4.4.6 Policy H1 outlines the Council's intention to phase the delivery of the housing requirement over the plan period. The housing requirement is phased as follows:
- Approximately 2,250 dwellings (450dpa) between 2021/22 and 2025/26

- Approximately 2,400 dwellings (480dpa) between 2026/27 and 2030/31
- Approximately 3,750 dwellings (625dpa) between 2031/32 and 2036/2037

4.4.7 The result of this element of the policy acts to artificially suppress the delivery of development in the early years of the plan due to strategic site issues given the majority of housing supply comprises of the Welborne Garden Village. Indeed, the Council has not achieved annual delivery figures in excess of 450 dwellings since 2007-08 so it is unclear how the Council expects to achieve these delivery rates especially towards the back end of the plan period without a sufficient supply and mix of housing sites.

4.4.8 The Framework is clear in its intention to boost significantly the supply of housing. This strategy is further underlined by the buffers applied by national policy and the PPG's approach that requires local authorities to meet housing shortfall within a five year period.

4.4.9 Gladman consider that the backloading of land supply will likely threaten the overall deliverability of the Plan. Should the Council fail to deliver these higher rates towards the end of the plan period, there is little flexibility or opportunity provided to ensure the housing requirement can be met in full. The phasing approach is therefore unsound and should be deleted and replaced with a flat annual requirement of 514dpa.

Buffer

4.4.10 In principle, Gladman support the inclusion of a 15% buffer to allow for contingency for under delivery associated with the reliance on large strategic sites within the housing supply. However, the buffer does not provide any sort of contingency due to the Council's decision to reduce housing requirement to 403dpa. In reality, it merely provides a level of housing comparable to the amount of housing needed to meet the annual requirement as identified under the Standard Method. Gladman reiterate that the housing requirement should be increased to 514dpa and a buffer applied to this figure.

4.4.11 Notwithstanding the above, Gladman would suggest that given the uncertainty surrounding both the delivery of strategic scale sites and the potential for unmet need within the wider sub-region, that this contingency should be increased to 20% above the Standard Method figure to ensure housing needs are met in full. This will also reflect HBF's advice following Central Government research on this issue.

Housing Provision

4.4.12 Strategic Policy H1 makes provision for at least 8,389 net dwellings across the borough during the period 2021 – 2037 and is comprised of:

- An estimated 552 homes that already have planning permission;
- An estimated 4,858 on sites with resolutions to grant permission as of 1st July 2020, including at Welborne Garden Village;
- Approximately 1,327 homes on sites allocated in the Publication Plan;
- Approximately 428 homes on brownfield sites/regeneration areas; and
- An estimated 1,224 homes delivered through windfall development.

4.4.13 To ensure the soundness of the Plan, Gladman submit that additional housing land is needed to ensure that the Council is able to demonstrate a robust supply of housing land should any of the sites within the Council's supply slip away. This is particularly important due to the reliance on sites with resolutions to grant planning permission and the vast majority of the Council's supply comprising of the Welborne Garden Village.

4.4.14 Whilst Gladman does not wish to comment on the suitability of sites selected, the Council will need to be able to demonstrate that sites will come forward as anticipated and take account of site specific issues and/or reflects the requirements and timescales of key infrastructure to be provided by sites selected. It is imperative that these assumptions are made in collaboration with landowners/land promoters to ensure these details are up-to-date at the point of submission. In this regard, it is difficult to assess the Council's consideration of sites as the Housing Trajectory at Appendix B only provides a cursory overview of expected delivery rates over the plan period and does not provide an individual break down of anticipated delivery rates on individual sites. As such, Gladman reserves the right to provide further detailed comments at the examination should further information be made available.

4.4.15 To ensure the effectiveness of the Plan in ensuring a supply of specific deliverable sites sufficient to maintain a five year housing requirement over the course of the plan period, additional allocations are considered necessary. Indeed, the planning committee has resolved to grant outline planning permission for Welborne Garden City in October 2019 to provide up to 6,000 dwellings over the plan period and beyond. There are a number of key factors that can affect the delivery of Garden Villages, Strategic Sites and smaller scale development opportunities such as the signing of s106 agreements, reserve matters applications and improvements to infrastructure prior to development commencing, discharge of planning conditions, marketing of development and so on, all of which can affect the delivery of homes. The Council will need to avoid a continued reliance associated with the Garden Village and large scale strategic allocations over the plan period and instead allocate additional housing land to ensure a competitive and responsive supply of housing is available to support housing delivery of the Council's large strategic allocations.

4.5 Policy HP1: New Residential Development

4.5.1 Policy HP1 states residential development within the urban area boundary will be supported in principle. Residential development in locations outside of the urban area boundary will only be permitted if it involves the conversion of an existing non-residential building or it is for a replacement dwelling which is of an appropriate character to the location.

4.5.2 Gladman do not consider the above policy to be positively prepared as it is restrictive and goes against the ethos of the Framework to significantly boost the supply of housing. The policy should be amended to be flexible in accordance with the approach outlined in section 4.2 of these representations.

4.6 Policy HP2: New Small-Scale Development Outside the Urban Areas

4.6.1 The above policy states new small-scale development outside the urban area boundary, as shown on the policies map, will be permitted where a site is located within or adjacent to existing areas of housing; or well related to settlement boundary and is within reasonable proximity to high frequency public transportation.

4.6.2 In principle, Gladman support the inclusion of this policy which allows for small scale development beyond the urban area. However, we would question the decision to limit development to no more than 4 units as this is contrary to the ethos of the Framework which seeks to significantly boost housing supply. Gladman consider such a policy should be included within the draft Local Plan without any limitations on size of development to ensure the Council are able to demonstrate a strong and robust housing land supply should sites identified slip away.

4.6.3 In addition, Gladman query how a decision maker is expected to apply this policy consistently and with ease as it contradicts the approach taken in Policy HP1 and reinforces the need for Policy HP1 to be deleted and the criteria listed to be amalgamated into Policy H2.

4.7 Policy HP4: Five-Year Housing Land Supply

4.7.1 Policy HP4 outlines the Council's approach to circumstances where it cannot demonstrate a five year housing land supply, a criteria then follows. In principle, Gladman support this approach but would suggest that the policy is modified to '~~may be~~ will be permitted where they meet the following criteria' as opposed to the current use of wording.

4.7.2 Criterion (a) of the proposed policy suggests that a site needs to be relative in scale to the demonstrated shortfall in the housing land supply. A proposal which comes forward which is

considered to be sustainable and in conformity with other policies of the Local Plan should be considered to be acceptable in planning terms regardless of whether it is relative to the scale and size of the housing land supply shortfall. Gladman consider that the reference to scale should be removed in order to allow for additional flexibility in the supply of housing as it will assist the Council in ensuring that a 5 year housing land supply can be maintained going forward.

- 4.7.3 In addition, Criterion (b) states that a site should be adjacent to the existing urban settlement boundaries to be considered sustainable. This criterion is too onerous as sites which are well related to, but not directly adjacent to existing settlements could, be considered to be sustainable when assessed against policies contained in the Local Plan as a whole. Again, Criterion (b) should be amended to reflect this.

4.8 Policy HP7: Adaptable and Accessible Dwellings

- 4.8.1 Policy HP7 requires at least 15% of all new dwellings to be built to optional building regulation M4(2) and on all schemes over 100 dwellings, at least 2% of private housing and 5% of affordable housing shall be provided as wheelchair accessible category M4(3) standard.

- 4.8.2 In this regard, Gladman refer to the PPG which provides additional guidance on the use of these optional standards. The Council need to ensure that this policy is in line with the guidance and that the justification and specific detail of the policy take account of the various factors which the PPG refers to:

“Based on their housing needs assessment and other available datasets it will be for the local planning authorities to set out how they intend to approach the need for Requirement M4(2) (accessible and adaptable dwellings), and / or M4(3) (wheelchair user dwellings), of the Building Regulations. There is a wide range of published official statistics and factors which local planning authorities can consider and take into account, including:

- *The likely future need for older and disabled people (including wheelchair user dwellings).*
- *Size, location, type and quality of dwellings needed to meet specifically evidenced needs (for example retirement homes, sheltered homes, or care homes).*
- *The accessibility and adaptability of existing stock.*
- *How needs vary across different tenures.*

- *The overall impact of viability.*⁴

4.8.3 Gladman note that these technical standards have deliberately been set as optional standards which, if to be included as a policy in the FLP, would need to be justified by robust evidence.

4.8.4 When considering this policy, the Council need to be aware of the impact that these requirements, particularly M4(3) have on scheme viability (due in part to size requirements) and the knock-on effects that this could have on the delivery of much needed housing. In order to be able to include such requirements in the Local Plan, the Council will need to be able to robustly justify the inclusion and demonstrate that consideration has been given to this requirement within the viability study. The provision of M4(3) wheelchair user dwellings, is far more onerous in terms of size requirements; therefore, it is crucial that the implications of the proposed policy requirement have been properly tested.

4.8.5 In addition to this, with regard to M4(3) Gladman refer to the PPG which states:

"Part M of the Building Regulations sets a distinction between wheelchair accessible (a home readily useable by a wheelchair user at the point of completion) and wheelchair adaptable (a home that can be easily adapted to meet the needs of a household including wheelchair users) dwellings.

*Local plan policies for wheelchair accessible homes should be applied only to those dwellings where the local authority is responsible for allocating or nominating a person to live in that dwelling.*⁵

4.8.6 This clearly demonstrates that M4(3) should only be applied to affordable homes within the Council's control and therefore Policy HP7 should be updated to reflect this and reference to private homes deleted.

4.8.7 Gladman submit that the Council must be able to demonstrate through robust evidence the justification for these policy requirements within the Local Plan in order for them to be found sound at examination. The NPPF footnote 46 states:

"Planning policies for housing should make use of the Government's optional technical standards for accessible and adaptable housing, where this would address an identified need for such properties..."

⁴ PPG ID: 56-007-20150327

⁵ PPG ID: 56-009-20150327

- 4.8.8 Gladman do not consider that a general reference to an ageing population to be sufficient justification for the inclusion of these policy requirements. In this regard, Gladman refer to the Inspector's report for the Derby Local Plan (December 2016), which at paragraph 117 states

"Although there is general evidence of an ageing population in the SHMA, having regard to the PPG this does not amount to the justification required for the LP to include the optional standards and the specific proportion of Part M4(2) dwellings..."

4.9 Policy HP9: Self and Custom Build Homes

- 4.9.1 Whilst Gladman support the inclusion of a policy in relation to self-build and custom build units, as this is in line with Government aims and objectives, we raise concerns regarding the detail within this policy.

- 4.9.2 It is expected that on sites of 40 dwellings or more (gross), 10% of the overall dwellings shall be provided through the provision of plots for self and custom build homes. Gladman welcome the flexibility provided by this policy which recognises that plots which do not sell within 12 months of initial promotion, are able to be developed for housing other than self-build homes.

- 4.9.3 However, Gladman query the evidential justification for 40 dwellings (gross) being the trigger for the provision of self-build and custom build housing. The Council's Self Build Register only identifies 180 residents which does not translate to demand for this form of housing. Gladman consider that this policy would benefit from re-wording to state that, rather than being required on all schemes of 40 or more dwellings, that if up-to-date evidence indicates that there is a demand in the particular location then schemes are encouraged to make provision. Such a modification would help ensure that market housing is not unnecessarily delayed for a period of 12 months if there is no interest in self-build housing on individual sites.

4.10 Policy NE2: Biodiversity Net Gain

- 4.10.1 Policy NE2 requires development of one more or more dwelling or new commercial/leisure buildings to provide at least 10% net gain for biodiversity for the lifetime of the development. Gladman do not consider this policy to be positively prepared as it goes above and beyond that which is required by the NPP2019. Gladman submit that the percentage requirement should be deleted and reference to 'biodiversity net gains' included in the policy wording to ensure compliance with national policy.

4.11 Policy D5: Internal Space Standards

4.11.1 Policy D5 requires all new dwellings, including subdivisions and conversions to meet the nationally described space standards (NDSS) or future equivalent as a minimum.

4.11.2 In this regard Gladman refer to the Written Ministerial Statement (WMS) dated 25th March 2015 which confirms that:

"The optional new national technical standards should only be required through any new Local Plan policies if they address a clearly evidenced need, and where their impact on viability has been considered, in accordance with the NPPG".

4.11.3 Furthermore with particular reference to the NDSS the PPG⁶ confirms:

"where a need for internal space standards is identified, local planning authorities should provide justification for requiring internal space policies".

4.11.4 If the Council wishes to adopt this standard it should be justified by meeting the criteria set out in the PPG, including need, viability and impact on affordability.

4.11.5 The Council will need to provide robust evidence to justify the inclusion of the space standards within a policy in the Local Plan. Similarly to the accessibility standards, if it had been the Government's intention that all properties were built to these standards then these standards would have been made mandatory rather than optional.

4.11.6 Gladman's concerns regarding the optional national space standards relates to the additional cost and the implications for affordability. Where, for example, a housebuilder would normally build a standard 2-bedroom unit at 72sqm, the national space standards would require the dwellings to have certain dimensions which would mean they could only be built at a minimum of 79sqm, which could add significantly to the cost of the property and in turn increase the cost of an entry level 2-bedroom house, further exacerbating the affordability issues in the area.

4.11.7 The Council need to take these factors into account and will need robust evidence on both need and viability to support the proposed policy requirements outlined in Policy D5.

⁶ ID: 56-020-20150327.

5 OVERALL CONCLUSIONS

5.1.1 These representations have been drafted with reference to the revised NPPF(2019) and the updated PPG. To be found sound at examination the FLP would need to meet the tests set out in paragraph 35 of the NPPF(2019):

- **“Positively prepared** – providing a strategy which, as a minimum, seeks to meet the area’s objectively assessed needs; and is informed by agreements with other authorities, so that unmet need from neighbouring areas is accommodated where it is practical to do so and is consistent with achieving sustainable development;
- **Justified** – an appropriate strategy, taking into account the reasonable alternatives, and based on proportionate evidence;
- **Effective** – deliverable over the plan period, and based on effective joint working on cross-boundary strategic matters that have been dealt with rather than deferred, as evidenced by the statement of common ground; and
- **Consistent with national policy** – enabling the delivery of sustainable development in accordance with the policies in this Framework.”

5.1.2 Having considered the FLP in this context, Gladman are concerned that a number of policies contained within this plan do not accord with national policy and require modification to ensure soundness with the tests set out above.

5.1.3 Gladman believe that further flexibility and contingency is required through the FLP and that, consequently, additional non-strategic housing allocations should be included in the plan.

5.1.4 Gladman welcome this opportunity to comment on the publication draft plan and would like to be kept updated on progress moving forwards with the FLP. Gladman request to participate at the relevant hearing sessions through the examination of the FLP to discuss the matters raised in this submission further.

Planning Policy Manager
Fareham Borough Council

Enquiries to: Louise Hague

Our ref: Y00511

Your ref: Regulation 19 Local Plan
Consultation

Date: 18 December 2020

Dear Sir/Madam

Regulation 19 Local Plan Consultation

In response to the above consultation, please find attached the general landowner comments in written representations on behalf of Hampshire County Council Property Services, in its role as a public landowner to help inform the next stages of the emerging Local Plan Update to 2038. These are separate from the comments submitted on behalf of Hampshire County Council in respect of its regulatory functions.

As landowner, the County Council will be responding to the Local Plan Consultation on the following Policies/Paragraphs (please see attached):

- Strategic Policy H1: Housing Provision
- Policy D1: High Quality Design and Place Making
- Housing Allocation Policy: HA3 (Southampton Road)
- Housing Allocation Policy: HA9 (Heath Road)
- Housing Allocation Policy: HA13 (Hunts Pond Road)
- Housing Allocation Policy: HA22 (Wynton Way)
- Housing Allocation Policy: HA24 (335-337 Gosport Road)
- Strategic Policy R4: Community and Leisure Facilities
- Policy NE4: Water Quality Effects on the Special Protection Areas (SPAs), Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) and Ramsar Sites of the Solent
- Policy D4: Water Quality and Resource
- Paragraphs 11.55/56

To date, Hampshire County Council in its capacity as landowner, has supported the earlier stages of the Local Plan Update to 2037. The purpose of the following is to offer comments, from a landowning perspective, to help inform the scope and soundness of Fareham Local Plan when examined by the Secretary of State as anticipated in Summer 2021.

I hope this is helpful to you in continuing to support the Borough Council in subsequent stages of the Local Plan Update to 2037.

Yours sincerely



Louise Hague MRICS MRTPI
Senior Development Manager

FAREHAM Local Plan 2037

Introduction

The Council has published the Publication Version of the Local Plan. This consultation is the final stage before the Plan is submitted to a Government Planning Inspector for independent examination.

The Statement of Representations Procedure and Statement of Fact sets out how and when you can view the Local Plan and respond to the consultation.

You can make comments on the Plan, known as representations, up to 18 December 2020.

What can I make a representation on?

This consultation is different from previous ones as it no longer seeks views on alternative options. You will be asked whether you think the Plan is:

- **Legally Compliant:** Does the Plan meet the legal requirements for plan making as set out by planning laws?
- **Sound:** Has the Plan been positively prepared? Is it justified, effective, and consistent with national policy?
- **Complies with the Duty to Co-operate:** Has the Council engaged and worked effectively with neighbouring authorities and statutory bodies?

You can make a representation on any part of the plan, but only comments that address the three questions above can be taken into account.

You can find out more about each of the questions by reading Fareham Today and the Frequently Asked Questions.

What happens next?

A Planning Inspector will be appointed to consider the Plan and comments from the consultation on behalf of the Secretary of State. All representations will be forwarded, together with the Publication Plan, to the Planning Inspector for consideration.

PERSONAL DETAILS

Data Protection Privacy Statement – Consultation on the Local Plan in accordance with regulation 19 of the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012

In order to deliver services to the citizens and communities in Fareham Borough, it is necessary for the Council to collect, gather and process personal data.

In relation to the consultation on the Local Plan in accordance regulation 19 of the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012, Fareham Borough Council will collect and process personal data for the following processing purposes:

- Receiving representations to the consultation and submitting the Local Plan for examination in public.

The Council is processing this personal data by virtue of the following Lawful Basis:

- Compliance with a legal obligation
- Performance of a task carried out in the public interest.

Consultation responses will be entered onto the online consultation form. The company that host the online consultation form, Snap Surveys are ISO 27001 certified and will store the data on a secure UK server.

The Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012 requires that, when the Council submits the Local Plan and associated documents to the Secretary of State, for examination in public, the responses made to the consultation on the Local Plan must also be submitted. This includes the personal data collected, such as name, address and contact details.

In addition, any representations submitted will be made available on the Fareham Borough Council website. Addresses, email addresses and phone numbers will not be published.

Representations linked to plan making will be retained for no more than 5 years following adoption of the Local Plan. We will not keep this information for longer than is necessary.

You have certain rights under the General Data Protection Regulations (GDPR) in respect of your personal information. More information about your rights can be found on the Council's website or on request.

A1 Is an AgentAppointed?

☐ Yes

☒ No

A2 Please provide your details below:

Title:	Ms
First Name:	Katherine
Last Name:	Snell
Job Title: (where relevant)	Senior Planner and Urban Designer
Organisation: (where relevant)	Hampshire County Council
Address:	
Postcode:	
Telephone Number:	
Email Address:	

A3 Please provide the Agent's details (if applicable):

Title:	N/A
First Name:	
Last Name:	
Job Title: (where relevant)	
Organisation: (where relevant)	
Address:	
Postcode:	
Telephone Number:	
Email Address:	

You can check which paragraph, policy etc you want to comment on by looking at the

You can find out more about what you can comment on by reading Fareham Today and the Frequently Asked Questions.

B1 Which part of the Local Plan is this representation about?

- | | | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------|-----------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | A paragraph | Go to B1a |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | A policy | Go to B1b |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | The policies map | Go to B1c |

B1a Which paragraph? Please enter the correct paragraph found in the Local Plan e.g. 1.5 would be the fifth paragraph in Chapter 1 (Introduction).

B1b Which Policy? Please enter the correct Policy Codes found in the Local Plan e.g. HA9 – Heath Road, is the Housing Allocation policy for Heath Road, Locks Heath

Strategic Policy H1: Housing Provision

B1c Which part of the Policies Map?

B2 Do you think the Publication Local Plan is:

	Yes	No
Legally compliant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sound	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Complies with the duty to co-operate	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

B3 Please provide details you have to support your answers above

Hampshire County Council in its capacity as landowner supports the spatial approach to Policy H1 to distribute development through Local Plan allocations. The County Council considers that this is a sound approach that is positively prepared, justified and deliverable within the Plan period (effective) based on the Borough Council's objectively assessed needs and wider Local Plan evidence base.

Please remember this may be your only chance to make a representation, so try to make sure you put in all the evidence and information needed to support your representation.

B4a What modification(s) is necessary to make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

B4b How would the modification(s) you propose make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

B4c Your suggested revised wording of any policy or text:

B5 If your representation is seeking a modification to the plan, do you consider it necessary to participate in the examination hearing session(s)?

☒

Yes, I want to take part in a hearing session

☐

No, I don't want to take part in a hearing session

B5a Please outline in the box below why you consider it necessary to take part in the hearing session(s):

The County Council could offer further clarification on the points raised.

The Inspector will decide on who will appear at the hearing(s). You may be asked to take part when the Inspector has identified the matters and issues for examination.

Thank you for taking part and having your say.

FAREHAM
BOROUGH COUNCIL

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B1b Which Policy? Please enter the correct Policy Codes found in the Local Plan e.g. HA9 – Heath Road, is the Housing Allocation policy for Heath Road, Locks Heath

Policy D1: High Quality Design and Place Making

B1c Which part of the Policies Map?

B2 Do you think the Publication Local Plan is:

	Yes	No
Legally compliant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sound	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Complies with the duty to co-operate	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

B3 Please provide details you have to support your answers above

Hampshire County Council, as landowner, supports Policy D1 as it considers that the density of schemes should be informed by and be sympathetic to the character of the surrounding areas, rather than having a set standard. This allows sufficient flexibility (effective) to support best practice urban design principles particularly with regards to legibility to emphasise the importance of place as well as sensitively manage the transition from an urban to rural settlement edge.

Please remember this may be your only chance to make a representation, so try to make sure you put in all the evidence and information needed to support your representation.

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B1b Which Policy? Please enter the correct Policy Codes found in the Local Plan e.g. HA9 – Heath Road, is the Housing Allocation policy for Heath Road, Locks Heath

Housing Allocation Policy: HA3 (Southampton Road)

B1c Which part of the Policies Map?

B2 Do you think the Publication Local Plan is:

	Yes	No
Legally compliant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sound	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Complies with the duty to co-operate	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

B3 Please provide details you have to support your answers above

Hampshire County Council, as one of the landowners for this site, supports the inclusion of this draft allocation and has provided information through the Local Plan process to date to support the allocation. The County Council re-affirms that its land within Policy HA3 is available and deliverable within the Plan period.

Please remember this may be your only chance to make a representation, so try to make sure you put in all the evidence and information needed to support your representation.

B4a What modification(s) is necessary to make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

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Housing Allocation Policy: HA9 (Heath Road)

B1c Which part of the Policies Map?

B2 Do you think the Publication Local Plan is:

	Yes	No
Legally compliant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sound	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Complies with the duty to co-operate	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

B3 Please provide details you have to support your answers above

Hampshire County Council as a landowner supports the allocation of its land in Policy HA9. The site has a resolution to grant planning permission for 70 dwellings (insert ref). The County Council, as applicant, is currently engaged in on-going discussions with the Borough Council Planning Case Officer, Natural England and third-party providers to put in place sufficient mitigation to achieve a nitrate neutral development. The County Council as landowner has also submitted a pre-application submission to Natural England for consideration of its own land to mitigate the nitrate output of site Policy HA9. This evidence offers a realistic prospect that the site is capable of coming forward in within the early stages of the Plan period. The County Council, as landowner, re-affirms that it's land within Policy HA9 is available and deliverable.

Please remember this may be your only chance to make a representation, so try to make sure you put in all the evidence and information needed to support your representation.

B4a What modification(s) is necessary to make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

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Housing Allocation Policy: HA13 (Hunts Pond Road)

B1c Which part of the Policies Map?

B2 Do you think the Publication Local Plan is:

	Yes	No
Legally compliant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sound	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Complies with the duty to co-operate	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

B3 Please provide details you have to support your answers above

Hampshire County Council as a landowner supports the inclusion of this draft allocation and has provided information that confirms this site is available, deliverable. This allocation will contribute (indicative yield 38 dwellings) to the supply of housing required over the plan period for the borough.

Please remember this may be your only chance to make a representation, so try to make sure you put in all the evidence and information needed to support your representation.

B4a What modification(s) is necessary to make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

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B1b Which Policy? Please enter the correct Policy Codes found in the Local Plan e.g. HA9 – Heath Road, is the Housing Allocation policy for Heath Road, Locks Heath

Housing Allocation Policy: HA22 (Wynton Way)

B1c Which part of the Policies Map?

B2 Do you think the Publication Local Plan is:

	Yes	No
Legally compliant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sound	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Complies with the duty to co-operate	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

B3 Please provide details you have to support your answers above

Hampshire County Council as a landowner supports the inclusion of this draft allocation and has provided information that confirms this site is available and deliverable. This allocation will contribute (indicative yield 13 dwellings) to the supply of housing required over the Plan period for the borough.

Please remember this may be your only chance to make a representation, so try to make sure you put in all the evidence and information needed to support your representation.

B4a What modification(s) is necessary to make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

B4b How would the modification(s) you propose make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

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Yes, I want to take part in a hearing session

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No, I don't want to take part in a hearing session

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Housing Allocation Policy: HA24 (335-337 Gosport Road)

B1c Which part of the Policies Map?

B2 Do you think the Publication Local Plan is:

	Yes	No
Legally compliant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sound	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Complies with the duty to co-operate	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

B3 Please provide details you have to support your answers above

Hampshire County Council as a landowner supports the inclusion of this draft allocation and has provided information that confirms this site is available, deliverable and developable. This allocation will contribute (indicative yield 8 dwellings) to the supply of housing required over the plan period for the borough.

Please remember this may be your only chance to make a representation, so try to make sure you put in all the evidence and information needed to support your representation.

B4a What modification(s) is necessary to make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

B4b How would the modification(s) you propose make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

B4c Your suggested revised wording of any policy or text:

B5 If your representation is seeking a modification to the plan, do you consider it necessary to participate in the examination hearing session(s)?

☒ Yes, I want to take part in a hearing session ☐ No, I don't want to take part in a hearing session

B5a Please outline in the box below why you consider it necessary to take part in the hearing session(s):

The County Council could offer further clarification on the points raised.

The Inspector will decide on who will appear at the hearing(s). You may be asked to take part when the Inspector has identified the matters and issues for examination.

Thank you for taking part and having your say.

FAREHAM
BOROUGH COUNCIL

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Strategic Policy R4: Community and Leisure Facilities

B1c Which part of the Policies Map?

B2 Do you think the Publication Local Plan is:

	Yes	No
Legally compliant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sound	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Complies with the duty to co-operate	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

You can check which paragraph, policy etc you want to comment on by looking at the Publication Local Plan.

B3 Please provide details you have to support your answers above

Hampshire County Council in its role, as both a public landowner and service provider, supports the intentions of Policy R4 to maintain the provision of necessary community facilities during the Plan period. Notwithstanding its support for Policy R4, the County Council is still concerned that the draft policy does not meet the tests of soundness as it appears overly restrictive and not sufficiently flexible to respond to unexpected and ever-changing needs to community facilities brought through public service providers service reviews during the Plan period. This presents a risk that Policy R4 is not effective.

The County Council as a public service provider has an on-going need to review and, if necessary, rationalise surplus facilities as part of wider County Council strategies to improve local services in the community. Such County Council services include 'Children's Services' (pre-school through to the 14-19 year age group), 'Adult Services' (catering for those with learning disabilities, mental health, older people, and persons with physical disabilities), and 'Community and Cultural Services' (libraries, museums, sports, recreation, tourism).

The County Council would like to emphasise its statutory function to provide public services, and to remain effective in meeting this commitment, the County Council will be implementing a series of service-driven improvements, covering both frontline and support services. This may sometimes result in the 'necessary loss' of particular community buildings and land in County Council ownership, in order to reinvest proceeds of sale in local service improvements. The policy should have increased flexibility to accommodate the unique role and function of public service providers.

Please remember this may be your only chance to make a representation, so try to make sure you put in all the evidence and information needed to support your representation.

B4a What modification(s) is necessary to make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

The policy should have increased flexibility to accommodate the unique role and function of public service providers and so be effective.

B4b How would the modification(s) you propose make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

The County Council therefore recommends the following addition/ changes to Policy R4 to overcome its objection (see below). This draws on the wording of Basingstoke & Deane Borough Council's Adopted Local Plan 2011 – 2029, Policy CN8 – Community, Leisure and Cultural Facilities, part h, and South Downs Local Plan 2014– 2033, Development Management Policy SD43- New and Existing Community Facilities and is therefore a material consideration in Plan making. The County Council's proposed amendment would reinforce the unique role and function of public service providers and their need for managed change to deliver operational service improvements over the Plan period (be effective).

B4c Your suggested revised wording of any policy or text:

Development proposals that would result in the loss of community or publicly owned or managed facilities will be permitted where:

- i. The facility is no longer needed; and
- ii. No alternative community use of the facility is practical or viable; and
- iii. Any proposed replacement or improved facilities will be of equivalent or better in terms of quality, function and accessibility; or
- iv. the proposals are part of a public service provider's plans to re-provide or enhance local services and the proposal will clearly provide sufficient community benefit to outweigh the loss of the existing facility, meeting evidence of a local need.*

B5 If your representation is seeking a modification to the plan, do you consider it necessary to participate in the examination hearing session(s)?



Yes, I want to take part in a hearing session



No, I don't want to take part in a hearing session

B5a Please outline in the box below why you consider it necessary to take part in the hearing session(s):

The County Council could offer further clarification on the points raised.

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B1 Which part of the Local Plan is this representation about?

- | | | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------|-----------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | A paragraph | Go to B1a |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | A policy | Go to B1b |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | The policies map | Go to B1c |

B1a Which paragraph? Please enter the correct paragraph found in the Local Plan e.g. 1.5 would be the fifth paragraph in Chapter 1 (Introduction).

B1b Which Policy? Please enter the correct Policy Codes found in the Local Plan e.g. HA9 – Heath Road, is the Housing Allocation policy for Heath Road, Locks Heath

Policy NE4: Water Quality Effects on the Special Protection Areas (SPAs), Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) and Ramsar Sites of the Solent

B1c Which part of the Policies Map?

B2 Do you think the Publication Local Plan is:

	Yes	No
Legally compliant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sound	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Complies with the duty to co-operate	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

B3 Please provide details you have to support your answers above

Hampshire County Council in its role as a public landowner supports the intentions of Policy NE4 to protect the integrity of the designated sites from increased nutrients. The County Council has confidence that any increased wastewater production related to its draft allocated sites will be suitably mitigated through on-site and off-site mitigation measures as required under the policy.

Please remember this may be your only chance to make a representation, so try to make sure you put in all the evidence and information needed to support your representation.

B4a What modification(s) is necessary to make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

B4b How would the modification(s) you propose make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

B4c Your suggested revised wording of any policy or text:

B5 If your representation is seeking a modification to the plan, do you consider it necessary to participate in the examination hearing session(s)?

☒ Yes, I want to take part in a hearing session ☐ No, I don't want to take part in a hearing session

B5a Please outline in the box below why you consider it necessary to take part in the hearing session(s):

The County Council could offer further clarification on the points raised.

The Inspector will decide on who will appear at the hearing(s). You may be asked to take part when the Inspector has identified the matters and issues for examination.

Thank you for taking part and having your say.

FAREHAM
BOROUGH COUNCIL

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|-------------------------------------|------------------|-----------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | A paragraph | Go to B1a |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | A policy | Go to B1b |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | The policies map | Go to B1c |

B1a Which paragraph? Please enter the correct paragraph found in the Local Plan e.g. 1.5 would be the fifth paragraph in Chapter 1 (Introduction).

B1b Which Policy? Please enter the correct Policy Codes found in the Local Plan e.g. HA9 – Heath Road, is the Housing Allocation policy for Heath Road, Locks Heath

Policy D4: Water Quality and Resources

B1c Which part of the Policies Map?

B2 Do you think the Publication Local Plan is:

	Yes	No
Legally compliant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sound	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Complies with the duty to co-operate	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

B3 Please provide details you have to support your answers above

Hampshire County Council in its role, as both a public landowner and service provider, supports the principle of Policies CC1 and D4.

Notwithstanding this, the County Council is concerned that the draft policy does not meet the tests of soundness as it is not sufficiently flexible to respond to unexpected changes during the plan period.

Please remember this may be your only chance to make a representation, so try to make sure you put in all the evidence and information needed to support your representation.

B4a What modification(s) is necessary to make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

The policy should have increased flexibility to be consistent with national policy.

B4b How would the modification(s) you propose make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

The County Council would be mindful to overcome its objection if the policy is amended to introduce sufficient flexibility in the wording. This would still seek to achieve a high standard of sustainable development but would not require potentially unattainable standards to be met (be effective).

B4c Your suggested revised wording of any policy or text:

To minimise impact on the water environment and adapt to climate change, all new dwellings shall achieve as a minimum the Optional Technical Housing Standard for Water efficiency of no more than 110 litres per person per day, *unless sufficient evidence justifies meeting the mandatory national standard (no more than 125 litres per person per day)*. Development that achieves a higher technical standard of 100 litres per person per day will be supported.

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11.55/56

B1b Which Policy? Please enter the correct Policy Codes found in the Local Plan e.g. HA9 – Heath Road, is the Housing Allocation policy for Heath Road, Locks Heath

B1c Which part of the Policies Map?

B2 Do you think the Publication Local Plan is:

	Yes	No
Legally compliant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sound	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Complies with the duty to co-operate	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

B3 Please provide details you have to support your answers above

Hampshire County Council, in its role as a public landowner and service provider, supports the policy aspiration to achieve energy efficiencies in new non-residential development. In particular the County Council notes that paragraph 11.55 considers how the BREEAM assessment process can influence viability of a proposal and make allowances for this, to ensure the plan will remain effective over the plan period. For example, as landowner, the County Council considers that any forthcoming draft policy should be open to demonstrating meeting this energy efficiency standard by alternative equivalent standards such as those based on an embodied carbon (CO2 / Kg / sqm) metric as advocated by the RIBA 2030 Climate Challenge:
<https://www.architecture.com/-/media/files/Climate-action/RIBA-2030-Climate-Challenge.pdf>

Please remember this may be your only chance to make a representation, so try to make sure you put in all the evidence and information needed to support your representation.

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Thank you for taking part and having your say.

FAREHAM
BOROUGH COUNCIL

Fareham Borough Council Local Plan (Reg.19) Proposed Submission Version Consultation

Hampshire County Council Response – 18 December 2020

Hampshire County Council does consider the local plan to be sound and legally compliant. The County Council welcomes the opportunity to respond on this consultation and sets out its comments firstly on the Transport Assessment and then on specific local plan policies in its capacity as the local highways authority, local education authority and in its role as an adult services provider with a focus on specialist care.

The County Council then sets out its comments on specific site allocations in its capacity as the local highway authority, local minerals and waste planning authority and also as the local education authority with responsibility for school place planning.

Policy HA2: Newgate Lane South (removal as a housing allocation)

Hampshire County Council is the Local Highway Authority (LHA) for all roads in Hampshire except for motorways and trunk roads and the LHA response is concerned with the potential highway and transportation impacts of the land use proposals set out by the borough council on the local road network. HCC's primary concern as highway authority is the efficient use, management and maintenance of the local highway network. Ensuring that all new development mitigates its impact on the Hampshire network is the function of the highway authority.

The LHA submitted comments in December 2017 and February 2020 in response to the draft local plan regulation 18 consultations. As part of both responses the LHA submitted an objection to policy HA2 (Newgate Lane South). This objection is not resubmitted due to the removal of policy HA2 as an allocated housing site from the revised development strategy in the Publication Plan.

Transport Assessment

At the time of the previous draft local plan consultation in January 2020 the evidence base did not include a completed Transport Assessment (TA) to replace the interim TA published in support of the 2017 draft local plan consultation therefore the local highway authority submitted a holding objection. The TA has now been finalised and forms part of the Publication Plan evidence base.

The LHA supports the methodology used by FBC in preparing a borough-wide TA and the use of the strategic model known as the Sub Regional Transport Model (SRTM) to assess the wider transport impacts of the strategic disposition of proposed development across the Borough.

The Fareham Local Plan - SRTM modelling report (2020) sets out the Baseline, the Do minimum (with local plan development) scenario and the Do Something (with mitigation) model runs and forms part of the transport evidence base. As part of the strategic transport modelling the LHA understands that a total of 2,150 dwellings was attributed to the proposed Strategic Growth Areas (SGAs) and included in the Do minimum scenario. This means that the strategic modelling was carried out using a higher housing number than is currently proposed in the Publication Plan. The LHA recognises that the strategic modelling with the higher housing number represents a worst-case scenario and that the limitations of the SRTM do not allow for localised impacts at junctions to be attributed to specific development sites. Consequently, it is not possible for the SRTM to isolate the transport impacts of the SGAs on the highway network. Therefore, the LHA accepts the outputs from the strategic modelling report and has not requested an additional model run of the SRTM to reflect the removal of the two SGAs and subsequent lower housing number.

The SRTM modelling report indicates that the incremental impact of all the site allocations including the SGAs is forecast to affect links and junctions across the highway network and particularly along the A27 corridor through Fareham borough. The future resilience of the A27 corridor is a concern for the LHA which is why the LHA is undertaking a transport study for the A27 corridor which the County Council will seek to adopt as future strategy. The strategy will seek to incorporate a multi modal approach that facilitates a modal shift away from private car use. Future transport assessments of development sites along the A27 corridor should take this into account and have regard to the emerging transport strategy.

A key aspect of the A27 corridor strategy will be the application of the 'Link and Place' approach to street planning and design. This approach recognises a street functions as both a link (that is movement by all modes of transport including pedestrians) and a place (destination in itself) and will help determine policy priorities between competing users with a greater emphasis on the function of places. This 'link and place' approach is being developed as a Hampshire County Council policy which will be fully imbedded in the next Local Transport Plan for Hampshire (Local Transport Plan 4).

The TA assessed the cumulative impacts of the site allocations and demonstrates that the significant transport impacts of the local plan development on the highway network can be mitigated through proposed highway interventions. The TA specifically highlights the junction at Parkway/Leafy lane which is north of the M27 junction 9 and serves the Whiteley business estate in the adjoining district of Winchester City Council. The Parkway/Leafy Lane junction is predicted to be significantly impacted by local plan development traffic (with long queues along Leafy Lane) and meets the criteria for requiring mitigation.

However, this junction does not warrant a Do Something mitigation scheme for increased junction capacity. This is because the Leafy Lane arm of the junction leads to a residential area with a 20mph zone reinforced by vertical speed reduction measures. The policy approach by the LHA is to reduce rat-running along Leafy Lane between

Fareham and Whiteley. Therefore, an alternative highway scheme which strengthens the current situation of suppressing flows along Leafy Lane should be the mitigation scheme to be taken forward. The LHA will need further discussions with both Fareham Borough Council and Winchester City Council to establish the form of any mitigation scheme if it is required.

The Do Something modelling for the TA proposed five mitigation schemes for increased junction capacity and modelled only the highway impacts of increased motorised vehicle traffic. There are other solutions for mitigating the transport impacts from local plan development which are more in line with the emerging policy agenda on decarbonising transport from Government and Hampshire County Council. These mitigation options would generally follow a sequential approach to assess their impact on the local road network and the role they can play in traffic reduction and reducing transport emissions starting with measures to avoid the need to travel, active travel measures, public transport (SE Hampshire rapid transit) and finally localised junction improvements. This wider and sequential approach to mitigation will need to be applied to all site-specific transport assessments.

Development Strategy

The LHA acknowledges that the Publication Plan proposes a lower housing number than in the previous draft local plans. This lower housing number is in response to a lower level of housing growth proposed by Government in its consultation in August 2020 on a new standard methodology for calculating the annual housing need. The LHA recognises that FBC need to await the outcome of the Government's consultation before the Publication Plan with the lower housing number can proceed to adoption in line with the FBC's revised Local Development Scheme (September 2020).

The consequence of a reduced housing number is a change to the development strategy and the removal of several housing sites. The LHA supports the removal of housing site HA2 Newgate Lane South. The LHA submitted an objection to policy HA2 in the previous draft local plan consultations.

The LHA also supports the removal of the Strategic Growth Area policy from the Publication Plan. The South of Fareham and North of Fareham Strategic Growth Areas were included in the draft local plan consultations and the LHA submitted a holding objection.

Climate Change

Fareham Borough Council as Local Planning Authority has a legal duty to help meet the requirements of the Climate Change Act 2008. The LHA wishes to be reassured that the borough Council has satisfied itself that the Publication Plan goes far enough in supporting the Government and Hampshire County Council policies on climate change that have emerged during the local plan preparation process. This is in view of the Hampshire County Council's recently adopted climate change strategy and targets to be

carbon neutral by 2050 and resilient to a two degree rise in temperature. For Hampshire to meet these targets, which are in line with Government legal requirements, land-use planning and transport policies at the local district level need to play a strong role and are likely to be most effective at the plan making stage.

The LHA acknowledges the transport evidence submitted in the Strategic Transport Assessment which shows how the traffic impact of the local plan development can be mitigated in traffic and transport terms. The LHA wishes to see demonstrated how the local plan proposals, in relation to transport and how we travel, will contribute to the longer-term goal of achieving carbon neutrality and building resilient networks and systems.

Strategic Policy CC1: Climate Change

The LHA supports the amended climate change chapter and strategic policy CC1 however the supporting text needs more detail with reference to the County Council's adopted Climate Change Strategy (2020) and targets including the resilience of the highway network.

Policy NE8: Air Quality

The local plan correctly identifies road transport emissions as the main source of air pollution which is relevant to the County Council's responsibilities as both highway and public health authority. The LHA supports the local plan commitments to reduce, minimise and mitigate road transport emissions and their impact. However, the Air Quality Policy NE8 needs to be more specific and should be amended to include the policy text 'development should deliver sustainable transport (public transport, walking and cycling) as part of improving air quality'.

Policy TIN1 Sustainable Transport

Given the connection between transport, local plan allocations, air quality and health, there is a lack of commentary or cross reference on air quality management within the Transport Chapter. For example, the supportive text needs to make clear how the transport policies (such as Sustainable Transport TIN1) contribute to both the climate change objectives of reducing CO2 emissions and to the air quality objectives of reducing air pollution.

The LHA recommend amending policy TIN1 on Sustainable Transport to make direct reference to the role of sustainable transport in improving air quality. The supporting policy text also needs to refer to the Air Quality Management Areas / Clean Air Zone designation (on sections of the A27 and A32) and the Air Quality Action Plans in place due to concerns over nitrogen dioxide levels caused by road traffic. Likewise, the Air Quality section needs to refer to the transport chapter and policies and the role they play in mitigating the transport impacts on air quality.

The Transport chapter needs to refer to the Strategic Transport Assessment and the impacts of the local plan traffic on air quality in particular air pollution from the M27, the A32 and A27. This should be cross-referenced with the air quality work carried out as part of the AQMAs and the local plan Sustainability Appraisal. The LHA supports transport mitigation measures of sustainable and active travel modes as an alternative to making private vehicle trips which help overall to reduce emissions harmful to human health and the environment. The LHA would not support any transport mitigation measures which threatened to undermine the success of the current Air Quality Management Areas.

The Transport chapter needs to strengthen the commitment to deliver high quality walking and cycling facilities with reference to the Government's new cycle infrastructure design guidance in Local Transport Note 1/20. Reference to cycle infrastructure design should also be included in the Design chapter.

To contribute to reducing car use, opportunities for enhancing and encouraging active travel to and from school should be encouraged and implemented working closely with Hampshire County Council Children's Services and Highways Departments. The County Council will require the provision of safe walking and cycle routes to schools and existing routes to be enhanced where necessary to improve walking and cycling numbers. Contributions from developers will be sought where necessary including for the production and monitoring of school travel plans (STP's).

PolicyTIN3: Safeguarded Routes

The LHA supports the new policy TIN3 Safeguarded routes in relation to delivering bus rapid transit in Fareham and Portchester. However, the supporting text should refer to the future extensions of the SEHRT network to the west of Fareham towards Segensworth, Swanwick Station, Whiteley and the North Whiteley major development area and to serve the Solent Enterprise Zone at Daedalus and adjacent coastal settlements.

Strategic Policy R4 Community and Leisure Facilities

Hampshire County Council Children's Services consider that it is important that the impact of additional housing is assessed and where necessary developer contributions are provided to provide additional childcare places either through on-site facilities or the expansion of nearby provision. The impact will be assessed on a case-by-case basis.

The County Council also provides an Early Years guidance note on this issue for the Borough Council to consider in their plan making in relation to the future need and housing allocations.

Strategic Priority 8

Hampshire County Council Adult Services welcome the reference to affordable housing and the need to address the specific needs of different groups in the community, including the elderly and people with disabilities. However, it is recommended that reference is made to the need to meet a range of housing needs, including those in need of affordable housing and those in need of specialist housing including the elderly and people with disabilities in Strategic Policy H1: Housing Provision.

Consideration should also be given to whether opportunities are available to encourage specialist housing provision in specific site allocations.

Policy HP 5: Affordable Housing

The County Council recommend that Policy HP5 or the supporting text should encourage the provision of housing to meet a range of needs, including specialist housing to meet older persons' needs (such as extra care housing) and those with disabilities.

Policy HP7: Adaptable and Accessible Dwellings

The County Council notes that the Specialist Housing Topic Paper includes reference to the low cost of providing homes to above base accessibility standards. Although there is a correlation between age and mobility, people of all ages may have some mobility impairment, either permanently or temporarily.

The proposed percentages of housing the policy requires to be built to higher accessibility standards is modest and given the rate at which the stock is added to each year it will be a very long time before a significant supply of accessible housing is available in the Borough. With such modest levels of provision, the likelihood of a person who develops mobility impairment will find themselves in a home that can meet their needs is low. Adopting a requirement for a larger proportion of the stock to be built to Cat2 standards in particular would better meet individuals' changing needs and support the creation of sustainable communities by reducing the need to move to find suitable accommodation.

Policy HP 8: Older Persons and Specialist Housing Provision

The inclusion of an enabling policy is welcomed by the County Council; however it is recommended there is specific mention of specialist provision of affordable housing, including extra care housing and housing for those with disabilities. It is noted that specific housing allocations are made only in respect of sheltered accommodation (Policies HA42 / 43 /44). The County Council consider that these sites may also be suitable for other forms of specialist housing, including extra care housing and housing for those with disabilities. It is recommended those policies are amended to reflect this.

The County Council supports the opportunity for exception type development in specific circumstances in this policy and Policy HP6.

Housing Site Allocations

The County Council has considered the housing allocations in its capacity as the local highways authority, local education authority and local minerals and waste planning authority and provides the following commentary.

An initial assessment of the impact on school place planning has been considered based on the level of housing identified, and details are highlighted below for specific sites where there will be an impact on the supply of local school places at primary, secondary and education for pupils with Special Educational Needs and Disabilities (SEND).

The County Council as the local minerals and waste planning authority is pleased to see that some of the comments regarding mineral and waste safeguarding, from the Regulation 18 consultation, have been considered and included within the Regulation 19 proposed submission document. Within the County Council's Regulation 18 response a list of sites that were deemed to require a Mineral Resource Assessment as part of any potential application was provided. It is noted that all the allocated housing sites that the County Council made such comments on have been removed from the Proposed Submission Document as being no longer available or no longer suitable.

Housing Allocation Policy HA1 – North and south of Greenaway Lane – 824 dwellings

The development of 824 dwellings will create additional pressure for school places locally at primary, secondary and special schools. It is welcomed that the need for developer contributions has been identified and they will be sought to provide additional educational infrastructure where required. Pedestrian and cycle paths should be provided to local schools and existing routes enhanced where necessary to promote active travel to and from schools.

Whilst the County Council welcome the inclusion of site-specific requirements for Minerals Assessments across the Proposed Submission Document, based upon the County Council's data, this site does not sit within the Minerals and Waste Consultation Area (MWCA). As such, the County Council do not require that an application for the site be accompanied by a Minerals Assessment, as outlined in site-specific requirement j.

Housing Allocation Policy HA3 – Southampton Road – 384 dwellings

The identification of the need for developer contributions for education and ensuring safe walking/cycling routes to local schools are provided, is welcomed.

Whilst the County Council welcome the inclusion of site-specific requirements for Minerals Assessments across the Proposed Submission Document, based upon the County Council's data, this site does not sit within the Minerals and Waste Consultation Area (MWCA). As such, the County Council do not require that an application for the site be accompanied by a Minerals Assessment, as outlined in site-specific requirement k.

Housing Allocation Policy HA4 – Downend Road East, Portchester – 350 dwellings

It is welcomed that the need for developer contributions has been identified and they will be sought to provide additional educational infrastructure where required. Pedestrian and cycle paths should be provided to local schools and existing routes enhanced where necessary to promote active travel to and from schools.

Whilst the County Council welcome the inclusion of site-specific requirement j, that the site will require a Minerals Assessment prior to any development. The County Council would also like to bring to the Borough Council's attention that this allocated housing site sits within the safeguarded buffer zone of Warren Farm and Down End Quarry, a safeguarded waste site operated by Veolia Environmental Services (UK) Plc.

The safeguarded buffer zone is informed by the safeguarded sites list as defined through 'Policy 26: Safeguarding - waste infrastructure' of the adopted Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan (2013) (HMWP). The purpose of this policy is to protect current and potential waste sites from pressures to be replaced by other forms of development, including through 'encroachment' where nearby land-uses impact their ability to continue operating.

It is often the case that appropriate buffers and mitigation measures can make potential nearby development compatible. Any mitigation measures would need to be undertaken by the proposed non-minerals or waste development (i.e. the allocated housing development) and reduce potential impacts to and from the safeguarded site to levels that would ensure the safeguarded site could continue its intended waste use.

Usually, the mitigation measures would need to focus on impacts such as noise, dust, visual impact, odour and traffic movements. They can take a variety of forms, including landscape design, tree planting, barriers, building design and orientation and use of different building materials.

The appropriate mitigation measures are best informed through direct discussions with the operator of the safeguarded site as they will be most be aware of operational requirements. However, the County Council is also available for further discussions, as well as facilitation, if required.

With regard to the above site, the County Council would therefore request further wording be added to the site-specific requirements of allocated housing site HA4 as set out below:

“the provision of evidence that the safeguarded site has been considered within any forthcoming planning application, how operator comments have been taken into account and what impacts these comments have had on the proposed development design. Details of any mitigation measures chosen as a result of the analysis should also be included with an application for the site”.

In the unlikely event that it is not possible to agree appropriate mitigation measures, the County Council would seek evidence that the waste management capacity can be relocated or provided elsewhere and delivered.

Housing Allocation Policy HA9 - Heath Road

Whilst the County Council welcome the inclusion of site-specific requirements for Minerals Assessments across the Proposed Submission Document, based upon the County Council’s data, this site does not sit within the Minerals and Waste Consultation Area (MWCA). As such, the County Council do not require that an application for the site be accompanied by a Minerals Assessment, as outlined in site-specific requirement g.

Policy HA2: Newgate Lane South

The County Council as local highway authority supports the removal of policy HA2 Newgate Lane South.

Strategic Growth Area

The County Council as local highway authority supports the removal of the Strategic Growth Area policy.

Employment Allocations

The County Council has considered the employment site allocations in its capacity as local minerals and waste planning authority and provides the following commentary.

Policy E2 - Faraday Business Park

Whilst a number of the allocated housing sites have had site-specific requirements added to them for Minerals Assessments, allocated employment site E2 - Faraday Business Park has not had any added. In line with the County Council’s Regulation 18 response to the local plan consultation, the County Council again request that a site-specific requirement be added to this allocated site policy so that any forthcoming planning application would need to be accompanied by a Minerals Resource

Assessment. The County Council recommend adding the following site-specific wording: The site is within a Minerals Consultation Area. Minerals extraction may be appropriate, where environmentally suitable, subject to confirmation of the scale and quality of the resource.

The County Council would like to take this opportunity to reiterate that any development or significant redevelopments of land may impact mineral resources. As minerals can only be worked where they are found, it is important that viable mineral resources are 'safeguarded' (protected) from needless sterilisation by other development to help to secure a long-term future supply of minerals. Mineral resources are necessary for a vast array of construction activities and their availability is a prerequisite for any housing development. As such, the NPPF requires planning authorities to define Minerals Safeguarding Areas and adopt policies so that, 1) known locations of mineral resources of local and national importance are not needlessly sterilised by non-mineral development, 2) if it is necessary for non-mineral development to take place, the prior extraction of minerals, where practicable and environmentally feasible, is encouraged.

Respondent details:

Title:	Mr
First Name:	Phillip
Last Name:	Hawkins
Job Title: (where relevant)	[No Reply]
Organisation: (where relevant)	[No Reply]
Address:	<div></div>
Postcode:	
Telephone Number:	
Email Address:	

1) Policy: HA1 - North and South of Greenaway Lane

Legally compliant	No
Sound	No
Complies with the duty to co-operate	No

Please provide details you have to support your answers above

Issues Relating to Legal Compliance: Community Participation Para 1.5: Statement of Community Involvement Para 2.1 states a "variety of methods" should be used to solicit comments from the public The lack of distribution of paper documents across the Borough has denied high proportions of residents the opportunity to make their views known. Covid, ie access to Council offices and libraries has also had an adverse impact Residents' voices have been disregarded despite protest marches, delegations and objections put forward. Petitions raised by the community which qualified for a full Council meeting debate was refused, even though challenges were made via the Council's scrutiny procedure Community evidence has been ignored in favour of developers, eg traffic surveys/previous use of land in nitrate budget calculations Para 4.7: The Warsash N/hood Forum was not consulted in relation to the intention to allocate housing, (Para 66 of the NPPF) Housing Allocations The amount of new homes, excluding Welbourne, put forward for sites across the Borough is 1342. The proposed distribution is unbalanced-HA1 being allocated to take 62%-830 homes. FBC are now suggesting Warsash suffer a further 20% increase The HA1 has little continuity. Developers are working in isolation of each other, increasing the potential adverse harm. This will alter the outcome of the present environmental analysis in its totality, making it necessary for a further environmental assessment in order to reflect these issues Para 4.19: Housing Policies - HA2,5,6,8,11,14,16,18,20,21 and 25 are now not being considered as locations. On what criteria was HA1 selected and housing needs assessed for his site? HA1 has been adjusted to accommodate developers in that boundaries have been adjusted to suit and fit their sites. This has resulted in what seems to establish a substantial bias towards the developers Habitats Directive Para 9.10: The LPA breaches the Habitats Directive and the publicised Plan. QC's opinion is it is unclear how any development could be contemplated in the Western Wards without negatively impacting the SAC and RAMSAR sites and therefore based on proximity alone, this would invalidate the deliverability of these developments Advice from N/England - It is the responsibility of the LPA to fulfil its legal obligations and satisfy themselves beyond doubt, that adverse effects on designated SAC, SPA and RAMSAR sites from harmful nutrients generated by new residential development, has been mitigated (rather than compensated). It is doubtful that the LPA is acting in accordance with N/England advice accurately and lawfully in this respect Test of Soundness Settlement Definition Policy HA1-(Currently a Greenfield Site) is being put forward to be redesignated as a URBAN area (via the re-definition of Settlement Boundaries ref. WW17) The foreword in the Publication Plan defines that Greenfield sites are less favoured locations for development. Para 2.10 states Fareham Borough will retain its identity, valued landscapes and settlement definition and will protect its natural, built and historic assets. HA1 goes against these principles, as does Para 2.12. Strategic Priorities aims to develop within urban areas and not encroach on countryside in order to generate and encourage healthier lifestyles. Changing the designation of Policy HA1 to Urban and aligning settlement boundaries to facilitate developers is an unashamed attempt to alter existing criteria to suit Council's own purposes Infrastructure Policy HP4 (Para 5.24): HA1 fail to satisfy criteria e) proposal The proposal would have intolerable environmental, amenity and adverse traffic issues Policy HA1: Page 51 refers to traffic routes regardless of recommendation to limit access to 6 dwellings on Greenaway Lane. The Plan proposes for up to 140 dwellings access to be accomplished by widening the oldest Lanes in Warsash, creating negative impact on the characteristics and history of the Lane and the safety of pedestrians. Page 54 suggests 7 new accesses onto the already very busy Brook Lane and Lockwood Rd, as well as one additional access at Brook Lane, via 3 entry points from Greenaway Lane. This will in all probability result in unacceptable and avoidable risks from traffic congestion/accident blackspots Para 10.15: The Transport Plan fails to include an analysis of streets where the majority of the houses are proposed. 830 new dwellings are proposed, and as yet no analysis has been given to HA1 in the transport assessment. An average of 2 cars per dwelling, ie approx. 1600 additional vehicles will add to already congested roads with no indication mitigation. This Plan falls short of meeting 'The Test of Soundness' by not addressing these key issues Para 10.14: The Local Plan Strategic Transport Assessment(LPSTA) Para4.16 - "In conclusion, based on the work of this LPSTA, it is considered that the quantum and distribution of the development proposed in the Local Plan, and the resulting transport impacts, are capable of mitigation at the Strategic level, and that the Plan is therefore deliverable and sound from a transport perspective." This statement fails to address the area HA1, of the local Plan and the 830 homes, with no assessment within the LPSTA Policy HA1: Page 52 indicates the need for the provision of "2 junior football pitches". The provision of these is not addressed. Why? Housing Needs Methodology Para 3.27 figure 3.2: The map only shows 8 growth areas. This is not accurate as there are more. Needs rectification Para 4.2: This part of the Publication Plan is unsafe as it bases housing numbers on a proposed new process for calculating need. This is a potential risk in that it may not be adopted by the government. In addition Page 37 Paras 4.12, 4.16 and Policy HP1 identifies that whilst a contingency buffer of 1094 homes has been made, the Plan is heavily reliant on the certainty of delivery on 4858 houses at Welborne Occupancy rates Para 5.41: The LPA makes a case for an average occupancy rate of 2.4 for a 4/5 bed dwelling with reference to Nitrate budget calculations. However the opposite is expressed here, ie the range of occupancy for affordable homes will be in the range of 4 - 6. The Publication Plan claims are therefore not adhered to its own proposals and guidelines Carbon Reduction Para 8.60: Section 8-the need to achieve CO2 emission reduction targets. However, instead of identifying the actual targets, the Plan simply refers to individual developments power usage, as opposed to what each should deliver over and above Building Regs requirements Therefore the plan is not 'Positively Prepared' Para 11.34 -The Council will support applications where development exceeds Building Regs. No % target for this improvement has been identified, making the Plan unfit and not a sound effective approach to carbon emissions reduction Para 11.36: Developers are encouraged to design for natural ventilation and green infrastructure but no standards are set. Just meeting Building Regs will not see the country meet the government promised carbon reductions. The Council therefore should set standards to ensure developers are designing for sustainability, see-encompasses London Boroughs that are using new standards of SAP10, which although not yet within Building Regs, should be adhered to Retail Facilities Para 7.13: Local retail/commercial facilities figures do not cater for the additional houses in Warsash.

Please provide details you have to support your answers above

What modification(s) is necessary to make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

See previous comments

How would the modification(s) you propose make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

See previous comments


Your suggested revised wording of any policy or text:

See previous comments

If your representation is seeking a modification to the plan, do you consider it necessary to participate in the examination hearing session(s)?

No, I don't want to take part in a hearing session

Respondent details:

Title:	Professor
First Name:	Richard
Last Name:	Healey
Job Title: (where relevant)	University Professor
Organisation: (where relevant)	submission made in a personal capacity as resident
Address:	
Postcode:	
Telephone Number:	
Email Address:	

1) Policy: H1 - Housing Provision

Legally compliant	Yes
Sound	No
Complies with the duty to co-operate	Yes

Please provide details you have to support your answers above

The plan is not sound because housing allocation policy HA4 (Downend Road East) is not positively prepared. It does not meet the requirements for supporting infrastructure in line with the transport policy. The latter requires an efficient transport network (para 10.1) which facilitates management of network congestion to help achieve consistent journey times (10.3). While policy HA4 outlines plans for improved cycling/pedestrian routes, associated with the large block of proposed new housing, it fails to address the actual geographical context of the area in question and the known severe traffic bottleneck that already exists at peak times at the Downend road/A27 junction, before any development has even taken place. A key underlying problem is the relative isolation of the site, both from major shopping opportunities (Portchester is very limited) and from employment locations, such that use of public transport adds significant commuting time penalties. As a result, a high level of vehicle usage can be expected. When this is added to the large number of planned houses, and the current single planned vehicular exit from the site, onto an already very congested road (Downend Road), the resulting daily delays will be intolerable and the required transport efficiency criterion cannot be met. Multiple planning applications by developers have already been rejected as a result of the failure to address the access and traffic delay problems satisfactorily, and in the face of numerous evidence submissions from local residents (including myself) about the extent of the traffic problems that already exist. Unfortunately, the current Local Plan proposals offer little beyond that which developers have previously proposed, other than vague promises about future improvements in bus rapid transit. Neither the Plan nor developers seem willing to admit that much more substantial, and costly, infrastructure improvements will be needed to make this particular housing development feasible from a traffic management viewpoint, e.g. by creating a second new vehicular exit to the east of the site. Making major and lasting improvements to the traffic flow down the A27 to the Delme Roundabout and on into Fareham, would, in my view, require very substantial infrastructure expenditure at a level that neither the Borough nor Hampshire County Council seem willing to contemplate. Yet at the same time, both are willing to countenance major new housing developments that would add still further to existing traffic congestion, excessive road noise and potentially illegal air pollution levels.

What modification(s) is necessary to make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

Extensive further investment in road infrastructure to improve access to the HA4 (Downend Road East) from the eastern end of the site and to address knock-on increases in traffic on Downend Road and along to the Delme roundabout and beyond.

How would the modification(s) you propose make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

They would enable traffic congestion to be reduced such that efficient and reliably timed traffic movement was possible, even at peak times.

Your suggested revised wording of any policy or text:

add sub-sections iv and v to section L of policy HA4, as follows : iv) create a vehicular road outlet to the east of the site to relieve congestion at the western end (Downend Road) v) re-design the Delme roundabout area to improve traffic flow - this may involve major engineering works, such as new flyover construction with noise mitigation measures

If your representation is seeking a modification to the plan, do you consider it necessary to participate in the examination hearing session(s)?

No, I don't want to take part in a hearing session

Technical Note 03

Project:	Highways England Spatial Planning Arrangement 2016-2020	Job No:	60600479 / SF001.004
Subject:	Fareham Publication Draft Local Plan 2037 and Supporting Documents Review		
Prepared by:	Kimberley Pettingill	Date:	9th December 2020
Checked by:	Andrew Cuthbert	Date:	11th December 2020
Verified by:	Liz Judson	Date:	11th December 2020
Approved by:	Andrew Cuthbert	Date:	14th December 2020

Executive Summary

Following a review of the Regulation 19 Fareham Publication Draft Local Plan 2037 and documents prepared in support of the 2037 Fareham Local Plan, AECOM make the following recommendations.

Recommendations regarded as critical to the acceptability of the forthcoming Local Plan

None

Recommendations regarded as important but not critical to the acceptability of the forthcoming Local Plan

1. Clarification should be sought with regards to the housing figures used within the SRTM model (for both the 2036 baseline, and 2036 Do Minimum scenarios). (para 5.9).
2. The SGAs should be removed from the model and a re-run of the modelling undertaken as appropriate. (para 5.10).

AECOM advise Highways England to formally raise the concerns highlighted in this note in the consultation response to the Fareham Publication Draft Local Plan 2037 Draft Transport Strategy and to continue to work with Fareham Borough Council and the other stakeholders to resolve the issues identified.

1. Introduction

- 1.1. This Technical Note (TN) documents a review, carried out by AECOM on behalf of Highways England, of the Regulation 19 Fareham Publication Local Plan (the PLP). The purpose of this review is to understand the impact of the proposed Local Plan site allocations within Fareham on the Strategic Road Network (SRN) and to determine whether sufficient highway infrastructure and mitigation is proposed to accommodate the planned growth.
- 1.2. AECOM have previously undertaken three tasks in relation to the Fareham Local Plan with the initial work being reported in AECOM TN01 and TN02. TN02 documents AECOMs review of the Fareham Local Plan 2036 Supplement document, which set out the plan for future development within Fareham and was an extension of the 2017 Draft LP which had already been consulted on. Within the LP Supplement, the development strategy and housing sections of the 2036 plan had been updated to reflect the increased housing requirements for Fareham. The most recent work reported in Briefing Note BN03 reported on the responses received from the Local Planning Authority and their Consultants to the issues raised in TN02.
- 1.3. The purpose of this review is therefore to determine what has changed within the most recent PLP since the last AECOM review (presented in TN02 and BN03), and to assess whether any of the amendments are likely to have a detrimental impact on the SRN .
- 1.4. The documents, issued by Fareham Borough Council (FBC) for consultation under Regulation 19 (Town and Country Planning Regulations 2012) and included in this review are as follows:
 - Fareham Publication Local Plan 2037;
 - Infrastructure Delivery Plan (IDP) September 2020;
 - Strategic Transport Assessment (Atkins, September 2020) and supporting appendices; and
 - Strategic Transport Assessment SRTM Modelling Report (Systra, August 2020).
- 1.5. The PLP contains strategic priorities, policies and allocations which aim to achieve sustainable development in the Borough whilst also identifying and protecting its valued assets. The PLP sets out what the Council considers are the opportunities for development and policies on what will or will not be permitted and where. The plan aims to ensure beneficial and high-quality development to meet the future needs of its residents, workers and visitors, whilst protecting its most valued natural and man-made assets such as landscapes, settlement character, heritage and community buildings.
- 1.6. The IDP is a supporting document to the PLP. It outlines the existing and planned infrastructure improvements required to accommodate LP growth.
- 1.7. The SRTM report forms part of the evidence base for the PLP, and informs the modelling section of the Strategic Transport Assessment (STA). AECOM have previously reviewed, on behalf of Highways England, both the initial version of the SRTM report (issued July 2019) and the updated version (issued in January 2020). These reviews are reported in our TN01, TN02 and BN03, dated October 2019, February 2020 and April 2020, respectively. Within these reports AECOM made a number of recommendations for additional assessment to be carried out to support the LP.
- 1.8. AECOM will undertake a general high level overview of the Publication Draft of the Local Plan (and relevant supporting documents) to determine whether it is broadly consistent with the Regulation 18 Draft and that nothing significant has been introduced that would be a threat to the SRN.
- 1.9. AECOM will review the latest LP consultation documents listed above against our previous recommendations from TN01, TN02 and BN01 to determine whether these have been addressed. This TN03 will highlight any potential points of concern to Highways England and advise whether it would be appropriate to make any representations to the consultation documents, with a view to protecting the safe and reliable operation of the SRN.

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- 1.10. The PLP represents the 'Publication' stage of the Local Plan process. It is the result of updating and merging the Regulation 18 Draft Local Plan and Supplement taking into account the changes to national policy and guidance as well as comments received during the consultation exercises. This is the final stage before the Local Plan is submitted to the Secretary of State for independent examination. The Regulation 19 Local Plan consultation period is open until **Friday 18th December 2020**.
- 1.11. For ease of reference, AECOM's main comments and recommendations are presented in bold and underlined text throughout the note. Recommendations regarded as critical to the acceptability of the PLP are coloured **red**. Recommendations regarded as important but not critical to the acceptability of the PLP are highlighted in **amber**.

2. Background

- 2.1. Fareham Borough Council is the Local Planning Authority for a significant area within South Hampshire between the cities of Southampton and Portsmouth.
- 2.2. The development strategy proposed by the Local Plan includes:
- Provision for at least 8,389 new residential dwellings and 104,000m² of new employment floorspace;
 - The strategic employment site at Daedalus (Solent Enterprise Zone) to deliver an additional 77,200m² of employment floorspace over and above that already planned for;
 - Strategic opportunities in Fareham Town Centre that contribute to the delivery of at least 428 dwellings as part of a wider regeneration strategy;
 - Development allocations on previously developed land where available, and on greenfield land around the edges of existing urban areas in order to meet remaining housing and employment needs, but otherwise managing appropriate levels of development outside of urban areas.
- 2.3. Fareham is served by the M27 Motorway, with M27 Junctions 9, 10 and 11 lying within the borough. Highways England are therefore concerned with the impact of planned growth on the safe and free-flow of traffic using the M27 and whether sufficient infrastructure and mitigation is proposed to accommodate this growth.
- 2.4. The Fareham PLP consultation documents (listed in para 1.2 of this TN) have been reviewed in the context of DfT Circular 02/2013¹ and Highways England's 'Planning for the Future' guidance², which provides an outline of matters that will be considered when Highways England are engaged in the local plan process. It states that Highways England will *"seek to provide a recommendation as to the soundness of proposed policies and proposals in relation to their interaction with the SRN"*.

¹ The Strategic Road Network and the Delivery of Sustainable Development.

² The Strategic Road Network: Planning for the Future, A Guide to Working with Highways England on Planning Matters (September 2015).

3. Publication Local Plan 2037

3.1. FBC's current adopted local plan comprises three parts as follows:

- Local Plan Part 1 (LP1) Core Strategy (adopted in August 2011);
- Local Plan Part 2 (LP2) Development Sites & Policies (adopted in June 2015); and
- Local Plan Part 3 (LP3) The Welborne Plan (adopted in June 2015).

3.2. The Fareham Local Plan 2037 will formally replace the adopted LP1 and LP2. Local Plan Part 3: The Welborne Plan will not be replaced by the 2037 plan, but together with the new Local Plan and any Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs), will make up the suite of planning policies upon which planning applications will be considered.

3.3. The Fareham Local Plan proposed plan period will cover sixteen years from the date of adoption, which is anticipated to take place in 2021, the period will therefore extend to 2037. This period differs from that stated in earlier drafts (2020 to 2036) and has been reflected in the plan name which has changed from Fareham Local Plan 2036 to Fareham Local Plan 2037.

3.4. Since the most recent AECOM review (reported within BN03), the Government published a new planning consultation (in August 2020) which proposes further changes to the way housing need is calculated. Local housing need should be determined by using the standard methodology set out in national Planning Practice Guidance (PPG). This methodology currently combines 2014-based household projections with affordability data released in March 2020 to calculate the annual need. Using this method, the housing need for Fareham currently stands at a minimum of 514 dwellings per annum (dpa). However, in August 2020, the Government released a consultation on a new standard methodology which affords councils the option of using either a percentage of the Borough's existing housing stock as the calculation's starting point or the most up-to-date household projections, whichever is the higher, before an affordability uplift is applied. FBC therefore considers it appropriate for this Publication Local Plan to plan for a scale of growth based on the proposed new methodology, and not one based on out-of-date household projections. This reduces the minimum housing need figure to 403dpa, based on a base date of 2021, resulting in a total of 6,448 dwellings over the 16 year plan period.

3.5. The PLP also makes provision for an additional 847 dwellings over the 16 year plan period, in order to contribute to neighbouring authority unmet housing needs (i.e. within Portsmouth City Council and Gosport Borough Council). Therefore, this results in the total minimum housing requirement as set out in the PLP of 7,295 over the 16 year period.

3.6. Policy H1 states that the Council will make provision for at least 8,389 new homes across the Borough during the Plan period of 2021-2037, which allows for a 15% contingency (over the minimum requirement) should delivery on some sites not match expectations.

3.7. The LP Supplement previously reviewed by AECOM and reported in TN02 and BN03, stated a requirement for 520 dwellings per annum to be delivered between 2020 and 2036 (totalling 8,320 dwellings). Therefore, the PLP identifies the requirement for an additional 69 houses over the 16 year plan period.

3.8. The general locations of the areas proposed for growth are illustrated on Figure 3.1 of the PLP. .

3.9. The proposed development sites and growth areas included within the PLP have been compared to those included within the LP Supplement, and AECOM note that there are a number of differences, as outlined in further detail below.

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Housing Allocation policies

3.10. A number of additional small sites are included in the PLP that were not previously included within the LP Supplement (and therefore not considered in AECOMs previous review), these are listed below:

- HA27: Rookery Avenue (32 dwellings)
- HA28: 3-33 West Street, Porchester (16 dwellings)
- HA29: Land East of Church Road (20 dwellings)
- HA30: 33 Lodge Road (9 dwellings)
- HA31: Hammond Industrial Estate (36 dwellings)
- HA32: Egmont Nursery (8 dwellings)
- HA33: Land East of Bye Road (7 dwellings)
- HA34: Land South West of Sovereign Crescent (38 dwellings)
- HA35: Former Scout Hut, Coldeast Way (7 dwellings)
- HA37: Former Locks Heath Filling Station (30 dwellings)
- HA38: 68 Titchfield Park Road (9 dwellings)
- HA39: Land at 51 Greenaway Lane (5 dwellings)
- HA40: Land West of Northfield Park (22 dwellings)
- HA41: Stubbington Green (9 dwellings)
- HA43: Corner of Straight Road (16 dwellings)
- HA44: Assheton Court (60 dwellings, net yield 27)
- HA45: Rear of 77 Burrridge Road (3 dwellings)

3.11. It is not considered that any of the above sites would be of particular interest to Highways England due to the proposed scale of the development at each site, and the relative remoteness of the sites to the SRN. Therefore, AECOM see no reason for Highways England to object to these additional proposed allocation sites in isolation.

3.12. However, Highways England's previous response to the 'Issues and Options' consultation which took place in the summer of 2019 should remain, that *'consideration will need to be given to assessing the cumulative impact of new sites that might be taken forward together with already planned growth in Fareham on the SRN'*.

Employment Land Provision

3.13. Three employment land sites have been allocated within the PLP, Faraday Business Park (Daedalus East), Swordfish Business Park (Daedalus West) and Solent 2, all previously identified in Local Plan Part 2 and within the LP Supplement.

3.14. Policy E2 outlines the details for Faraday Business Park and states an employment space capacity of 65,100m² (in addition to the 28,000m² already consented). This is in excess of the 40,000m² proposed within the LP Supplement and may result in a more significant impact on the SRN than previously reported as part of the LP Supplement evidence base.

3.15. Policy E3 outlines the details for Swordfish Business Park and states an employment space capacity of 12,100m² (in addition to the 22,000m² already consented). This is in excess of the 8,000m² proposed within the LP Supplement and may result in a more significant impact on the SRN than previously reported as part of the LP Supplement evidence base.

3.16. Sites E2 and E3 are located within the area of Solent Airport, at the southern edge of the Borough, adjacent to its boundary with Gosport, and therefore have a significant local catchment area from which workers can travel without interfacing with the SRN.

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- 3.17. Policy E4 outlines the details for Solent 2 and states an employment space capacity of 23,500m² which is the same as proposed within the LP Supplement. This site is almost adjacent to M27 Junction 9.

Strategic Growth Areas

- 3.18. The LP Supplement proposed two Strategic Growth Areas (SGAs) within the Borough of Fareham, which were intended to play a role in meeting the total housing requirement, particularly in relation to unmet need, and were proposed as a result of the introduction of the current standard methodology which is higher than that included in the previous Local Plan. However, as the Government is consulting on a revised standard methodology which would see Fareham's need fall again, these SGAs have not been included within the PLP. The omission of these areas addresses some of the concerns previously raised by AECOM in TN02 in relation to significant amounts of development coming forward in close proximity to M27 Junction 11.
- 3.19. Table 4.2 of the PLP shows that there are sufficient sites to provide 8,389 net new homes across Fareham Borough from 2021 up to 2037, demonstrating that housing supply is in excess of the housing requirement allowing for a contingency should delivery on some sites not match expectations. Slightly under a half (4,020) of the 8,389 are located at Welborne, where there is a resolution to grant planning permission, together with a further 1,390 on sites which are either consented or have resolution to grant status. The PLP therefore proposes a net increase of 2,979 dwellings over the plan period over and above existing commitments.

4. Infrastructure Delivery Plan

- 4.1. The Interim Draft Infrastructure Delivery Plan (IDP) was reviewed as part of AECOMs TN02, and any outstanding concerns following the provision of additional technical material were raised in AECOMs BN03.
- 4.2. FBC have prepared the IDP in support of the PLP, dated September 2020. The IDP identifies current and planned infrastructure across Fareham required to support LP growth. AECOM's review refers to highways and transportation infrastructure only.
- 4.3. Infrastructure associated with the Welborne Garden Village has been identified in the Welborne Plan (LP3) and is not included in the IDP. The main concern raised in TN02 with the IDP was the reliance placed on improvements, at M27 Junction 10 and elsewhere, expected to come forward as mitigation for the development at Welborne. These improvements formed part of the background to the IDP (i.e. it was written on the basis that they were fully committed) and AECOM raised the issue of what would happen if these improvements did not come forward. This question was addressed with the submission of a set of 'without M27 J10' SRTM model runs, the results of which were reported on in AECOM BN03.
- 4.4. The current document states that the IDP has been formulated in consultation with the relevant bodies responsible for each type of infrastructure. It has been developed in two stages. Stage 1 assesses the current overall picture and identifies strategic capacity issues which might influence the development strategy. Infrastructure and service providers were asked to set out any strategic surplus/deficit capacity issues, along with planned projects already in the pipeline.
- 4.5. To undertake the stage 1 assessment, a proforma was circulated to all infrastructure and service providers on the Council's contact database, and respondents were asked to provide information on:
- current capacity or existing levels of use;
 - future capacity (of infrastructure in its current form);
 - planned provision;
 - indicative sources of fund; and
 - timescale for the improvements to be implemented.

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- 4.6. Stage 2 of the IDP focuses around discussions based on local plan development and site allocations. The objective is to identify the detailed requirements of those potential sites or clusters of sites. Infrastructure and service providers were asked to contribute identifying the requirements arising from the sites as well as the cumulative impacts where possible.
- 4.7. As part of the Stage 2 consultation, Highways England completed a pro-forma which included a table where each LP development site was listed along with details of the infrastructure requirements for each site. The planned strategic highway infrastructure provision is detailed in the 'Highways and Transport Infrastructure' section of the IDP (page 71 relates to the SRN).
- 4.8. Under 'planned provision' the IDP refers to the following current strategic highway schemes in Fareham:
- Smart Motorway Programme for the M27 between Junction 4 (M3 Interchange) and Junction 11 (Fareham);
 - M27 Junction 9 and Parkway South roundabout (an HCC scheme); and
 - M27 Junction 10 improvements (as part of the Welborne development).
- 4.9. Under 'Additional Information of note' the IDP states the following on page 72:
- 'When considering proposals for growth, any impacts on the SRN needs to be identified and mitigated as far as reasonably possible. Highways England will support proposals that consider sustainable measures which manage down demand and reduce the need to travel. Proposed new growth will need to be considered in the context of the cumulative impact from already proposed development on the SRN and infrastructure improvements on the SRN should only be considered as a last resort.'* This statement is consistent with the requirements of Circular 02/2013.
- 4.10. Page 116 of the IDP states *'in allocating land for new development, the Local Plan will need to maintain the function of the M27 and A27 for strategic connectivity in the Solent area and to maintain operational effectiveness of the key corridor. The Council will need to continue to work closely with its partners and stakeholders to develop strategies and facilitate the transport infrastructure that will be identified through the Transport Assessment and other relevant strategies'*.
- 4.11. Section 7 of the IDP identifies the key infrastructure required to specifically support the development set out in the Local Plan to ensure that future development is accompanied by the services and facilities needed to deliver sustainable communities.
- 4.12. Table 6 of the IDP sets out the specific infrastructure required to mitigate the impacts of the sites allocated in the development strategy as put forward by the service/infrastructure providers that were consulted on the overall strategy. Of interest to Highways England are those under the heading 'strategic borough-wide highways junctions'. The junctions needing mitigation as a result of borough-wide local plan growth are identified through the Local Plan Transport Assessment, which is reviewed in Section 5.
- 4.13. Table 7 of the IDP sets out requirements and projects that have been identified through evidence studies and from responses from service providers that apply to sites across the borough. Of interest to Highways England are those under the heading 'TA junctions / off-site highways', which was informed by the Local Plan Transport Assessment, reviewed in Section 5 of this TN.
- 4.14. It is of note that, out of the four junctions previously identified by AECOM as posing a risk to the safe and efficient operation of the SRN, the only junction listed in Table 7 of the IDP is the Delme roundabout, where a Hampshire County Council scheme costed at £9.35M is listed.

5. Strategic Transport Assessment and Sub-Regional Transport Model Report

- 5.1. A detailed review of the SRTM modelling was undertaken as part of AECOM's TN01 and subsequently TN02 and BN03. As such, this review focuses on whether the changes to the LP since the previous review identified in the sections above have been incorporated into the updated STRM modelling (undertaken as part of the STA), rather than a full review of the SRTM methodology adopted. In addition, any outstanding concerns raised as part of the previous reviews have been identified.
- 5.2. AECOM's TN01 documents a review of the July 2019 SRTM Modelling Report which supported the 'Issues and Options' LP consultation in the Summer of 2019. The SRTM assessment was then updated in the January 2020 SRTM Model Output Summary Report to account for the increased housing requirement for Fareham as covered by the LP Supplement, the review of which is documented in AECOM's TN02. BN03 was produced following discussions with representatives of Fareham Borough Council (FBC), HCC and their Consultants Atkins and Systra, and the provision of additional technical material. BN03 outlined two recommendations carried over from TN02 that were still considered outstanding (both regarded as important but not critical to the acceptability of the forthcoming Local Plan). These were as follows:
- Clarification should be provided on the way in which the proposed development 'North of Whiteley' has been incorporated in to the modelling and the nature of the junction improvements assumed to have taken place at M27 Junction 9 in the scenarios modelled (AECOM TN01 para 4.4).
 - The volume / capacity (v/c) plots should be provided in the SRTM Report to gain an understanding of the difference between the 2036 Baseline and 2036 Do Minimum scenarios on the M27 main line (para 5.17).
- 5.3. This information was subsequently provided.
- 5.4. The conclusions reached within AECOM's BN03 were as follows:

'AECOM's review of the results of the modelling undertaken has not identified any obvious showstoppers to the emerging Local Plan as currently proposed and this appears to be the case whether [or not] the major development at Welborne, and its associated improvement scheme at M27 Junction 10, goes ahead.'

However, there are a number of locations at which long queues are predicted, albeit the net increase in queueing attributable to the Local Plan itself appears to be relatively small. In these locations, the impact of Strategic Growth Areas and substantial individual development sites may identify a need for highway capacity-based mitigation measures as the sites concerned come forward through the Planning Application process, with Transport Assessments supported by detailed junction capacity models. In AECOM's view, these locations include the following:

- *The A27 (north) approach to the Segensworth roundabout from M27 Junction 9;*
- *The M27 westbound off-slip road at M27 Junction 11.*

AECOM therefore recommend that the Infrastructure Delivery Plan (IDP) associated with the Local Plan should state a potential requirement for developer-funded mitigation measures at the locations specified.'

It is disappointing that the IDP does not explicitly define such a requirement.

5.5. The key changes to the LP, as identified in the sections above are:

- The LP period will run until 2037, rather than 2036;
- The PLP identified the requirement for an additional 69 houses over the 16 year plan period (a total of 8,389), in comparison to the LP Supplement;
- The PLP no longer makes provision for two Strategic Growth Areas (SGAs) within the Borough;
- A number of smaller sites within Fareham Town Centre and elsewhere have been identified as being potential allocations: these are unlikely to be of concern to Highways England;
- The employment space capacity at Faraday Business Park has been increased to 65,100m² (40,000m² was proposed within the LP Supplement); and
- The employment space capacity at Swordfish Business Park has been increased to 12,100m² (8,000m² was proposed within the LP Supplement).

Assessment Scenarios

5.6. The SRTM has a base year of 2015, and forecast years of 2019, 2026, 2031, 2036 and 2041. For Fareham Local Plan assessment, scenarios were forecast to 2036 and scenarios have been developed as follows:

- **Scenario 1** – 2036 Baseline, no Fareham Local Plan development except committed sites. Welborne (4,260 residential units) and M27 Junction 10 included.
- **Scenario 1a** – 2036 Baseline, no Fareham Local Plan development except committed sites. Welborne capped at 1,160 residential units, no M27 10 scheme included.
- **Scenario 2** – 2036 Do-Minimum (Do Minimum), full Fareham Local Plan development without transport mitigation measures, Welborne (4,260 residential units) and M27 Junction 10 included.
- **Scenario 2a** – 2036 Do Minimum, full Fareham Local Plan development without transport mitigation. Welborne capped at 1,160 residential units, no M27 Junction 10 scheme.
- **Scenario 3** – 2036 Do Something (Do Something) full Fareham Local Plan development with potential mitigation measures.

5.7. The above scenarios allow the net impact of the PLP on the key junctions of interest to Highways England to be quantified, whether Welborne goes ahead in full (and brings with it the proposed improvement to M27 Junction 10) or whether it is capped at 1,160 dwellings and does not bring about the M27 J10 improvement.

5.8. The PLP will run to 2037; however, the SRTM modelling has used a future year of 2036. No explanation has been provided within the Strategic TA/ STRM modelling report as to why this is the case. AECOM accept the use of 2036, which is a common year for which runs of the SRTM have been made, as a proxy for the new end-date of the PLP.

5.9. For the purposes of this review, Scenarios 2 and 3 are of most interest, as these are the scenarios where the full local plan development has been included. Table 7-1 of the TA indicates that the modelling assumes an additional 6,051 dwellings over the period 2015 to 2036 with the PLP (Scenario 2) than over the same period in the baseline (Scenario 1). This is further substantiated by comparing Tables 7-3 and 7-4, where the difference between the dwelling totals in the two tables is also 6,051. Table 7-5 of the TA sets out the proposed growth in the PLP between 2021 and 2037 of 8,389 (the figure quoted in the PLP itself), which, once existing commitments (5,410) are deducted, gives a net increase due to the PLP of 2,979 dwellings. There is some difficulty in reconciling these figures because one is for the period 2015 to 2036, and the other, 2021 to 2037. Nevertheless, there does appear to be a significant discrepancy (of 3,072 dwellings) between the modelled figure and the figure in the PLP, given that they both purport to represent the net impact of the PLP over and above existing commitments. AECOM cannot find an explanation for this in the TA and are concerned that the figure used may be excessive and may result in the modelling reporting more excessive delays and queueing than are likely, and potentially presenting an unrealistic prediction of the future operation of the highway network. **AECOM therefore**

recommend that clarification is provided with regards to the housing figures used within the SRTM model (for both the 2036 baseline, and 2036 Do Minimum scenarios).

- 5.10. Paragraph 7.24 of the STA states that the modelling includes the two potential Strategic Growth Areas (SGAs) North of Downend and South of Fareham, and this is confirmed by reference to Figure 7-2, which shows 650 dwellings North of Downend and 1,975 South of Fareham. However, these SGAs are no longer allocated in the PLP. AECOM consider that the inclusion of these sites in the modelling may distort the modelling, potentially mean that the modelling outputs are reporting more excessive delays and queueing on the highway network than is likely, and potentially representing an unrealistic prediction of the future operation of the highway network. It is of note that the inclusion of the two SGAs does not fully explain the apparent discrepancy between the number of dwellings modelled and those now proposed in the PLP. **It is recommended that the SGAs are removed from the model and a re-run of the modelling undertaken as appropriate.**
- 5.11. Paragraph 7.7 of the TA states that the PLP will result in approximately 3,000 additional jobs in the Borough over the period 2015 to 2036. Paragraph 7.23 of the STA states that the employment site allocations shown in Table 7-6 of the STA have been included in the model, which shows the cumulative impact of these expansions. Table 7-6 reflects the same level of employment site growth as identified within the PLP and therefore, on this basis, AECOM agree that the STRM reflects the level of anticipated employment growth identified within the PLP.

Results

- 5.12. The previous AECOM review of the SRTM Report identified the following locations to be of interest to HE:
- Segensworth Roundabout – approach from M27 Junction 9;
 - M27 Junction 9;
 - M27 Junction 11 (including the Boarhunt Road M27 Junction 11 off-slip junction); and
 - Delme Roundabout - approach from M27 Junction 11.
- 5.13. For the purpose of the TA, the following definitions are adopted:
- A 'significant' impact is one where a junction has an RFC of greater than 85% and there is an increase of more than 5% on any one approach arm;
 - A 'severe' impact is one where a junction has an RFC of greater than 95% and there is an increase of more than 10%, or where a delay of greater than 120 second increases by more than 60 seconds per vehicle on any one approach arm
- 5.14. AECOM agree that these are suitable thresholds for identifying junctions likely to be of particular interest in terms of traffic capacity/ congestion effects.
- 5.15. The impact of growth to the 2036 Baseline is illustrated on Figure 8-1 of the TA, where 'severe' impacts are indicated at M27 Junctions 9 and 11 and at the Segensworth roundabout, and a 'significant' impact is predicted at the Delme roundabout.
- 5.16. The net impact of the PLP is illustrated on Figure 9-1 of the TA, where 'significant' impacts are indicated at the Segensworth and Delme junctions and that M27 Junctions 9 and 11 fall below the definition of 'significant'. Whilst M27 Junction 10 is indicated as having a significant increase in traffic flows (TA para 9.5 refers), it does not meet the criteria for a 'significant' impact, presumably because the new layout proposed by the Welborne developer remains within capacity.
- 5.17. Chapter 10 of the TA reports on the results of a sensitivity test in which the impact of the PLP is tested in a scenario in which Welborne is capped at 1,160 dwellings and the improvements to M27 J10 do not take place. These indicate a 'severe' impact from the PLP at the Segensworth roundabout and a 'significant' impact at the Delme, but not at either M27 Junctions 9 or 11.

Technical Note 03

- 5.18. Chapter 11 of the TA sets out proposed mitigation schemes at a number of junctions within the Plan area. Whilst the Segensworth roundabout is indicated as having a 'significant' impact, the arm concerned (Little Park Farm Road) is stated as having a low delay per vehicles and manageable queue length. The problems presented at the Delme roundabout are described at paras 11.40 – 11.42. Mitigation in the form of further signalisation of this roundabout is proposed, with bus lane and bus priority signals, segregated cycle lanes and improved pedestrian crossing facilities. This proposal is said to be at an advanced stage of design and to provide adequate capacity in the AM peak, in the 2036 Do Minimum, with further work required to bring the junction within capacity in the PM peak. However, in the Scenario 3 (Do Something scenario), it returns to being within capacity, with a reduction in flow predicted on the approach from M27 Junction 11. The results tabulated in the Local Junction Modelling Report indicate that the approach from M27 Junction 11 remains within capacity in all scenarios.
- 5.19. In Scenario 3, a 'significant' impact is predicted at M27 Junction 9 on the westbound off-slip. However, this is said (at TA para 12.17) to be soluble by adjustment to traffic signal timings on the A27 junctions with Redlands Lane and Bishopsfield Road.
- 5.20. The SRTM modelling report sets out in more detail the results of the SRTM model runs for the Scenarios tested. Results in terms of predicted levels of queueing on M27 slip roads, and on the approaches to the Delme and Segensworth roundabouts from M27 Junctions 11 and 9, respectively, are exactly the same as previously reported, and summarised in section 3 of AECOM's BN03. This confirms that the modelling undertaken has not been adjusted to reflect the amended housing growth set out in the PLP relative to previous drafts of the emerging LP.
- 5.21. Therefore, no further review of the modelling outputs has been undertaken. The previous recommendations in BN03 still stand. For reference, these included:
- *AECOM's review of the results of the modelling undertaken has not identified any obvious showstoppers to the emerging Local Plan as currently proposed and this appears to be the case whether the major development at Welborne, and its associated improvement scheme at M27 Junction 10, goes ahead.*
 - *However, there are a number of locations at which long queues are predicted, albeit the net increase in queueing attributable to the Local Plan itself appears to be relatively small. In these locations, the impact of Strategic Growth Areas and substantial individual development sites may identify a need for highway capacity-based mitigation measures as the sites concerned come forward through the Planning Application process, with Transport Assessments supported by detailed junction capacity models. In AECOM's view, these locations include the following:*
 - *The A27 (north) approach to the Segensworth roundabout from M27 Junction 9;*
 - *The M27 westbound off-slip road at M27 Junction 11.*
 - *AECOM therefore recommend that the Infrastructure Delivery Plan (IDP) associated with the Local Plan should state a potential requirement for developer-funded mitigation measures at the locations specified.*
- 5.22. The IDP states on page 72, under 'additional information to note' that 'when considering proposals for growth, any impacts on the SRN needs to be identified and mitigated as far as reasonably possible. Highways England will support proposals that consider sustainable measures which manage down demand and reduce the need to travel. Proposed new growth will need to be considered in the context of the cumulative impact from already proposed development on the SRN and infrastructure improvements on the SRN should only be considered as a last resort.'

Technical Note 03

5.23. In addition, Policy TIN2 of the PLP, 'Highway Safety and Road Network' states that:

'Development will be permitted where:

a) There is no unacceptable impact on highway safety, and the residual cumulative impact on the road networks is not severe; and

b) The impacts on the local and strategic highway network arising from the development itself or the cumulative effects of development on the network are mitigated through provision of improvements and enhancements to the local network or contributions towards necessary or relevant off-site transport improvement schemes.'

5.24. Therefore, it is considered that the text contained within both the IDP and the PLP adequately safeguard the SRN by clearly stating that any impacts will need to be identified and mitigated. It is therefore considered that the recommendation at Paragraph 4.6 of BN03 has been adequately addressed.

6. Conclusion

6.1. This TN documents a review, carried out by AECOM on behalf of Highways England, of the Regulation 19 Fareham Publication Local Plan (the PLP). The purpose of this review is to understand the impact of the proposed Local Plan site allocations within Fareham on the Strategic Road Network (SRN) and to determine whether sufficient highway infrastructure and mitigation is proposed to accommodate the planned growth.

6.2. AECOM have previously undertaken three tasks in relation to the Fareham Local Plan with the initial work being reported in AECOM TN01 and TN02. TN02 documents AECOMs review of the Fareham Local Plan 2036 Supplement document, which set out the plan for future development within Fareham and was an extension of the 2017 Draft LP which had already been consulted on. Within the LP Supplement, the development strategy and housing sections of the 2036 plan had been updated to reflect the increased housing requirements for Fareham. The most recent work reported in Briefing Note BN03 reported on the responses received from the Local Planning Authority and their Consultants to the issues raised in TN02.

6.3. The purpose of this review was therefore to determine what has changed within the most recent PLP since the last AECOM review (presented in TN02 and BN03), and to assess whether any of the amendments are likely to have a detrimental impact on the SRN .

6.4. This TA has identified some issues and concerns which should be addressed. These recommendations are listed in the Executive Summary and highlighted by the use of bold underlined text in the main body of this document. Recommendations regarded as critical to the acceptability of the forthcoming Local Plan are coloured **red**. Recommendations regarded as important but not critical to the acceptability of the forthcoming Local Plan are highlighted in **amber**.

6.5. **AECOM advise Highways England to formally raise the concerns highlighted in this note in the consultation response to the Regulation 19 Publication Local Plan 2037 and to continue to work with Fareham Borough Council and the other stakeholders to resolve the issues identified.**

Sent by email to: planningpolicy@fareham.gov.uk

17/12/2020

Dear Sir/ Madam

Response by the Home Builders Federation to the consultation on the Fareham Local Plan

1. Thank you for consulting the Home Builders Federation (HBF) on the Fareham Local Plan. The HBF is the principal representative body of the housebuilding industry in England and Wales and our representations reflect the views of discussions with our membership of national and multinational corporations through to regional developers and small local housebuilders. Our members account for over 80% of all new housing built in England and Wales in any one year.

We would like to submit the following representations on the Local Plan, and we would welcome, in due course, participating in hearings of the Examination in Public.

Duty to Co-operate

2. We note that the Council is part of the Partnership for South Hampshire and has worked closely with these authorities in determining housing needs and examining opportunities as to how these needs could be addressed. The Local Plan outlines at paragraph 4.4 that there are likely to be significant unmet needs arising in Portsmouth and in response to this the Council has identified a further 847 homes to meet needs. Whilst this increase is welcomed, we are concerned that it does not seem to reflect the scale of the unmet needs identified by the Partnership for South Hampshire (PfSH) of over 10,000 homes. So, whilst the Council appears to have co-operated with its neighbours on the issue of housing needs, we are concerned that its contribution is insufficient when considered against the scale of the issue at hand. It would also be the case that this contribution has been made solely as a result of the Council using the standard method as proposed in the most recent Government consultation, and which to date has not been adopted, that significantly reduces the minimum number of homes to be planned for in Fareham. So whilst it would appear that the Council has co-operated with its neighbours in relation to the legal requirements set out in the Localism Act, the outcomes of that co-operation are insufficient to address the cross boundary issue that has been identified – an issue we will come to in relation to policy H1.



Policy H1 - Housing Provision

This policy is unsound as it is inconsistent with national policy

Housing needs

3. The Council are clearly aware that the housing requirement within the policy H1 is inconsistent with national policy as it is based on a standard method that has not been adopted by the Government. Whilst we recognise the Government were out to consultation on an alternative approach it was by no means certain that it would be adopted. The uncertainty as to the standard method has now been addressed with the Government publishing its latest Planning Practice Guidance which states at 2a-004 that the Government has retained the 2014-based household projections as the baseline estimates for household growth within the standard method.
4. The application of the standard method as set out in the most up to date guidance would require the Council to deliver 514 new homes each year. As such the 403 dwellings per annum local housing needs assessment is not consistent with planning policy as it currently stands. We hope a similar degree of haste will be taken in adopting this figure as was taken in moving forward with the lower assessment of needs in Fareham. In addition to this issue, we have three further concerns with regard to policy H1, which are:
 - The policy does not include the Council minimum required level of housing delivery;
 - The degree to which unmet needs in neighbouring areas has been taken into account;
 - Whether economic growth aspiration for the south Hampshire area will be supported to proposed levels of housing delivery; and
 - Plan period and past under delivery.

The housing requirement

5. Policy H1 does not set out the minimum number of homes the Council is required to deliver. Rather it sets out the number of homes that are expected to be delivered by the local plan. It is important that the Council sets out in H1 the minimum number of homes it is required to deliver in order to monitor its performance in meeting this requirement with regard to both the five year housing land supply and the housing delivery test. As set out in table 4.1 of the local plan this figure should be the local housing need figure plus any unmet needs within a neighbouring area that the Council has agreed to take.

Unmet needs

6. Paragraph 60 of the NPPF states that “any needs that cannot be met within neighbouring areas should also be taken into account when establishing the amount of housing to be planned for”. As we note above the Council has, to some

extent, taken account of unmet needs across the south Hampshire sub-region and in response has stated that it will provide a further 847 homes. However, this is a very modest contribution to what is a very high level of unmet needs in the south of Hampshire. The Council state in paragraph 4.4 of the local plan that, based on the current standard method, unmet needs across the sub region of South Hampshire are in the region of 10,750 dwellings. Whilst we recognise that this will change with regard to the amended standard method and as new plans come forward it is unlikely to reduce substantially given that Boroughs such as Portsmouth, Havant, Gosport and Southampton have tight boundaries which will limit any scope for significant increases in provision. Considering the scale of the unmet needs Fareham's decision to contribute just 847 homes to the current shortfall is insufficient.

7. What is evident from the consultation on the Local Plan 2036 supplement was that the Council clearly considered it possible to deliver well above what is being proposed in the published Local Plan 2037. For example, paragraph 3.5 of the supplement to the Local Plan 2036 outlines an annual housing requirement for the Borough of between 572 and 598 homes per annum between 2020 and 2036. This annual rate of delivery would deliver between 9,000 and 9,500 homes over 16 years. It goes on to identify potential sites that could be allocated to support this higher level of delivery.
8. However, the Council has not considered as part of the preparation of the published Local Plan 2037 whether more could have been done to address unmet needs of other areas. In particular we would have expected a higher level of delivery beyond what is proposed in the published local plan to have been considered within the Sustainability Appraisal. However, this issue of unmet needs and increased delivery beyond what is being proposed in policy H1 is not mentioned in the SA published in November 2020 as part of this consultation. As such the Council cannot say whether or not a higher level of housing delivery, which would have done more to address unmet needs across the sub region was a more sustainable approach compared to the chosen strategy. This is not only a concern regarding the soundness of the Council's approach to unmet needs but also the efficacy of the SA that has been prepared to support this local plan.

Growth strategies

9. Paragraph 2a-010 of Planning Practice Guidance (PPG) outlines that there will be circumstances where it is appropriate to plan for a higher housing figure than that identified through the standard method. One of these is where an authority has agreed to take on the unmet needs of another area as discussed above however other situations are identified where housing need may exceed past trends. These include:
 - Deliverable growth strategies
 - Strategic infrastructure improvements likely to drive an increase in homes

10. The Council is clearly committed to economic growth as stated at paragraph 6.1 of the publication local plan but notes at paragraph 6.7 of the Local Plan 2037 that whilst PfSH is committed to reviewing employment requirements published to support the spatial position statement this will not be intine to support this local plan. Due to the absence of this sub regional assessment of employment growth the Council have undertaken its own assessment of the likely increase in jobs over the plan period. The Business Needs, Site Assessment and Employment Land Study (BNSAELS) states at paragraph 6.23 that between 2018 and 2036 it is estimated that a further 4,600 jobs will be created in Fareham. This equates to annual growth in employment from the current baseline of 48,000 jobs of about 0.5% per annum (pa) which is lower than the 0.8% pa jobs growth forecast in the PfSH SHMA update published 2016¹. This higher level of growth would see the number of jobs in the Borough grow by around 6,900 over the same period as that assessed in BNSAELS. However, no detail has been provided by the Council as to whether the level of housing delivery within Fareham will meet these employment growth expectations let alone whether the wider jobs growth expectations of the sub region will be met.

11. The Strategic Housing Market Assessment published by PfSH in 2016 indicated that between 2011 and 2030 that 4,630 homes were needed each year between 2011 and 2030 to support the expectation that there would be 86,300 additional jobs across South Hampshire. However, housing delivery during this period as set out in Table H1 of the Spatial Position Statement indicates growth of around 4,536. Whilst the shortfall is relatively small across the whole sub region, given that the Council have noted at paragraph 4.5 that both Portsmouth and Gosport will struggle to meet their needs going forward it will be important, prior to submission, for the Council to consider with its partners in the PfSH whether sufficient housing will be provided to support these sub regional growth expectations, or whether further allocations are needed in relatively less constrained areas such as Fareham.

12. If insufficient housing is provided in sub-region, we are also concerned that higher levels of in-commuting will be required in order to support the expected levels of employment growth. This would be inconsistent with paragraphs 102 and 103 of the NPPF which require Council's to consider how they can deliver patterns of growth that seek to limit the need to travel. This is an issue that will also need to be considered by the Council and its neighbours prior to submission of the local plan.

Plan period and past under supply

13. There are also other impacts from the application of the standard method that have not been taken into account by the Council. In particular the Council have not grappled with the issue of under supply from the point at which the standard method was introduced in 2018. Planning Practice Guidance states in relation to

¹ Page 56 of the 2016 SHMA

this:

“Strategic policy-making authorities will need to calculate their local housing need figure at the start of the plan-making process. This number should be kept under review and revised where appropriate”.

14. As the Council commenced preparation of this local plan in 2017 it is important that and the Council consider housing completions from the introduction of the standard method compared with the level of local housing need from that point. We recognise that the Standard Method takes account of backlog but only in so far as the affordability ratio will have worsened in the years prior to the calculation and does not take account of under provision since then. In these terms, the shortfall between the assessed level of housing need by reference to the Standard Method and actual completions has to be taken into account going forward.

Year	Number of completions/ projected completions	Local housing need	Shortfall
2018/2019	290	520	230
2019/2020	263 ²	520	257
2020/2021	132 ³	520	388

15. The table above indicates in the three years since the Standard Method was first published, the cumulative shortfall in housing completions is expected to be 875. No consideration is given to these unmet needs in the published plan and even if the lower figure of 403 was taken as the level of local housing need, the shortfall would be in excess of 500 new homes.
16. As housing delivery in the Borough has been below both its requirement in the Core Strategy and the measure of local housing need derived from the Standard Method the Council are wrong to have selected a plan period and housing strategy that takes no account of this. It is the antithesis of positive planning and as such we would suggest that the plan period be revised to start from 2019/20 which is the base date from which the affordability evidence is taken.

Housing land supply

17. The HBF would not wish to comment on the merits or otherwise of individual sites selected for allocation but it is critical that the Council's assumptions on lapse rates, non-implementation allowances, lead in times and delivery rates contained within its overall housing land supply, five-year housing land supply and housing trajectory are correct and realistic. These assumptions should be supported by parties responsible for the delivery of housing and sense checked by the Council using historical empirical data and local knowledge. We note that the Council has

² Fareham BC Authority Monitoring Report 2018/19 (February 2020)

³ Fareham BC Five-year housing land supply position report (June 2020)

included a housing trajectory at appendix B of the local plan as required by the NPPF. However, for the purposes of transparency and effective scrutiny of this trajectory it is necessary for the Council to set out in its evidence base trajectories for each of the sites that make up supply across the plan period. We could not find this evidence, and in our experience, it is both helpful to the inspector examining the plan as well as those making representations.

18. We note and welcome the contingency between the Council's requirement and the number of homes it expects to be delivered over the plan period. It is important that there is a significant contingency to take account of any delays in the delivery of key sites or overestimates in the amount of windfall expected in any plan to ensure that development needs are met in full. As such should the eventual standard method adopted by the Government see housing needs increase in Fareham, we would expect to see this level of contingency within the Council's land supply maintained. Similarly, the Council would probably need to allocate further sites of one hectare or less to ensure it meets the requirement set out in paragraph 64 of the NPPF.

Conclusions on H1

19. The policy is not sound as considered on the basis that:

- It uses a standard method for assessing housing need that is still out to consultation and potentially subject to change. However, we recognise that the situation is in a state of flux at present and as such recommend the plan is not submitted until the Government have finalised any changes to the standard method;
- It fails to take sufficient account of the scale of the unmet needs identified within neighbouring areas as required by paragraph 60 of the NPPF;
- Does not consider whether housing growth will be sufficient to support its economic growth expectations and the impact this would have on in commuting and the need to promote sustainable patterns of growth as required by paragraph 103 of the NPPF.

HP2: New Small-Scale Development outside the Urban Areas

The policy is not sound as it is not consistent with national policy.

20. The HBF's preference would be for the Council to identify appropriate sites and allocate them within the local plan. This would provide the certainty that small developers seek with regard to bringing such sites forward. However, in lieu of allocation the overarching principle of this policy and its aim to support small and medium sized housebuilders and those seeking self-build plots is supported.
21. But we would suggest that at present the policy is not consistent with national policy as it could lead to sites not making the most efficient use of land as required by paragraph 122 of the NPPF. There will be situations where such sites on the edge of urban areas could be developed for more than 4 units without any adverse

impacts. We would therefore suggest that the threshold be increased to 10 units in order to reflect the definition of minor development as well as being consistent with the Government's approach to affordable housing contributions on small sites as set out in paragraph 63 of the NPPF.

Recommendation

22. Part 5a of policy HP2 be amended as set out below:

- a. Of not more than 4 10 units; and

Policy HP4: Five-year housing land supply

Part d of this policy is inconsistent with the NPPF

23. The HBF supports this policy, however we would suggest that the phrase "*in the short term*" in part d is unnecessary as the meaning of deliverable with regard to local plans is clearly defined in the glossary of the NPPF. The inclusion of the phrase short term could cause unnecessary confusion for applicants and decision makers.

Recommendation

That the phrase "*in the short term*" is deleted from part d of policy HP4.

HP5 – Provision of affordable housing

The policy is unsound in its consideration of the percentage requirement for affordable home ownership and with regard to its treatment of older peoples housing which is unjustified

24. Firstly, the policy requirement regarding affordable home ownership is inconsistent with paragraph 64 of the NPPF which expects 10% of all homes on major development involving housing provision to be available for affordable home ownership. Footnote 29 then confirms that these homes are then included as part of the affordable housing contribution. For example, on a site of 100 homes paragraph 64 of the NPPF would require at least 10 homes to be available for affordable home ownership, equating to 25% of the affordable housing delivery on a greenfield site. The Council's policy at present only requires 10% of all affordable housing to be available for affordable home ownership. The Council's policy would require such development to deliver 4 homes for affordable home ownership – just 4% of total delivery on that site. This inconsistency with national policy should be amended.

25. Secondly, whilst we welcome the decision to vary rates within the Borough to reflect viability, we are concerned that despite the evidence the Council will still, seemingly, require specialist development for older people to support the delivery of affordable homes. In section 6.6 of the Viability Study it is clear that both

sheltered housing and extra care housing for older people are not viable at any level of affordable housing. It is therefore surprising that the policy has not removed the requirement for such accommodation to contribute towards the provision of affordable housing.

Recommendation

26. That policy HP5 to be amended as follows:
- To reflect paragraph 64 of the NPPF
 - To state that specialist residential accommodation for older people be exempt from providing affordable housing.

HP9 – Self and Custom Build Homes

The policy is unsound as it has not been justified

27. Whilst the HBF support the encouragement of self-build housing through the local plan, we do not consider the requirement for sites of over 40 to set aside 10% dwellings to be delivered through serviced plots for self and custom house building to be justified or consistent with national policy.
28. Firstly, the evidence with regard to the demand for, and supply of self-build plots would suggest that a significant proportion of demand for self-build in Fareham will be met through windfall sites. As the Council note in paragraph 5.8 of the Self and Custom Build Background Paper the demand for self-build plots arising within the first base period of the self-build register was addressed through windfall and it would seem that a similar result will occur within the second base period. Therefore, to suggest that 10% of all development over 40 units are required as self-build is not justified as it would seem that the Council through normal development management process is supporting sufficient plots to come forward without recourse to the impositions being proposed in policy H9. In addition, policy HP2 will also support the delivery of additional sites that will clearly be attractive to both self and custom build housing. Whilst the Council may not want to be dependent on windfall development if this approach is meeting identified demand then there is no need to require such plots to be provided on other sites.
29. Secondly, we welcome the Council's review of the self-build register. From this review it is clear that of the 79 people on the register only 56 people are actively pursuing the possibility of building their own home. In addition, only 40 of those said they would consider a plot on a larger self-build development. Even then it is not clear from these answers whether they would be looking for a plot on major housing building site or would prefer a site solely devoted to self-build plots. As such we are concerned that there is not a significant demand for plots on larger housing being developed by housebuilders and that the 10% requirement in HP9 is unjustified.

30. Finally, it is also important to recognise that paragraphs 57-024 and 57-025 of the PPG sets out a variety of approaches that need to be considered – including the use of the Council's own land. This is reiterated in para 57-14 of the PPG which sets out the need for Council's to consider how they can support the delivery of self-build plots through their housing strategy, land disposal and regeneration functions. We would suggest that rather than place additional burdens on house builders for the provision of self-build plots it should utilise its own land or seek to engage with landowners to identify suitable sites on which to deliver serviced self-build plots. Indeed, it would appear from paragraph 5.14 of the Self and Custom Build Background Paper that such an approach has worked in Fareham.

Recommendation

31. That policy HP9 is deleted.

Policy NE2: Biodiversity Net Gain

32. The Council have included the Government's suggestion that new development should improve the biodiversity on their site to show a 10% net gain over the pre-development baseline within this policy. Whilst we recognise that this is the Government's current position favoured position it is likely that there will be transition period to allow the development industry to adapt to the proposed changes. As such we would suggest that the Council remains consistent with paragraph 170 of national policy to seek net gains in biodiversity and not include the requirement to show a 10% net gain. A policy without a specific percentage requirement would be consistent with current policy and should the relevant legislation be enacted as currently proposed such a policy would be sufficiently flexible to support a 10% requirement and any transition period.

Recommendation

33. That the 10% requirement be deleted.

Policy NE8: Air Quality

The policy is unsound as it is not justified

34. The HBF is supportive of encouragement for the use of electric and hybrid vehicles via a national standardised approach implemented through the Building Regulations to ensure a consistent approach to future proofing the housing stock. It is the industry's preference for a national approach to the provision of charging points rather than local authorities setting their own standards. We consider this is necessary to allow research and development and supply chains to focus upon responding to agreed national targets, and for training providers to plan their programmes to equip the labour force to meet these new requirements. It is fundamentally inefficient to create a plurality of standards.

35. The Government has recognised in recent consultations the possible impact of any requirement to provide electric vehicle charging points on housing supply, where the requirements are not technically feasible. The Government's recent consultation proposed introducing exemptions for such developments. The costs of installing the cables and the charge point hardware will vary considerably based on site-specific conditions in relation to the local grid. The introduction of EVCPs in new buildings will impact on the electricity demand from these buildings especially for multi-dwelling buildings. A requirement for large numbers of EVCPs will require a larger connection to the development and will introduce a power supply requirement, which may otherwise not be needed. The level of upgrade needed is dependent on the capacity available in the local network resulting in additional costs in relation to charge point instalment.
36. Where such costs are high the Government are proposing that any potential negative impact on housing supply should be mitigated with an appropriate exemption from the charge point installation requirement based on the grid connection cost. The consultation proposes that the threshold for the exemption is set at £3,600. In the instances the additional costs are likely to make developments unviable, it is the Government's view that the EVCP requirements should not apply and only the minimum Energy Performance of Buildings Directive requirements should be applied.
37. As such we would suggest that the requirement for EVCPs should be deleted because the Government's proposed changes to Building Regulations will provide a more effective framework for the delivery of charging points for electric vehicles.

Recommendation

38. Part A of the third paragraph within policy NE8 is deleted.

D4: Water Quality and resources

The policy is unsound as it is not consistent with national policy.

39. The final sentence of policy D4 is inconsistent with paragraph 16 of the NPPF which requires policies to be unambiguous and evident as to how the decision maker should react. The policy as written could lead to applications being refused by decision makers on the basis that a development does not achieve a standard that is higher than the maximum requirement that can be applied through the adoption of the optional technical standards.

Recommendation

40. The final sentence of this policy is deleted.

D5: Internal Space standards

The policy is unsound as it has not been justified

41. Policy D5 requires development to meet national spaces standards as a minimum. Whilst the HBF share the Council desire good quality homes delivered within Fareham we also consider that space standards can, in some instances, have a negative impact upon affordability issues and reduce customer choice. In terms of choice, for example, some developers will provide entry level two, three and four-bedroom properties which may not meet the optional nationally described space standards but which would allow on lower incomes can afford a property which has their required number of bedrooms.
42. Given the poor affordability of property in the area and the tight constraints on development it is therefore important that the Council can provide, in line with PPG, robust evidence that there is a need to introduce the optional space standards – that these standards are a must have rather than a nice to have policy. However, as the Council note in paragraph 11.59 of the publication local plan most new homes in Fareham are built to a size that is consistent with the nationally described space standards. The only inconsistency they note is that the smallest bedroom often fails to meet the space standards. This evidence does not suggest that there is a pressing need for the introduction of space standard within Fareham but does indicate that requiring larger bedrooms could reduce the number of smaller homes with three or four bedrooms.
43. The HBF is not aware of any evidence that market dwellings in Fareham that do not meet the NDSS remaining unsold or that those living in these dwellings consider that their housing needs are not met. There is no evidence that the size of houses built are considered inappropriate by purchasers or dwellings that do not meet the NDSS are selling less well in comparison with other dwellings. The HBF in partnership with National House Building Council (NHBC) undertake an annual independently verified National New Homes Customer Satisfaction Survey. The 2019 Survey demonstrates that 91% of new home buyers would purchase a new build home again and 89% would recommend their housebuilder to a friend. The results also conclude that 93% of respondents were happy with the internal design of their new home, which does not suggest that significant numbers of new home buyers are looking for different layouts or house sizes to that currently built.
44. Given that there is little to suggest that development below space standards is an endemic concern within Fareham we would suggest that policy D5 is deleted from the plan. This would give the Council greater flexibility to maximise the number of sites that are developable as well as extending consumer choice to more households.

Conclusion

45. At present we do not consider the plan to be sound, as measured against the tests of soundness set out in paragraph 35 of the NPPF, for the following reasons:

- Failure to give sufficient consideration to the housing needs of neighbouring areas and the consequences on the delivery of sustainable development across south Hampshire;
- Housing needs have not been assessed in accordance with standard methodology as set out in PPG;
- Policy H2 inconsistent with national policy with regard to making the most effective use of land;
- Policy HP5 fails to include exemption for older people's housing in line with the Council's viability evidence;
- Requirement for 10% of plots on sites over 40 units be allocated for self-builders is unjustified;
- The adoption of the nationally described space standards in policy D5 has not been adequately justified.

We hope these representations are of assistance in taking the plan forward to the next stage of plan preparation and examination. Should you require any further clarification on the issues raised in this representation please contact me.

Yours faithfully

A black rectangular box with a red border, used to redact the signature of Mark Behrendt.

Mark Behrendt MRTPI
Planning Manager – Local Plans
Home Builders Federation
Email: mark.behrendt@hbf.co.uk
Tel: 07867415547

Respondent details:

Title:	Mrs
First Name:	Jane
Last Name:	Wright
Job Title: (where relevant)	[No Reply]
Organisation: (where relevant)	Please select your title
Address:	<div></div>
Postcode:	
Telephone Number:	
Email Address:	

1) Paragraph: 1.5

Legally compliant	No
Sound	No
Complies with the duty to co-operate	No

Please provide details you have to support your answers above

Para 1.5 Introduction: Statement of Community Involvement Paragraph 2.1 says a “variety of methods” should be used to solicit comments from the public. Because paper-based documents failed to be employed across the borough, a large proportion of residents were deprived of sharing their opinion. This was exacerbated by Covid restrictions, limiting the access to libraries and the council office. The Publication Plan Introduction Page 1 specifies that representations should focus solely on “Tests of Soundness” but is contradictory to FBC’s guidance in Fareham Today which includes the additional areas of “Legal Compliance” and “Duty to Cooperate” This is misleading and confusing to members of the public wishing to provide commentary. Since 2017 residents’ concerns have not been considered regardless of protest marches, deputations and objections raised. For example, despite a petition exceeding the prerequisite number of signatures needed to trigger a Full Council meeting debate, such debate was refused, even after a challenge was raised to the Council’s scrutiny Board.

What modification(s) is necessary to make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

Allow the public to be able to fully share their opinions and have their say now.

How would the modification(s) you propose make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

The Public should be given the chance they were denied earlier in the process.

Your suggested revised wording of any policy or text:

Not sure

If your representation is seeking a modification to the plan, do you consider it necessary to participate in the examination hearing session(s)?

No, I don't want to take part in a hearing session

2) Paragraph: 1.16

Legally compliant	No
Sound	No
Complies with the duty to co-operate	No

Please provide details you have to support your answers above

Para 1.16: No mention is made of the 2017 unadopted draft Plan and Officers confirm it is the previous, 2015 plan which is extant. Para 4.8 Allows the LPA to consider Housing sites allocated in the previous adopted (extant) Local Plan. Yet, whilst HA1 did not feature in the extant 2015 Plan, page 38 ignores this, stating that housing will be provided through HA1 and other local sites. The total new homes proposed for specific sites across the Borough (not including Welborne) is 1342. It is an unfair distribution for HA1 (proposed at 830 dwellings) to contribute 62% of this quantum. Moreover, whilst FBC recently enjoyed an overall reduction in new houses of 22.5% they are now proposing Warsash should endure a 20% increase in their local number!

What modification(s) is necessary to make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

We should take our fair share of housing but no more.

How would the modification(s) you propose make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

?

Your suggested revised wording of any policy or text:

?

If your representation is seeking a modification to the plan, do you consider it necessary to participate in the examination hearing session(s)?

No, I don't want to take part in a hearing session

3) Policy: HP4 - Five-year Housing Land Supply

Legally compliant	Yes
Sound	No
Complies with the duty to co-operate	Yes

Please provide details you have to support your answers above

Policy HP4 (Para 5.24) HA1 fails to meet criteria e) as the proposal would demonstrably have unacceptable environmental, amenity and traffic implications. Policy HA1: Page 51 refers to traffic routes and despite recommendation to limit access to 6 dwellings on Greenaway Lane, the plan proposes for up to 140 dwellings to use this as access through a widening of the Lane. This will result in a considerable negative impact on the character of the lane and to the safety of its non-vehicular users. In general, Page 54 suggests 7 new accesses onto the already very busy Brook Lane and Lockswood Road, as well as one additional access at Brook Lane, via 3 entry points from Greenaway Lane. The position and proximity of these access points will be a recipe for serious gridlock and accident blackspots.

What modification(s) is necessary to make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

The LPA should consider alternative access points onto other streets than Brook Lane or reduce the number of dwellings

How would the modification(s) you propose make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

By reducing the impact of traffic and potential accidents.

Your suggested revised wording of any policy or text:

?

If your representation is seeking a modification to the plan, do you consider it necessary to participate in the examination hearing session(s)?

No, I don't want to take part in a hearing session

4) Paragraph: 10.15

Legally compliant	Yes
Sound	No
Complies with the duty to co-operate	Yes

Please provide details you have to support your answers above

Para 10.15 Transport plan does not include an analysis of streets where the majority of the houses are proposed. Why, when there are 830 new dwellings proposed, hasn't more consideration been given to HA1 in the transport assessment. With an average of 2 cars per dwelling, an additional 1660 vehicles will be on local roads and there is no reference for the mitigation required to reduce congestion by 2037. The Plan fails the Test of Soundness by not being Positively Prepared in this respect.

What modification(s) is necessary to make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

Reduce the numbers of dwellings. Ensure there are adequate parking facilities within the site. It is already very hard to park in the center of Warsash and the additional cars will exacerbate the problem.

How would the modification(s) you propose make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

?

Your suggested revised wording of any policy or text:

Not sure

If your representation is seeking a modification to the plan, do you consider it necessary to participate in the examination hearing session(s)?

No, I don't want to take part in a hearing session

5) Paragraph: 7.18

Legally compliant	Yes
Sound	No
Complies with the duty to co-operate	Yes

Please provide details you have to support your answers above

Para 7.18 Out of town shopping is discussed, but not defined; Out of town shopping will take jobs and customers away from local shopping areas and will increase traffic on the routes in and out of Warsash and Locks Heath.

What modification(s) is necessary to make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

We should be encouraging people to shop locally and not to drive to shopping centres causing extra traffic on local roads. Also taking business from local shops and services.

How would the modification(s) you propose make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

not sure

Your suggested revised wording of any policy or text:

?

If your representation is seeking a modification to the plan, do you consider it necessary to participate in the examination hearing session(s)?

No, I don't want to take part in a hearing session

6) Paragraph: 10.26

Legally compliant	Yes
Sound	No
Complies with the duty to co-operate	Yes

Please provide details you have to support your answers above

Para 10.26 Infrastructure Delivery Plan calls for the expansion of health care provision through the addition of further GP locations in the Western Wards, However the table provided within the document only provides an historic timeline pre-dating the Local Plan. This is not a Sound approach taking into consideration that HA1 alone will bring an additional 830 dwellings..

What modification(s) is necessary to make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

The large number of additional houses planned for Warsash will place a burden on the already stretched doctors surgeries and Dentists in the area.

How would the modification(s) you propose make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

A current analysis of health care requirements needs to be undertaken.

Your suggested revised wording of any policy or text:

?

If your representation is seeking a modification to the plan, do you consider it necessary to participate in the examination hearing session(s)?

No, I don't want to take part in a hearing session

Respondent details:

Title:	mrs
First Name:	Helen
Last Name:	Laws
Job Title: (where relevant)	Occupational Therapist
Organisation: (where relevant)	[No Reply]
Address:	
Postcode:	
Telephone Number:	
Email Address:	

1) Policy: H1 - Housing Provision

Legally compliant	Yes
Sound	No
Complies with the duty to co-operate	No

Please provide details you have to support your answers above

I am very concerned that the sewage system be adequate for the new housing proposed. It concerns me greatly to learn that Southern Water released raw sewage into rivers last year 19,977 hours in 3,219 incidents. In March, the company separately pleaded guilty to 51 pollution charges over five years involving breaches of Environment Agency permits at treatment plants, which included 8,400 incidents of sewage escaping. Water companies were told by the government to install monitoring on the majority of their combined sewer overflows by March 2020. More than 60 discharges a year from a storm overflow should trigger an investigation by the agency but the data reveals some storm overflows have released discharges hundreds of times. The Environment Agency relies on water companies to self-monitor their combined sewer overflows. The Environment Agency could not say whether any of the 1.5m hours of UK spills last year had led to an investigation. I am very concerned the self regulation is inadequate and enforcement and civil sanctions are not being applied where they should be to keep Fareham and its residents safe.

What modification(s) is necessary to make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

That Fareham is compliant with water safety and sewage management. That the environment agency investigates as is its duty when too many combined sewage overflows happen. That Fareham's rivers, creek and sea are safe for the watersports and activities that are a part of Fareham's culture and identity.

How would the modification(s) you propose make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

Fareham would be compliant with water safety.

Your suggested revised wording of any policy or text:

That Fareham council monitors the activity of Southern Water and the Environment Agency within its borders.

If your representation is seeking a modification to the plan, do you consider it necessary to participate in the examination hearing session(s)?

No, I don't want to take part in a hearing session



LRM
PLANNING
LIMITED

FAREHAM LOCAL PLAN 2037

Regulation 19 Publication Draft

Response prepared on behalf of Hallam Land Management Limited

December 2020



Report Control

Project: Newlands, Fareham

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Executive Summary

Local Plans should be prepared to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development. They should be positively prepared and seek opportunities to meet the development needs of their area, and be sufficiently flexible to adapt to rapid change. As the starting point, strategic policies should, as a minimum, provide for objectively assessed needs for housing and other uses, as well as any needs that cannot be met within neighbouring areas. These requirements exist within the context of the Government's now longstanding objective to significantly boost the supply of homes.

The Regulation 19 Plan, which is meant to be the Plan the Council intends to submit for Examination, is not founded on the Government's published Standard Method as required by the NPPF and NPPG.

Rather, the Council has alighted upon the possible outcome of a Government consultation document and has based the Development Strategy, Policy H1 and the strategy to meet housing needs on this lower level of housing. This is manifestly unsound.

The fact that the Council do not intend to submit its plan until there is certainty as to a change to the Standard Method does not mitigate the cost of conducting this consultation to the public purse or unnecessary expenditure by other public and private bodies. Moreover, this approach plainly risks undermining public confidence in the plan-led system, if, as is possible, the housing requirement has to be increased. The Council has simply acted prematurely in seizing upon a consultation document that suggests a lower housing requirement; this may be expedient but is the antithesis of positive planning. Put simply, there is no basis for the Council to have formed this consultation document at the present time.

In the event that the Government decides not to proceed with its amendment to the Standard Method, or that such an amendment results in a different outcome for Fareham, the Council will need to further amend the plan. In that instance, a wholly new consultation exercise would be required given the likely magnitude of amendments that would be necessary, adding further delay to the plan-making process, and cost to the public purse and to interested parties, whilst, regrettably, undermining confidence in the Local Plan process.

Moreover, the Council has not recognised the context within which this Plan is being prepared. Housing delivery relative to the Core Strategy has resulted in a substantial shortfall in new housing over past years and this Plan provides an opportunity for positive and ambitious planning to ensure development needs are met and the principles of good growth are achieved. The Plan fails in this regard.

The Council purports to make a contribution towards meeting the unmet need of its neighboring authorities; however, this does not reflect the scale of the unmet needs identified by the Partnership for South Hampshire (PfSH) of over 10,000 homes. It is not at all apparent that this Plan is founded on constructive, active and on an ongoing engagement as required by Section 33A.

It is instructive that whilst Welborne was identified to provide housing to meet sub-regional requirements, its role has now changed to meeting the Borough's housing needs first and foremost;



consequently this Plan makes a significantly lower contribution to the wider sub-regional needs which plainly have not diminished.

Furthermore, the Plan has exaggerated the likely housing supply from Welborne and other sources to such an extent that a shortfall in housing supply is inevitable.

The Plan overlooks the opportunity provided by the previously identified Strategic Growth Area at South Fareham which would make an important contribution to housing supply in the short term and providing surety of supply over the longer term. The suitability of this location is apparent from the Council's evidence base; it is accessible to the Borough's main urban area, it is not an area that is sensitive in landscape terms, development can be accommodated without undermining the principle of separation between Fareham and Stubbington, there are no environmental designations that preclude development and the transport modelling and its' conclusions has assumed development in this location. A development scheme in this location can also deliver nitrate neutrality and biodiversity net gain. Development to the South of Fareham can achieve *Good Growth*.

Unfortunately, the Sustainability Appraisal does not consider higher levels of growth consistent with the January 2020 Local Plan Supplement, and, as such, fails to consider a reasonable alternative.

The following Modifications are considered necessary for the Local Plan to be sound:

- The minimum housing requirement should be defined by reference to the existing Standard Method;
- The housing requirement should be increased further to take account of the low level of completions from 2018 onwards compared to the level of local housing need;
- The level of unmet need that is accommodated should be based on constructive, active and on ongoing engagement with neighbouring authorities;
- Assumptions about the delivery of new housing at Welborne should be revisited and revised down;
- The windfall allowance should be revised down;
- Alternatively, the level of contingency should be increased;
- Additional housing allocations should be provided for;
- Land South of Fareham should be allocated for housing development; and
- Separate from the allocation of land South of Fareham, the boundary of the Strategic Gap south of Longfield Avenue and west of HMS Collingwood should be amended so as not to include the land identified by the Borough Council's *Technical Assessment* that is not considered integral to the Gap function.
- The designation associated with Waders and Brent Geese on the Policies Map should be altered with consequential changes to Policy NE5.



1 Introduction

- 1.1 Hallam Land Management Limited ('Hallam') control a substantial tract of land to the South of Fareham, south of Longfield Avenue, west of HMS Collingwood and adjoining the Stubbington Bypass, the construction of which has recently commenced.
- 1.2 In successive representations to the Local Plan Review we have draw attention to the merits and advantages of locating development to the South of Fareham and how this would achieve the Borough Council's objective of *Good Growth*.
- 1.3 In the January 2020 Local Plan Supplement, this land, along with other parcels in this location, was identified by the Borough Council as a potential Strategic Growth Area.
- 1.4 In the current consultation document, such an allocation has not been carried forward.
- 1.5 On this occasion, the Borough Council's has alighted upon the possible revision to the Government's Standard Method for assessing local housing need, which suggests a lower level of housing for Fareham.
- 1.6 In our opinion, the Borough Council are wrong to have published this consultation document in this form given the status of this version of the Plan is afforded by the Local Plan Regulations; *the Plan a Local Planning Authority intends to submit for Examination*. To have based a Plan on the possible outcome of a Government consultation is plainly premature and, regrettably, the Plan's housing strategy is not positively prepared and is unsound.
- 1.7 The Plan's housing strategy is not an effective one. It has no regard to past performance relative to the objective assessment of housing need and the level of contingency is not sufficient when the likely delivery of Welbourne is viewed objectively. Over the plan period a significant shortfall in new housing is inevitable.
- 1.8 For the reasons given in this representation, additional housing land should be allocated in Policy H1.
- 1.9 Land South of Fareham is an eminently suitable and sustainable location for future development and should be identified accordingly. In the context of the Borough Council's *Good Growth* principles that underpin the Plan's Development Strategy, Hallam's development proposals achieve the high-level development principles and requirements set out in the Local Plan Supplement which remain entirely appropriate.
- 1.10 It is especially significant that the Borough Council's assessment of Strategic Gaps has drawn the conclusion that new development can be located south of Longfield Avenue without harming the integral purpose of this earlier designation. We agree with this conclusion, which accords with our previous submissions that carefully planned development will not result in the coalescence of Fareham and Stubbington and that the separate identities of these settlements can be retained.
- 1.11 Development at South Fareham can be brought forward to provide new homes, associated community and commercial facilities within an overall scheme that provides accessible green infrastructure and open space that will enable residents and visitors to experience a high quality



of life and well-being. The accessibility of this location can be capitalised upon with investment in new sustainable and active modes of travel. By locating new development here, valued landscapes and natural environments will be preserved.

- 1.12 As such, and for the reasons given herein, the previous potential Strategic Growth Area at South Fareham should have been retained in the Local Plan for future development.
- 1.13 In our representations in the following Sections we set out that, whilst the Plan's Vision and Strategic Priorities are correct, absent amendments to Policy H1, this version of the Local Plan will not provide sufficient housing and this will run counter to its stated intention to address housing needs by the end of the plan period.



2 Vision and Strategic Priorities

- 2.1 In this Section of our representations we consider the consultation document's Vision and the Strategic Priorities that the Borough Council has identified. It is instructive to consider the extent to which the Plan's policies and proposals will, in practice, contribute towards this Vision being realised and the Strategic Priorities being met, in the context of what the NPPF's anticipates of a Local Plan.

National Planning Policy Framework

- 2.2 Para 15 of the NPPF requires that each Local Plan should provide a positive vision for the future of its area; a framework for addressing housing needs and other economic, social and environmental priorities. (emphasis added)
- 2.3 Para 17 requires that a Local Plan includes strategic policies to address the local authority's priorities for the development and the use of land in its area.
- 2.4 Para 20 states that strategic policies should set out the overall strategy for the pattern, scale and quality of development, and make provision for, *inter alia*, housing, employment, retail, leisure and other commercial development, infrastructure, community facilities and conservation and enhancement of the environment.
- 2.5 Para 22 states that strategic policies should look ahead over a minimum 15-year period from adoption, to anticipate and respond to long-term requirements and opportunities, such as those arising from major improvements in infrastructure.
- 2.6 Para 23 states that strategic policies should provide a clear strategy for bringing sufficient land forward, and at a sufficient rate, to address objectively assessed needs over the plan period, in line with the presumption in favour of sustainable development. This should include planning for and allocating sufficient sites to deliver the strategic priorities of the area.
- 2.7 In the context of plan making making, the NPPF's presumption in favour of sustainable development is framed in the following terms:
- a. *plans should positively seek opportunities to meet the development needs of their area, and be sufficiently flexible to adapt to rapid change;*
 - b. *strategic policies should, as a minimum, provide for objectively assessed needs for housing and other uses, as well as any needs that cannot be met within neighbouring areas, unless:*
 - i. *the application of policies in this Framework that protect areas or assets of particular importance provides a strong reason for restricting the overall scale, type or distribution of development in the plan area; or*
 - ii. *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.*
- 2.8 In this context, it is important to recognise the significance of the Regulation 19 stage in the plan-making process. This is the Plan the Borough Council intends to submit to the Secretary of



State for the purpose of Examination pursuant to Section 20 of the Act. This is explained in the NPPG *"The publication stage plan should be the document that the local authority considers ready for examination"*. Therefore, this is the Plan and the approach to meeting objectively assessed need that the Borough Council now consider appropriate.

- 2.9 But, as the Borough Council has suggested it won't decide whether or not to submit the Plan until it knows the outcome of the Government's review of the Standard Method, this is little more than a "wait and see" approach. This is plainly wrong given the importance of the plan-led system in overall terms, the alacrity with which an up-to-date Local Plan is needed in Fareham, and the need to maintain public confidence in the plan-making system generally.
- 2.10 As will be shown later, the practical difference between a housing strategy based of 520 dwellings per annum and 403 dwellings per annum is an 'end date' five years hence. When viewed in the context of providing surety over the longer term and the emphasis in the NPPF on exceeding the minimum requirement, adopting a higher growth level at this stage would have been the positive and responsible response to this circumstance.

The Vision

- 2.11 The Borough Council's Vision as set out in the consultation document intends that it:
- *"will accommodate development to address the need for new homes and employment space in Fareham Borough; and*
 - *new housing will address the particular needs in the Borough, such as our growing housing need and an ageing population and creating attractive places to live".*
- 2.12 The Vision is framed by reference to the Borough's needs, whereas Fareham is part of the established Partnership for Urban Southampton and has a role in contributing to meeting the housing needs of the sub-region. Indeed, there is no reference to Fareham's sub-regional role on any of the text associated with the Vision and Strategic Priorities in Section 2 of the Plan. In this context, the Vision should be drawn more widely.
- 2.13 Significantly, the allocation at Welborne in the Core Strategy was specifically for a sub-regional purpose, but its role by the present time appears to have been recast entirely; a matter we return to later.
- 2.14 Without prejudice to the above, achieving any Vision requires policies and proposals that are genuinely aligned with it. In respect of housing, the outcome of the Local Plan's policies and proposals should be that the Borough's housing needs are met.
- 2.15 As such, the Local Plan must, first, establish the correct strategic housing requirement in Policy H1 i.e. the overall number of new homes that need to be built by 2037 and, second, ensure a housing supply strategy that has the necessary surety that this can be achieved.
- 2.16 What experience both in Fareham and elsewhere has shown is that there must be an element of theoretical overprovision as part of the housing strategy to ensure that sufficient new housing is built.
- 2.17 To an extent the consultation document recognises this, but, as will be shown, it significantly



misjudges housing supply to such an extent that it undermines achievement of the Vision.

- 2.18 Conversely had a positive approach to plan-making been adopted, the Local Plan would have provided a robust planning strategy for the Borough.

Strategic Priorities

- 2.19 In the context of the Vision, the first Strategic Priority is to:

- *address the housing and employment needs by the end of the plan period in an appropriate and sustainable manner, creating places people want to live or where businesses want to locate.*

- 2.20 Again, there is no reference to Fareham's wider sub-regional role. In the context of Section 33A of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act, which requires constructive and active engagement on strategic matters, this is a surprising omission.

- 2.21 Without prejudice to this point, as a matter of principle, such a strategic objective is soundly based and is aligned with the significant importance the Government attaches to housing provision. Such a Strategic Priority is universally found in Local Plans national-wide.

- 2.22 However, in this instance, the apparent driver to the Publication Draft has been an attempt to reduce the scale of housing provision despite the Vision and Strategic Priority. This is the only conclusion that can be drawn from the Council having based its Regulation 19 Plan on a consultation document concerning a potential revision to the Standard Method.

- 2.23 This approach is plainly not sound for the following reasons:

- 2.24 Firstly, it departs from the method of calculating local housing need set out in para 60 of the NPPF. No exceptional circumstance has been suggested other than a lower figure is derived from the potential revision to the Standard Method. In a recent comment the Planning Minister referred to outputs based on the consultation exercise as "*entirely speculative*".

- 2.25 Secondly, even if that figure is correct, it is in no way obvious how the wider needs of the sub-region are to be met; across the wider geographic area as a whole the level of local housing need is suggested to be greater than has hitherto been the case.

- 2.26 Thirdly, the approach to housing supply significantly overstates likely housing delivery and the scale of contingency is simply not sufficient to ensure future housing supply would meet identified need.

- 2.27 The inevitable conclusion is that this version of the Local Plan is not positively prepared, justified, effective or consistent with national policy. Therefore, whilst the Plan may have a clear strategic priority to address the need for new homes in the Borough, its subsequent policy to base the strategic housing requirement of 403 dwellings per annum means, when considered objectively, that it fails to do so. To consciously plan for 20% less housing than has been identified firstly as necessary, and secondly as capable of being accommodated, is not properly addressing the need for new homes in the Borough.

- 2.28 In short, the Plan provides for too few houses over the plan period. This in turn will give rise to



adverse effects. It will restrict the number of people who are able to purchase new housing from doing so and constrain the operation of the housing market. It will also reduce the amount of affordable housing that is built because that is a proportion of the overall amount of housing. Moreover, by restricting market housing it creates an additional and greater incidence of housing need as people who would otherwise have been able to buy a market home are prevented from and they fall into housing need. This will have harmful socio-economic effects and runs counter to the Vision to meet the Borough's housing need.

2.29 For these reasons, the consultation document is not soundly based.



3 Development Strategy

- 3.1 The preceding Section has considered the Regulation 19 Plan's Vision and Strategic Priorities as they relate to housing provision and has identified that, as a practical effect, its policies and proposal will not deliver the intended outcome in terms of meeting housing need by the end of the plan period. In this Section, we consider the proposed Development Strategy and the extent to which it could accommodate a greater level of development if necessary.
- 3.2 The Plan's Development Strategy, set out on pages 17 – 32, and its associated Key Diagram and more detailed Policies Map, are framed by the Borough Council's approach to housing provision. This is evident from comparing the direction of travel outlined in the January 2020 Local Plan Supplement based on the published Standard Method and which identified the need for Strategic Areas of Growth to be allocated for future development, and the present approach which includes very few new housing allocations.
- 3.3 In the event the Borough Council has to re-cast its approach to housing provision, it will also need to adjust its Development Strategy in order to be able to deliver the strategic objective to address housing need. In this regard, it is of note that para 3.5 of the consultation document acknowledges that *"the [Local Plan] Supplement consultation in early 2020 identified the Council's preferred approach to its Development Strategy which it proposes to use to guide the focus of development until at least 2037"*. This clearly illustrates the suitability of the Strategy at that time as the basis of plan-making presently.
- 3.4 In the following paragraphs we comment on the various elements of the Council's Development Strategy both as articulated presently but also in the context of a revised housing strategy which would require additional land to be identified for development in the plan period.

Good Growth

- 3.5 The 2019 Issues and Options consultation established the principle of **Good Growth** as the keystone for the Local Plan's Development Strategy.
- 3.6 *Good Growth* was defined in the 2020 Local Plan Supplement in the following terms:
- building homes and creating employment spaces in such a way as to improve the quality of life whilst protecting the most valued and natural historic environments.
 - respecting environmental protections and delivering opportunities for environmental gain, providing opportunities for reduced energy demand and waste production, whilst sensitively managing the countryside and valued landscapes.
 - providing open space and leisure opportunities to encourage healthy and active lifestyles and encouraging more of us to use active forms of travel rather than the car.
- 3.7 This definition has been retained in the Regulation 19 Plan.
- 3.8 These principles exist within an overarching scale of development that the Borough will need to provide for over the plan period. It is of paramount importance that, in the context of the Plan's Vision and Strategic Priorities, this scale of development is correctly defined at the outset; only then can it be said the Plan will address housing and employment needs adequately,



appropriately and sustainably. If the housing requirement is drawn too low, it will have negative social and economic effects.

- 3.9 It follows that, at the plan-making stage, the Local Plan is able to set out strategic and development management policies that have *Good Growth* principles at their core; both in terms of determining which locations in the Borough are to be allocated for new development and then the form and nature of such development.
- 3.10 The ensuing Land Use Strategy should prioritise locations that are able to achieve the principles of *Good Growth*, albeit there are instances where there are competing interest and, as with all planning decisions, balanced judgements will be necessary.

Development Strategy

- 3.11 This Section of the Regulation 19 Plan describes the factors that the Council has used to determine its Development Strategy. Because of the range of considerations that are inputted to, and then flow from this, what the Plan is actually describing is its land use strategy, namely where development is acceptable and conversely where factors determine new development would not be appropriate and other considerations are more important.

Landscape and countryside

- 3.12 We agree that there are parts of the Borough which have a fundamental importance in landscape terms and it is right that preservation of the landscape in those locations is the principal consideration. Figure 3.1 which illustrates the Key Diagram identifies "Areas of Special Landscape Quality" and we agree with the designation of the areas shown in this regard. Policy DS3, which we comment on later, should be worded to ensure that preserving the special landscape quality of these areas is given primacy.

Settlement boundaries

- 3.13 Settlement boundaries delineated in earlier development plans were drawn in the context of development needs as determined at that time.
- 3.14 Where the scale of development cannot be met on land within the Borough's urban area, development in the countryside adjoining main settlements is a wholly necessary and legitimate proposition.
- 3.15 As a consequence of allocating land for development to meet identified needs, settlement boundaries can and should be amended accordingly. In short, the existing settlement boundaries are not immutable.

The desire to respect settlement identity

- 3.16 Given that Areas of Special Landscape Quality have been assessed and delineated on the Key Diagram it is also necessary to consider whether land identified in the current Development Plan as Strategic Gap still requires such protection, whether its boundaries can justifiably be amended in light of up-to-date circumstances or whether any areas of land subject to that designation can be developed in order to contribute to a sustainable pattern of development.



- 3.17 The *Technical Review of Areas of Special Landscape Quality and Strategic Gaps* considers existing Strategic Gaps in the adopted Local Plan and concludes that land south of Fareham, east of Peak Lane and west of HMS Collingwood does not perform the same function in terms of maintaining separation between Fareham and Stubbington as other land that is subject to this designation and is more integral to the purpose of preserving identity.
- 3.18 Chapter 4 of that Study, Paragraph 10 states that *"there exists some opportunities for development to be absorbed within the strategic gap subject to scale and future detailed design, without compromising its gap function combined with mitigation measures that can support green infrastructure enhancement"*.
- 3.19 It follows as a matter of principle that this land should not be designated as Strategic Gap in this Local Plan as this designation plainly cannot be justified in that location. Conversely, to continue to propose this land as Strategic Gap is not justified on the basis of the Council's own evidence.
- 3.20 It is highly material that the Local Plan Supplement had anticipated a Strategic Growth Area in this location, reflecting the broad conclusions of the earlier Options testing that this represents a sustainable and accessible location for new development and that such development can be accommodated without harm to the separation between Fareham and Stubbington. The significance of this is especially important in the context of the greater scale of development the Local Plan should accommodate and as such this represents an eminently suitable location for development. The fact this land is outside of the settlement boundary is in no way an overriding determinant that would preclude its allocation.

Climate change, flood zones and coastal management areas

- 3.21 We agree that the Local Plan should not direct major new development to areas identified as having a role in mitigating the impacts of flooding or coastal erosion. It is noteworthy that the areas of potential flood risk are associated with the River Hamble, River Meon, River Wallington and Lee-Solent estuary and are largely subject to nature conservation designations and landscape designations which limit the extent these locations would be suitable for development in any event.
- 3.22 In this context, the land identified as suitable for future development to the south of Fareham is not subject to flood risk and can be developed with Sustainable Urban Drainage measures that would not increase the risk of flooding elsewhere.

Protected areas for nature conservation

- 3.23 There are strategic nature conservation constraints that exist in the Borough in the form of International and Nationally designated sites. These overlap with other environmental designations and exert a significant constraint on where development can be located, limiting the extent of land absent a constraint. None of these constraints directly affect the land south of Fareham referred to in preceding paragraphs.

Transport corridors and opportunities to encourage more active travel modes

- 3.24 The NPPF advises that the planning system should actively manage patterns of growth to support sustainable travel. Significant development should be focused on locations which are



or can be made sustainable, through limiting the need to travel and offering a genuine choice of transport modes. This can help to reduce congestion and emissions, and improve air quality and public health.

- 3.25 In this regard, the Local Plan Strategic Transport Assessment states the following: *The proposed growth locations in the Local Plan to accommodate forecast population and economic growth, took a wide range of factors into consideration, including transport and access implications. Most of the Local Plan growth is located either within or on the edge of existing conurbations, providing good opportunities for trips to be made by modes of transport other than the private car. Consequently, the proposed growth in the Local Plan is generally in sustainable locations in terms of transport and access*”.
- 3.26 It is important to stress that this Transport Assessment in fact includes development at the Strategic Growth Areas, therefore, this conclusion reflects the suitability of new development in this location in these terms.
- 3.27 Whilst certain representations have previously raised concern about traffic impacts, the Transport Assessment concludes that the scale of development proposed (including the Strategic Growth Areas) and the resulting transport impacts are capable of mitigation at the strategic level, and that the Plan is therefore deliverable and sound from a transport perspective.

Need to encourage diversity in the housing market

- 3.28 We agree that there needs to be a balance in the portfolio of housing sites. We comment later on the likely delivery of housing from Welborne, which can only represent a modest supply of housing in anything other than the longer term.
- 3.29 To meet the objective of providing sufficient housing, additional housing allocations are required for all of the reasons in this representation and in particular those in response to Policy H1. Whilst development to the south of Fareham will change the character of part of the undeveloped land between Fareham and Stubbington, this must be balanced with the material benefits of the scheme in terms of the new housing to increase housing supply in the short term and to provide a surety of supply over the longer term.
- 3.30 The opportunity to the south of Fareham is of a sufficient scale to meet the identified need for market housing, affordable housing, specialist accommodation and self-build and custom build housing, along with the co-location of local services and facilities to support a new neighbourhood.

Sustainability and accessibility to services

- 3.31 Fareham is identified in the Core Strategy as a ‘key growth point’ in the South Hampshire sub region and a ‘secondary regional centre’. The town is the largest in the Borough with a population of approximately 37,000 people. Fareham is also an important economic centre, which has developed further over recent years, with the success of The Solent Enterprise Zone at Daedalus to the south of the town supported by significant investment in infrastructure improvements including improvements to Newgate Lane, Peel Common Roundabout and the construction of the Stubbington Bypass.
- 3.32 Amongst the advantages previously identified for the South Fareham Strategic Growth Area is



its proximity to the town centre, the Solent Enterprise Zone at Daedalus, the railway station and existing local services and amenities with good access to walking, cycling, and public transport links. Local facilities are situated along Bishopsfield Avenue and at Broadlaw Walk. Large-scale out-of-town retail facilities are located at Newgate Lane and Fareham Road to the east of Longfield Avenue.

- 3.33 Large-scale development to the south of Fareham, rather than a more dispersed pattern, would maximise opportunities to prioritise pedestrian and cycle links and extend public transport to maximise sustainable modes of travel.

The requirement to meet housing and employment needs

- 3.34 *Good Growth* can only be achieved if the Local Plan intends to meet objectively assessed need for housing, which for the reasons set out in response to Policy H1, it does not achieve this at the present time.

Spatial Interpretation

- 3.35 As a matter of principle, the identification of deliverable or developable previously developed land should be a priority, however, it is widely understood that such opportunities do not exist to accommodate the scale of new housing and employment required in the Borough.
- 3.36 Accordingly, the allocation of greenfield sites for future development is both a legitimate and necessary measure.
- 3.37 The morphology of the Borough is comprised of three urbanised areas: Fareham, Portchester and the 'Western Wards', which are part of a coastal conurbation that extends from Portsmouth in the east to Southampton in the west. Fareham is the pre-eminent urban area within the Borough in terms of services and facilities and public transport. Portchester and the 'Western Wards' are characterised more as residential suburbs.
- 3.38 Interspersed to a greater and lesser degree between these settlements are areas of separation comprising Portsmouth Harbour, Alver Valley, Meon Valley and the River Hamble. These are strategically important corridors that separate the main urban areas, protect their identity and prevent settlements within the coastal conurbation from merging together.
- 3.39 To the north of the M27, the Borough is of a more rural character, noting of course the proposed new community at Welborne which will undoubtedly change the character of this area over a long period of time.
- 3.40 Stubbington, a residential suburb, lies south of and separate from Fareham's urban area along with the sub-regionally important employment and logistics node at Daedalus. The Borough Council have stated aspirations to maximise the potential of the airfield's land and infrastructure assets through new commercial development, providing clusters for aviation, non-aviation and skills/innovation activity. This will contribute positively to the creation of skilled jobs in the Solent Enterprise Zone.
- 3.41 These characteristics have led the Council, rightly in our opinion, to consider the designation of Valued Landscapes as part of the Local Plan and in this context we are aware that the 2017 Landscape Assessment acknowledges the intrinsic landscape character of the Meon, Hamble



and Hook valleys.

- 3.42 We agree that the Meon Valley is a distinctly valued landscape. In our 2019 response to the Issues and Options consultation we referred to various Appeal decisions that alight upon the value of the landscape in this location. Continuing to protect this area from development and formalising a landscape designation in the Meon Valley would be appropriate.
- 3.43 The extent to which land around the 'Western Wards' is capable of accommodating new development is constrained by the extent of nature conservation designations close to the existing urban area which limits development opportunities to small scale schemes at most.
- 3.44 On the basis of the above, it follows that **locations that adjoin Fareham town, as distinct from villages away from it located in the rural hinterland to the north and west of the Borough, are inherently more suitable in terms of reflecting the morphology of the Borough, preserving its natural environment and maximizing accessibility to services and facilities to achieve the most sustainable pattern of development.**
- 3.45 The extent to which new development opportunities in those locations can consolidate and enhance the accessibility advantages of Fareham Town Centre and Daedalus are consistent with the *Good Growth* principles set out in paras 3.5 and 3.6 above.

Development Strategy Policies

- 3.46 Para 3.2 of the consultation document defines the Development Strategy as providing the *"distribution, scale and form of development and supporting infrastructure, a set of proposals to deliver the strategy, policies against which to assess planning applications, and proposals for monitoring the success of the plan"*.
- 3.47 In addition to the narration of the Strategy, this Section of the Plan includes three policies; the first controlling new development in the countryside, the second in respect of the Strategic Gap and a third concerning Landscape. These policies do not set out a Settlement Hierarchy or Spatial Strategy for the Plan area and such policies do not appear elsewhere in the Plan either. The practical effect of this is that there is no policy that delivers the spatial objectives in so far as where new development should be located i.e. affording a priority to locations within and adjoining Fareham town as the most sustainable location in the Borough.
- 3.48 Given that para 3.2 suggests the role of the Development Strategy provides a set of policies that direct where and how new development should be located, the omission of what are usually commonplace policies is significant.

Strategic Policy DS1: Development in the Countryside

- 3.49 Policy DS1 seeks to control the use of land outside defined settlement boundaries i.e. in countryside locations.
- 3.50 In some circumstances it would be appropriate to grant planning permission for new development in such locations. In those instances, the benefits of a development proposal would need to be considered against the criteria in part two of the policy. In this context, we do not agree that Criterion 'v' is drafted correctly.



- 3.51 On certain occasions other considerations associated with a development proposal would merit planning permission being granted notwithstanding the agricultural classification of the land concerned. In this regard, whilst the NPPF affords a preference to development of lower quality agricultural land, it does not preclude the development of best and most versatile land (see footnote 53 of the NPPF).
- 3.52 As presently drafted Policy DS1 conflicts with the expression of this policy approach in the NPPF; as such criterion 'v' should be reworded as follows: "*avoid or minimise the loss of best and most versatile agricultural land*".

Strategic Policy DS2: Development in Strategic Gaps

- 3.53 In earlier representations we have identified that the evidence base provided by the *Technical Review of Areas of Special Landscape Quality and Strategic Gaps* does not justify the delineation of the Strategic Gap south of Fareham in the manner shown on the Key Diagram.
- 3.54 In particular, that Report identifies that the land south of Longfield Avenue and west of HMS Collingwood could accommodate new development without a significant adverse effect on the objectives of the Strategic Gap designation.
- 3.55 It follows that this land is not an integral part of the Fareham and Stubbington Gap.
- 3.56 As such the Strategic Gap should not extend across this land, as this would add a policy restriction that ought not apply on the basis of the published evidence. Put simply, such a designation should not include more land than is necessary to achieve its purpose.
- 3.57 For the Local Plan Key Diagram to be justified, and for the Local Plan to be sound, the delineation of the Strategic Gap south of Fareham should be amended accordingly.

Strategic Policy DS3: Landscape

- 3.58 The Local Plan intends to formalise Areas of Special Landscape Quality to reflect their valued status as determined through the *Technical Review of Areas of Special Landscape Quality and Strategic Gaps*. As written, Policy DS3 does not however afford any particular level of protection to these areas beyond Policy DS1, which in any event requires development proposals in the Countryside to "*conserve and enhance landscapes*".
- 3.59 Policy DS3 also appears to permit major development proposals in these locations whereas the Development Strategy has sought to avoid new allocations in these locations because of their landscape sensitivity. The definition of major development is provided in the Glossary¹ and when applied to this Policy, could see large scale development proposals being advanced when this is what the Local Plan is seeking to avoid. As drafted, this Policy does little to enforce the Plan's Development Strategy.

¹ For residential schemes, major development includes those of 10 dwellings or more or on a site of 0.5 hectares or more. For other development, it includes building(s) with a floor area of 1000sq.m or more or on a site of 1 hectare or more.



4 Policy H1: Addressing housing needs by the end of the plan period in an appropriate and sustainable manner

- 4.1 In this Section we consider specifically Policy H1 and whether, as presently formed, the Borough Council's strategic housing requirement and housing supply strategy are sound.
- 4.2 The NPPF expects the planning system to significantly boost the supply of new housing by providing, in the first instance, a sufficient amount of development land where it is needed (para 59 refers).
- 4.3 It is clear that a Local Plan's housing requirement is to be calculated by reference to the Government's Standard Method, unless exceptional circumstances can be proven (para 60 refers).
- 4.4 In addition to the local housing need figure, any needs that cannot be met within neighbouring areas should also be taken into account in establishing the amount of housing to be planned for.
- 4.5 As discussed in Section 2, the Plan's Vision and Strategic Priorities establish the intention to address the Borough housing and employment needs by the end of the plan period in an appropriate and sustainable manner, creating places people want to live or where businesses want to locate.
- 4.6 For the Plan to address, and indeed meet, housing needs by the end of the plan period, it is important to have regard to the following considerations which are material to determining a sound strategy in the context of the Government's presumption in favour of sustainable development:
- context and the backdrop to this Local Plan;
 - an objective assessment of local housing need;
 - unmet need from neighbouring authorities;
 - the Plan's housing deliver strategy and whether this is sufficiently robust.
- 4.7 As will be shown, the consultation document will not achieve this, and when measured objectively, a shortfall in housing supply over the plan period will be inevitable, contrary to the stated Vision and Strategic Priority.

Context

- 4.8 The earlier Core Strategy set out a Development Strategy for the period to 2026 that has hitherto been achieved in part only. This partial achievement has had significant implications for housing delivery in the plan area.
- 4.9 In aggregate, the Core Strategy intended that some 9,000 new homes would be built in Fareham



in the 20 years between 2006 and 2026. This comprised:

- 5,350 at the North Fareham Strategic Development Area (Welborne) to meet sub-regional needs as identified in both the South East Plan and the South Hampshire Sub-Regional Strategy; and
- 3,729 elsewhere in the Borough²;

- 4.10 Over the 13 years since the start of the Core Strategy's plan period (2006/7 and 2018/19) only 4,200 new homes have been built. This is equivalent to 46% of the housing requirement in 68% of the plan period.
- 4.11 In comparison with the trajectory on page 21 of the Core Strategy, new housing has had to be accommodated in locations outside of allocated Strategic Development Area; in the four years from 2016, almost twice as many new homes have been provided elsewhere in the Borough than the 469 intended for the whole of that 5 year period 2016/21.
- 4.12 Following the Core Strategy, when the Welborne Plan was prepared in 2015, and to reflect the changed circumstances by then the Council re-calculated likely delivery at the Garden Village. Policy WEL3 identified approximately 6,000 new homes to be completed by 2036. First completions were to be achieved in 2015/16, 1,500 completions were to have been achieved by 2021 and 2,860 completions by 2026.
- 4.13 Plainly this hasn't been achieved and without question there has been a substantial shortfall in housing provision compared to the Core Strategy.
- 4.14 Manifestly, this shortfall is significant and cannot simply be put to one side. It is striking that Welborne was identified originally to meet sub-regional needs but because it hasn't delivered it now represents a source of housing to meet in a substantial part the Borough's own housing need and thus the Borough's contribution of the wider sub-regional need is much reduced.
- 4.15 Given the strategic objective defined by the Council, and in the context of the NPPF's presumption in favour of sustainable development, this has a clear implication for plan-making in Fareham. National Planning Policy invites Local Authorities to exceed the minimum housing requirement and to adopt a positive approach to planning for future housing. Plan-making should not be a simple mathematical exercise but a fundamental examination of how to best plan for the long-term future of the Borough. In this instance, and as the Local Plan Supplement was endeavoring to achieve, this enables the Council to develop a strategy for the longer term.
- 4.16 The change of direction in the Regulation 19 consultation document appears to be framed by precisely the opposite; planning for the minimum plan period and the least amount of new development plausible. Patently, that approach does not include the flexibility which a Local Plan should provide.
- 4.17 For example, had the Regulation 19 Plan retained the level of housing calculated by reference to the published Standard Method – 520 dwellings per annum – and had a lower housing requirement in fact materialized, the practical effect of this would merely have been a housing supply strategy that would endure beyond the end of the plan period. In simple terms, the

² Policies CS2 and CS15 refer



housing strategy would cater for an addition 5 years worth of housing. Given that it is beyond comprehension that housing need will not cease after 2037, this would have been a positive, adaptable, plan-led, longer term strategy.

- 4.18 The fact that the Council has alighted upon a potentially lower housing requirement without apparently considering the practical effect of retaining the existing housing requirement manifestly demonstrates a negative, rather than positive, approach to plan making.
- 4.19 Moreover, the Sustainability Appraisal has plainly not considered this as a reasonable alternative and, as such, is flawed. The Assessment of Alternatives in Section 5 of the Sustainability Appraisal relates to development locations rather than the overall quantum of development. The PPG advises that *"a sustainability appraisal needs to consider and compare all reasonable alternatives as the plan evolves, including the preferred approach, and assess these against the baseline environmental, economic and social characteristics of the area and the likely situation if the plan were not to be adopted"*. The purpose of testing reasonable alternatives is to determine that a Local Plan promotes sustainable development when judged against reasonable alternatives, to achieve relevant environmental, economic and social objectives.
- 4.20 This negative approach is further evident when considering the components of the housing strategy which again illustrates a do-minimum approach.

Local Housing Need

- 4.21 Application of the Standard Method to calculate the Local Plan's local housing need would require 520 new homes to be provided each year, or 8,320 new homes in total between 2021-2037.
- 4.22 Alternatively, the Regulation 19 Plan is based on 403 new homes each year which is derived from the proposed revisions to the Standard Method published as a consultation document by the Government in the Summer. These proposed revisions carry no weight at the present time and do not provide any basis for the calculation of housing need for the purpose of this Local Plan at the present time.
- 4.23 Only if the proposed revisions are carried forward without alteration by Government would this serve as a basis to underpin the Plan and enable it to be submitted. Any change to the formula, as it relates to Fareham or any of its neighbouring authorities, would require reconsideration of the housing requirement in Policy H1. The Regulation 19 Plan is contingent therefore on the outcome of that entirely separate process, rather than being a Plan which the Council is able to submit for Examination. It is, for want of a better term, a "wait and see" plan.
- 4.24 As the Council appear to acknowledge themselves by the intention not to submit the Plan for Examination until the outcome of the Government's consultation is known, it is plainly not a sound approach at the present time.
- 4.25 Little more can be said about this, other than to draw attention to the obvious difficulties that have arisen in light of the Government's consultation, which have led to a significant level of opposition to the suggested changes. As recently as mid-November the Planning Minister referred to estimates of local housing need derived from its consultation exercise as *"entirely speculative"* and indicating that the revised formula was being re-evaluated.



- 4.26 It is also important to consider when the Standard Method was introduced and the practical effects of this which the Council don't appear to acknowledge.
- 4.27 The Standard Method was introduced in 2018 and the assessed level of local housing need was based on a period of 2016 onwards. The Council appear not to have grappled with the guidance in the Planning Practice Guidance in respect of this: "*Strategic policy-making authorities will need to calculate their local housing need figure at the start of the plan-making process. This number should be kept under review and revised where appropriate*". Plainly we are someway into the plan making process which commenced in 2017 and this requires the Council to have asked themselves how have housing completions compared with the level of local housing need from that point.
- 4.28 The published requirement was 520 dwelling per annum from 2016 onwards, whereas the highest number of completions was 349 in 2016/17 and less than half for the two years since where monitoring information is available.
- 4.29 The Standard Method takes account of backlog but only in so far as affordability will have increased in the years prior to the calculation and does not take account of underprovision since then. In these terms, the shortfall between the assessed level of housing need by reference to the Standard Method and actual completions has to be taken into account going forward.
- 4.30 The following table illustrates this:

Year	Number of Completions	Level of Local Housing Need	Shortfall
2018/2019	290	520	230
2019/2020*	263	520	257
2020/2021**	132	520	388

*Projected housing supply April 2019

**Projected housing supply June 2020

- 4.31 This indicates in the three years since the Standard Method was first published, the cumulative shortfall in housing completions is expected to be 875. No account is taken of this in the current consultation document. Even if the lower figure of 403 was taken as the level of local housing need, the shortfall would be in excess of 500 new homes.
- 4.32 In the circumstance where housing delivery in the Borough has been below both that anticipated by the Core Strategy and the measure of local housing need derived from the Standard Method, however calculated, the Council are plainly wrong to have selected a plan period that takes no account of this and a housing strategy that has no regard to that underprovision. This further undermines any notion of a positively prepared plan.

Unmet Need

- 4.33 Section 33A of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 requires a local planning authority to cooperate with, *inter alia*, other local planning authorities, and engage constructively, actively and on an ongoing basis in the preparation development plan documents, so far as relating to strategic matter. Paragraph 25 of the NPPF says 'strategic policy making authorities should collaborate to identify the relevant strategic matters which they need



to address in their plans'. Unlike problems associated with soundness, a failure to discharge the obligation in Section 33A cannot be remedied once the plan has been submitted for examination.³

- 4.34 It is clear from the work of the Partnership for Urban South Hampshire that housing provision is a strategic matter and thus there is a need for co-operation between constituent plan-making authorities. In this regard, the 'plan-making' section of the PPG provides guidance in relation to the duty to cooperate. Paragraph 022 states that strategic policy making authorities are expected to have addressed key strategic matters through effective joint working, and not deferred them while relying on an inspector to direct them. It states "[An] Authority will need to submit comprehensive and robust evidence of the efforts it has made to cooperate and any outcomes achieved; this will be thoroughly tested at the plan examination."
- 4.35 The consultation document makes an allowance of an additional 847 houses as a contribution to meeting unmet need from Fareham's Neighbouring Authorities. But as this is the Submission version of the Plan, this allowance should have regard to the co-operation referred to above. There is no evidence that this is anything other than an allowance made by Borough Council without reference to the joint working through PUSH; this is nothing else but a "cart before horse" approach.
- 4.36 The consultation document acknowledges that there is "*a significant likelihood of a substantial level of unmet need in the sub-region*" (para 4.4) and that over the plan period the level of unmet need in the sub-region could be circa 10,750 new homes. It is instructive that the references to unmet need in para 4.5 of the consultation document are in the context of the current Standard Method and not the higher sub-regional figure that the proposed Standard Revision indicates. In this regard, the plan appears to be "comparing apples and pears".
- 4.37 The following table compares the housing requirement from the current Standard Method and that indicated by the proposed revision.

LPA	Current Local Plan Requirement	Average Delivery (last 3 years)	Current Standard Method	Proposed new Standard Method	Difference between current and proposed SM
Portsmouth	547	328	855	730	-125
Fareham	147	310	514	403	-111
Gosport	170	145	238	309	+71
Havant	315	402	504	963	+459
Winchester	625	643	692	1025	+333
PUSH East	1804	1828	2802	3430	+628
Southampton	815	1148	1012	832	-180
Eastleigh		857	694	885	+191
New Forest	521	346	729	782	+53
Test Valley	588	834	550	813	+263
PUSH West	1924	3183	2977	3312	+335

- 4.38 The above illustrates that whilst the Fareham figure might decline, across the sub-region the

³ *Samuel Smith Old Brewery (Tadcaster) v Selby DC [2015] EWCA Civ 1104 paragraphs 38 and 40*



overall scale of housing is greater both in PUSH East and West.

- 4.39 Over a 16-year period, the difference between the proposed new Standard Method would require an additional 10,000 new homes to be built across PUSH East. Compared to average delivery over the past 3 years, almost twice as many new homes will need to be built. This is unquestionably a step change in housing delivery and each Local Authority area will need to contribute towards this and maximise its contribution to the sub-regional requirement.
- 4.40 In September 2020 the PUSH Report to its Joint Committee looked at the potential implications of housing supply relative to Local Housing Need, and using the proposed revision to the Standard Method this still identified a shortfall of over 6,500 across the PUSH East sub-region.⁴
- 4.41 At para 4.5 of the consultation document, the Borough Council put forward a contribution of 847 dwellings towards meeting unmet need. There is no evidence of how this figure has been derived. All that is evident from the earlier passages of that paragraph is the very unclear picture that exists and which is subject to additional work by PUSH. Consequently, the proposed contribution of 847 dwellings – 13% - to unmet need doesn't appear to have any basis in a full and proper assessment of future housing requirement and supply across the sub-region. This is significant because, historically, Welborne had been identified to provide housing supply for that sub-regional purpose whereas now its contribution almost entirely to meet Fareham's housing need.
- 4.42 Switching the role of Welborne in this fashion is taking away a supply of housing identified previously to meet sub-regional needs in the longer term, when plainly that need still exists, and elevating supply available to meet the Borough's need. This denies the original intention of Welbourne, and places a very heavy reliance on one source of housing to meet local needs; on the basis of the Council's strategy, some two thirds of the Borough's housing needs would be met at Welborne.
- 4.43 Again, this illustrates why preparing a Regulation 19 Plan on this basis isn't justified and does not contribute to effective planning across the sub-region.
- 4.44 Moreover, on this basis, the evidence to justify the Council having discharged its duty under Section 33A is not at all obvious; this is particularly significant as this is the Regulation 19 Plan to be submitted for Examination.

Plan Period

- 4.45 The current consultation document is based on the plan period 2021-2037. This is 16 years and would accord with the 'at least 15 years' in the NPPF, if the Local Plan were in fact adopted in 2021. Experience of Local Plan Examinations and the length of time between Regulation 19 and adoption suggests this is highly unlikely. But assuming the Plan is adopted in the 2022 this would provide the bare 15-year plan period.
- 4.46 It is in this context that one has to consider whether the plan is "sufficiently flexible to adapt to rapid change". For the reasons given later we say it does not meet this requirement.

⁴ Table 4 Comparison of Housing Need and Supply 2020-2036



Delivery at Welborne

- 4.47 The consultation document's housing strategy is heavily reliant on housing delivery at Welborne, which was previously identified to meet sub-regional requirements. Table 4.2 of the consultation indicates that over 4,000 new homes are to be built at Welborne by 2037 to meet Fareham Borough's local housing need.
- 4.48 This is not a realistic assumption.
- 4.49 It has been readily apparent for some time that past delivery assumptions at Welborne could not be achieved. Despite the Core Strategy and the Welborne Plan assuming a significant number of new homes would have been built at Welborne by the present time, there is still no outline planning permission some 14 months after the Borough Council's Planning Committee resolved in October 2019 to grant permission for the outline planning application (P/17/0266/OA).
- 4.50 In our response to the January 2020 Supplement, we noted that it wasn't surprising that by that time the Section 106 had not been signed given the particular scale of that development.
- 4.51 However, by the present time, the absence of an outline planning permission raises a more fundamental concern about delivery at Welborne.
- 4.52 Nowhere do the Council provide any evidence as to when they expect outline permission to be granted, the extent of any pre-commencement works and their associated timescale, when reserved matters applications are expected and when first completions will be achieved. The closest the Council gets to any justification is that the housing trajectory has been agreed with the developer Buckland.
- 4.53 We are aware that there will also need to be Highway Agreements relating to works to the M27 Junction 10 prior to those works being commenced; again, in our experience such highway agreements are complex and can take a long period of time to complete. The works to be undertaken to the M27 and A32 are substantial. The Planning Officer's Report highlights the estimated costs of these works as £80m-£90m and that funding gap exists in relation to these works. More recently, we understand the Council has had to seek additional funding from Government to cover earlier Local Enterprise Partnership funding that has since been lost. Hampshire County Council has recently confirmed that: "The J10 works are not fully committed at this stage and there is no defined timescale for delivery." This is clearly a major risk in overall terms but also in terms of when such works will be undertaken and the duration of such works.
- 4.54 This is germane to timescales as to when development at Welborne can be anticipated, notwithstanding the milestone it reached in 2019.
- 4.55 A number of housing trajectories have been proposed for Welborne at different stages. The Borough Council's January 2017 Background Paper concerning Welborne set out the Council's assumption at that time. This suggested that 4,090 new homes would be built at Welborne by 2036. Whilst this would align with the current assumption, this overlooks the fact that circumstances have already moved beyond the key dates suggested therein.
- 4.56 If the 2017 trajectory is simply rolled forward to the present day and it is assumed that outline planning permission is granted in 2021/2022 and development commences in 2023/24 then the



total number of completions would be 3,090 dwellings by 2037 – see *Appendix 1*.

- 4.57 This trajectory is clearly sensitive to assumptions. Any delay in commencing development beyond will 2023/24 will cause fewer completions in the plan period.
- 4.58 Moreover, the extent to which 250 dwellings can be built and sustained each year from 2026 onwards is also a highly sensitive assumption.
- 4.59 We note that more recent research from Lichfields⁵ suggests that for sites of more than 2000 dwellings, the average period of time from planning to delivery is 2.9 years. Moreover, that research indicates that for scheme the size of Welborne the number of houses built each year averaged 140 dwellings.
- 4.60 If a mid point between these two assumptions of 185 dwellings per annum were achieved and sustained as the peak output, this would only yield 2,360 dwellings in the plan period.
- 4.61 It is instructive to note that to achieve 4,020 completions in the plan period would require a build rate from 2024/25 onwards of 309 dwellings per annum. A build rate in excess of 300 dwellings per annum was rejected by the Council in 2017.
- 4.62 What is clear from the above is that Welborne's contribution to housing supply during the plan period has been over-estimated. This component of housing supply is not justified and consequently the housing supply strategy is not effective.

Proposed Allocations

- 4.63 From our analysis of proposed allocations we have been able to identify that, whilst a number of subject to current planning applications, a significant number are subject to constraints that could delay their development. A number of Sites are owned by public bodies or are subject to multiple landownerships and with existing uses⁶. Moreover, a great many are Sites within the urban areas which are likely only suited to flatted schemes to achieve the capacity numbers and may not be suitable to developers.
- 4.64 Other Sites are subject to nitrates constraints⁷ which may require a strategic solution to enable their release.
- 4.65 Consequently, it is questionable whether they will all be developed and this supports not only the principle of a contingency allowance but also the importance that that allowance reflects the overall level of uncertainty associated with the housing supply strategy.

Windfall

- 4.66 Table 4.2 of the consultation document includes a windfall allowance of 1,224 new homes between 2021 and 2037.
- 4.67 The principle of including a windfall allowance is explained in the NPPF at para 70 in the

⁵ Start to Finish (2016), Driving Housing Delivery (2018)

⁶ FTC1, FTC2, FTC3, FTC4, FTC5, HA7, HA13, HA22, HA24, HA31, HA36-39, HA42, HA44

⁷ HA1, HA12, HA34, HA40



following terms:

- Firstly, there should be compelling evidence that they will provide a reliable source of supply.
- Secondly, any allowance should be realistic having regard to the strategic housing land availability assessment, historic windfall delivery rates and expected future trends.

- 4.68 It is evident that the above is much more than a consideration of historic windfall delivery and requires the plan-maker to actively consider future supply from this source.
- 4.69 The Council's Windfall Background Paper projects forward 51 windfall completions on small sites from 2024/25 and an additional 52 windfall completions from large sites from 2025/26. The only source of information that the Council has used to arrive at these figures is its breakdown of past windfall delivery from 2009 – 2019 which averaged 101 dwellings (51 for small sites and 52 for large sites).
- 4.70 Para 3.6 of the Background Papers states: "The estimated rate of windfall development is based on past completion rates..." (emphasis added)
- 4.71 Para 3.9 of the Background Paper states: "To ensure that a cautious approach is taken and windfall projections are not overly optimistic, the projections have only taken account of windfall delivery since 2009/10".
- 4.72 The very next paragraphs states "Based on the preceding analysis, the windfall projections for the Borough are 51 dwellings per year from small site delivery and 51 dwellings per year from large site delivery".
- 4.73 It is clear that the assumption in Table 4.2 of the consultation document is derived solely from past trends and it is claimed that this demonstrates "a compelling case". However, nowhere in the analysis is there consideration of whether this is a reliable source of future supply, rather it is just a forward projection of what happened in the past. The analysis does not provide any consideration of expected future trends.
- 4.74 It is important to recognise that windfall opportunities are finite. Opportunities to redevelop vacant or redundant land will have largely been exhausted by the present time because of planning policies that have prioritised such sources of supply for the past decade and longer. Consequently, future windfall over the plan period will rely to a much greater extent on recycling of land (i.e. existing uses being changed). This is inevitable a less certain source of housing supply.
- 4.75 For the purpose of assessing whether the Plan's housing supply strategy is sound, we have adjusted the windfall contribution by 25% i.e. 918 completions over the plan period.

Revised Housing Strategy

- 4.76 In the preceding Sections we have considered both the level of local housing need and the housing supply strategy providing a reasoned justification why this Regulation 19 Plan is not sound. The following table illustrates the effect of this.



Housing Component	Dwellings	Notes
Local Housing Need 2021-2037	8,320	520 dpa
Under-supply 2018-2020	875	Added to reflect actual housebuilding relative to LHN
Unmet need from Neighbouring Authorities*	847	No adjustment
Strategic Housing Requirement	10,050	No adjustment
Commitments	552	No adjustment
Sites with the benefit of Resolution to Grant	838	Excludes Welborne but no other adjustment
Welborne	3,090	Reduced to reflect roll-forward of 2017 Trajectory
Allocations in the Publication Plan	1755	No adjustment
Windfall Development	918	Reduced by 25% to reflect finite supply
Total Supply	7,150	Sum of Supply estimates
Shortfall	2,900	

*retained at 13% of unmet need for illustrative purposes absent any Statement of Common Ground

- 4.77 The above illustrates that with these alternative assumptions, additional land needs to be identified for some 3,000 new homes.
- 4.78 Even if the strategic housing requirement were calculated simply by reference to 403 dwellings per annum, there would be no contingency to take account of changing circumstances over the plan period, contrary to the assertion in the plan to this effect.

Housing Component	Dwellings	Notes
Local Housing Need 2021-2037	6,448	403 dpa
Under-supply 2018-2020	nil	N/A
Unmet need from Neighbouring Authorities*	847	No adjustment
Strategic Housing Requirement	7,295	No adjustment
Commitments	552	No adjustment
Sites with the benefit of Resolution to Grant	838	Excludes Welborne but no other adjustment
Welborne	3,090	Reduced to reflect 2017 Housing Trajectory
Allocations in the Publication Plan	1755	No adjustment
Windfall Development	918	Reduced by 20% to reflect finite supply
Total Supply	7,153	Sum of Supply estimates
Shortfall	142	

- 4.79 The above analysis clearly shows that Policy H1 has not been prepared in accordance with National Planning Policy, is not justified, is not effective and is not positively-prepared. Policy H1 should be amended to increase the strategic housing requirement and for this to be phrased as a minimum, and, both because of this, and necessary adjustments to assumptions about housing supply, additional housing land should be allocated for development.
- 4.80 In the following Section we submit that the Strategic Growth Area identified in the Local Plan Supplement 2020 should be allocated for housing development.



5 South Fareham Strategic Growth Area

- 5.1 In our previous representations we supported the inclusion of Strategic Growth Areas in the Local Plan. Hallam control a substantial tract of land to the South of Fareham, adjoining the Stubbington Bypass, the construction of which has recently commenced. This land, along with other parcels in this location, is identified in Figure 3.2 of the Local Plan Supplement Consultation Document as the Proposed Strategic Growth Area South of Fareham.
- 5.2 The justification for the allocation of a Strategic Growth Areas is evident from the preceding Section which identified a significant shortage in the amount of new housing to be provided in the Borough and the amount of future development land allocated for this purpose. Development South of Fareham could provide housing land over the plan period, both in the immediate term and continuity over the long term.

South of Fareham

- 5.3 Fareham is a sub-regional centre and is the main focus for facilities and services in the Borough. The town is the largest in the Borough with a population of around 37,300. It follows that development which adjoins the existing urban area will benefit from accessibility and connectivity to these facilities and services, enhancing opportunities for active travel and supporting the vibrancy and vitality of the town.
- 5.4 Fareham is also an important economic centre, which has developed further over recent years with the success of The Solent Enterprise Zone at Daedalus to the south of the town supported by significant investment in infrastructure improvements including improvements to Newgate Lane and the Peel Common Roundabout.
- 5.5 A new, mixed use masterplanned development to the South of Fareham, contiguous with Longfield Avenue, benefits from its proximity to the town centre, Daedalus, the railway station and existing local services and amenities with good access to walking, cycling and public transport links. These are locational merits that align with *Good Growth*.
- 5.6 Stubbington and Hill Head form a single urban area and have a population of c.14,300. These settlements have a range of services with a local centre, doctors, dentists, two primary schools, a secondary school and a community centre.
- 5.7 Local employment has improved with the development at Daedalus, which lies to the south east of the settlement. Development in south Fareham would delivery homes close to this economic and employment zone, providing housing for the growing workforce.
- 5.8 The Stubbington Bypass is being constructed to connect Gosport Road, Peak Lane and Titchfield Road. This will inevitably create an urbanising influence through the centre of the existing Strategic Gap. Development to the south of Fareham would assist in assimilating the bypass into the landscape and soften the impact of the road on the gap, beyond what could be achieved from constructing the bypass alone.

Development Potential

- 5.9 Paragraph 3.24 of the consultation document identifies high-level development principles and



requirements. Hallam support these intended outcomes and these have underpinned their proposals for a mixed-use masterplanned development.

- 5.10 Work undertaken over a long period of time has identified the suitability of the land controlled by Hallam to accommodate new development, how development can be arranged and the extent of mitigation required.
- 5.11 In our response to the 2019 Issues and Options consultation, we identified potential areas for development in this location and for convenience we have attached this at *Appendix 1*. Whilst this considered only land which Hallam control, we recognise that there are other smaller scale development opportunities within the general location, and that the Borough Council intend to work with landowners and site promoters to develop a Council-led masterplan which will focus on the delivery of community benefits as part of Good Growth. In this context, Hallam are committed to working with the Council and others to develop these proposals further as part of a co-ordinated approach.
- 5.12 A development scheme could comprise the following:
- Approximately 1,200 units
 - a new healthcare facility
 - a primary school
 - a care home
 - community hub
 - local shops
 - sports hub and
 - Green Infrastructure to include public open space, equipped areas of play, Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS), tree, hedge and shrub planting, meadows, structural woodland planting, allotment gardens and permissive footpaths and cycleways.
- 5.13 Development would be accessed from a primary and secondary access from Longfield Avenue, along with associated improvements to the existing Long field Avenue/Bishopsfield Road junction and carriageway and a primary access from Peak Lane.
- 5.14 An outline planning application for such a proposed development was submitted in June 2020 and is presently undetermined.

Accessibility and Movement

- 5.15 The accessibility advantages of this location enables positive promotion of active travel. The proposed development will be served by an internal network of footways and access arrangements that can be utilised by both pedestrians and cyclists. The site is surrounded by Public Rights of Way (PRoW) that in turn can serve as cycle/walking connections from the site to other roads in the vicinity of the site. These will be maintained and improved in order to encourage more sustainable modes of travel as an alternative to the conventional car.
- 5.16 Bus based public transport is also a feasible means of sustainable travel from this location. Service provision on the route number X5 operated by First Group provides opportunity for peak commuter travel and also for off-peak travel. The scale of development proposed is



sufficient to deliver dedicated public transport coverage between the Site and key destinations that will have the frequency and reliability to attract patronage to secure long term viability. Any improvement will be discussed with the necessary stakeholders, but it is envisaged that the development will support the introduction of new services.

- 5.17 The Eclipse Busway - a Bus Rapid Transport scheme between Fareham and Gosport opened in 2012 providing a priority public transport route connecting the two towns. The BRT scheme provides a more efficient service using new, comfortable, low-emission buses that encourages bus travel through enhancing the bus travel experience. Using the new busway, buses are able to avoid congested parts of the highway network including A32 so that passengers can benefit from reliable journey times and can plan their onward travel connections.
- 5.18 A number of new highway improvements works have been implemented or are currently under construction which is intended to improve bus journey reliability, and encourage more people to switch from car travel to using the bus. This would have an effect of helping reduce traffic numbers and traffic congestion between Fareham and Gosport, including along Newgate Lane.

Nitrates

- 5.19 The land is located directly west of the edge of urban area that forms part of the designated Chichester, Langstone and Portsmouth Harbours Eutrophic NVZ (TraC) (Nitrate Vulnerable Zone). The land is currently predominantly arable farmland with a history of mixed crops such as wheat, barley, oats, rape etc. and break crops such as peas, winter oil seed rape and beans.
- 5.20 The above is recorded on a Nutrient plan detailing fertilizer types, tonnages and time applied for each individual field. The fertilizer applied during the period of record is a mix of pig and farm yard manures.
- 5.21 It is recognised that intense farming with fertilization with natural manures will lead to nitrate leaching into the surrounding surface water and ground water environment.
- 5.22 Through development of the land, the leeching of nitrates through farming activities will be curtailed. While there will be a new source of nitrate production and leachate associated with the new development, this is considered to be at worst a neutral impact and through further assessment a net reduction in nitrate leaching can be achievable.

Biodiversity

- 5.23 The Hallam land is divided into two areas by Peak Lane; the eastern area comprises largely of arable land with hedgerows and ditches forming the compartmentalisation typical of the surrounding arable tenure and has limited nature conservation value. The western compartment consists of a large area of set aside land, with areas of arable crops, which are bound by limited hedgerows and tree lines.
- 5.24 The most significant habitat is Oxleys Coppice which is designated as a SINC and an area of ancient and semi-ancient woodland (ASNW), which has been evaluated as county level conservation value. The Scheme can ensure that Oxleys Coppice is protected.
- 5.25 Hedgerows are mostly classified under the Hedgerow Evaluation Grade System (HEGS) as moderate and moderate/high value. Only two hedgerows are classified as 'important' under the



Hedgerow Regulations (REGS). Several drainage ditches are found through the Site but only have limited marginal and aquatic vegetation. These are classified as no more than local conservation value.

- 5.26 Surveys have identified the presence of a number of protected species, bats and breeding birds. Measures to safeguard these species and their habitats can readily be accommodated as part of the development proposed. The habitats created and the species which will benefit from the mitigation measures proposed in the Site will lead to an overall beneficial effect in the long term. Similarly, in accordance with the Solent Waders and Brent Goose Strategy, a financial contribution will be made to this, based on the classification of land's suitability for supporting such species.
- 5.27 The Solent & Southampton Water Ramsar/SPA, which also includes Titchfield Haven SSSI, is approximately 700m from the Site. Portsmouth Harbour Ramsar/SPA/SSSI is located approximately 1.3km to the east of the Site at its nearest point, which also support a variety of habitats and an assemblage of dark-bellied brent geese. The Solent Maritime SAC extends from the River Hamble mouth up to Botley in the west, this is approximately 4.7km west of the Site.
- 5.28 There is the potential for a Likely Significant Effect on the Solent SPAs from an increase in recreation from new housing development within a 5.6km zone of influence of the Solent. As a result, an Interim Solent Recreation Mitigation Strategy was published in 2014 to enable initial mitigation measures to be placed, so LAs could continue to grant permission for new homes. The strategy has been updated to form the basis for future new housing up to 2034, with the Bird Aware Solent Recreation Mitigation Strategy (2017).
- 5.29 As this Site falls within the established zone of likely significant effect (5.6km), a HRA/AA will be required by the LPA; however a site specific Test of Likely Significance will be provided to facilitate the LPA assessment. The mitigations measures required to facilitate the Proposed Development will see a financial contribution provided for the in-combination effects on the Solent SPA, with additional bespoke mitigation provided within the Site to mitigate for the alone effects.
- 5.30 The details of bespoke mitigation are to be discussed with Natural England. Current proposals will include an area of County Park/Green Infrastructure to the west of Peak Lane, measuring approximately 23ha, which will include a circular walk, car park and habitat features to provide point of interest, as well as safe areas for dogs to be exercised off the lead. Alternative areas of GI will be provided around the main residential areas to the east of Peak Lane, here approximately 32ha will be provided, which will incorporate recreational opportunities and areas of biodiversity net gain.
- 5.31 The mitigation measures provided within the Site will ensure that there are no likely significant effects on the Solent alone and in-combination with other schemes within Fareham.

Strategic Gap

- 5.32 The current Core Strategy designates land between Fareham and Stubbington as a Strategic Gap. This follows such a designation being contained within earlier Development Plans; Settlement Gap policies in Hampshire date back at least 30 years when they were included within the South and Mid Hampshire Structure Plans (1988 and 1989). They were carried forward into the Hampshire County Structure Plan 1994 and the Hampshire County Structure



Plan 1996-2011. Consequently, with each new development plan needing to make provision for current and future development needs, the role and function of gaps need to be considered having regard to up to date circumstances.

- 5.33 The Borough Council has now commissioned a new assessment of its Strategic Gaps. Whilst there are reasons why a Gap Policy should be retained, the assessment that relates to the Gap between Fareham and Stubbington rightly identified that not all of the land currently subject to that designation serves an integral purpose to retaining separation between the settlements to protect their identities. As described earlier, this new assessment concludes that land south of Longfield Avenue, west of HMS Collingwood can accommodate new development without significant adverse impact on the integrity of the Gap. Such a conclusion is similar to the assessment undertaken by Hallam previously.

Summary

- 5.34 Hallam support the identification of the Strategic Growth Area to the South of Fareham and have identified a development scheme that achieves the high-level development principles and requirements set out in the consultation document.
- 5.35 Importantly, development in this location can be brought forward that provides new homes, associated community and commercial facilities within an overall scheme that provides accessible green infrastructure and open space that will enable residents and visitors to experience a high quality of life and well-being. The accessibility of this location can be capitalised upon with investment in new sustainable and active modes of travel. By locating new development here, valued landscapes and natural environments will be preserved.
- 5.36 The merits of this location are substantial, and carefully planned development will not result in the coalescence of Fareham and Stubbington and the separate identities of these settlements can be retained.
- 5.37 As such, the allocation of land at South Fareham in the Local Plan for future development is considered wholly appropriate.



6 Policy NE5 and Policies Map

- 6.1 The Policies Map includes designations relating to Waders and Brent Geese and are associated with Policy NE5. This designation covers four categories of land – Core and Primary Support Areas, Secondary Support Areas, Low Use Areas and Candidate Areas.
- 6.2 The extent to which the land concerned is used by Waders and Brent Geese, particularly beyond the Core Areas, is transitory and can differ from time to time as a consequence of changes in agricultural practices (for example, arable land with wintering cereals provides an optimal foraging resource, whereas when this is replaced / succeeded by grassland habitats its function can change, which could affect species assemblages and regularity it is used. Changes in land use also promote further recreational uses which is the case for areas west of Peak Lane) or changes to the extent of the built environment (for example newly built structures, such as the Stubbington Bypass, will change the suitability of a location in proximity to it as a receptor). Therefore, to delineate these areas in the manner shown on a Policies Map, which affords permanence to the designation, fails to take account of the potential changes in circumstance and is not sound as a matter of principle.
- 6.3 The practical effect of this is that Policy NE5 directs the decision-maker to consider development proposals against the criteria listed therein and the status of the land by reference to the designations shown on the proposals map, which may at that point in time no longer be up-to-date or relevant.
- 6.4 Through Hallam's work in respect of the land to the South of Fareham, and through discussion with Natural England, it has identified a different classification to that shown on the Policies Map for certain of those parcels of land, as shown on *Appendix 2*. This illustrates how the application of Policy NE5 could misdirect the decision maker.
- 6.5 On this basis, these designations should not be shown on the Policies Map in the manner they are presently.
- 6.6 A more generic designation such as Areas of Waders and Brent Geese Sensitivity, which does not classify individual land parcels, would be more appropriate.
- 6.7 It would follow that Policy NE5 would be amended to require planning applications to assess and determine the use of land subject to those development proposals and at that point, when an up to date classification has been determined, the criteria and mitigation in Policy NE5 would apply.



7 Summary

- 7.1 These Representations have been prepared on behalf of Hallam Land Management Limited (Hallam), who control a substantial tract of land to the South of Fareham, adjoining the existing urban area and Stubbington Bypass, the construction of which has recently commenced.
- 7.2 This land was identified in the Local Plan Supplement 2020 as a potential Strategic Growth Area. Whilst the Regulation 19 Plan does not propose to carry forward the South of Fareham Strategic Growth Area, as is evident from these representations the need for such an allocation has not diminished.
- 7.3 The consultation document rightly identifies the Borough Council's commitment to meet the Borough's housing need by the end of the plan-period. This is plainly aligned with the NPPF and the Government's objectives. What is notably absent from the Vision and Strategic Priorities, is the recognition that Fareham is important in a sub-regional context and was previously intended to provide significant development land at Welborne to meet wider needs.
- 7.4 Policy H1 is not founded on a sound basis. In preparing and publishing this Regulation 19 Plan, the Borough Council has afforded greater weight to a potential revision to the Government's Standard Method and has disregarded the published and established measure of local housing need which has underpinned its work to date. Unless and until the Government publish a revision to the Standard Method, this version of the Plan cannot be submitted for Examination as it is plainly unsound. The Borough Council recognise this from its Committee Papers.⁸ This is nothing other than a "wait and see" Plan.
- 7.5 Only if the Standard Method is published in the same final form will the Plan be able to proceed – there is no indication if or when the Government intend to complete this exercise given the significant scrutiny it has attracted.
- 7.6 A more positive approach would have been to retain the higher level of housing as the basis of the Plan to provide surety over a long term with policy measures to manage housing supply in the event the level of local housing need was reduced. Unfortunately, the Council hasn't considered this as an option or a reasonable alternative in the Sustainability Assessment.
- 7.7 Even in the event the proposed revision to the Standard Method were confirmed as the Plan assumes, there is little if any evidence of a cogent understanding of the level of unmet need across neighbouring authorities. There is no apparent evidence of effective co-operation to justify the contribution the Plan proposes to unmet need.
- 7.8 Moreover, the Council hasn't applied its mind to the level of housing that been achieved since the Standard Method was introduced at the start of the plan making process and the date the plan is to be adopted. Viewed objectively, housing completions over that three year period were below the level of local housing need and this shortfall, which is part of a much greater shortfall when compared to the Core Strategy's housing intentions, should be accounted for.
- 7.9 Turning to housing supply, the assumption that Welborne will provide 4000 new homes within the plan period is not founded upon evidence previously produced by the Council and the level

⁸ Executive Briefing Paper 12th October 2020, para 12



of housing output assumed is at a level the Council previously considered unrealistic.

- 7.10 The windfall assumption drawn simply from past trends has not justified why this is a source of future supply. Uncertainties also exist in relation to a number of the proposed allocated sites because of landownership, extent of existing uses and location.
- 7.11 For all of the above reasons, the Plan's approach to housing will fall short of its Vision and Strategic Priorities. Policy H1 has not been prepared in accordance with National Planning Policy, is not justified, is not effective and is not positively-prepared. Policy H1 should be amended to increase the strategic housing requirement and for this to be phrased as a minimum, and, both because of this, and necessary adjustments to housing supply, additional housing land should be allocated for development.

South of Fareham

- 7.12 Fareham is a sub-regional centre and is the main focus for facilities and services in the Borough. It follows that development which adjoins the existing urban area will benefit from accessibility and connectivity to these facilities and services, enhancing opportunities for active travel and supporting the vibrancy and vitality of the town. Similarly, Fareham is an important economic centre, including the Solent Enterprise Zone at Daedalus to the south of the town.
- 7.13 It is considered that development to the south of Fareham would be in a sustainable location, with good access to walking, cycling and public transport links, as well as local services and amenities. This location adjacent to the existing urban area creates a good opportunity for a natural and sustainable extension to the urban area. Development in south Fareham would deliver homes close to an important source of new employment and jobs at Daedalus.

Strategic Gap

- 7.14 The current Core Strategy designated land between Fareham and Stubbington as a Strategic Gap.
- 7.15 The Borough Council has now commissioned a new assessment of its Strategic Gaps. Whilst there are reasons why a Gap Policy should be retained, the assessment that relates to the Gap between Fareham and Stubbington rightly identified that not all of the land currently subject to that designation serves an integral purpose to retaining separation between the settlements to protect their identities. This new assessment concludes that land south of Longfield Avenue, west of HMS Collingwood can accommodate new development without significant adverse impact on the integrity of the Gap. The delineation of the Strategic Gap on the Policies Map should be amended accordingly.

Proposed Modifications

- 7.16 The following Modifications are considered necessary for the Local Plan to be sound:
- 7.16.1 The minimum housing requirement in Policy H1 to be defined by reference to the existing Standard Method;
- 7.16.2 The housing requirement be increased further to take account of the low level of completions from 2018 onwards compared to the level of local housing need;



- 7.16.3 The level of unmet need that is accommodated be based on constructive, active and on ongoing engagement with neighbouring authorities;
- 7.16.4 Assumptions about the delivery of new housing at Welborne be revisited and revised down;
- 7.16.5 The windfall allowance be revised down;
- 7.16.6 Alternatively, to 6.16.4 and 6.16.5 the level of contingency be increased;
- 7.16.7 Additional housing allocations be provided for;
- 7.16.8 Land South of Fareham is allocated for housing development; and
- 7.16.9 Separate from the allocation of land South of Fareham, the boundary of the Strategic Gap south of Longfield Avenue and west of HMS Collingwood is amended so as not to include the land identified by the Borough Council's *Technical Assessment* that is not considered integral to the Gap function.
- 7.16.10 The designation associated with Waders and Brent Geese on the Policies Map should be altered with consequential changes to Policy NE5.

LRM Planning Limited
15th December 2020



Appendix 1: Alternative Housing Delivery Trajectory at Welborne

Delivery Year	Year	Dwellings Per Annum	Cumulative Completions	Further Information
1	2016/17	0		Outline Planning Application submitted
2	2016/17	0		
3	2017/18	0		
4	2018/19	0		
5	2019/20	0		Resolution to Grant October 2019
6	2020/21	0		
7	2021/22	0		Outline Planning Permission to be Granted
8	2022/23	0		Anticipated Reserved Matters Applications for Phase 1
9	2023/24	0		Anticipated commencement of Phase 1 Site Works
10	2024/25	140	140	Anticipated first housing completions
11	2025/26	200	340	
12	2026/27	250	590	
13	2027/28	250	840	
14	2028/29	250	1090	
15	2029/30	250	1340	
16	2030/31	250	1590	
17	2031/32	250	1840	
18	2032/33	250	2090	
19	3033/34	250	2340	
20	2034/35	250	2590	
21	2035/36	250	2840	
22	2036/37	250	3090	By 31st March 2037 3090 dwellings are expected to be completed

Based on assumptions in FBC Background Paper: updating the Welborne Plan (October 2017)



Respondent details:

Title:	Ms
First Name:	Rose
Last Name:	Maynard
Job Title: (where relevant)	[No Reply]
Organisation: (where relevant)	[No Reply]
Address:	
Postcode:	
Telephone Number:	
Email Address:	

1) Policy: H1 - Housing Provision

Legally compliant	Yes
Sound	No
Complies with the duty to co-operate	Yes

Please provide details you have to support your answers above

HA 7 Reference 3088. 100 dwellings for this site is too intensive. This area borders on nature reserve and the coastal footpath is a vital to residents for leisure and recreation as well as being an important area for migratory birds. This area should not be developed to such a scale but existing buildings converted only. HA1 Ref - 3126 Page 51. (a) Again the number of houses built at 824 is far too intensive for this site, which is DESIGNATED COUNTRYSIDE and is important site for wildlife. Development numbers should be reduced allowing green space to border all road frontages so that the development doesn't impinge on existing residents. (b) There should be more access onto Lockswood Road so that Brook Lane which is a main cycle route for children going to the Secondary School are kept safe.

What modification(s) is necessary to make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

It is not sound as it is focussing too much development in one small village.

How would the modification(s) you propose make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

Have consideration to the Designated Countryside and build on brownfield sites only.

Your suggested revised wording of any policy or text:

If this is my only chance to make a representation then you should make it easier to do so.

If your representation is seeking a modification to the plan, do you consider it necessary to participate in the examination hearing session(s)?

No, I don't want to take part in a hearing session

Respondent details:

Title:	Mr
First Name:	Melvyn
Last Name:	Rees
Job Title: (where relevant)	[No Reply]
Organisation: (where relevant)	[No Reply]
Address:	
Postcode:	
Telephone Number:	
Email Address:	

1) Policy: HA4 - Downend Road East

Legally compliant	Yes
Sound	No
Complies with the duty to co-operate	Yes

Please provide details you have to support your answers above

I question the overall Soundness of the Proposed Local Plan In a number of areas of proposed housing allocation, there is no evidence of why a particular area has been included. Or in some cases excluded from the previous draft plan. Examples of this are HA4 Land to the East of Downend Road. This proposed allocation has been rejected 3 times, twice by the Fareham Planning Committee and once by the Government Planning Inspector, the grounds for refusal were Pedestrian Safety and Traffic Congestion. Yet like a bad penny up it comes again into the Local Plan, as though someone (the Planning Officers ?) have an obsession about including this site. Where is the Soundness in the Plan for calling up a 3x rejected site. No evidence or explanation given of what makes this Sound Similarly, the proposed development to the Newlands Farm South of Longfield Avenue site has been removed. Again no explanation or evidence of why. This site has good road infrastructure to north, east, south and west , bus services, cycle ways, and in no way impinges on the Fareham/ Stubbington / Meon Strategic gap, as this gap will be cut in two by the Stubbington by-pass. Yet this site has been removed. Where is the Soundness of this decision. Again No evidence to support this decision. Again maybe based on the views of a Councillor or the Planning Officers, but their views without evidence does not make this a Sound Decision

What modification(s) is necessary to make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

Show evidence of why sites are included

How would the modification(s) you propose make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

Transparency. Show reasons why sites are included or removed. Without transparency and evidence it appears hard to understand the justification.

Your suggested revised wording of any policy or text:

None

If your representation is seeking a modification to the plan, do you consider it necessary to participate in the examination hearing session(s)?

No, I don't want to take part in a hearing session

Our Ref: MV/ 15B901605

09 December 2020

Fareham Borough Council
Via Email only



Dear Sir/ Madam
**Local Plan (Regulation 19) Consultation
November-December 2020
Representations on behalf of National Grid**

National Grid has appointed Avison Young to review and respond to local planning authority Development Plan Document consultations on its behalf. We are instructed by our client to submit the following representation with regard to the current consultation on the above document.

About National Grid

National Grid Electricity Transmission plc (NGET) owns and maintains the electricity transmission system in England and Wales. The energy is then distributed to the electricity distribution network operators, so it can reach homes and businesses.

National Grid Gas plc (NGG) owns and operates the high-pressure gas transmission system across the UK. In the UK, gas leaves the transmission system and enters the UK's four gas distribution networks where pressure is reduced for public use.

National Grid Ventures (NGV) is separate from National Grid's core regulated businesses. NGV develop, operate and invest in energy projects, technologies, and partnerships to help accelerate the development of a clean energy future for consumers across the UK, Europe and the United States.

Proposed development sites crossed or in close proximity to National Grid assets:

Following a review of the above Development Plan Document, we have identified that one or more proposed development sites are crossed or in close proximity to National Grid assets.

Details of the sites affecting National Grid assets are provided below.

Electricity Transmission

Development Plan Document Site Reference	Asset Description
HA3, HA38	4YE Route TWR (001-002) - 400Kv Overhead Transmission Line Route: Botley Wood – Fawley
HA19	4YE Route TWR (001-022) - 400Kv Overhead Transmission Line Route: Botley Wood - Fawley

A plan showing details of the site locations and details of National Grid's assets is attached to this letter. Please note that this plan is illustrative only.

Please also see attached information outlining further guidance on development close to National Grid assets.

Further Advice

National Grid is happy to provide advice and guidance to the Council concerning their networks. If we can be of any assistance to you in providing informal comments in confidence during your policy development, please do not hesitate to contact us.

To help ensure the continued safe operation of existing sites and equipment and to facilitate future infrastructure investment, National Grid wishes to be involved in the preparation, alteration and review of plans and strategies which may affect their assets. Please remember to consult National Grid on any Development Plan Document (DPD) or site-specific proposals that could affect National Grid's assets. We would be grateful if you could check that our details as shown below are included on your consultation database:

Matt Verlander, Director

nationalgrid.uk@avisonyoung.com

Avison Young
Central Square South
Orchard Street
Newcastle upon Tyne
NE1 3AZ

Spencer Jeffries, Town Planner

box.landandacquisitions@nationalgrid.com

National Grid
National Grid House
Warwick Technology Park
Gallows Hill
Warwick, CV34 6DA

If you require any further information in respect of this letter, then please contact us.

Yours faithfully,



Matt Verlander MRIPI
Director



For and on behalf of Avison Young

Guidance on development near National Grid assets

National Grid is able to provide advice and guidance to the Council concerning their networks and encourages high quality and well-planned development in the vicinity of its assets.

Electricity assets

Developers of sites crossed or in close proximity to National Grid assets should be aware that it is National Grid policy to retain existing overhead lines in-situ, though it recognises that there may be exceptional circumstances that would justify the request where, for example, the proposal is of regional or national importance.

National Grid's '*Guidelines for Development near pylons and high voltage overhead power lines*' promote the successful development of sites crossed by existing overhead lines and the creation of well-designed places. The guidelines demonstrate that a creative design approach can minimise the impact of overhead lines whilst promoting a quality environment. The guidelines can be downloaded here: <https://www.nationalgrid.co.uk/document/130626/download>

The statutory safety clearances between overhead lines, the ground, and built structures must not be infringed. Where changes are proposed to ground levels beneath an existing line then it is important that changes in ground levels do not result in safety clearances being infringed. National Grid can, on request, provide to developers detailed line profile drawings that detail the height of conductors, above ordnance datum, at a specific site.

National Grid's statutory safety clearances are detailed in their '*Guidelines when working near National Grid Electricity Transmission assets*', which can be downloaded here: www.nationalgrid.co.uk/network-and-assets/working-near-our-assets

Gas assets

High-Pressure Gas Pipelines form an essential part of the national gas transmission system and National Grid's approach is always to seek to leave their existing transmission pipelines in situ. Contact should be made with the Health and Safety Executive (HSE) in respect of sites affected by High-Pressure Gas Pipelines.

National Grid have land rights for each asset which prevents the erection of permanent/ temporary buildings, or structures, changes to existing ground levels, storage of materials etc. Additionally, written permission will be required before any works commence within the National Grid's 12.2m building proximity distance, and a deed of consent is required for any crossing of the easement.

National Grid's '*Guidelines when working near National Grid Gas assets*' can be downloaded here: www.nationalgrid.co.uk/land-and-assets/working-near-our-assets

How to contact National Grid

If you require any further information in relation to the above and/or if you would like to check if National Grid's transmission networks may be affected by a proposed development, please contact:

- National Grid's Plant Protection team: plantprotection@nationalgrid.co.uk

Cadent Plant Protection Team
Block 1
Brick Kiln Street
Hinckley
LE10 0NA
0800 688 588

or visit the website: <https://www.beforeyoudig.cadentgas.co.uk/login.aspx>

FAREHAM LOCAL PLAN 2037 REPRESENTATIONS

LAND AT NEWGATE LANE (NORTH AND SOUTH), FAREHAM

ON BEHALF OF BARGATE HOMES LTD AND SUSTAINABLE LAND

TOWN & COUNTRY PLANNING ACT 1990 (AS AMENDED) PLANNING AND COMPULSORY PURCHASE ACT 2004

Prepared by: Matthew Good



Pegasus Group

Birmingham | Bracknell | Bristol | Cambridge | Cirencester | Dublin | East Midlands | Leeds | Liverpool | London | Manchester | Newcastle | Peterborough

DESIGN **ENVIRONMENT** **PLANNING** **ECONOMICS** **HERITAGE**

Pegasus Group is a trading name of Pegasus Planning Group Limited (07227000) registered in England and Wales
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APPENDICES:

APPENDIX 1:	LANDSCAPE EVIDENCE
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1.0 Introduction / Details

- 1.1** The following representations are made by Pegasus Group on behalf of our clients Bargate Homes Ltd and Sustainable Land. Our clients have interests in an area of land between Newgate Lane and Newgate Lane East (the new relief road) in Peel Common. Applications for outline planning permission (refs. P/18/1118/OA and P/19/0460/OA) have been made at 'Land at Newgate Lane' which together will provide for the development of up to 190 homes. Both applications are currently the subject of undetermined appeals.
- 1.2** Representations have been made in respect of the sites in response to the Regulation 18 consultation on the original version of the draft Local Plan in December 2017, and again in July 2019 and in February 2020 on subsequent consultations for the new Local Plan. The site continues to be promoted through the Local Plan process as it represents a sustainable and deliverable option to deliver much needed housing in this authority.
- 1.3** Our clients are important stakeholders within Fareham and are keen to work with the Council to produce a plan which is legally compliant and meets the tests of soundness set out within the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF).
- 1.4** The following representations utilise the same format as the Council's response form. Each area of the Publication Local Plan (PLP) which is deemed to be either not legally compliant or unsound is clearly outlined below. The exceptions are questions A (1,2 & 3) and B5 (parts a & b) where a single response at the beginning and end of the representations is provided, respectively. This is because these responses are common to all questions and our representations.



FIGURE 1 – NEWGATE LANE NORTH



FIGURE 2 – NEWGATE LANE SOUTH

Questions A1, A2, A3 Agent / Client details

	Agent	Client
Title	Mr	Bargate Homes and
First Name	Daniel	Sustainable Land c/o
Last Name	Weaver	Agent
Job Title	Executive Director	
Organisation	Pegasus Group	
Address	First Floor	
	South Wing	
	Equinox North	
	Great Park Road	
	Almondsbury	
	Bristol	
Postcode	BS32 4QL	
Telephone		
Email		

2.0 Plan Overall

B1 Which part of the Local Plan is this representation about?

2.1 The following comments relate to the overall Local Plan.

B2 Do you think the Publication Local Plan is:

Legally compliant - No

Sound - No

Complies with the duty to co-operate - No

2.2 The Fareham Local Plan is not legally compliant and is unsound as it is not consistent with national policy, effective or justified.

B3 Please provide details you have to support your answers above.

2.3 The NPPF (paragraph 33) states that plans should be reviewed every 5 years and updated as necessary. Previously the local planning authority indicated that this local plan review would amalgamate the adopted Local Plan Parts 1, 2 and 3 into a single new plan. Part 3 is the Welborne Plan which was adopted in 2015. The total quantum of housing to be delivered at Welborne has reduced over the years, and the date for its commencement has repeatedly slipped back. Recently, serious doubts have been expressed over whether it is deliverable at all given the funding gap of tens of millions of pounds that exists in relation to the required upgrade of M27 junction 10. Certainly, the development is not currently "deliverable" in NPPF terms.

Taking all of this into account, the Welborne Plan should be reviewed, which it has not (PLP paragraph 4.9). It is also clear that at this stage the Council suggests that it is not intending to review the Welbourne Plan (Local Development Scheme (LDS), paragraph 1.5). Given the importance of the Welborne Plan to housing delivery this is considered an issue of both soundness and legal non-compliance.

B4a What modification(s) is necessary to make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

2.4 Include a review of the Welborne Plan in this Local Plan review.

B4b How would the modification(s) you propose make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

2.5 Compliance with the NPPF requirement to review plans and provide an up to date framework to ensure housing delivery.

B4c Your suggested revised wording of any policy or text

2.6 Not applicable.

3.0 Strategic Policy DS2: Development in Strategic Gaps

B1 Which part of the Local Plan is this representation about?

- 3.1** The following comments relate to the Policy DS2, the supporting text and the inclusion of our clients' land between Newgate Lane and Newgate Lane East (the new relief road) in Peel Common within this designation.

B2 Do you think the Publication Local Plan is:

Legally compliant – N/A

Sound - No

Complies with the duty to co-operate – N/A

- 3.2** The Fareham Local Plan is unsound as it is not consistent with national policy, effective or justified.

B3 Please provide details you have to support your answers above.

- 3.3** The PLP, paragraph 3.43, identifies that the:

"...primary purpose of identifying Strategic Gaps is to prevent the coalescence of separate settlements and help maintain distinct community identities. Strategic Gaps do not necessarily have intrinsic landscape value but are important in maintaining the settlement pattern, defining settlement character and providing green infrastructure opportunities."

- 3.4** The proposed policy seeks to strengthen the current Core Strategy policy position, contained within Policy CS22 with regards to preventing settlement coalescence. It is stated in the PLP this has been undertaken in response to the NPPF and recent planning decisions (paragraph 3.44). The Council's evidence in relation to this policy is contained within the September 2020 'Technical Review of Areas of Special Landscape Quality and Strategic Gaps' document. Chapter 2, section 4.2, seeks to apply the NPPF to this policy.

3.5 The interpretation of the NPPF in this section is selective and as such misleading. For example in referencing paragraph 20 of the NPPF it states:

"Strategic policies should set out an overall strategy for the pattern, scale and quality of development, and make sufficient provision for... conservation and enhancement of the natural, built and historic environment, including landscapes."

3.6 This fails to recognise that strategic policies should also set out an overall strategy for the pattern, scale and quality of development, and make sufficient provision for housing (including affordable housing), employment, retail, leisure and other commercial development. The Council's evidence also refers to paragraph 170 of the NPPF noting:

"planning policies and decisions should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by... protecting and enhancing valued landscapes... (in a manner commensurate with their statutory status or identified quality in the development plan)".

3.7 It must, however, be recognised that the strategic gaps do not have any statutory status therefore shouldn't be unduly restrictive. A tightening of restrictions would be contrary to the NPPF. The policy does identify that development can be accommodated within the Strategic Gap. Indeed, the previous iteration of the plan identified site HA2 and Strategic Growth Areas within the Fareham – Stubbington Strategic Gap. Thus, suggesting that development in the gap is not prohibitive per se.

3.8 Within our representations on the draft Local Plan Supplement we argued the evidence base lacks robustness and has been applied without justification. The updated evidence does not overcome these concerns. Our clients site is situated within parcel 8c of the updated evidence. The study suggests that despite the proximity of Fareham and Gosport in the north part, the gap is currently still effective in providing a 'sense of separation', but it is at risk. It is further noted at point 15 that;

"Whilst the recently completed Newgate Lane South road development does not alter the experience of entering the urban area of Gosport beyond the Peel Common Roundabout, it does reduce tranquillity and bring more built features

(such as noise attenuation barriers) into this part of the gap.”

3.9 Despite this significant development, the ‘Technical Review of Areas of Special Landscape Quality and Strategic Gaps’ simply re-iterates previous conclusions from earlier analysis undertaken by LDA and described in the Fareham Borough Landscape Character Assessment, 2017. There is no consideration as to how the development of Newgate Lane South has altered the area. Clearly, the new highway has added a substantial urbanising influence upon the gap, this should be assessed. The blanket approach taken within the policy does not recognise these substantial changes.

3.10 Within our client’s appeal evidence in relation to applications P/18/1118/OA and P/19/0460/OA we provide evidence in relation to landscape and visual matters. This evidence takes full consideration of the strategic gap and identifies that Peel Common is not well defined as a coherent area of settlement character due to the fact the settlement appears to be based on the progression of wayside and ribbon development since the early twentieth century. It also notes that the amenity value of the area has altered since the completion of Newgate Lane East. It was concluded that this parcel makes a limited contribution to the wider context of the strategic gap.

3.11 The protection of the Strategic Gap is currently governed by policy CS22 of the Core Strategy, which does not permit development where it significantly affects the integrity of the gap. The policy provides a useful starting point for considering the purpose of strategic gaps. It states:

3.12 *"Their boundaries will be reviewed in accordance with the following criteria:*

- a) The open nature/sense of separation between settlements cannot be retained by other policy designations;*
- b) The land to be included within the gap performs an important role in defining the settlement character of the area and separating settlements at risk of coalescence;*
- c) In defining the extent of a gap, no more land than is necessary to prevent the coalescence of settlements should be included having regard to maintaining their physical and visual separation."*

3.13 Taking each of these key criteria in turn:

Openness and sense separation

3.14 Although the proposed development site is a greenfield site within the countryside, it would not represent isolated development. The site is located to the west of the settlement of Bridgemarky. The development will become a cohesive part of the Bridgemarky neighbourhood through the provision of key pedestrian links and local facilities (open space and children's play areas) for the benefit of the wider community.

3.15 The site is bounded by Newgate Lane East to the east. To the west it is bounded by Newgate Lane, which is the focus of ribbon development, and beyond this the Peel Common Waste Water Treatment Works and solar farm. If the site is not developed, then it will be an open pocket of land between the two roads within an otherwise urbanized landscape, which in our view is of inherently less value in terms of its contribution to the strategic gap.

3.16 It is notable that the Council's evidence 'Technical Review of Areas of Special Landscape Quality and Strategic Gaps' identifies the Peel Common Waste Water Treatment Works to provide a strong physical and visual gap between Gosport and Stubbington (Area 8b), and to a lesser extent so does the Solar Farm. This physical and visual gap would not be affected by development on our clients' sites.

3.17 The Council's evidence also identifies that a Green Infrastructure (GI) Strategy or Framework would be beneficial to enhance the GI value of the current gap and potentially help determine an appropriate GI framework for moderately scaled development. Our clients' proposals would enhance the provision of GI through the provision of on-site open space and pedestrian linkages. It should be noted that due to the site being within private ownership there is currently no public right of way connectivity, such that it has no real functional value as GI other than its contribution to a wider landscape setting.

3.18 As such, although the development of the site would necessarily have an urbanizing effect on the existing open land, good growth could be achieved without compromising the gap between the existing urban edge of Fareham/Bridgemarky and Stubbington.

Defining the Settlement Character and Preventing Coalescence

- 3.19** The character of the site and surrounding area is defined by both the natural and built environment, having regard to the landscape setting in which it sits.
- 3.20** The development of the site, by extending the boundary of the Fareham/Gosport built-up area would not have the effect of coalescence with Stubbington. The settlement character of Bridgemary is distinct from that of Stubbington. Whilst both are characterized by large areas of low-rise, medium-density development from the late-20th century (and in the case of Bridgemary also from the pre-war era), the development of Bridgemary as a suburban extension of Fareham/Gosport lends it a different character compared with Stubbington's growth as a distinct village with a more extensive local centre.
- 3.21** The remaining Strategic Gap will still achieve a 'green' gap between the two settlements such that the distinct identities of the two settlements are reinforced by their physical and visual separation.

Extent of Gap Required

- 3.22** Most obviously, the development of the Land at Newgate Lane would retain a 'green' gap between the two settlements. The extent of this gap remaining is sufficient to prevent coalescence in line with the policy consideration in Core Strategy Policy 22.
- 3.23** This green gap will also help to retain the physical and visual separation of the settlements, an effect which will be further enhanced by the introduction of the Stubbington By-Pass which will serve to sever them further. The location of Land at Newgate Lane is not within the 'pinch point' between Fareham and Stubbington. Further north, the Strategic Gap between the two settlements narrows, and an extension to Fareham in this location would reduce the gap to a much greater degree or eliminate it. This makes Land at Newgate Lane a preferable development location than sites north of Peel Common/West of Fareham in terms of impact on coalescence.

B4a What modification(s) is necessary to make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

- 3.24** The policy and proposals map should be amended to either exclude our client's site from the strategic gap or it should be identified as a location which could accommodate sensitive development.

B4b How would the modification(s) you propose make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

- 3.25** It would be justified by the evidence and would assist the Council in achieving an appropriate housing requirement.

B4c Your suggested revised wording of any policy or text

- 3.26** See response to B4a above.

4.0 Policy H1: Housing Provision (including supporting text)

B1 Which part of the Local Plan is this representation about?

4.1 Policy H1: Housing Provision and all supporting text.

B2 Do you think the Publication Local Plan is:

Legally compliant - No

Sound - No

Complies with the duty to co-operate - No

4.2 The Fareham Local Plan is not legally compliant and is unsound as it is not consistent with national policy, effective, positively prepared or justified.

B3 Please provide details you have to support your answers above.

4.3 The PLP has based its housing proposals on the annual housing target derived from the Government's draft Revised Standard Methodology published in August 2020 in its consultation "Planning for the Future". The Government's response to this consultation was published on 16th December 2020. The Government does not propose to proceed with the changes to assessing local housing need consulted on earlier this year in the "Changes to the Current Planning System"; but instead has published a revised approach to the standard method, which retains the method in its current form except for London and 19 of the most populated cities and urban centres.

4.4 The key change is to apply a 35% uplift to the standard method for Greater London and the 19 most populated cities and urban areas in England – Birmingham, Liverpool, Bristol, Manchester, Sheffield, Leeds, Leicester, Coventry, Bradford, Nottingham, Kingston upon Hull, Newcastle upon Tyne, Stoke on Trent, Southampton, Plymouth, Derby, Reading, Wolverhampton and Brighton and Hove. The minimum housing requirement for Fareham calculated using the amended standard method therefore remains 514hpa.

- 4.5** The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) states (paragraph 16 a) that Plans should "be prepared with the objective of contributing to the achievement of sustainable development". Footnote 10 confirms that this is a legal requirement of local planning authorities in exercising their plan-making functions. Meeting the objectives of sustainable development includes "...meeting the needs of the present...". By preparing a Plan based on a consultation draft Standard Methodology target of 403 dwellings per annum, the local planning authority is failing to meet its local objectively assessed need for housing, thereby failing to plan to deliver sustainable development.
- 4.6** The lower housing requirement has also not been the subject of sustainability appraisal (SA). Whilst the SA re-assesses sites based upon a lower housing requirement it fails to consider the implications of a lower housing requirement, compared to the current standard method, upon the delivery of the SA objectives.
- 4.7** The Plan does not seek to, as a minimum, meet the area's objectively assessed need. Given that the Core Strategy was adopted on 4th August, 2011, it is significantly out of date such that (as advised by paragraph 73 and footnote 32 of the NPPF) local housing need should be calculated using the current Standard Methodology. On this basis the extant local housing need target is 514 homes per annum (hpa). Instead, the PLP plans for 403hpa, thereby failing to plan for the area's objectively assessed need and failing to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development.
- 4.8** The PPG (ID 2a-003-20190220) is clear that the current standard method should be used and any other method should only be used in exceptional circumstances. It further explains that:
- "...Where an alternative approach results in a lower housing need figure than that identified using the standard method, the strategic policy-making authority will need to demonstrate, using robust evidence, that the figure is based on realistic assumptions of demographic growth and that there are exceptional local circumstances that justify deviating from the standard method. This will be tested at examination."* (PPG ID 2a-015-20190220).

- 4.9** As discussed above the extant standard method identifies a requirement of 514hpa. The NPPF (paragraph 60) identifies that the current standard method provides a minimum requirement. To depart and provide a figure lower than the current standard method must be justified by clear and robust evidence. This is absent from the Council's evidence base and as such is an unsound approach.
- 4.10** The Government's guidance is that transitional arrangements require Regulation 19 plans to be based on the current Standard Methodology figure. However, given that there is no change for Fareham this is irrelevant.. As such, Fareham's decision to progress to Regulation 19 stage with a strategy based on a figure of 403hpa is procedurally flawed, lacking in evidential basis, premature and potentially misleading.
- 4.11** It is also unclear whether the PLP has planned to adequately accommodate unmet need from other authorities. The PPG (ID 2a-010-20190220) identifies that meeting unmet needs from neighbouring authorities, as set out in a statement of common ground, is one reason why local housing need calculated using the current standard should be exceeded.
- 4.12** Paragraph 4.4 of the PLP states that unmet need in the sub-region over the plan period could be "circa 10,750 dwellings". At paragraph 4.5, Fareham's "immediate neighbours" are considered, and it is confirmed that Portsmouth City Council has requested that Fareham contributes 1,000 dwellings towards its unmet need, and that Gosport is "likely to have an unmet need issue, currently estimated to be in the region of 2,500 dwellings...". However, in response, the PLP (Table 4.1) proposes a contribution of 847 dwellings to wider unmet need. This produces an overall plan requirement of 7,295 dwellings, equivalent to 456hpa. The Council's 'Duty to Co-operate Statement of Compliance' identifies at paragraph 4.6 that instead of responding to the request from Portsmouth the Council is proposing to: "...take the approach that the issue of unmet need is not dealt with as specific to any authority, but as a general contribution." It is not clear how this "general contribution" has been calculated but it appears inadequate.

4.13 Contrary to the advice within the PPG (ID 2a-010-20190220) there are currently no statements of common ground identifying if the figure of 847 dwellings is adequate or accepted by other authorities. Rather, the Council speculates that this contribution would be “ratified” by a subsequent Partnership for South Hampshire Statement of Common Ground (Duty to Co-operate Statement of Compliance, paragraph 4.5). There is, however, no evidence to support this speculation. Indeed, the only evidence presented suggests a higher requirement of 1,000 dwellings from a single authority.

4.14 Fareham has decided to deliberately plan to not meet its local objectively assessed housing need, which fundamentally means that the plan *will not be effective*. This, coupled with its apparent failure to plan to contribute appropriately to the unmet housing need of the sub-region, indicates a failure to work effectively with its neighbouring authorities on cross-boundary strategic planning for housing delivery and a failure “to support the Government’s objective of significantly boosting the supply of homes” (NPPF, paragraph 59). Rather, the PLP proposes to restrict the supply of homes in the plan period in a way which will exacerbate the local housing crisis.

4.15 The PLP is not consistent with the NPPF because:

- It will not contribute to the achievement of sustainable development by not, as a minimum, planning to meet its local objectively assessed housing need;
- It is not planning to adequately meet the unmet housing needs of neighbouring authorities in the sub-region;
- It has not based its housing proposals on the current Standard Methodology;
- Its strategy lacks a robust evidential justification.

Phased Provision

4.16 In addition to the issues with the overall requirement, Policy H1 also seeks to identify a ‘phased’ requirement. The overall supply is at least 8,389 dwellings this is just 165 dwellings greater than the requirement when the correct local housing need standard method is applied. Given the need to provide for unmet needs from neighbouring authorities this is clearly insufficient and as such further allocations are required. Policy H1 seeks to ‘phase’ this supply identifying the following:

- Approximately 2,250 dwellings (averaging 450 dwellings per annum) between 2021/22 and 2025/2613,
- Approximately 2,400 dwellings (averaging 480 dwellings per annum) between 2026/27 and 2030/31,
- Approximately 3,750 dwellings (averaging 625 dwellings per annum) between 2031/32 and 2036/2037.

4.17 This phasing clearly will not meet the overall plan requirement. The rationale for this phasing is due to an anticipation that many of the housing allocations will begin to deliver later in the plan period. This is simply a factor of the sites chosen rather than an evidence-based approach to need. The net effect is that in the early part of the plan period the full need will not be met. This will mean households will either be unable to form or will be forced to move elsewhere to find appropriate accommodation. This not only has an impact upon affordability through increased demand but also has implications for social mobility and health for young and old alike.

4.18 The lack of housing to meet needs in the short-term is exacerbated by recent under-delivery of both market and affordable housing. The Council recognises it has under-delivered in recent years due to the reference to the need for a 20% buffer in accordance with NPPF, paragraph 73 (paragraph 4.16, PLP).

4.19 The housing requirement in the PLP should not be phased to manufacture a five-year housing land supply in the short-term. The plan should seek to address housing need now and to do otherwise is not justified or effective.

Housing Supply

4.20 The second part of Policy H1 identifies the sources of supply. Whilst our clients do not wish to comment upon individual sites, we do have significant concerns that the sources of supply will not deliver the plan period housing requirement in full. The PLP, paragraph 4.16, acknowledges that many of the chosen sites will not deliver until later in the plan period therefore any slippage in timescale could well push delivery beyond the plan period. Furthermore, the Council is heavily reliant upon delivery at Welborne. Within our comments upon the Plan overall we identify the need for delivery from this site to be reviewed and indeed question whether it is deliverable at all given the funding gap of tens of millions of pounds that exists in relation to the required upgrade of M27

junction 10.

4.21 Furthermore, the Council cannot currently demonstrate a five-year housing land supply. The Council's most recent assessment of its five-year housing land supply suggests a 4.03-year supply. This assessment appears optimistic given recent appeal decisions which identify it is closer 2.4-years¹. Given these shortcomings it is essential that the PLP seeks to address this under-supply in the short-term.

4.22 Our client's sites, SHLAA references 3129 and 3161, should be considered for allocation. Both sites are sustainable being well located in terms of accessibility to services, facilities and employment. They also have good access to public transport opportunities. Furthermore, whilst the sites are located within the Fareham – Stubbington Gap, there are no unsurmountable specific statutory or non-statutory landscape related planning designations.

4.23 The SHLAA identifies that both sites are discounted because:

"Development in this location would not be in keeping with the settlement pattern and would change the settlement character of Peel Common. The site is therefore considered unsuitable for residential development."

4.24 Our clients fundamentally disagree with these points. This is discussed in greater detail within our response to Policy DS2 above. However, in summary the sites are well located in relation to the settlement of Bridgemary and our evidence identifies that development in this location would have a limited impact due to the recent completion of the Newgate Lane East site. The proposals could also enhance the strategic gap through the provision of appropriate Green Infrastructure.

B4a What modification(s) is necessary to make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

4.25 The following amendments are necessary to ensure that the plan is legally compliant and sound.

¹ APP/A1720/W/19/3230015

1. Plan to meet, as a minimum, the area's objectively assessed housing need. The current Standard Methodology annual housing need figure is currently 514hpa.
2. Provide Statements of Common Ground in relation to unmet need from neighbouring and PfSH authorities. Any agreements will need to be included as additional housing to the minimum 514hpa.
3. In any event, plan for a level of housing which contributes to the achievement of sustainable development.
4. Undertake SA of all reasonable alternative housing requirements.
5. Provide a housing requirement which is not phased and meets needs now.
6. Provide additional allocations, including our clients, which can deliver in the short-term.

B4b How would the modification(s) you propose make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

- 4.26** Compliance with the NPPF requirement for the housing requirement to be based upon current local housing need standard method as a minimum. To comply with relevant legal and procedural requirements.

B4c Your suggested revised wording of any policy or text

- 4.27** Not applicable, as this will be dependent upon the outcome of the work identified in response to question B3.

5.0 Policy HP4: Five-Year Housing Land Supply

B1 Which part of the Local Plan is this representation about?

5.1 The following comments relate to Policy HP4 and all supporting text.

B2 Do you think the Publication Local Plan is:

Legally compliant – N/A

Sound – No

Complies with the duty to co-operate – N/A

5.2 The Fareham Local Plan is unsound as it is not effective or justified.

B3 Please provide details you have to support your answers above.

5.3 Whilst the principle of the policy is supported the current wording is considered contrary to its stated purpose. The supporting text identifies that this policy is required to provide flexibility if a five-year housing land supply cannot be demonstrated. However, in accordance with the NPPF, paragraph 11d, in such cases the most relevant policies in the plan would be out of date and the presumption in favour of sustainable development would apply.

5.4 It is therefore not justified to seek to apply additional requirements upon developments should a five-year supply not be demonstrable. For example, the requirement for the scale of the site to be relative to the shortfall is not only unclear but could be prohibitive of sustainable sites being brought forward. Furthermore, many of the criteria are replicated from other policies and as such are superfluous.

B4a What modification(s) is necessary to make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

5.5 A more positive policy is justified. Parts a, c, d and e should be deleted to avoid repetition and conflict with the NPPF.

B4b How would the modification(s) you propose make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

5.6 See above.

B4c Your suggested revised wording of any policy or text

5.7 See above.

6.0 Participation at the examination hearing sessions

B5a If your representation is seeking a modification to the plan, do you consider it necessary to participate in the examination hearing session(s)?

6.1 Yes, I want to take part in the hearing sessions.

B5b Please outline why you consider it necessary to take part in the hearing session(s):

6.2 There are several detailed and complex points made within our representations which would benefit from further debate and consideration. It is also important that our clients can respond orally to hearing statements made by the Council and other participants to ensure that the Inspector has a full understanding of our case.

APPENDIX 1

LANDSCAPE EVIDENCE

FL&BH 1.1

APPEAL BY FAREHAM LAND LP AND BARGATE HOMES LTD

LAND AT NEWGATE LANE (NORTH) AND LAND AT NEWGATE LANE (SOUTH), FAREHAM, HAMPSHIRE

LANDSCAPE AND VISUAL MATTERS: PROOF OF EVIDENCE

PREPARED BY:

JAMES W. ATKIN
BSC (Hons) DIP LM CMLI



5 The Priory, Old London Road, Canwell, Sutton Coldfield, B75 5SH

T 0121 308 9570 www.pegasusgroup.co.uk

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APPENDICES:

(REFER TO SEPARATE DOCUMENT REF. FL&BH 1.2)

APPENDIX FL&BH 1.2.1	Extract from the Fareham Landscape Assessment
APPENDIX FL&BH 1.2.2	Composite Landscape Strategy
APPENDIX FL&HB 1.2.3	Extract from the 'Technical Review of AoSLQ and Strategic Gaps'
APPENDIX FL&BH 1.2.4	Landscape Analysis of the Strategic Gap

1. INTRODUCTION

Qualifications and Experience

- 1.1. My name is James Atkin. I hold the position of Director (Landscape) in the Birmingham Office of the Pegasus Group. The Company undertakes all aspects of planning, urban and landscape design and environmental planning. I have a Bachelor of Science Degree in Landscape Design and Plant Science and a Diploma in Landscape Management, both from the University of Sheffield. I am also a Chartered Member of the Landscape Institute (2005).
- 1.2. I have over 19 years professional experience specialising in the application of landscape and visual assessment and the use of best practice guidance. I have authored landscape and visual impact appraisals, assessments and evidence, both in the UK and in the international context.
- 1.3. Prior to joining the Pegasus Group I have worked in multidisciplinary consultancies, including Wardell Armstrong LLP and Atkins, advising on landscape and visual matters across a range of sectors including power, highways, rail, housing, waste, land reclamation and restoration, mineral extraction, commercial developments and renewable energy.
- 1.4. Since joining the Pegasus Group I have completed a number of detailed LVIA's for sites across the UK, including residential development and mixed use development schemes, care home developments, solar installations and commercial development. As an inherent part of this work I apply an iterative process of landscape and visual appraisal and assessment to inform masterplanning principles which avoid or respond to landscape and visual constraints and opportunities.
- 1.5. In this context I have produced technical documents on landscape and visual matters for use in the emerging design process, for planning applications and at appeal. I am currently involved in a variety of projects for mixed use and residential masterplans, of varying scales between 10 and 1000 units, in both urban and urban fringe environments, where matters of sensitive and designated landscapes are key considerations. The diversity of these different project types has enabled me to develop a strong understanding as to how different landscapes can respond to different types of development.

Terms of Reference

- 1.6. This evidence is written on behalf of Fareham Land LP and Bargate Homes Ltd (the appellants) and relates to an appeal for non-determination by Fareham Borough Council in respect of two outline applications for residential development, both on land to the east of Newgate Lane. This evidence sets out an overview of relevant landscape and visual matters.
- 1.7. The outline application for 'Land at Newgate Lane (North)' (Fareham Land LP; LPA ref. P/18/1118/OA) sought permission for:
 - The demolition of existing buildings and development of up to 75 dwellings, open space, vehicular access point from Newgate Lane and associated and ancillary infrastructure, with all matters except access to be reserved.
- 1.8. The outline application for 'Land at Newgate Lane (South)' (Bargate Homes Limited; LPA ref. P/19/0460/OA) sought permission for:
 - The demolition of existing buildings and development of up to 115 dwellings, open space, vehicular access point from Newgate Lane and associated and ancillary infrastructure, with all matters except access to be reserved.
- 1.9. These are referred to as the 'northern' site and the 'southern' site respectively.
- 1.10. Whilst the two sites are subject of separate applications, it is important to note that the proposals have always been conceived as a cohesive development, together addressing the constraints and opportunities in respect of the local landscape context and providing a cohesive and complementary strategy for development and mitigation.
- 1.11. The evidence presented herein applies to both appeals, unless specifically stated otherwise.
- 1.12. Each application was supported by a Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (LVIA), prepared by Pegasus Group on behalf of the appellants. Reference is made to the content and findings of these where relevant, supplemented by additional professional judgement as necessary.

Evidence Structure

- 1.13. The evidence is structured as follows, including this introduction (section 1):
- At section 2, I give a brief description of the appeal sites in their context, and the appeal scheme, including an analysis of constraints and opportunities and development potential (based on my own observations and judgement);
 - At section 3, I present a brief background to the appeal, including a summary of the Council's reasons for refusal where these are relevant to landscape and visual matters;
 - At section 4, I address the key issues in the reason for refusal in respect of landscape and visual matters, and present additional analysis of these;
 - At section 5, I address policies relevant to landscape and visual matters; and
 - At section 6, I provide a summary and conclusions.
- 1.14. Principles and good practice for undertaking landscape and visual impact assessment (LVIA) and/or applying the principles of LVIA are set out in the Landscape Institute (LI) and the Institute of Environmental Management (IEMA) Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment, Third Edition (2013)¹ (GLVIA3). The concepts and procedures set out in this guidance have been adopted where appropriate.
- 1.15. The professional judgements which are presented in this evidence for this appeal (reference LPA reference P/18/1118/OA and P/19/0460/OA) have been prepared in accordance with the guidance of my professional institution. I confirm that the opinions expressed are my true and professional opinions.

¹ Landscape Institute and Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment, Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment 3rd Edition (April, 2013)

2. THE APPEAL SITES

- 2.1. This section sets out an overview of the appeal sites and their context.

Overview

- 2.2. Together, the appeal sites extend to ca. 10 hectares (ha) of agricultural land, situated close to the urban edge of Fareham and Gosport and within a discreet parcel of land that is bounded by Newgate Lane to the west, Woodcote Lane to the south and Newgate Lane East to the east (with Newgate Lane and Newgate Lane East framing the northern edge of the sites also).
- 2.3. Hambrook Lodge (accessed from the west, off Newgate Lane) Lodge and its curtilage is located between the two sites, but the property (and the access to the property) is not included in the red line boundary for the sites.
- 2.4. The appeal sites are located outside the defined settlement boundary identified in the Local Plan policies map, in a 'Strategic Gap' known as the Fareham/Gosport to Stubbington/Lee on Solent Gap (or simply the Fareham - Stubbington Gap).
- 2.5. They are not subject to specific statutory or non-statutory landscape related planning designations.

Description and Context

- 2.6. The sites are located between Fareham and Gosport, adjacent to the suburbs of Woodcot and Bridgemary which are located to the east and adjacent to Peel Common which is located to the west.
- 2.7. The northern site comprises three enclosures, the largest of which is currently in arable production, the smaller two are in pastoral use. These cover an area that surrounds the northern extent of Hambrook Lodge which itself includes a number of related buildings (some dilapidated) and is generally enclosed by mature vegetation.
- 2.8. The southern site comprises four mixed use agricultural enclosures, the fields to the east are currently in arable production, whilst the field to the west, adjacent to Peel Common and Newgate Lane are in use as pastoral and equestrian paddocks. A small watercourse and drainage ditch bisects the southern site and reinforces the differentiation between the land uses of the eastern and western areas.

- 2.9. Newgate Lane is located immediately to the west of the sites and forms a connection with the southern edge of Fareham and, further south Gosport Road (noting that this is closed to traffic but retains a link for pedestrians and cyclists). Immediately to the east is the route of the new relief road, Newgate Lane East. Newgate Lane East is accessed from Newgate Lane by a T-junction, situated just north of the northern parcel.
- 2.10. The wider landscape context is set within the low-lying ground of the coastal plain landscapes and characterised by abrupt transitions between the open landscapes of the coastal plain and the urban environments which abut these. These urban areas include Fareham, Gosport and Woodcot and Bridgemary to the north and east. The settlement area of Stubbington, a medium scale, predominantly residential area is located to the west. The settlement edge of Stubbington forms the western extent of the Fareham to Stubbington strategic gap. In this context the strategic gap comprises an area of open landscape that extends across the coastal plain between the local settlement areas. Separation is most pronounced across the arable areas between Fareham/Peel Common and Stubbington.

Recent Landscape Change

- 2.11. The LVIA reports submitted in support of the planning applications were prepared and finalised in late 2018. These included reference to the published landscape character study for the Borough (The Fareham Landscape Assessment, 2017) which was prepared by LUC on behalf of Fareham Borough Council (FBC) and forms part of the evidence base to the current Local Plan.
- 2.12. The appeal sites are located in an area defined by the LUC study as 'LCA 8, Woodcot-Alver Valley' (including sub areas 08.1a and 08.2b). In relation to 'LCA 8, Woodcot-Alver Valley', the LUC study acknowledges the emerging proposals of the Fareham bypass (Newgate Lane East) and potential strategic housing development on the edge of Woodcot/Bridgemary (parcel HA2) and the landscape change that these may bring.
- 2.13. Since the publication of the LUC study (and submission of the Pegasus Group LVIA work) the proposals for Newgate Lane East have been constructed and the route has been open to traffic since April 2018; the majority of landscape works were completed in the 2018/19 season.
- 2.14. Although both the LUC study and the assessment of impacts undertaken in the submitted Pegasus Group LVIA make reference to the potential bypass and how it will

influence the local landscape, there is now scope to consider the actual and current baseline situation.

3. BACKGROUND TO THE APPEAL

- 3.1. The background to the proposal is set out in full, in the main Statement of Case, prepared by Pegasus Group on behalf of the appellant. This section provides a brief overview of the background relevant to landscape and visual matters.

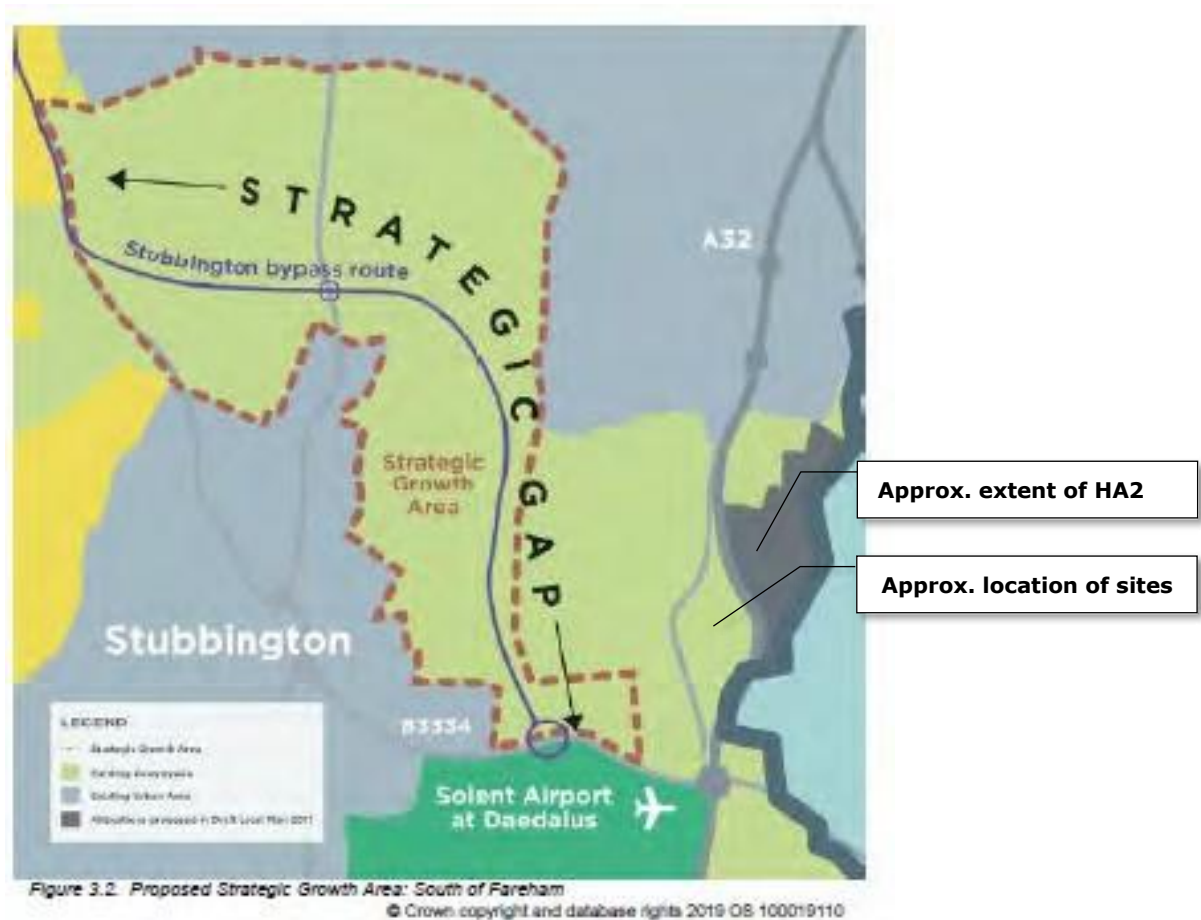
Application

- 3.2. The applications were submitted in September 2018 (north) and April 2019 (south), with each supported by a separate Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment, prepared by Pegasus Group (**CDA.48** and **CDA.106**).
- 3.3. In respect of both appeal sites, landscape and visual matters formed part of an iterative design process that guided the evolution of the masterplans and integration of mitigation measures into the schemes.
- 3.4. For both sites, the submitted LVIA work demonstrated a limited effect on landscape character, whereby impacts are restricted to a local level.
- 3.5. The work also demonstrated that the proposed developments would not detract from the function of the wider strategic gap, both due to the inherent character of the landscape itself, and also due to the physical and visual separation that is present between the sites and the more obvious and open part of the strategic gap between Peel Common and the eastern edge of Stubbington.
- 3.6. For views and visual amenity, the submitted LVIA work also demonstrated that the sites (and proposed developments) would be generally screened by existing development and existing mature vegetation, the influence of both being augmented by the low lying and relatively flat nature of the landform. Prominent views of the sites would only be available from its immediate context along Newgate Lane and Woodcote Lane with the greatest degree of visual effect from locations immediately adjacent to the sites, and from a small number of existing individual residential properties, again, located close to (or adjacent to) the site. Together, and in the balance of landscaped and visual matters overall, these impacts and effects are were not considered significant in landscape and visual terms.
- 3.7. During the process of the application, further design changes have occurred; these either maintain or improve the proposed mitigation which forms an inherent part of the schemes.

Further Landscape and Visual Studies

- 3.8. Since the submission of the planning applications, the LPA has continued with the development and review of the Local Plan.
- 3.9. In previous iterations, notwithstanding the continued adoption of 'Strategic Gap' policies in this part of the Borough, the emerging local plan proposals had identified a 'Strategic Growth Area' situated across the landscape between Stubbington and Fareham, overlapping with a large part of the retained Strategic Gap. This had also indicated the inclusion of a housing allocation (HA2) on the southern edge of Fareham.

Plate 1: Extract from Fareham Draft Local Plan 2036 Supplement



- 3.10. In that previous iteration, the boundary of the Strategic Gap had been drawn to extend up to the settlement edge of Bridgemary (whilst incorporating the proposed housing allocation of HA2 and the recently constructed New Newgate Lane). In contrast, the Strategic Growth Area had been drawn to an eastern limit up to the existing waste water treatment works and the solar farm that are present to the south-west of the edge of

Fareham, noting that the extent of that boundary would exclude both appeal sites and exclude the emerging HA2 allocation.

- 3.11. Notwithstanding that the Fareham Landscape Assessment (LUC, 2017) forms part of the evidence base for the policy proposals, it was necessary to address the purpose and function of the gap and the proposed area of strategic growth.
- 3.12. In order to address this issue, Pegasus Group undertook a strategic level study of the Fareham-Stubbington Strategic Gap, including the area up to the Gosport boundary (**CDA.54**).
- 3.13. The aim of that study was to identify the core areas of Strategic Gap which were considered more fundamental to the function of the Strategic Gap in terms of preventing coalescence between settlements and maintaining of settlement identities. The study identified 'Priority Areas' that should be maintained as Strategic Gap, with areas outside of these considered further for growth.
- 3.14. The study concluded that areas on the northern and western edges of Stubbington and at Fareham (along Longfield Avenue and between Peel Common and Woodcot/Bridgemary) can accommodate growth and that development in these areas would not fundamentally undermine the physical separation, nor the sense of separation between Stubbington and Fareham.
- 3.15. During the course of the appeal FBC continued to progress their Local Plan. The evidence base to the latest draft Local Plan 2036 included a 'Technical Review of Areas of Special Landscape Quality and Strategic Gaps' (2020) undertaken by Hampshire County Council on behalf of FBC (**CDG.7**). The content and findings of this study are considered later in my evidence.

Consultation Responses

- 3.16. A summary of the main relevant consultation responses to the application are set out in the following section.

Urban Design, Fareham Borough Council

- 3.17. The response from FBC on landscape and visual matters was prepared by the Urban Design officer (4th February 2019) (**CDB.5a**). These comments were limited to the northern site and broadly suggested that the proposed development would have an

'unacceptable negative impact upon the integrity of the existing open, predominantly rural agricultural character', of the landscape'.

- 3.18. However, it was felt that the conclusions of the consultation response did not sufficiently consider the (then) emerging baseline of Newgate Lane East and potential strategic development site (HA2), consequently the response overemphasised the degree of impact arising from the scheme.
- 3.19. In this context Pegasus Group prepared a comprehensive response to address the points raised (refer to **CDA.41**).
- 3.20. In a separate, later, response, the Urban Design officer requested that the layout be reworked to make a 'less formal block structure' (**CDB.5b**). These comments were addressed in revisions to the LVIA and ILMP, which were resubmitted as LVIA Rev D (**CDA.48**).

Principal Tree Officer, Fareham Borough Council

- 3.21. No objection is raised in response to trees, with the tree officer noting that 'the illustrative masterplan shows the developable area with the majority of the existing field boundary trees and hedges retained and incorporated into public green space' and concluding that 'the principle of development within the area shown is broadly acceptable in arboricultural terms'.

Gosport Borough Council

- 3.22. Gosport Borough Council (GBC) have objected to the applications, noting issues of the strategic gap and green infrastructure.
- 3.23. In relation to the first point, GBC suggest that the 'scale and location will undoubtedly harm the integrity of the gap and will diminish the physical and visual separation of the settlements.
- 3.24. GBC go on to suggest that the sites would diminish the opportunities to make the 'optimum use' of green infrastructure, and particularly in providing green linkages from Fareham to the coast via the Alver Valley Country Park.

Natural England

- 3.25. The response from Natural England refers to green infrastructure provision, noting that the development is within an area that could benefit from enhanced green infrastructure provision.
- 3.26. In relation to landscape, the Natural England response notes that the proposal does not appear to be within, or within the setting of, any nationally designated landscape but also notes that proposals should complement, and where possible enhance, local distinctiveness, as guided by relevant landscape character assessment for the Borough.

Environment Agency

- 3.27. Further design changes to the masterplan were implemented in response to consultation comments from the Environment Agency and their provision of up to date flood map data.
- 3.28. This resulted in amendments to the southern appeal site and removal of a parcel of proposed development from an area to the west of the watercourse.
- 3.29. An LVIA addendum (**CDA.119**) was prepared that addressed the minor design change, along with the iteration of the Illustrative Landscape Masterplan.

Officers Reports to Committee

- 3.30. Appeals against the non-determination of the applications were submitted to the Planning Inspectorate, and the Council were notified in June 2020 as to the validity of these.
- 3.31. A report was prepared for Members which confirmed the position of the Council in respect of the case that would be presented at a forthcoming appeal, and inviting Members to confirm the decision that they would have made, had they been able to determine the planning application.
- 3.32. In both instances (north and south sites) the reports confirm that they would have refused the application.
- 3.33. The reports to committee set out a brief summary of the consultation responses received under several sub-headings (**CDC.1** and **CDC.2**). Those relevant to landscape and visual matters are summarised as follows:

Principle/location/policy issues

- Located in strategic gap;
- Loss of countryside;
- Impact on character of the 'new' Newgate Lane and the 'old' Newgate Lane;
- Impact on "green belt" (notwithstanding that the site is not in fact in an area defined as green belt);
- The site is not 'well integrated' contrary to policy DSP40;
- Loss of green land and linkages; and
- Impact on landscape.

Strategic Gap

- Impact on the strategic gap;
- Coalescence of Fareham and Gosport;
- The proposed development will not strengthen the strategic gap; and
- Development in the strategic gap will set a precedent for further development.

Environment

- Loss of green/open space and loss of agricultural land; and
- Impact on ability to make optimum use of green infrastructure, including providing green linkages from Fareham to the coast.

- 3.34. The report includes reference to a petition entitled 'Stop building in the Fareham/Gosport Strategic Gap' that was published in August 2020 and refers to several points in respect of landscape and visual matters and the strategic gap.
- 3.35. The main issues raised in respect of landscape and visual matters are set in the context of Local Plan Policy DSP 40 (paragraphs 8.32 to 8.61 of the North committee report and 8.31 to 8.6 of the South committee report).
- 3.36. The applications were subsequently refused (24th June 2020) (**CDC.4**) with the reasons for refusal as listed in the reports to committee. The overarching reason for refusal state that:
- 3.37. *"The development is contrary to Policies CS2, CS4, CS5, CS6, CS14, CS15, CS16, CS17 and CS22 of the Adopted Fareham Borough Core Strategy 2011 and Policies DSP6, DSP13 & DSP40 of the Adopted Local Plan Part 2: Development Site and Policies Plan, paragraphs 103, 109 and 110 of the NPPF and is unacceptable in that:*

- 3.38. For the southern site this is identical, save for the omission of reference to Policy CS16.
- 3.39. *"The development is contrary to Policies CS2, CS4, CS5, CS6, CS14, CS15, CS17 and CS22 of the Adopted Fareham Borough Core Strategy 2011 and Policies DSP6, DSP13 & DSP40 of the Adopted Local Plan Part 2: Development Site and Policies Plan, paragraphs 103, 109 and 110 of the NPPF and is unacceptable..."*
- 3.40. More specific reference to landscape and visual matters is made in the following reasons for refusal (noting that these are repeated for both the north and south sites):

b) The proposed development fails to respond positively to and be respectful of the key characteristics of the area and would be harmful to the character and appearance of the countryside;

c) The provision of development in this location would significantly affect the integrity of the strategic gap and the physical and visual separation of settlements;

d) The application site is not sustainably located adjacent to, well related to or well-integrated with the existing urban settlement boundaries;

- 3.41. On review of the consultation responses, reports to committee and relevant reasons for refusal, several common themes are apparent in respect of landscape and visual matters. These are summarised as follows:
- Issue 1A: What are the key characteristics of the site and its immediate context and how have the schemes responded to these in terms of mitigation?
 - Issue 1B: The degree of impact on the key characteristics of the site and its immediate context and the extent to which these can be considered as harmful.
- 3.42. These matters are effectively addressed in the submitted landscape and visual impact assessments which set out a comprehensive baseline for the site and the local landscape context, including an assessment of the impact and approach to mitigation. I will return to these documents in later sections of my evidence.
- Issue 2: The purpose and function of the strategic gap in terms of providing physical and visual separation between settlements and how the site functions in relation to the wider gap.

- 3.43. During the course of the application a 'strategic landscape and visual appraisal' of the strategic gap was prepared to identify the role and function of the strategic gap, variations therein, the core areas and also how the strategic gap could be maintained whilst accommodating the strategic growth in the area. I will return to the gap study in later sections of my evidence.
- Issue 3: The context of the application sites in relation to the existing urban settlement edges/boundaries.
- 3.44. This issue is also touched upon in the submitted landscape and visual impact assessments in terms of the local landscape context to the appeal sites. I will return to the relevant findings of the LVIA reports in later sections of my evidence.
- 3.45. I consider these issues in the following sections, along with the different parts of the reason for refusal, thereafter drawing my conclusions.

4. ANALYSIS OF LANDSCAPE AND VISUAL MATTERS

- 4.1. In this section I set out an analysis of landscape and visual matters. I have presented the analysis under the broad topics raised in the reason for refusal, with reference to the key issues identified in the previous section of my evidence.

Reason for refusal b) The proposed development fails to respond positively to and be respectful of the key characteristics of the area and would be harmful to the character and appearance of the countryside.

Landscape character and key characteristics

- 4.2. The reasons for refusal suggest that the proposed development fails to respond positively to, and be respectful of, the key characteristics of the area. In this section I set out the key characteristics relevant to the local landscape character, including reference to published guidance, but also with reference to recent landscape change that has resulted from the relatively recent completion of the new bypass, Newgate Lane East.
- 4.3. Landscape character for the area is defined by the 'Fareham Landscape Assessment', with the sites being located in the 'Woodcot/Alver Valley landscape character area, sub areas 08.1a for the northern site, and 08.1 and a small part of 08.1b for the southern site (relevant extracts are included in **Appendix FL&BH 1.2.1**). Peel Common, along with adjacent residential areas and remnant parts of the landscape up to the edge of Gosport, are also included in the same LCA; by contrast, the landscape between Fareham and Stubbington (including the wastewater treatment plant and solar farms) are located within the adjacent area of LCA 7, the Fareham/Stubbington Gap. There is a clear difference in the character between these areas that is based on the scale and pattern of the landscape, land use, enclosure landscape, and the degree of influence of the settlement edge along with urbanising influences.
- 4.4. The key characteristics of the relevant LCAs are considered in the baseline of the submitted LVIA (para 4.34, **CDA.48 and CDA.106**) and consequently informed the analysis, constraints and opportunities, and ultimately the landscape strategy for the mitigation that is included as an integrated part of the two masterplans for northern and southern schemes.
- 4.5. Greenfield development retains an inherent impact on the physical landscape, but it is possible to bring development forward in a positive manner that addresses landscape and visual constraints. The appeal schemes do so. Where this positive approach is

adopted, the perception of those physical impacts in terms of landscape character are also minimised, also something that the schemes achieve.

- 4.6. In respect of the key characteristics the Fareham Landscape Assessment (FLA) notes that 'key characteristics aim to improve understanding of the how places are distinctive and different from one another, rather than being an appraisal for areas that are 'better or worse'. It is the second and third sections of the FLA that address Landscape Sensitivity and the designations review that address matters of value, sensitivity and designations.
- 4.7. Key characteristics are defined in the 'Landscape Character Assessment' section of the FLA. For the Woodcot/Alver Valley (LCA8) the FLA notes that (FLA, page 62):
- 4.8. *"The Alver Valley also forms part of the strategic gap separating Fareham and Gosport but it is very different in character and scale from the open farmed landscape to the west. It comprises a mixed pattern of wooded common, small-scale pasture and ribbon development along the corridors of the River Alver and Newgate Lane and is bounded to the east by the urban edge of Gosport and to the north by the outskirts of Fareham."*
- 4.9. This sets out a clear distinction between the landscape context of the site, and the wider strategic gap area to the west and north-west, between Fareham and Stubbington. The description of the LCA also establishes the influence of the urban fringe; from the edge of Gosport, edge of Fareham, but also from ribbon development in the LCA (as reflected by the character of Peel Common). These influences should be considered in the appraisal of the appeal sites in the context of the local landscape.
- 4.10. The LCA defines several 'essential characteristics'. These are set out in the following table, set against a brief description as to how the appeal schemes would influence these or has responded to these.

Table 1: Summary of essential characteristics of the Woodcot/Alver Valley and anticipated change

Essential characteristics of the Woodcot/Alver Valley	Influence on landscape and design response
A mosaic of small and medium scale fields at Woodcot, forming a mixture of small horse-grazed pasture and larger arable fields divided by fences, ditches and gappy hedgerows;	<p>The scale and pattern of fields contribute to a more enclosed landscape.</p> <p>Grazed pasture, equestrian uses are not always positive aspects of the landscape and can be seen as detracting components of a landscape, driving needs for enhancement.</p> <p>Development and landscape strategy generally works within the scale of the existing field pattern aiming to</p>

	<p>limit overall 'massing' by working within the existing enclosures.</p> <p>This has an added benefit that vegetation is retained and subsequently enhanced through programmes of supplementary planting and longer term management.</p> <p>As part of the overall green infrastructure strategy for the appeal schemes, the sites can provide additional and reinforcement planting to hedgerows with additional tree planting also.</p>
Although this area forms the upper part of the Alver Valley it lacks a distinct valley character;	<p>A 'valley' landform is not pronounced here, reinforcing that this part of the landscape is a transition between the more distinct valley to the south-east and the flatter, slightly undulating plain to the west.</p> <p>This reinforces the nature of boundaries between character areas that they are rarely fixed along a defined alignment and instead tend to form a 'merging' or transition.</p>
The hedgerow pattern is gradually replaced by scrubby woodland to the south, enclosing Chark Common and the golf course;	<p>The hedgerow network is a stronger characteristic of the appeal sites and their context, with this network forming much of the green infrastructure framework.</p> <p>Newgate Lane East has impacted on the network to a degree, severing the hedgerows and field patterns in some parts of the landscape, particularly in proximity to the eastern edge of the appeal sites.</p> <p>The appeal schemes incorporate the hedgerow network as part of the overall masterplan, using this landscape component to guide the scale and form of the development envelope. There are likely to be some limited losses in parts of the appeal sites but retention, management and additional planting can mitigate these losses.</p>
The character is influenced by the busy road corridor and the urban characteristics of Peel Common and Solent Enterprise Zone at HMS Daedalus on one side and the urban edge of Bridgemary on the other.	<p>In the local landscape context of the appeal sites, urban influences and the settlement fringes are generally a prominent feature and, given the appeal sites and the surrounding undeveloped landscape areas do not exist in isolation, these urban edges do have an influence on the local landscape character.</p> <p>Newgate Lane East and its associated infrastructure (including prominent acoustic fencing, road junctions and crossings) have further influenced local landscape character, drawing the urban influence into the landscape between Peel Common and Gosport (at Bridgemary).</p> <p>The acknowledge landscape impact largely relates to the introduction of residential development into the appeal sites. However this will be congruent with the settlement pattern of Peel Common due to the placement and relationship between the appeal sites to Peel Common (along Newgate Lane) and the contained to the east and north by the alignment of Newgate Lane East.</p> <p>There also remains the existing connection between Peel Common and the edge of Gosport at Bridgemary, whereby the settlement pattern is connected by</p>

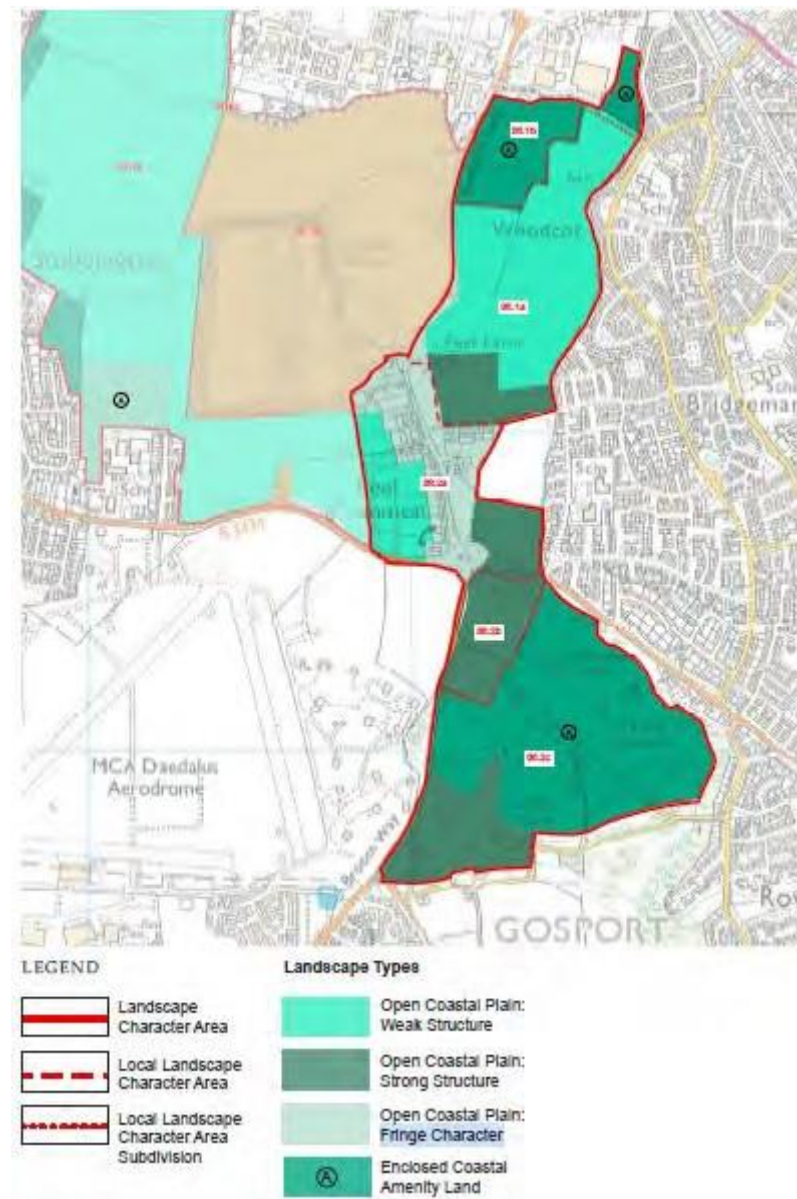
	existing properties along Woodcote Lane and the amenity land use of Brookers Field Recreation Ground (which is suburban in its character and contrasts to the agricultural land uses).
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- 4.11. Overall, I consider the approach taken to the design of the respective masterplans to have adopted a positive approach in landscape and visual terms. The loss of the agricultural enclosures and replacement of these areas with residential development is largely the main cause of impact, however this is balanced by the response to the grain and pattern of the landscape and its scale, as well as the response to the characteristics of the landscape, several of which are defined as 'essential' by the published guidance. Where these are referenced, mitigation adopts an approach of retention and/or enhancement. Further details are described in the following sections.
- 4.12. In relation to the scale of the field patterns (and scale of the landscape), this has been used to guide the scale and pattern of the development areas on site. Field boundaries and parcels of development have been formed within the field patterns and their boundaries consequently breaking down the massing of proposed development. Notwithstanding the change in land use from agricultural fields to residential development, this approach to mitigation does draw on and reflect the key characteristics. Furthermore, the scale of development is consistent with the types of existing residential area that are present in the surrounding context, the appeal sites being subservient to the stronger and larger scale residential edges of Fareham and Gosport and also being compatible with the adjacent settlement area of Peel Common.
- 4.13. In respect of the landform, the proposed development will not unduly influence this characteristic; a characteristic which is not necessarily distinctive in any respect. The landform of the site in its context is not reflective of the broader Alver Valley and, I consider, shows part of a transitional area of topography that emerges from the valley and up toward the undulating plain to the north-west. Man made features such as the earth banks around the waste water treatment works are also a feature in the local landscape, maintaining a distinction between the landscape to the west and east of Peel Common.
- 4.14. As with the scale of the landscape, the proposed development has intentionally incorporated the field boundary hedgerows into the layout as far as possible, retaining the existing framework of vegetation. Notwithstanding that this will be set in the framework of a residential development and its open spaces, the hedgerow field pattern is retained, whereas elsewhere in the LCA (such as the golf courses) it would appear to have been eroded). Disruption to the hedgerow network is also apparent as a

consequence of the new bypass, Newgate Lane East, which has severed several of the local field patterns and hedgerows; the replacement of these with highways green infrastructure is acknowledged, but this does not respond to the pattern of the landscape in this locality. Vegetation and hedgerows retained within the layout are proposed to be augmented with new additional planting, supplemented by added diversity and landscape management, and where lost the additional planning will replace these.

- 4.15. In relation to urban influences, the landscape impact of introducing residential development into the site is acknowledged, and the impacts are clearly set out in the submitted LVIA. However in response to landscape character, and the existing influences of the urban edge that are noted in the FLA, the site has responded by avoiding and minimising this influence. This includes the provision of 'buffers' to form an offset to the edge of the proposed development and the adjacent landscape context. This will also help to create a partial screen, presenting a scheme that is not entirely defensive in terms of how it integrates with the adjacent landscape, but instead adopts a more positive approach of presenting a 'fair face' and more attractive, softer settlement edge.
- 4.16. More detail on landscape character is set out in section 2 of the FLA, relating to local landscape character areas and the sensitivity assessment. This divides LCA8 into five sub-areas, with areas 08.1a, 08.1b and 08.2a most relevant to the sites given they sit adjacent to each other and include the site. 08.2b and 08.2c provide some context to the local landscape but sit further afield and are slightly separate from the site context.

Plate 2: FLA extract (page 151) showing landscape types for LCA8



- 4.17. The structure of the landscape of 08.1a and 08.2a is defined predominantly as 'weak structure' or 'fringe character' with just a small part of 08.1a that is defined as 'strong structure' which is concurrent with parts of the southern site (refer to **Plate 2**).
- 4.18. In relation to the appeal sites, I agree with the definition of the structure as broadly 'weak' or 'fringe' character. This is because it is reflective of the various suburban influences that are prominent in this part of the landscape and contribute to the suburban continuity in the landscape that draws Peel Common, Bridgemary, Woodcot and the edge of Fareham together. Physical influences include the prominent residential edges of Gosport and Fareham, cycleway connections and the alignment of Newgate

Lane East (and substantial pieces of highways infrastructure that accompany this), but also the pocket of amenity land use situated to the north and south of these areas.

- 4.19. The more detailed sections of the LCA do not set out 'key characteristics' (over and above the 'essential characteristics' defined for the wider LCA) but instead include a more detailed descriptions (refer to **Appendix FL&BH 1.2.1**). These are presented for each sub-area in relation to:
- the landscape resource (landscape character and quality);
 - the visual environment (views, visual features and viewers);
 - setting of the urban area (contribution to setting and settlement character); and
 - green infrastructure (contribution to green infrastructure).
- 4.20. Each also includes descriptions of sensitivity and development potential.
- 4.21. The descriptions are extensive, but a summary is presented in the format of addressing 'development criteria and enhancement opportunities'. This section states that the area is of 'high sensitivity' and refers to matters of coalescence and it's 'generally unspoilt rural character'.
- 4.22. In itself this is a characteristic, but this part of the landscape does not exist in isolation, nor is it experienced in isolation and the sense of the rural character is equally influenced by the settlement fringe and amenity land uses that are presented by the residential areas and nearby sports and playing fields.
- 4.23. Furthermore, the FLA goes on to state that:
- 4.24. *"The situation is further complicated by the proposed new road which will have some effect on the integrity and character of the landscape resource and undeveloped gap."*
- 4.25. Newgate Lane East is now constructed and in use. The route includes additional road junctions as well as some prominent fencing along the route, visible from the road but also from the local rights of way and settlement fringes. I consider the road has effectively severed this part of the landscape, and provided a very urbanised corridor that connects previously suburban fringes, linking as it does such features as the urban edge of Fareham (with the solar installation and sports facilities also on this edge), the waste water treatment works, Peel Common itself and the amenity landscapes of Brookers Field recreation ground.

- 4.26. Consequently, this part of the landscape is no longer representative of the 'unspoilt' landscape described in the 2017 LA, nor does it fulfil its role of preventing coalescence between these edges of the settlement.
- 4.27. The FLA does acknowledge that, in relation to sub-area 8.2 there is some potential for development, stating that (page 167):
- 4.28. *"The only opportunities may lie within areas that are closely associated with existing development (e.g. at Peel Common or in the SW corner of area 8.2c) and can be integrated within the landscape without any physical or perceived encroachment within the gap."*
- 4.29. This part of the landscape does (and will), however, remain distinct from the wider strategic gap between Fareham and Stubbington which, in landscape character terms, is a clearly distinct part of the landscape from the suburban fringes of Fareham and Peel Common.
- 4.30. Turning back to the reason for refusal in respect of the key characteristics of the landscape, there are several development criteria and enhancement opportunities defined by the FLA which the proposed developments positively respond to. The relevant issues are set out in the following table, accompanied by a brief response as to how/why the proposed development responds positively. Although the two appeal schemes are separate applications, I include a plan of a composite landscape strategy that illustrates how the landscape strategy forms a comprehensive and connected mitigation strategy (refer to **Appendix FL&BH 1.2.2**).

Table 2: Summary of LCA8 sub-area development criteria/enhancement opportunity and design response of the appeal schemes

Relevant FLA development criteria and enhancement opportunity	Proposed development design response
Sub area 8.1 Woodcot	
Maintain and strengthen the existing structure of trees, hedgerows and other mature vegetation, to maximise its landscape and wildlife value and to minimise impacts on the rural character of the landscape	<p>The appeal schemes reference the scale and pattern of the landscape by placing a limit on the development envelope for built form and retaining hedgerow (and other) vegetation as far as possible. Losses will be mitigated by additional planting.</p> <p>The landscape strategy includes for a diverse range of tree, hedgerow and grassland areas, contributing to biodiversity potential.</p> <p>Being contained between Peel Common and Newgate Lane East, other than the 'on site' impact, impacts on the 'rural character' will be contained and limited.</p>

Maintain the essentially open, undeveloped character of the public open space, playing fields and sports facilities within area 8.1b, and be designed to relate closely to the existing structure of trees hedgerows and existing characteristic built features within the area	Brookers Field Recreation ground is located immediately to the south-east of the appeal sites with additional playing fields and formal play areas located on the edge of Fareham to the north of the appeal sites. Notwithstanding the connections to these areas by the settlement pattern and roads/footpaths, the appeal schemes are physically contained and will not influence the openness of these areas.
Avoid any major incursion of the urban area into the countryside beyond existing well defined boundaries, or create significant new pockets of urban or urbanising development within open farmland	The presence of the solar farm, waste water treatment works and Peel Common itself all form a physical and perceptual barrier to the west; these are further reinforced for much of the western edge by various tree and woodland cover. To the east, Newgate Lane East has severed the agricultural landscape and now broadly forms an eastern limit to the appeal schemes, however there remains a perception and some physical connection to Bridgemary. Overall this does not represent a 'major incursion; into the countryside as in either respect, the appeal schemes will form an appropriate fit with the existing settlement patterns.
Protect the area's role in maintaining the separation of settlements and a clear distinction between urban and rural areas. In particular, avoid ribbon development strung out along road corridors (e.g. along the existing and proposed new alignment of Newgate Lane) and any development beyond the existing urban edge that cannot be successfully integrated within the existing landscape structure and which could affect the visual, physical or perceived integrity of the strategic gap	As noted, Peel Common and its immediate environs form a distinct edge to the settlement pattern associated with the edge of Fareham and Gosport. The appeal schemes will not breach this and will not have an impact on the overall strategic gap to the edge of Stubbington. In terms of ribbon development, together the appeal schemes will present an area of development that dovetails with the existing settlement pattern of Peel Common which in itself is partly comprised of ribbon development along Newgate Lane. The appeal schemes will alter this and consolidate the settlement pattern of Peel Common as a small core settlement area within the broader strategic gap (much in the way that Titchfield, to the north, exists between Titchfield Common and Fareham).
Maintain significant distance and separation from the corridor of the new road to minimise its urbanising effects upon the rural character of the area	The appeal schemes include a landscape buffer along their eastern edge which will integrate with the linear landscape proposals that have been implemented to mitigate the urbanising influence of the new road.
Avoid the introduction of tall buildings or structures that would be particularly visually prominent within the open, flat landscape	The appeal sites are physically well contained by the combination of existing built form and green infrastructure and consequently it is not considered that residential development on the appeal sites will be particularly visible or prominent.
Protect and enhance enjoyment of the landscape by maintaining and enhancing the existing areas of public open space and access network, and by making further provision for accessible greenspace and access links within and across the area	The appeal schemes will not unduly affect any of the open spaces in the area, not are they prominent or visible from the open spaces or prominent from the local PROW network. Furthermore, green infrastructure and open space is included on the western edges of the appeal sites which makes further provision for accessible green space and green links.

Provide substantial new investment in the landscape through extensive tree, hedgerow and woodland planting using native broadleaved species appropriate to the locality and soil conditions and habitat creation to diversify the intensively farmed landscape	The appeal schemes include for a range of landscape and habitat types as part of the landscape strategy. Use of native and locally prevalent species would be an inherent part of the proposals and this element of detailed design can be controlled by condition.
Demonstrate design that has minimal impact on the surrounding landscape and is in keeping with the character of the local landscape context	The detailed LVIA, along with additional analysis in this evidence, illustrates that mitigation measures will be successful in minimising impacts in respect of both landscape and visual matters.
Sub-area 8.2 – Peel Common and Alver Valley	
Safeguard the area's vital role in maintaining the separation of settlements and a clear distinction between urban and rural areas. In particular, avoid ribbon development along road corridors (e.g. Broom Way, Shoot Lane and Gosport Road) and any development beyond the existing urban edge that cannot be successfully integrated within the existing landscape structure and which could affect the visual, physical or perceived integrity of the strategic gap;	The appeal schemes will consolidate the settlement pattern of Peel Common and can be integrated into the landscape with very limited influence on the adjacent landscape areas, particularly due to the considerable degree of enclosure from existing green infrastructure. The integrity of the overall strategic gap will be retained; where this is narrowed between
Maintain the distinctly 'isolated' nature of settlement at Peel Common and ensure that any potential small-scale infill development within this area effectively 'rounds off' rather than extends the settlement boundary, to avoid the risk of physical or perceived coalescence with other built areas;	The appeal schemes will consolidate the settlement of Peel Common being limited as they are by the alignment of Newgate Lane East. The appeal sites represent an opportunity to round off this edge of the settlement, up to the existing junction, without overly diminishing the remaining countryside to the east of Newgate Lane East. Further south, the perception of separation between the existing edges of Peel Common and Bridgemary is already limited due to the presence of residential development along Woodcote Lane and also the amenity character of Brookers Field Recreation Ground which influences character at a local level.
Protect the semi-rural, undeveloped character of areas 8.2b and c;	The appeal sites are separated and distinct from these areas due to distance and the alignment of the Gosport Road.
Maintain and strengthen the existing structure of woodland, trees, hedgerows and other mature vegetation in all parts of the area, to maximise its landscape and wildlife value;	As previously noted, the comprehensive landscape strategy would deliver this.
In particular, maintain and enhance the mosaic of woodland, heathland, grassland and wetland habitats of value within the Lee-on-the-Solent golf course at Chark Common and	As previously noted, the comprehensive landscape strategy would deliver this – the strategy includes for diversity of habitats and landscape components.

encourage further habitat creation and diversification within intensively managed areas to maximise wildlife and landscape value;	
Avoid the introduction of tall buildings or structures that would be particularly visually prominent within the landscape;	As noted, the appeal schemes will not be unduly prominent in the landscape and are both physically and visually well contained.
Protect and enhance enjoyment of the landscape by maintaining and enhancing the existing areas of public open space and access network, and by making further provision for accessible greenspace and access links within and across the area, particularly along the River Alver corridor and with the Country Park to the south;	The appeal schemes include areas of green infrastructure and open space which will make a positive contribution to the network of green infrastructure in the area. Connections to the River Alver corridor and Country Park will not be impacted.
Demonstrate design that has minimal impact on the surrounding landscape and is in keeping with the character of the local landscape context.	As noted, the detailed LVIA, along with additional analysis in this evidence, illustrates that mitigation measures will be successful in minimising impacts in respect of both landscape and visual matters.
Use native broadleaved species appropriate to the locality and soil conditions in new tree and hedgerow planting.	Also as noted, the use of native and locally prevalent species would be an inherent part of the proposals and this element of detailed design can be controlled by condition.

Interim summary on landscape character

4.31. In this section so far, I have considered the first part of the reason for refusal (b), namely that the proposed development fails to respond positively to and be respectful of the key characteristics. This includes:

- A description of the characteristics with reference to the published guidance, reiterating that this baseline position was fully considered and acknowledged in the submitted LVIA;
- That there is a distinction in landscape character between this area (the site and its context) and the wider part of the strategic gap between Fareham and Stubbington;
- That the published baseline makes clear reference to the suburban nature and influences in this part of the landscape and that it gives give some context to the scope for potential development in this area;
- That this baseline is slightly out of date by virtue of Newgate Lane East, which is now constructed and in operation;
- Having set out this baseline position on the key characteristics, I have also described clearly, again reiterating that this was addressed in the submitted LVIA,

how the proposed development responds to these characteristics through the landscape strategy that forms the basis for the proposed development.

- 4.32. The mitigation strategy is largely integrated into the proposed development as a whole, with landscape and visual matters addressed in the layout, extent of developable area, green infrastructure strategy and areas of open space.
- 4.33. In summary, the appeal schemes can clearly demonstrate how they have responded positively to the local landscape character and is respectful of this through the restrictions placed on built form and provision of green infrastructure and open space (with associated landscape proposals) as an integral and positive component of the masterplan for the two appeal sites.
- 4.34. Not only is the landscape strategy consistent with the local landscape character, it also plays an important role in terms of lessening the predicted impacts of the 'built' component of the developments (as does the baseline context of the suburban edges of the settlement).
- 4.35. This leads me to the second part of the reason for refusal (b) where it suggests that the proposed development would be 'harmful' to the character and appearance of the countryside.

Impacts on the character and appearance on the countryside

- 4.36. In respect of landscape and visual matters, it is typical for landscape character to be discussed first, with views/visual receptors and appearance following. However, I will address the visibility and perception of the site (and proposed development) up front as it sets a very useful context in respect of landscape character.
- 4.37. It is important to note that a comprehensive landscape and visual impact assessment was prepared in support of the applications. These present a technical assessment of the baseline scenario, judgements on landscape value, susceptibility and overall landscape sensitivity as well as consideration of visual impacts from a range of visual receptors in the local area.
- 4.38. The technical assessment and professional judgements therein are based on a transparent approach and can be referred to for specific points. Overall, notwithstanding that there is an inevitable landscape impact on the appeal sites and that for locations directly adjacent to or close to the appeal sites might be of a higher significance of

effect, the overall balance of judgments found that, this degree of impact was acceptable and that mitigation had been successful in avoiding or minimising the impact and effect.

4.39. The overall visibility of the appeal sites is defined as follows:

- To the north, the visibility of the appeal sites is restricted to a short section of Newgate Lane and the junction/short section of Newgate Lane East. Views from the more northern section of Newgate Lane, and also the route of the public footpath between Newgate Lane and Woodcot, are generally screened by intervening vegetation and the route of Newgate Lane East;
- To the east, the visibility of the appeal sites is restricted to locations on the very edge of Woodcot and Bridgemary. This is generally restricted to the upper storeys of residential properties situated on the very edge of the settlement, views from ground floor levels and the street scene being generally screened by intervening vegetation. Newgate Lane East is highly visible from the east, large sections of the route being defined by tall acoustic fencing panels. In the future, views from the east of the appeal schemes is likely to be further screened and contained by the highways mitigation planting along Newgate Lane East, which will form a linear belt of green infrastructure in views from this direction;
- To the south, the visibility of the site is limited to a small number of properties located off Woodcote Lane, with filtered views from the road itself. Some views from Newgate Lane East and Newgate Lane will also be available, albeit limited in duration. In the longer term, highways mitigation planting will screen such views; and
- To the west, the visibility of the site is limited to the route of Newgate Lane with views from locations further west (including public footpaths) being screened by various sections of green infrastructure.

4.40. On balance, the potential visibility of the appeal schemes is very restricted and highly localised. Higher sensitivity receptors such as PROW have very few views. Views from receptors across the strategic gap between Stubbington and Peel Common (including PROW) will have no views.

4.41. Views from Bridgemary, although partially available now, are influenced by highways infrastructure of Newgate Lane East and in the longer term will potentially be fully screened by the mitigation planting along that route.

4.42. What remains is a small number of private dwellings in relatively close proximity to the appeal sites and some public vantage points from the local road network that have views

of the proposed developments. Such locations include a short section of Newgate Lane, the passing traffic (and receptors) along Newgate Lane East, and a short section of Woodcote Lane.

- 4.43. I raise the matter of views/visibility in the first instance, not just to demonstrate how limited the potential views and visual impacts are in their extent, but also to demonstrate that any perception of the change to landscape character is equally limited. In turn, this influences the extent to which any impact could be judged as 'harmful' to the character and appearance of the landscape.
- 4.44. In respect of character and appearance of the landscape, the limited 'scale of change' is just one consideration in the balance of judgement, other matters that are accounted for in the LVIA process include the nature of change. In this case, the appeal sites are not located in a landscape context where residential development, or other urbanising influences, are absent.
- 4.45. The settlement edges at Bridgemary and Fareham are prominent and influential on the local character; the appeal sites sit adjacent to Peel Common and the appeal schemes will complement this settlement pattern, particularly given its containment by the route of Newgate Lane East. Amenity landscapes are present in the form of Brookers Field Recreation Ground and the open spaces and sports fields to the north of the appeal sites.
- 4.46. The agricultural components of the landscape are noted and included in the consideration of landscape impacts, however the peri-urban influences described above are also a relevant part of the baseline consideration against which impacts are judged.
- 4.47. Impacts are also judged on the basis of avoiding or minimising the type and extent of any impact and the positive design approach, reflective of the local landscape context, is successful in avoiding and reducing such impacts. Previous sections of my evidence have clearly demonstrated the positive approach to mitigation.
- 4.48. Overall, an inevitable impact on the landscape will be generated, largely due to the loss of agricultural land to built development. This is addressed by the LVIA which, in reference to the relevant character area of the 'Woodcot/Alver Valley LLCA - Sub area 08.1a' concluded that the magnitude of impact within the study area will be medium which, assessed alongside the low to medium sensitivity, would result in a minor to moderate adverse effect.

- 4.49. In terms of landscape and visual impact assessment, this is at the lower end of the scale for the assessment of significance (which general range across a scale of negligible, minor, moderate and major). At this level of significance, at the lower end of the threshold, these impacts are considered to be acceptable in landscape terms and do not constitute an overall 'harm' to the landscape.

c) The provision of development in this location would significantly affect the integrity of the strategic gap and the physical and visual separation of settlements;

- 4.50. In this section I consider the purpose and function of the strategic gap in terms of providing physical and visual separation between settlements and how the site functions in relation to the wider gap.
- 4.51. During the course of the application a 'strategic landscape and visual appraisal' of the gap was prepared and submitted and this addresses issues in respect of function of the gap, core areas and how the strategic gap can be maintained whilst accommodating the strategic growth in the area.
- 4.52. The overarching aim was to establish which areas of the gap were a priority to maintain its function and separation between settlements, and which parts of the gap could, subject to further detailed assessment, accommodate some form of built development that would be integrated, not highly visible and ensuring that it would not erode the physical, visual and perceived gap.
- 4.53. Albeit undertaken at a high level, the study found that the appeal sites (and landscape generally between Peel Common and Fareham/Gosport) were not a priority area required to maintain the integrity and function of the wider Fareham to Stubbington Strategic Gap.
- 4.54. In September 2020, in support of the emerging Local Plan, the evidence base was updated to include a recent study of strategic gaps across the Borough.
- 4.55. This document, a 'Technical Review of Areas of Special Landscape Quality and Strategic Gaps' was undertaken by Hampshire County Council on behalf of FBC and published in September 2020 (**CDG.7**). The study undertook a technical review of the six proposed 'Areas of Special Landscape Quality' and two proposed strategic countryside gaps (including the Meon Gap and the Fareham and Stubbington Gap).
- 4.56. The study reiterates the Fareham Draft Local Plan 2036, stating that (page 5, **CDG.7**):

- 4.57. "...Strategic Gaps do not necessarily have intrinsic landscape value but are important in maintaining the settlement pattern, protecting settlement identity and providing green infrastructure opportunities (page 27, Fareham Draft Local Plan 2036)"
- 4.58. Study states that the approach and methodology established a set of criteria for determining strategic gap characteristics and boundaries
- 4.59. The executive summary makes two observations in respect of the Fareham to Stubbington Strategic Gap, stating that (following extracts from pages 6 and 7 of the study, **CDG.7**):

"The Fareham-Stubbington Strategic Gap is proposed for continued designation, also having strong sub-regional agreement for its designation, and a clear role in preventing settlement coalescence through continued and heavy pressure for Southern expansion of Fareham and Northern and Eastern expansion of Stubbington, but it is considered that there are some opportunities for development to be accommodated within the landscape, without compromising the Strategic Gaps function..."

Possible adjustments to the Fareham-Stubbington Strategic Gap could be considered in the following locations:

- An area to the South of Fareham, and west of HMS Collingwood, as some development in this area could be visually absorbed into the Gap without compromising the Gap function...*

It is also noted that the Newgate Lane Area (Newgate Lane West and East from Fareham to Peel Common Roundabout) has undergone a significant amount of change in the recent past."

- 4.60. The study goes on to 'test' a series of areas against defined criteria, including primary and secondary measures (described on page 19 of the study, **CDG.7**). These are summarised in the following table.

Table 3: Summary of primary and secondary measures for strategic gap criteria

Principles of primary measures	Principles of secondary measures
Physical and visual separation: - absence of urban land uses	Green infrastructure provision: - role and purpose of green infrastructure

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - primarily an absence of residential development - feeling relatively tranquil - have dark night skies - retain a sense of leaving a settlement, passing through a distinct tract of countryside before entering another - maximum and minimum distances are a 'rule of thumb' 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - influence appropriate gap distances
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- 4.61. Further detail of these measures is set out in the detailed methodology to the study. Also in relation to the approach and methodology of the study, it notes that (page 20, para 45, **CDG.7**):
- 4.62. *"Whilst it has been stated earlier that Strategic Gaps, do not necessarily have an intrinsic landscape value, landscape character and it's quality does have a role to play in helping to understand and determine the extent of a gap and it's sensitivity to development..."*
- 4.63. Chapter 4 of the study sets out an overview of the Strategic Gaps, it states that (page 84, para 8, **CDG.7**):
- 4.64. *"The aim of the Fareham-Stubbington Gap is to avoid coalescence between the settlements of: Fareham and Bridgemary, with Stubbington and Lee-on-the-Solent."*
- 4.65. The study goes on to define a series of 'key features' within the Fareham to Stubbington Gap (page 96, **CDG.7**). I summarise these in the following table, along with a brief analysis as to whether these key features are reflected by the appeal sites and their immediate context.

Table 4: Summary of the defined 'Fareham-Stubbington Gap' key characteristics

Key feature as defined by the study	Relevance to the appeal sites and context
Open, predominantly arable farmland and horticulture with some glasshouses, a weak hedgerow structure and few trees	This is reflective of the core part of the gap, whereas the appeal sites are contained within a smaller scale arable landscape contained by a strong framework of hedgerows and hedgerow tree. This distinction is acknowledged by the defined landscape character guidance. Consequently, given the fundamental difference in landscape character here, the appeal schemes will not unduly influence this particular key feature.
The settlement edges are for the most part well screened by mature tree canopy, but there is some	The landscape context to the appeal sites also include the settlement edge of Gosport at Bridgemary, which is also visually apparent from the local landscape. Closer

minor visual intrusion from Fareham, Stubbington and HMS Collingwood	<p>to the appeal sites, Peel Common forms an incidental 'satellite' of the settlement pattern which has grown out of ribbon development along Newgate Lane and this is more prominent in the local landscape context.</p> <p>Given the existing context of the residential edges, particularly Peel Common, the appeal schemes are not considered to unduly influence this key feature of the Strategic Gap, particularly given the urbanising influence (and associated infrastructure of Newgate Lane East) along with mitigation in the appeal schemes which includes landscape buffers and additional landscape planting.</p>
A few scattered farmsteads/horticultural holdings and a mosaic of small fragments of open farmland and horse grazed pastures sandwiched between.	<p>This is more reflective of the appeal site and their local context, however it is useful to contrast this with similar farmsteads and horticultural buildings set within the more open arable landscape to the west. Fragmentation of the arable landscape in this area has also occurred through the implementation of Newgate Lane East which has severed several field parcels and hedgerows through the area.</p> <p>The appeal schemes have taken an approach of minimising impacts through reference to the scale and field pattern within the landscape which has defined the development envelopes for built form. Notwithstanding this positive approach, there is an acknowledged loss of agricultural land.</p>
Large scale non-agricultural uses of business and airfield development at Solent Airport in Daedalus to the south.	<p>There is limited physical and visual connections between the appeal sites and these features.</p> <p>The appeal schemes will not increase the prominence or extent of these uses in the landscape.</p>
<p>Utilities of:</p> <p>Peel Common Water Treatment Works enclosed from views by an earth bund and mature tree belt</p> <p>Peel Common Solar Farm</p>	<p>Both utilities are in close proximity to the appeal sites, the former acting as one of the main features that enclose the appeal site physically and visually and restrict the potential visibility of the appeal schemes in terms of visual effects.</p> <p>These features effectively contain the appeal scheme and prevent any perception (physically or visually) of them from the west, and in particular from the context of the arable landscape across to Stubbington.</p>
Construction site of Stubbington Bypass, which will provide an east-west route through the gap that has not previously existed.	<p>This feature is physically and visually separate from the appeal schemes, but will likely introduce a detracting feature into the landscape, much in the same way Newgate Lane East has in the locality of the appeal sites.</p>
Urban fringe character of Peel Common residential area	<p>The appeal sites are located adjacent to the 'satellite' residential area of Peel Common and will consolidate this area of the settlement.</p> <p>In terms of the gap, notwithstanding the extension of the settlement (albeit limited by the alignment of Newgate Lane East, the gap will continue to function much in the same way that the strategic gap in the north continues to function, with the consolidated</p>

	settlement area of Titchfield situated between the two more pronounced settlement edges.
Recently completed highway works to Newgate Lane and Peel Common Roundabout, with associated noise attenuation fencing and bus and cycle infrastructure.	Overall these key features reflect the independent judgements in the LVIA and earlier in this evidence as to the impact of Newgate Lane East on the landscape. In term of the gap, these features conflict with some of the primary measures in relation to tranquillity and drawing a distinction between settlements along major routes.

4.66. In respect of the Fareham-Stubbington Gap, the study draws together key conclusions in respect of the primary and secondary measures. Several key conclusions are summarised as follows (I include the full extract of the conclusions at **Appendix FL&BH 1.2.3** of my evidence):

- Minimum and maximum distances of ca. 300m to 1.8m [sic] (assumed km);
- That Peel Common represents a 'false' settlement edge;
- Two areas of the gap have distances of 350m and 300m but that these distances are still perceived as a sense of separation between neighbouring settlements, partly due to presence of mature vegetation;
- These represent 'minimum' gaps (within the 'rule of thumb') but are not appropriate to become a standard dimension as they would be weak and at risk of being lost (i.e. they are acceptable, but not ideal) – furthermore they function due to the context of linking to wider sections of the gap either side;
- Moderate to large gap distances of ca. 600m to 1.8km are 'good' distances;
- Presence of urban land uses can correspond to loss of tranquillity and dark night skies as urban fringe characteristics 'creep into the gap';
- In terms of land uses, sports fields and recreation grounds on the fringes of urban settlements have the potential to bring urbanising influence;
- In comparison to the Meon Gap there is not the same level of GI resource, however measures could be taken to increase these through positive environmental management; and
- Mitigation will be required where there is considered to be capacity to absorb development.

4.67. These conclusions are illustrated in the study by analysis diagrams of legibility/visibility and key distances (refer to extracts at **Plates 3 and 4**).

Plate 3: Extract illustrating the analysis of legibility/visibility

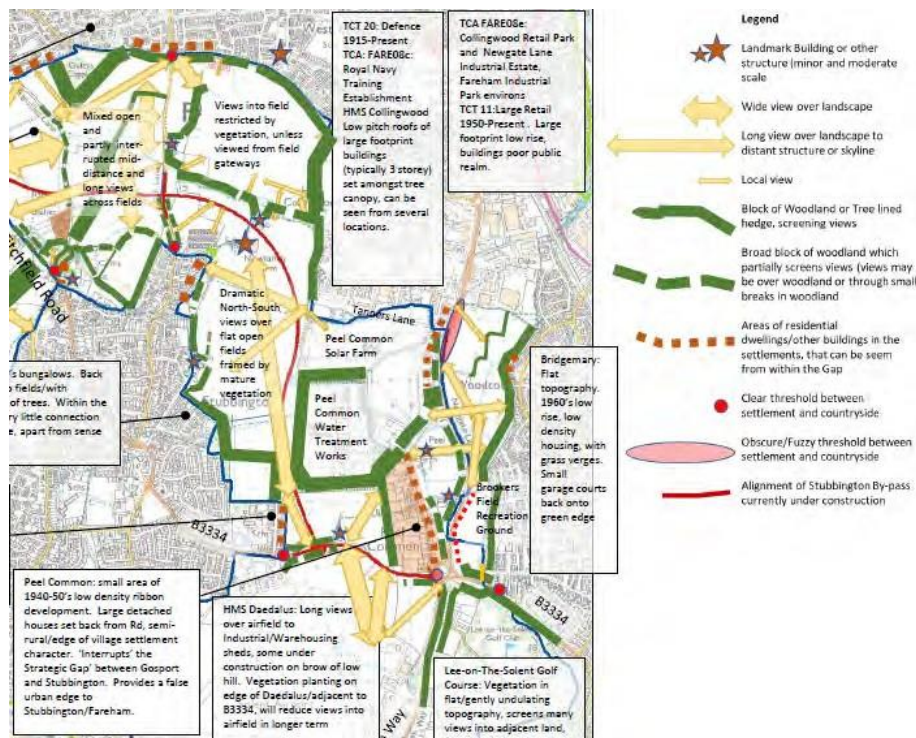
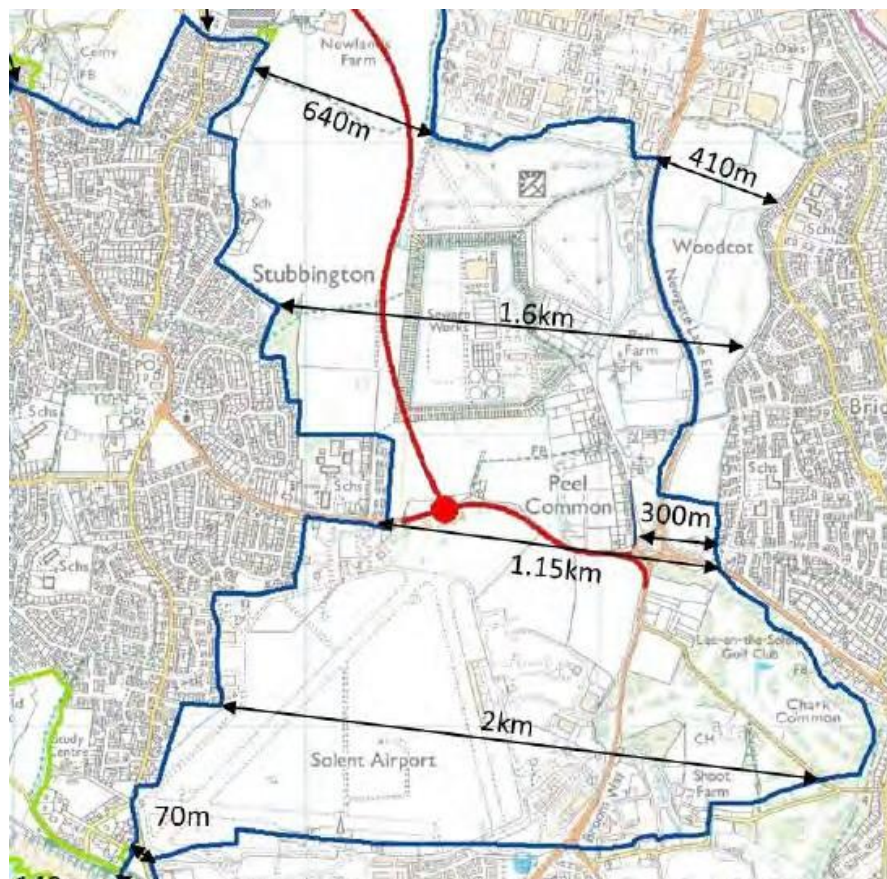


Plate 4: Extract illustrating key distances across the strategic gap



- 4.68. Having considered the analysis of the gap study, I refer back to the executive summary of the gap study where it notes that there exists some opportunities for development to be absorbed within the strategic gap without compromising its function. Further to illustrative extracts (**Plates 3 and 4**) I include some additional analysis of the gap in the context of the appeal sites (refer to **Appendix 1.2.4, Landscape Analysis of the Strategic Gap**).
- 4.69. The study suggest that an area south of Fareham and west of HMS Collingwood be considered, however this would place development in a more open and exposed part of the landscape, at a point where the existing gap (between HMS Collingwood and Newlands Farm/Stubbington) is only between ca. 325m and 550m. This would seem to contradict some of the principles set out in the analysis and conclusions.
- 4.70. I don't intend to critique the approach of the strategic gap study or its analysis, however I do think it is necessary to interrogate the robustness of the overall conclusions. The aims of the study include a review of the function of the strategic gaps in the Borough, but also to consider their boundaries. The study includes the necessary analysis to present a clear evidence base for amending boundaries in parts of the strategic gap. In relation to the edges of Fareham and Gosport, there is no recommendation to adjust the boundaries in this area, despite the findings of the study that:
- Some physical coalescence has already occurred;
 - These are some of the narrowest parts of the gap, resulting in a 'minimum functioning gap, that is weak';
 - Suburban edges and influences are often prominent, which reduces the effectiveness of the gap, including loss of tranquillity and presence of lighting;
 - Recreational land uses are present in the form of several sports and recreation grounds and these are noted as an issue in terms of their 'visual appropriateness'; and
 - The road network is such that there is no genuinely clear experience of a break between the settlement areas, particularly between Peel Common, Bridgemary and the southern edge of Fareham.
- 4.71. In relation to the landscape around the appeal sites, and particularly between Peel Common and Bridgemary, I cannot see how these trends would be reversed nor how the strategic gap could be strengthened, particularly with Newgate Lane East now forming such a strong urbanising feature in the local landscape context. The result is now the continued inclusion of a part of the gap that is weak and under pressure in the long term.

- 4.72. In that context I would think a logical and appropriate conclusion for the study would be to amend the boundary to omit this part of the landscape from the strategic gap, creating capacity for appropriate forms of development that could come forward with a strong framework of green infrastructure and mitigation. This would place an emphasis on the importance of the core, priority areas of the gap, between Fareham and Stubbington where the gap clearly delivers its role and function in full. However, I do appreciate that this is not the conclusion of the published study.
- 4.73. Returning to the conclusions of the study, it notes that development coincidental with LCA8 (Woodcot-Alver Valley) would be inappropriate. However, it goes on to state that Gosport and Fareham have already partly coalesced (along the A32) and that urban characteristics are present throughout the study area 8C (which is coincidental with the appeal sites).
- 4.74. Given the urbanising influences, along with the considerable green infrastructure which provide appropriate visual qualities and separation thresholds, I consider that development in this area would not be inappropriate, particularly given that the inherent mitigation would also contribute substantially to the green infrastructure network (as illustrated on the Composite Landscape Strategy (refer to **Appendix FL&BH 1.2.2**))
- 4.75. Having considered the analysis within the study analysis of the Fareham to Stubbington gap, I consider the appeal sites are well placed to accommodate development without undue consequences or impacts on the role and function of the strategic gap. This is on the basis that (refer also to **Appendix FL&BH 1.2.4**):
- In relation to distances, the appeal schemes will reduce the gap between Bridgemary and Stubbington physically from ca. 1.6km to ca. 1.1km which remains a considerable distance and well within the thresholds of the 'rule of thumb' appropriate distances;
 - In terms of visibility, the appeal schemes will be physically and visually well contained – they site within the strong green infrastructure framework that is evident by blocks of woodland and tree lined hedges which screen or partially screen views – furthermore they will not be visible across the strategic gap from Stubbington;
 - Existing screening is present immediately adjacent to the appeal sites in terms of the woodland around the waste water treatment works, also along Newgate Lane and within the merging framework of vegetation along Newgate Lane East that will continue to establish and increasingly provide a robust visual screen from the east;

- The surrounding context and urbanising influences, including the settlement area of Peel Common which reduce the degree of change;
- The opportunity to contribute to, and maintain, a strong green infrastructure network that complements both the strategic gap and the areas of settlement, in the form of the landscape d areas and landscape buffers along the eastern and western edges of the appeal sites which will reinforce and connect the linear routes which cross broadly north to south through this area;
- In connection with the green infrastructure provision, the ability to incorporate substantial mitigation that will successfully avoid or minimise landscape and visual effects.

4.76. I also note that, notwithstanding differences in the technical approaches, the Pegasus group and Hampshire County strategic gap studies both independently acknowledge that the strategic gap can accommodate some form of growth and development within it. Both also recognise the need for additional, more detailed assessment on a site /project basis.

4.77. For the appeal schemes, this more detailed site analysis has been completed in the form of the submitted landscape and visual impact assessments. This iterative approach to design, based on the impact assessment, has informed the inherent mitigation to the masterplan and concludes that the proposed developments would be acceptable.

4.78. On this basis, I consider that the appeal schemes can come forward without a significant effect on the integrity and function of the strategic gap and without conflict to the aim of the Fareham to Stubbington Gap which is to avoid coalescence between Fareham and Bridgemarky with Stubbington and Lee-on-the-Solent.

d) The application site is not sustainably located adjacent to, well related to or well-integrated with the existing urban settlement boundaries.

4.79. The final issue raised buy the reason for refusal in respect of landscape and visual matters related to the settlement boundaries and relationship between the sites and the urban edge.

4.80. Notwithstanding that this is more generally a planning matter related to the definition of settlement boundaries, I consider it useful to briefly consider the existing urban and suburban areas from a landscape and visual perspective; including how these relate to the site. This includes reference to Newgate Lane East and the potential 'future baseline' that could include emerging development of the former HA2 allocation.

- 4.81. In the context of the appeal sites, the current settlement pattern is defined by the edges of Fareham and Bridgemary which are generally defined by residential development, including some green infrastructure. Other settlement areas are that of Peel Common, which would appear to be a small 'satellite' of predominantly residential development, historically small scale ribbon development along Woodcote Lane and Newgate Lane. There is a mix of dwellings in terms of age, appearance and scale, and no one aspects really binds the settlement character together or delivers a unique sense of place.
- 4.82. The strategic gap study describes Peel Common as a 'false urban edge' and this is likely due to the visibility of dwellings on the approach from Stubbington, which briefly gives way to the open space of Brookers Field Recreation Ground before entering Gosport.
- 4.83. The surrounding landscape context to Peel Common is influenced equally by the agricultural landscape along with several areas of recreational open space and sports pitches. Newgate Lane East, Peel Common Roundabout and the utilities of Peel Common solar farm and the waste-water treatment works are all notable features that influence the character and pattern of the satellite settlement.
- 4.84. In terms of the more extensive urban areas that are located nearby, there is some connectivity close to Gosport Road a partial connection between Peel Common to Gosport in the form of Woodcote Lane (and its associated residential dwellings) and the amenity open space of Brookers Field Recreation Ground.
- 4.85. The reason for refusal suggests that the appeal schemes will not relate to, or integrate with, the existing urban settlement boundaries.
- 4.86. However, the appeal sites are located immediate to the east of Newgate Lane, and are physical contained by the alignment of Newgate Lane East; they sit immediately adjacent to the existing residential dwellings off Woodcote Lane and directly opposite the mix of dwellings and urban influences along the northern section of Newgate Lane. Together the appeal schemes will consolidate the pattern of Peel Common within a clearly prescribed and defined limit.
- 4.87. Furthermore, the proposals for green infrastructure and open space that form an integral part of the masterplans will set the proposed developments in a landscape framework that reflects some of the characteristics of Peel Common where tree belts and hedgerows are present to a greater or lesser degree across parts of the satellite. This includes proposals for an area of green space directly adjacent to Newgate Lane

that will form a green corridor that runs broadly through the centre of the emerging pattern.

- 4.88. Green infrastructure and open space on the eastern edge will integrate with the highways landscape planting along Newgate Lane East and together this will add to the containment of this pocket of settlement.
- 4.89. As such I consider that the appeal schemes will integrate well, and in a positive way, with the settlement area at Peel Common.
- 4.90. As previously noted, there exists some physical connections between Peel Common and Bridgemary. With the appeal schemes in place, the consolidated pattern of Peel Common would continue to blend with the urban edge of Gosport and Bridgemary, focused along the green route into Bridgemary (along Woodcote Lane) and focussed on the large amenity open space of Brookers Field Recreation Ground.
- 4.91. Whilst forming a consistent part of the overall settlement edge, these would be characterised by a softer transition than the current settlement edge, incorporating a strong network of green infrastructure which links the wider countryside to the west of HMS Collingwood, through the green infrastructure of the solar and waste water facilities, along the open spaces of the appeal schemes and Newgate Lane East, connection to the recreation ground and the wider extent of the Alver Valley further south.
- 4.92. At the time of writing the direction of the Local Plan had altered slightly and the former emerging allocation of HA2 had been removed. However, were HA2 to come forward this broader allocation would form a logical connection between Peel Common (including the appeal sites) and the edge of Fareham. This would represent a clear connection to the settlement edge of Fareham and a logical pattern of the settlement in this area. Furthermore, given the opportunities for including and extending the green infrastructure network, that larger extent of the settlement can come forward with a suitable mitigation strategy.
- 4.93. In each eventuality, I consider there to be a good connection between the appeal schemes and the existing areas of the settlement.

5. RESPONSE TO POLICY

- 5.1. In the context of the analysis of effects identified in the previous section, I now go on to address the policy context, addressing these in respect of landscape and visual matters.
- 5.2. There are also several other saved and emerging policies relevant to landscape and visual matters which are not referenced in the reason for refusal but against which the appeal scheme will potentially make a positive contribution.

National Planning Policy Framework

- 5.3. The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) has a presumption in favour of sustainable development. Reference to the NPPF in the reason for refusal generally relate to sustainability and transport (noting paras 103, 109 and 110). Notwithstanding that landscape is not addressed at this level, there are other parts of the NPPF that are relevant.
- 5.4. NPPF paragraph 8 defines three overarching objectives to sustainable development, economic, social and environmental. The environmental objective (c) is explained in the following terms:
- 5.5. *"To contribute to protecting and enhancing our natural, built and historic environment; including making effective use of land, helping to improve biodiversity, using natural resources prudently, minimising waste and pollution, and mitigating and adapting to climate change, including moving to a low carbon economy."*
- 5.6. Section 15 of the NPPF is concerned specifically with conserving and enhancing the natural environment. Paragraph 170 notes that the planning policies and decisions should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by (a) protecting and enhancing 'Valued Landscapes' in a manner commensurate with their statutory status or identified quality in the Development Plan.
- 5.7. It is common ground that The site is not a 'valued landscape' for the purposes of Paragraph 170 of the NPPF.
- 5.8. The NPPF paragraph 170 also notes in sub section (b) that (my own emphasis):
- 5.9. *"Recognises the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside, and the wider benefits from natural capital and eco system services – including the economic and other benefits of the best and most versatile agricultural land, and of trees and woodland."*

- 5.10. To satisfactorily address policy at a national level it is necessary to undertake an appraisal of landscape character making reference to published guidance, but also looking more specifically at the local landscape character. This establishes a detailed baseline position for the landscape character of a site or area in question and presents and understanding of its sensitivity.
- 5.11. The submitted landscape and visual assessments that were prepared in support of the applications were undertaken using a methodology which accords with current best practice guidance for landscape and visual impact assessment (i.e. GLVIA3).
- 5.12. The submitted LVIA's make reference to published landscape character assessment prepared at a national, regional and district level and also addresses local character by reference to the description of the appeal site and its immediate context. The subsequent design of the proposed development reflects the relevant aspects of the local landscape character to ensure that impacts are minimised, that the proposals can be assimilated into the landscape and that mitigation forms an inherent part of the proposed development. Consequently, the LVIA responds fully to the requirement of the NPPF.

Adopted Fareham Borough Core Strategy 2011

- 5.13. The following section responds to policies included in the reason for refusal that are relevant to landscape and visual matters.

Policy CS4: Green Infrastructure, Biodiversity and Geological Conservation

- 5.14. This policy relates habitats and biodiversity and also ecologically focussed designations, however it also refers to the protection of trees and woodland. There is some relevance to landscape and visual matters by virtue of the parts of the policy that refer to green infrastructure. The policy refers to networks of accessible multi-functional green infrastructure to be planned around existing green spaces in urban, urban fringe and rural areas.
- 5.15. The appeal schemes incorporate a landscape strategy that forms an integrated part of the development proposals and sets a green framework for the masterplan. Notwithstanding the two applications are administratively separate, the landscape and green infrastructure strategies work together to provide a comprehensive framework of retained vegetation, proposed open space and augmentation of these through additional landscape works (refer to **Appendix FL&BH 1.2.2**).

- 5.16. Furthermore the green infrastructure network across the appeal sites dovetails with the wider green infrastructure network as it extends from the landscape to the west of Fareham, through the network of vegetation and open spaces to the north of Peel Common and along New Newgate Lane, and down toward the Alver Valley in the south.
- 5.17. Overall, the appeal schemes are considered to be consistent with and positively contribute to the policy in landscape and visual terms.

Policy CS14: Development Outside Settlements

- 5.18. This policy states that, for land outside the defined settlements, development will be strictly controlled to protect the countryside and coastline from development which would adversely affect its landscape character, appearance and function.
- 5.19. Both applications have been supported by comprehensive LVIAs which have found the proposals to be acceptable in landscape and visual terms. These documents also demonstrate the physical and visual containment of the appeal sites in relation to both the local landscape character and visual receptors.
- 5.20. In my evidence I have presented additional analysis that demonstrates the appeal schemes respond positively to the local landscape character and that this approach integrates mitigation that aims to avoid or minimise potential impacts. Some degree of residual impact is acknowledged at a site level, however in the context of the urban fringe context in this part of the landscape, the degree of impact is not considered to be at a level that would adversely affect the overall character of this part of the landscape.

Policy CS17: High Quality Design

- 5.21. This policy requires that proposed developments be of a high quality of design. This includes the need to, amongst other criteria:
- respond positively to and be respectful of the key characteristics of the area, including landscape
 - provide continuity of built form
 - provide green infrastructure, including landscaping, open spaces, greenways and trees

Policy CS22: Development in Strategic Gaps

- 5.22. This policy relates to land within a Strategic Gap and states that development proposals will not be permitted where it 'significantly' affects the integrity of the gap and the physical and visual separation of settlements.
- 5.23. The submitted LVIAs demonstrate that the appeal sites are physically and visually well contained. Landscape and visual impacts are limited to a highly localised area and the appeal sites together are contained in a strong framework of the existing settlement area of Peel Common, infrastructure (with associated vegetation) and the alignment of Newgate Lane East. This containment will be strengthened over time as mitigation within the schemes – and along Newgate Lane East – becomes established.
- 5.24. Additional analysis presented in my evidence also demonstrates several points in relation to the Strategic Gap, including that the key area for separation is between Stubbington and Fareham (including up to the western extent of Peel Common) and that the strategic gap in the area around Peel Common has been undermined to the point where it is no longer fulfils its role effectively.
- 5.25. Together, the containment of the site along with the strength of the gap between Stubbington and Fareham (at Peel Common) means that there will not be a significant effect on the integrity of the gap and consequently I do not see any conflict with this policy.

Adopted Fareham Borough Local Plan Part 2: Development Site and Policies Plan (June 2015)

Policy DSP40: Housing Allocations

- 5.26. This policy notes that, in the scenario where the Council does not have a five year supply of land for housing, additional housing sites, outside the urban area boundary, may be permitted. The policy sets out several criteria of which the following is relevant to landscape and visual matters:
- ii. The proposal is sustainably located adjacent to, and well related to, the existing urban settlement boundaries, and can be well integrated with the neighbouring settlement;
- Response: My evidence demonstrates the relationship between the appeal schemes and Peel Common and how this area, already partly connected to the

edge of Gosport, would be consolidated as an area of settlement and present a well defined edge to the eastern edge of the Strategic Gap.

- iii. The proposal is sensitively designed to reflect the character of the neighbouring settlement and to minimise any adverse impact on the Countryside and, if relevant, the Strategic Gaps;

Response: My evidence has also demonstrated, in addition to the submitted LVIA, how the appeal schemes reflect local landscape character and a limit landscape and visual effects overall. My evidence also demonstrates that there will be no significant effect on the integrity of the strategic gap between Stubbington and Fareham.

- 5.27. Overall, in respect of landscape and visual matters, I do not consider there to be a conflict with this policy.

Other Matters

- 5.28. Matters raised in objection to the proposed scheme were summarised in the report to committee, including comments from the statutory consultees and several public comments. These include reference to matters of the countryside, strategic gap landscape and landscape character impacts and
- 5.29. I have dealt with these issues throughout my evidence in respect of several of the related points, including with reference to the submitted LVIAs, additional landscape and visual analysis in this evidence and the subsequent response to policy.

6. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

- 6.1. This evidence is written on behalf of Fareham Land LP and Bargate Homes Ltd (the appellants) and relates to an appeal for non-determination by Fareham Borough Council in respect of two outline applications for residential development, both on land to the east of Newgate Lane. This evidence sets out an overview of relevant landscape and visual matters.
- 6.2. Together, the appeal sites extend to ca. 10 hectares (ha) of agricultural land, situated close to the urban edge of Fareham and Gosport, that is bounded by Newgate Lane to the west, Woodcote Lane to the south and Newgate Lane East to the east (with Newgate Lane and Newgate Lane East framing the northern edge of the sites also).
- 6.3. The wider landscape context of the appeal sites includes the low-lying ground of the coastal plain, characterised by abrupt the transition between the open landscapes and the adjacent urban environments of Fareham, Gosport (with Woodcot and Bridgemary). The settlement area of Stubbington forms the western extent of the Strategic Gap, extends across the coastal plain between the local settlement areas. Separation is most pronounced across the arable areas between Fareham/Peel Common and Stubbington.
- 6.4. Both applications were submitted with a detailed LVIA. These not only set out a comprehensive baseline and robust assessment of predicted impacts, but include details as to how landscape and visual matters have influenced the design of the masterplan, with mitigation measures consequently forming an inherent part of the proposals, both independently but also in respect of the complementary approach of the two schemes.
- 6.5. The reasons for refusal raises three main issues in reset of landscape and visual matters, stating that:
- b) The proposed development fails to respond positively to and be respectful of the key characteristics of the area and would be harmful to the character and appearance of the countryside;
 - c) The provision of development in this location would significantly affect the integrity of the strategic gap and the physical and visual separation of settlements;
 - d) The application site is not sustainably located adjacent to, well related to or well-integrated with the existing urban settlement boundaries;
- 6.6. This evidence considers the reasons for refusal against various information, including the submitted Landscape and Visual Impact Assessments, various consultation

responses, report to committee and other relevant baseline and evidence base material related to landscape and visual matters.

- 6.7. The submitted LVIAs address the key characteristics of the appeal sites and their immediate context. The submitted LVIAs also set out an assessment of the impact and approach to mitigation. This comprehensive process also enables judgements to be drawn in respect of the context of the appeal sites in relation to the existing urban settlement edges/boundaries.
- 6.8. The purpose and function of the strategic gap in terms of providing physical and visual separation between settlements and how the site functions in relation to the wider gap has been addressed the a 'strategic landscape and visual appraisal' (prepared by Pegasus Group) and also by reference to the updated Technical Review of Areas of Special Landscape Quality and Strategic Gaps, prepared by Hampshire County Council on behalf of FBC.
- 6.9. With reference to this material, and supported by my own additional analysis where necessary, I conclude that the appeal schemes will not be harmful to the character and appearance of the countryside, will not significantly affect the integrity of the Strategic Gap and will relate well to the existing patterns of settlement.
- 6.10. This is on the basis the relevant key landscape characteristics of the area have been considered through the process of LVIA, consequently informing the analysis of constraints and opportunities, and ultimately the landscape strategy for the mitigation. This forms an integrated part of the two masterplans for northern and southern schemes.
- 6.11. Consequently, I consider the approach taken to the design of the respective masterplans to have adopted a positive approach in landscape and visual terms.
- 6.12. The loss of the agricultural enclosures and replacement of these areas with residential development is largely the main cause of impact, however this is balanced by the response to the grain and pattern of the landscape and its scale, as well as the response to the characteristics of the landscape, several of which are defined as 'essential' by the published guidance. Where these are referenced, mitigation adopts an approach of retention and/or enhancement.
- 6.13. I consider that the subsequent residual impacts of the appeal schemes will be acceptable in landscape and visual terms.

- 6.14. In terms of the Fareham to Stubbington gap, I consider the appeal sites are well placed to accommodate development without undue consequences or impacts on the role and function of the Strategic Gap. This is on the basis that:
- In relation to distances, the appeal schemes will reduce the gap between Bridgemary and Stubbington physically from ca. 1.6km to ca. 1.1km which remains a considerable distance and well within the thresholds of the 'rule of thumb' appropriate distances set out in the FBC study;
 - In terms of visibility, the appeal schemes will be physically and visually well contained – they sit within the strong green infrastructure framework that is evident in the form of blocks of woodland and tree lined hedges which screen or partially screen views – furthermore they will not be visible across the Strategic Gap from Stubbington;
 - Existing screening is present immediately adjacent to the appeal sites in terms of the woodland around the waste water treatment works, along Newgate Lane and within the emerging framework of vegetation along Newgate Lane East that will continue to establish and increasingly provide a robust visual screen from the east;
 - The surrounding context and urbanising influences, including the settlement area of Peel Common which reduce the degree of change;
 - The opportunity to contribute to, and maintain, a strong green infrastructure network that complements both the strategic gap and the areas of settlement, in the form of the landscape d areas and landscape buffers along the eastern and western edges of the appeal sites which will reinforce and connect the linear routes which cross broadly north to south through this area; and
 - In connection with the green infrastructure provision, the ability to incorporate substantial mitigation that will successfully avoid or minimise landscape and visual effects.
- 6.15. I also note that, notwithstanding differences in the technical approaches, the Pegasus Group and FBC Strategic Gap studies both independently acknowledge that the Strategic Gap can accommodate some form of growth and development within it. Both also recognise the need for additional, more detailed assessment on a site/project basis.
- 6.16. In respect of the conclusions of the FBC Strategic Gap study (where these note the relatively poor state of the gap at this point), I would think a logical and appropriate conclusion would be to amend the boundary to omit this part of the landscape from the Strategic Gap, creating capacity for development to come forward with a strong framework of green infrastructure and mitigation. This would place an emphasis on the

importance of the core areas that are located further west, between Fareham and Stubbington where the Strategic Gap clearly delivers its role and function in full.

- 6.17. Finally, the reason for refusal suggests that the appeal schemes will not relate to, or integrate with, the existing urban settlement boundaries. However, my evidence demonstrates that the appeal sites are well related to Peel Common, being located to the east of Newgate Lane, physical contained by the alignment of Newgate Lane East and situated immediately adjacent to the existing residential dwellings off Woodcote Lane and directly opposite the mix of dwellings and urban influences along the northern section of Newgate Lane.
- 6.18. With existing and proposed green infrastructure in place, the appeal schemes will consolidate the pattern of Peel Common within a clearly defined limit. As such I consider that the appeal schemes will integrate well, and in a positive way, with the settlement area at Peel Common.
- 6.19. Furthermore, there are some existing physical connections between Peel Common and Bridgemary. With the appeal schemes in place, the consolidated pattern of Peel Common would continue to blend with the urban edge of Gosport and Bridgemary, focused along the green route into Bridgemary (along Woodcote Lane) and focussed on the large amenity open space of Brookers Field Recreation Ground.
- 6.20. If the previous emerging allocation of HA2 were to come forward, this broader area of development would reinforce the connection between Peel Common (including the appeal sites) and the edge of Fareham. In each eventuality, I consider there to be a good connection between the appeal schemes and the existing areas of the settlement.
- 6.21. In all respects, considering Peel Common in itself, connections to Gosport, and with the potential for HA2 to come forward, development in this area will maintain a robust gap between Fareham (aligned with the western edge of Peel Common) and Stubbington.
- 6.22. Overall, in the context of these limited issues, and with the appeal schemes in place, landscape and visual issues are not sufficient to support a prospective reason for refusal.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

[insert as necessary]

FIGURES

FL&BH 1.2

APPEAL BY FAREHAM LAND LP AND BARGATE HOMES LTD

**LAND AT NEWGATE LANE (NORTH) AND LAND AT
NEWGATE LANE (SOUTH), FAREHAM, HAMPSHIRE**

**LANDSCAPE AND VISUAL MATTERS:
APPENDICES**

PREPARED BY:

JAMES W. ATKIN
BSC (Hons) DIP LM CMLI



5 The Priory, Old London Road, Canwell, Sutton Coldfield, B75 5SH

T 0121 308 9570 www.pegasusgroup.co.uk

APPENDICES

APPENDIX FL&BH 1.2.1	Extract from the Fareham Landscape Assessment
APPENDIX FL&BH 1.2.2	Composite Landscape Strategy
APPENDIX FL&HB 1.2.3	Extract from the 'Technical Review of AoSLQ and Strategic Gaps'
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APPENDIX FL&BH 1.2.1

EXTRACT FROM THE FAREHAM LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT

2017

FAREHAM LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT

LD&DESIGN



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Clare Harpur
Tim South
Spencer Powell
Dave Wesselingh
Ian Houlston
Helen McKenzie
Katie Harrison

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Adam Collier
Nicholas Cutler
Pablo Newberry
Hannah Chivers
Hazel Taylor

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^A Kings Wharf, The Quay
Exeter EX2 4AN
United Kingdom

^T +44(0) 1392 260 430

^F +44(0) 1392 260 431

^W www.lda-design.co.uk

LDA Design Consulting Ltd
Registered No: 09312403
17 Minster Precincts, Peterborough PE1 1XX

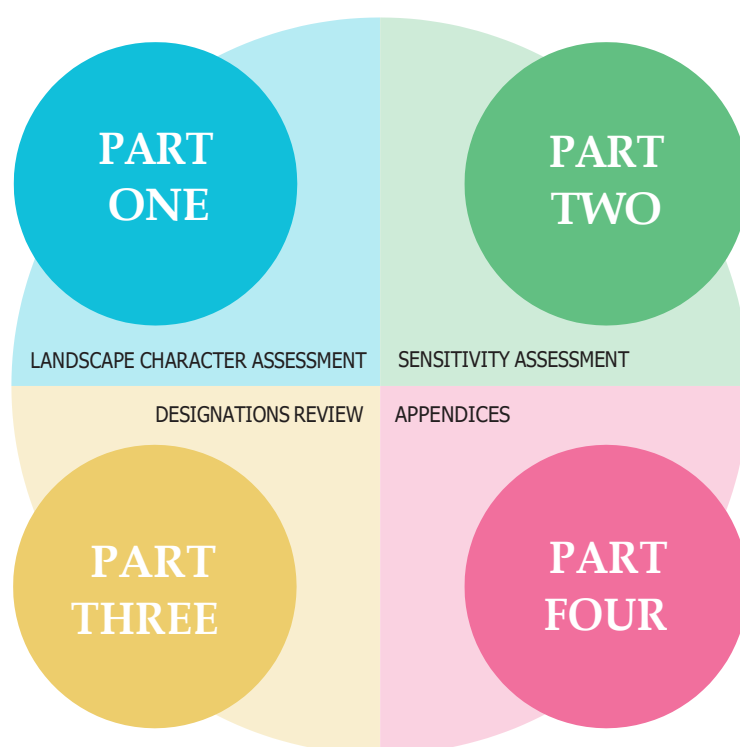
PREFACE

The National Planning Policy Framework makes a clear commitment to conserving the natural environment in the planning system and recognises that it has a key role to play in the achievement of sustainable development. The Framework principles and policies make clear that planning should take account of the different roles and character of different areas, recognising the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside and promoting local distinctiveness. Planning policies and decisions should be based upon up-to-date and relevant evidence about the landscape characteristics of the area and the primary tools for achieving this are landscape character assessments and, where appropriate, assessments of landscape sensitivity.

Fareham Borough Council is currently undertaking a review of its adopted Local Plan and commissioned *LDA Design* to up-date and expand upon the previous Fareham Landscape Assessment, undertaken in 1996, to provide robust evidence to inform Local Plan policy and planning decisions. The study brief included three main components:

- ▣ Landscape character assessment - a review of the baseline ‘audit’ of the character of the Borough landscape provided by the 1996 Landscape Character assessment, updated as necessary. The aim is to improve understanding of the key characteristics of the landscape that make places distinctive and different from one another, rather than better or worse;
- ▣ Landscape Sensitivity Assessment - detailed analysis and judgements regarding the value of the landscape and its sensitivity to change. The aim is to assist the Council in the evaluation of possible development options/alternatives to meet housing needs in the Local Plan Review and to inform the assessment of potential impacts on the landscape when determining planning applications;
- ▣ Designations Review - a review of landscape designations within the Borough, with specific reference to ‘Strategic Gaps’ and ‘Areas of Special Landscape Character’, but also ‘other areas of protected or valued landscape designations’. The aim is to assist the Council in framing policy related to landscape protection, strategic gaps and settlement boundaries within the review of the Local Plan.

These components are presented in three separate ‘parts’, supported by appendices, and together form the 2017 Fareham Landscape Assessment. It should be emphasised that the assessment findings are based upon the professional judgement of the qualified landscape architects/planners within the consultant team and have not been influenced by, nor tested against, the opinions of the Council or the public.



2.8 LCA 8: WOODCOT-ALVER VALLEY

LOCAL LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREAS



LEGEND

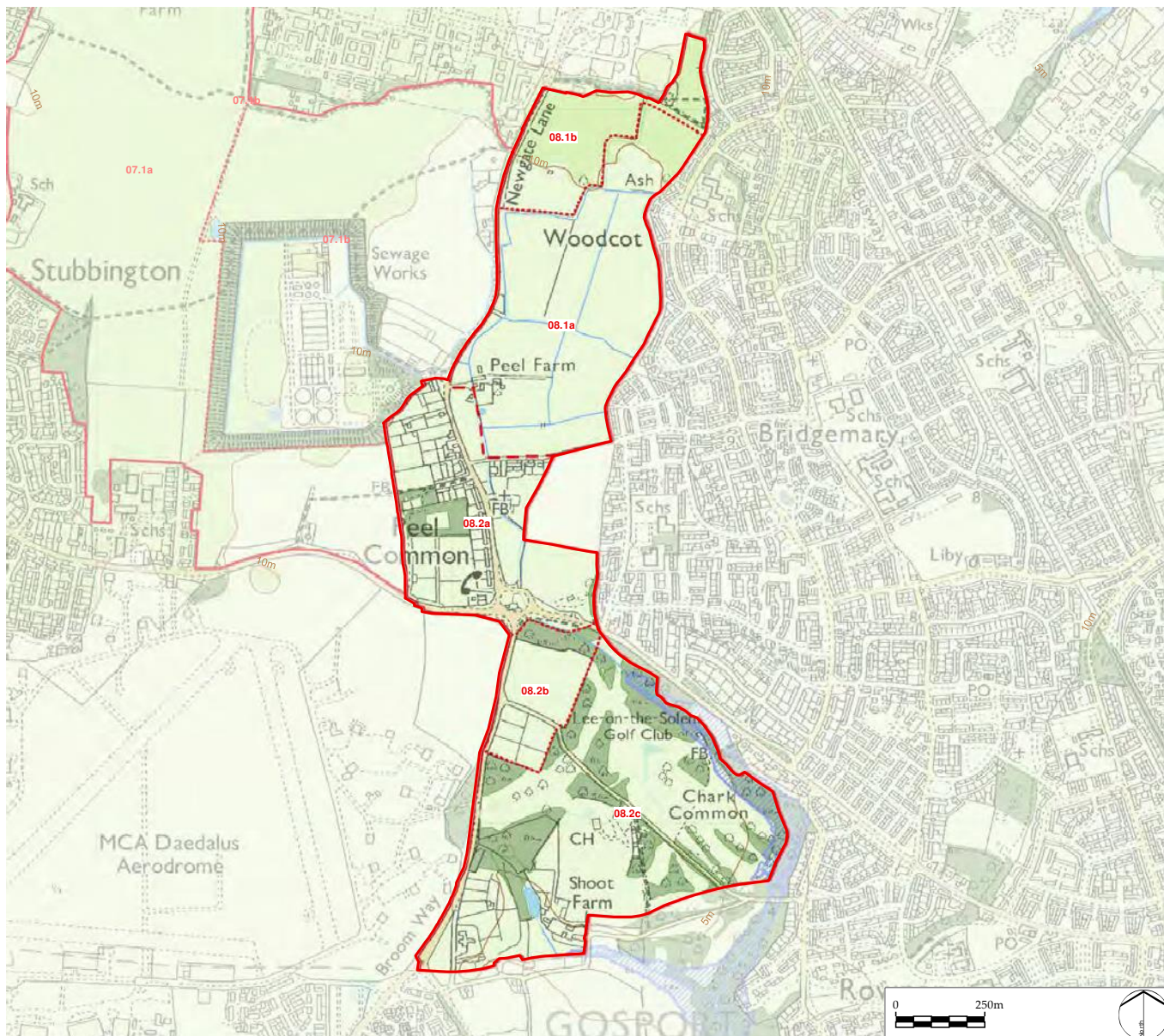
- Landscape Character Area
- Local Landscape Character Area
- Local Landscape Character Area Subdivision



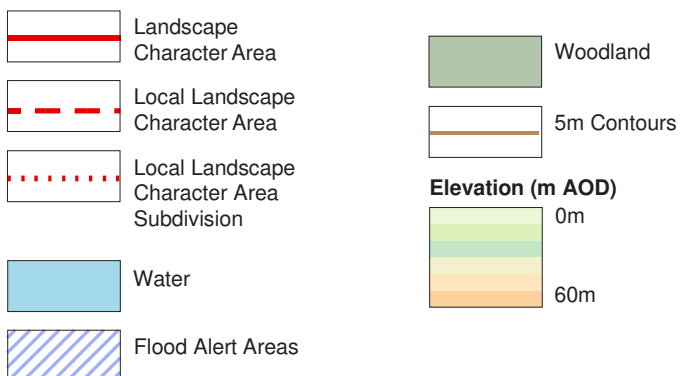
Location Diagram

LCA 8 - WOODCOT-ALVER VALLEY

PHYSICAL AND VISUAL CHARACTERISTICS

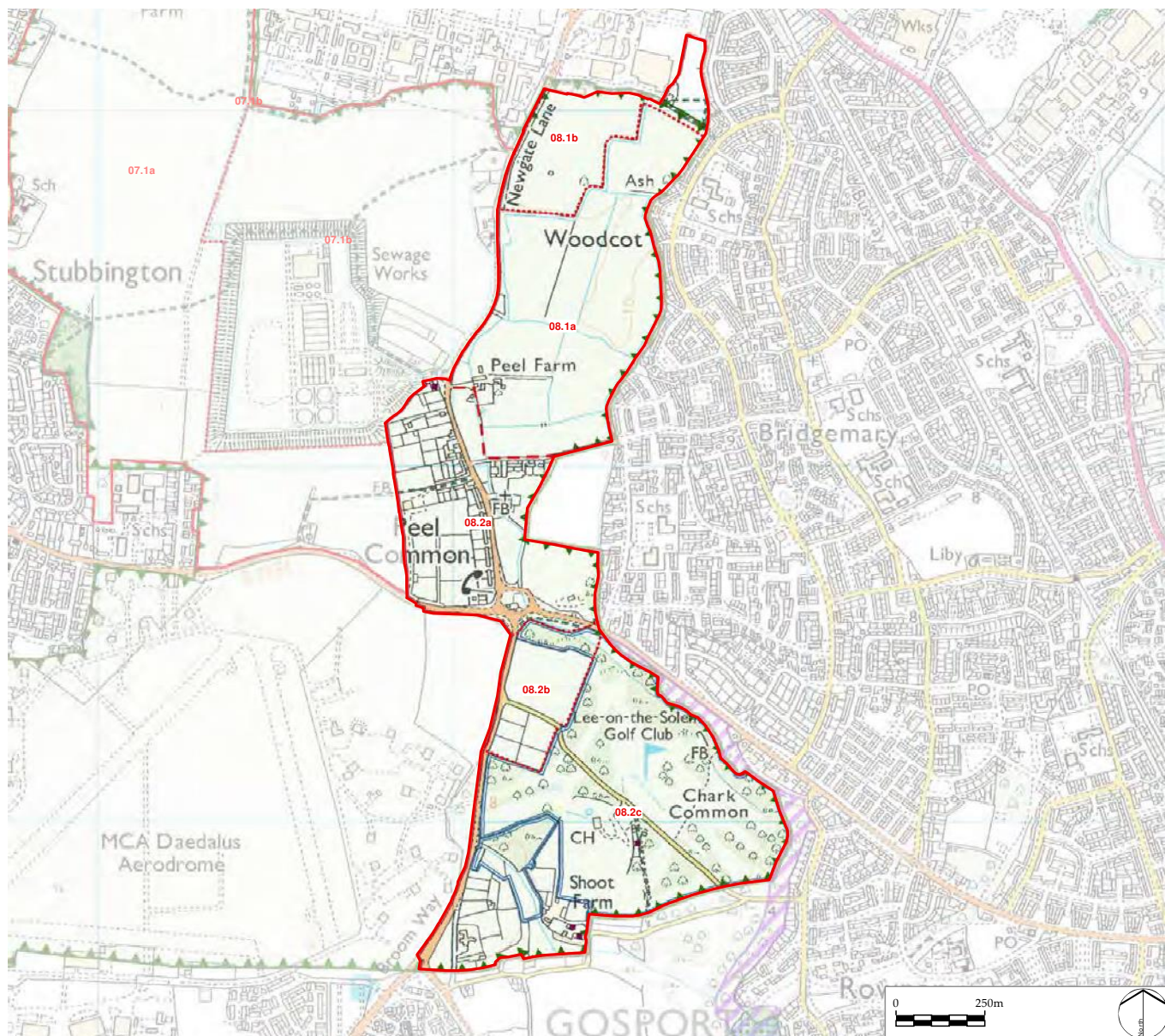


LEGEND



LCA 8 - WOODCOT-ALVER VALLEY

PLANNING CONTEXT



LEGEND

	Landscape Character Area		The Meon Gap
	Local Landscape Character Area		Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation
	Local Landscape Character Area Subdivision		

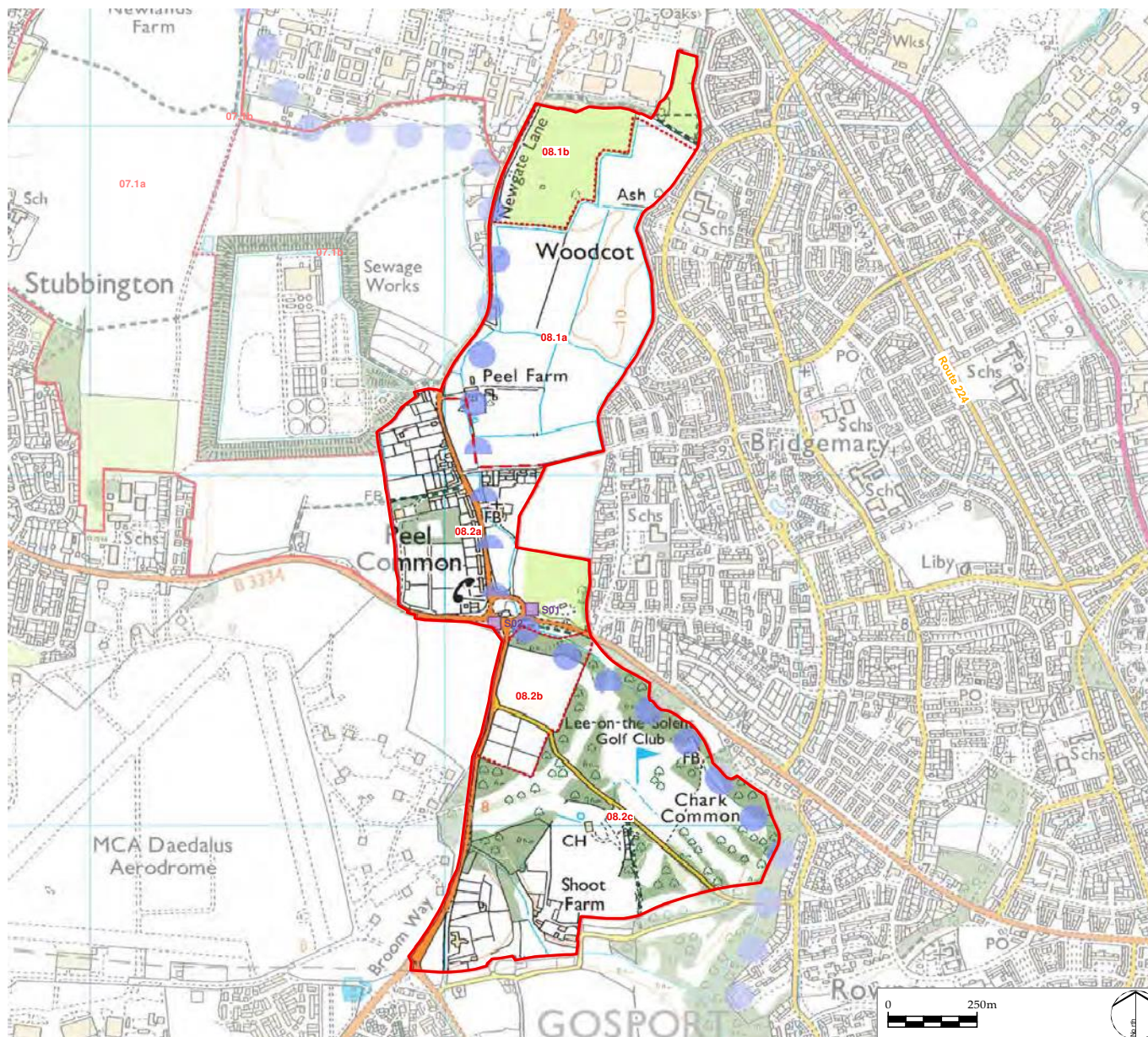
Designations

Listed Building Grade

I II III*

LCA 8 - WOODCOT-ALVER VALLEY

GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE

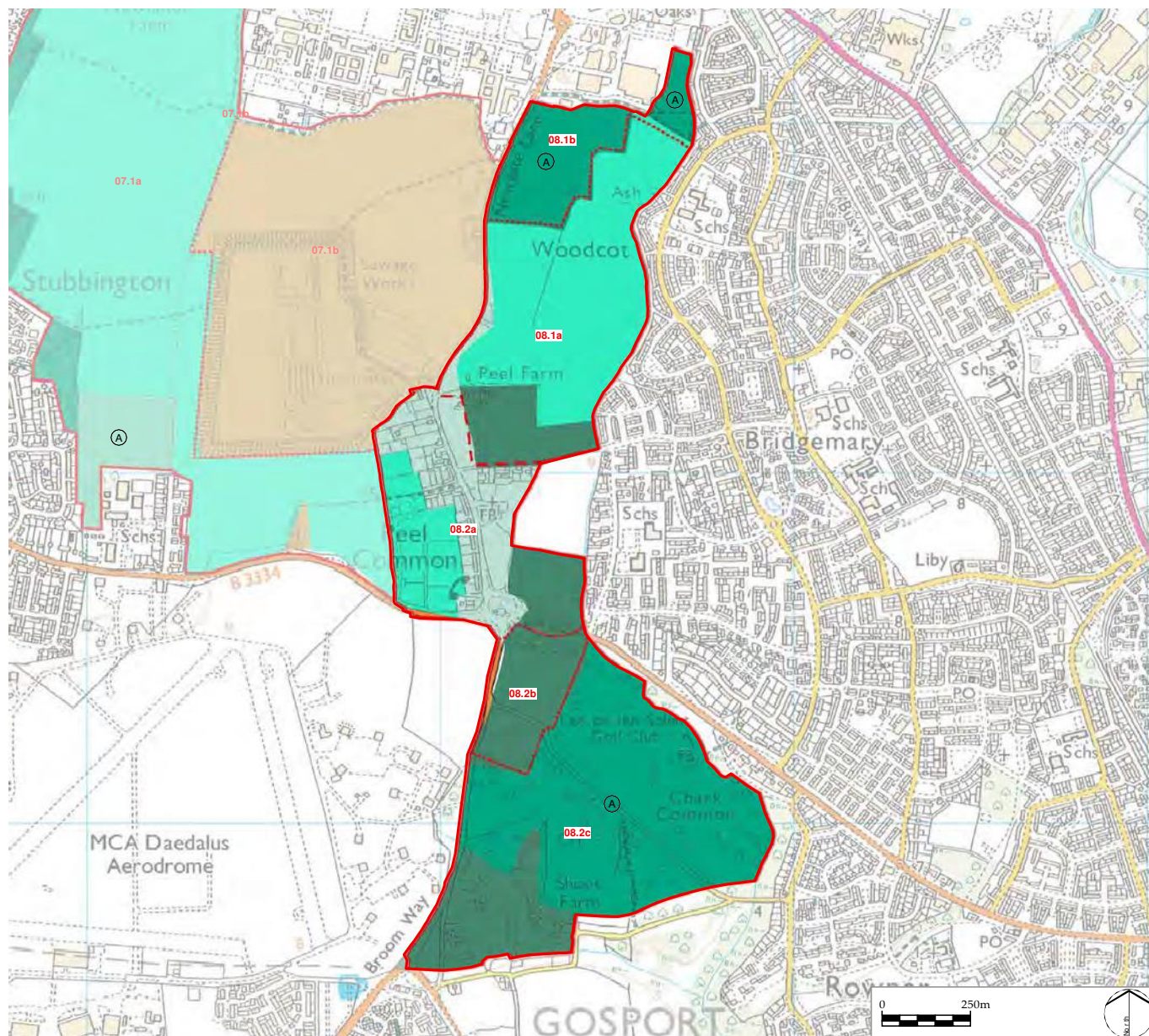


LEGEND

	Landscape Character Area		Woodland
	Local Landscape Character Area		Existing Open Space
	Local Landscape Character Area Subdivision		Green Infrastructure Sub-Regional Blue Corridor
	Green Infrastructure Projects		

LCA 8 - WOODCOT-ALVER VALLEY

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER TYPES



LEGEND

	Landscape Character Area
	Local Landscape Character Area
	Local Landscape Character Area Subdivision

Landscape Types

	Open Coastal Plain: Weak Structure
	Open Coastal Plain: Strong Structure
	Open Coastal Plain: Fringe Character
	Enclosed Coastal Amenity Land

LLCA 8.1 - WOODCOT

LANDSCAPE RESOURCE - SENSITIVITY ASSESSMENT

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER, QUALITY AND VALUE

This area forms part of the easternmost extent of the Stubbington–Fareham Strategic Gap. It is bounded by Newgate Lane to the west, beyond which lie the Newlands Solar Farm and Peel Common Waste Water Treatment Works. Out-of-town retail uses border the area to the north, while the eastern boundary is shared with the western edge of the Bridgemary area of neighbouring Gosport district. The southern boundary is formed by Woodcote Lane.

The LLCA is divided into two sub-areas, reflecting different land uses and their effects on intrinsic landscape character and quality. **Area 8.1a** comprises the land between Woodcote Lane in the south and Speedfield Park Playing Fields in the north. This area shares the typically flat, low-lying character of the coastal plain landscape that extends south and westwards to the Solent, but lacks the very expansive and denuded character of these areas. It is characterised by medium-scale, regular shaped fields, mostly under arable cultivation, bounded by a network of drainage ditches and a relatively intact structure of hedgerows, albeit heavily trimmed with some gappy sections and few mature hedgerow trees. Internally, the area has an open character but tree belts form taller, denser boundaries around the periphery of the area, especially to the north, east and south, which give the area a sense of enclosure from surrounding urban areas. The western boundary along Newgate Lane is more open and allows some intrusion from passing traffic but the area is devoid of built development (apart from farm buildings at Peel Farm) and retains a predominantly unspoilt, rural, agricultural character with limited intrusion from surrounding urban influences.



Area 8.1b is comparatively small and comprises two separate areas of recreation land and playing fields collectively referred to as Speedfields Park, connected by a surfaced pedestrian and cycle route. Both areas comprise amenity grassland and are enclosed by well-treed boundaries. The larger field adjacent to Newgate Lane contains a pavilion building and small car park along its northern boundary, with a variety of rugby posts, football goalposts and tall flood lights located in the centre of the field. The smaller field to the north east contains a single sports pitch and a children's play area in the south west corner. Despite retaining some of the characteristics of the adjacent landscape type (e.g. flat landform, well-defined hedgerow and tree boundaries and a regular field pattern) the introduction of built elements, car parking and management for sports use give the area a suburban, rather than rural agricultural, character.

The landscape of area 8.1 is not covered by any current national or local landscape designation. Scenic quality is not exceptional and is affected by some localised intrusion of urban features around its periphery and within area 8.1b. It does not contain any features of recognised conservation interest and it lacks the sense of remoteness and natural qualities that are found in other parts of the coastal plain. It has the sense of a 'landlocked' piece of countryside and the area's urban context is perceptible even if not dominating. However, area 8.1a does retain a predominantly rural, agricultural character and has a reasonably intact structure of hedgerows and significant tree cover around its periphery that contributes to its aesthetic appeal. The landscape is generally well-managed as agricultural land and in good condition, with limited evidence of 'fringe' uses or influences (e.g. horse paddocks, vacant land, unkempt fencing, fly tipping etc.). Overall, landscape value in area 8.1a is judged as moderate to high while in area 8.1b it is moderate, although the well-treed boundaries are valuable landscape features.

LLCA 8.1 - WOODCOT

LANDSCAPE RESOURCE - SENSITIVITY ASSESSMENT

SENSITIVITY AND DEVELOPMENT POTENTIAL

The area lacks the very open, expansive character of other parts of the coastal plain (including adjacent land within the strategic gap to the west) but it nevertheless has a relatively open and large-scale character which makes it susceptible to change.

The distinctive character of **area 8.1a** relies on this openness, its rural agricultural character and the absence of prominent urban features, and it would be difficult to accommodate significant new development without affecting these characteristics or altering the balance between a predominantly rural or predominantly urban landscape. So, overall, the sensitivity of the landscape resource within area 8.1a is judged to be high (moderate to high value and high susceptibility to change), with very limited capacity to accommodate development without a significant impact on the integrity of the area's rural, agricultural character.

The existing balance will be affected, however, with the approved construction of the new southern section of Newgate Lane, which will provide a new connection from Newgate Lane to Peel Common Roundabout and a junction and link road to access the existing route of Newgate Lane. The road alignment just clips the extreme south-western corner of area 8.1b but cuts right through the middle of the southern half of area 8.1a and will inevitably introduce further activity, noise and urbanising features into the agricultural landscape, as well as resulting in physical disturbance to land and tree/vegetation cover.

However, the road corridor is relatively narrow and unaffected land within the rest of the area should be of a sufficient scale to remain viable as farmland and to maintain its essentially rural character. Mitigation proposals include new hedgerow and tree planting along the route to reduce its visibility and impact on the landscape and, if this is effective, the road itself may not have an overwhelming urbanising effect across the area as a whole in the longer term. However, significant further development in addition to the road scheme would almost certainly have this effect, potentially tipping the balance towards a predominantly urban character.

The sensitivity of the landscape resource within **area 8.1b** is slightly lower, as its rural character is already influenced by the proximity to built up areas/roads and the development of sports facilities and amenity uses within the area. Despite its more urbanised character, the area nevertheless has some value as part of the Borough's amenity landscape resource (as well as a role in the strategic gap and local GI network, see below) and its essentially open, undeveloped character would be significantly altered by further encroachment of built development. However, strong boundary vegetation would help to limit the influence of development within this area on the more rural landscape of area 8.1a to the south, particularly if located within the smaller northern field which is contained within very strong, well-treed boundaries.



LLCA 8.1 - WOODCOT

VISUAL ENVIRONMENT – SENSITIVITY ASSESSMENT

VIEWS, VISUAL FEATURES AND VIEWERS

Long distance visibility towards the area is low due to the typically low-lying and flat topography of the Borough (including the area itself), and the screening effects of boundary vegetation and surrounding built form. The area may be visible from some local elevated viewpoints (e.g. tall buildings in Fareham) and from higher ground at Portsdown, but from this distant location it forms an insignificant part of a wide panorama of the urban and coastal plain landscape.



Shorter-distance views into the area from built up areas to the north and east are largely filtered through established trees and boundary vegetation or interrupted by built form. Short distance visibility from the east is limited to private views from the rear of properties that back onto the area within the residential suburb of Bridgemary (e.g. Tuke's Avenue, Pettycot Crescent and around Heron Way). Short-distance visibility from the north is also significantly restricted by planting along the southern edge of the retail park, but there are open views through fencing into area 8.1b from the footpath that runs along the northern edge of the sports ground from Newgate Lane. Views of area 8.1a are largely screened from this direction by intervening vegetation.

Views from roads and public places to the south of the area are also very limited but there are some occasional views into the southern end of area 8.1a over or through the hedgerow that runs along Woodcote Lane/Brookers Lane at the far south of the area. Private properties along Woodcote Lane will experience similar views from upstairs windows.

The most significant views are from Newgate Lane which runs along the western side of the area, and from a number of properties along the roadside. Open views across large parts of areas 8.1a and b are possible from much of this length of road, where the roadside hedgerow is absent, gappy or trimmed to a low level. Land further to the east is less visible because of some intervening hedgerows or tree cover within the area.

Most of the available views are across open, undeveloped and relatively attractive countryside, with a strong backdrop of mature trees and limited evidence of built development or other urbanising features. The exceptions to this are views from the southern section of Newgate Lane between Peel Farm and Woodcote Lane, where a foreground of small-scale horse-grazed paddocks with wire fencing, shelters etc lends a fringe character to the view, and views into the sports fields in area 8.1b which have a more suburban character.

Currently, the main viewers are local residents within properties around the immediate periphery of the area, motorists and pedestrians on Newgate Lane and users of the sports facilities, public open space and footpath within area 8.1b. In future, the new alignment of Newgate Lane will increase the extent of the views available to road users, opening up most of area 8.1a to potential views from the road. Roadside planting will mitigate some of these effects but will take time to become effective.



LLCA 8.1 - WOODCOT

VISUAL ENVIRONMENT – SENSITIVITY ASSESSMENT

SENSITIVITY AND DEVELOPMENT POTENTIAL

Overall, visual sensitivity in this area is moderate to high. Although it is screened from longer-distance views, a large proportion of **area 8.1a** is highly visible from short distance views from Newgate Lane to the west, and it is overlooked by a number of properties around its periphery through or over boundary vegetation. The high intervisibility within the area means that these views are quite extensive across the area and they generally have an attractive, unspoilt rural character.

The extent of visibility will be exacerbated, at least over the short term, by the introduction of the new alignment proposed for Newgate Lane. This will open up additional views across the area from the new road and will affect the character of rural views across the area for a period of time. Roadside planting will mitigate some of these effects but will take time to become effective and visual sensitivity of the remaining undeveloped area will remain high.

While road users are only moderately susceptible to change, because of their focus on the road and fleeting nature of views, local residents are likely to be more focussed on the landscape and their surroundings and will be highly susceptible to change. The introduction of further development into the agricultural landscape is likely to have a significant impact on the character and quality of existing predominantly rural views, unless it can be successfully integrated within a substantial framework of new vegetation.

Area 8.1b is slightly less visually sensitive, partly because it benefits from more extensive tree cover around its boundaries, and also because the existing character of the views is already affected by some urbanising influences. Nevertheless, local residents and recreational users of the public open space and PRoW network are highly susceptible to change and will value the existing open, essentially undeveloped character of this recreational landscape. Their visual amenity would be significantly affected by the introduction of built development within this area.



LLCA 8.1 - WOODCOT

SETTING OF URBAN AREA – SENSITIVITY ASSESSMENT

CONTRIBUTION TO SETTING AND SETTLEMENT CHARACTER

The area lies within the lower-lying parts of the Borough, forming part of the coastal plain that slopes gently up to the foot of Portsdown Hill in the far north. While the area does not play a significant role in the topographic setting of the urban area, together with LCA7 to the west it forms part of a swathe of largely undeveloped agricultural landscape that lies between the urban areas of Fareham in the north, Stubbington in the west and Gosport in the east, providing clear visual and physical separation of these settlements. The significant role of the area in separating and preventing coalescence of these settlements is enshrined in policy, with the area designated a Strategic Gap in the Fareham Borough Local Plan.

The visual separation between settlements is apparent in all short distance views into the area from the edge of Fareham to the north, Newgate Lane to the west, Woodcote Lane to the south and in private views from Bridgemary (residential suburb of Gosport) in the east. The substantial vegetation along the northern and eastern boundaries provides strong definition of the edges of the urban areas of Fareham and Bridgemary and marks a clear distinction between town and country (albeit slightly blurred by the amenity uses in the north). This helps to reinforce the separate identity of each settlement and also provides the urban areas with an attractive, essentially rural setting.



The alignment of the approved Newgate Lane South encroaches within the Gap but, in itself, should not fundamentally alter the sense of separation, indeed it may in some ways strengthen it. The lack of roadside development along the new route will reinforce the experience of moving out of Fareham, passing through an area of undeveloped countryside and entering the urban area of Gosport beyond the Peel Common roundabout. Similarly the physical and visual gap across the area between the edge of Bridgemary and Peel Common may be more readily appreciated in views from the road as it passes through the middle of the gap between these two settlements.

The role of the area in separating Stubbington and Gosport is less easily perceived because of intervening development and other features that interrupt views, and occupy land, between the two areas. These include the Newlands Solar Farm, the waste water treatment plant and housing development along the western side of the Newgate Lane corridor at Peel Common. Nonetheless, the area does have a critical role in preventing the coalescence of these areas and this is likely to become more significant with the future redevelopment of land at MCA Daedalus and construction of the Stubbington Bypass to the west, within the existing gap between built areas.

The area does not play a significant gateway role for the Borough as a whole, being some way to south of the M27 and main railway line and therefore not visible from the main approach routes. However, it does provide a strong rural backdrop along Newgate Lane which forms part of a key approach into the Borough from Gosport District to the south via the B3334. This reinforces the sense of moving between settlements and districts.

Overall, **area 8.1** plays an important role in defining the edges, separate identity and settings of Fareham and Gosport and a critical role in preventing their coalescence. It also makes an important contribution to the swathe of landscape that currently separates Stubbington from Gosport, a role that may become more critical to maintain with the redevelopment of the MCA Daedalus site in future years.

LLCA 8.1 - WOODCOT

SETTING OF URBAN AREA – SENSITIVITY ASSESSMENT

SENSITIVITY AND DEVELOPMENT POTENTIAL

Given the area's designation as part of the Strategic Gap and the role it plays in preventing coalescence between the settlements of Fareham, Stubbington and Gosport, the area is highly sensitive to change. The landscape lacks any strong landform feature (e.g. ridges or valleys) or a mature framework of woodland that could potentially contain and provide a strong landscape edge to any major extension of built form into this area. Intrusive development within the area would inevitably erode the visual and physical separation that currently exists and potentially alter the character of the landscape settings of the two settlements from predominantly agricultural to predominantly urban. Ultimately, the function and integrity of the area as farmland could be significantly eroded to the point where the gap becomes a corridor of greenspace between urban areas, or an 'urban park', rather than a functioning area of agricultural landscape with a distinct character and identity.

The proposed new bypass could potentially erode the integrity of the existing gap if it is regarded as forming a potential new edge for development. If the rural, undeveloped and open character of this area is to be maintained, it will be crucial to keep the urban boundaries as tightly drawn as possible and avoid infilling the land between the existing urban edges and the new road. Overall, therefore, there is very limited scope to accommodate development without a significant impact on the integrity of the area's rural, agricultural character and the role it performs in maintaining the separate identity and character of the settlements and their landscape settings.



LLCA 8.1 - WOODCOT

GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE – SENSITIVITY ASSESSMENT

CONTRIBUTION TO GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE NETWORK

This area does not support a wide range of GI assets in terms of biodiversity or landscape features (there are no designated features) but the area as a whole does make a contribution to the local GI network as an extensive area of undeveloped greenspace between the urban areas of Fareham and Gosport, albeit with limited public access. The tree lined boundaries and reasonably intact structure of hedgerows provide a valuable framework of vegetation within this large-scale, intensively managed landscape and the playing fields, public open space and footpath within area 8.1b are valuable recreational assets for local people. The footpath along the northern edge of the area and Woodcote Lane/Brookers Lane in the south provide east-west access links between the residential suburbs of Gosport across the strategic gap to Stubbington and beyond to the Meon Valley. There are no other PRow or access routes across or within area 8.1a.

The PUSHGI strategy identifies a sub-regional scale blue corridor following the drainage network that runs through the western side of the area southwards to join the River Alver (within Gosport District). The strategy includes a project (C7) to strengthen wildlife corridors connected to the River Alver but this is focused on the Alver Valley outside of the Borough. The Fareham GI strategy does not identify any specific projects within the boundary of this area.



LLCA 8.1 - WOODCOT

GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE – SENSITIVITY ASSESSMENT

SENSITIVITY AND DEVELOPMENT POTENTIAL

The area's GI value lies in its largely open, undeveloped nature, the public open space at Speedfields Park and the functional connections between Newgate Lane and Bridgemary provided by the public footpath to the north and Woodcote Lane to the south. The area is moderately sensitive to change. Any development that compromised the PRoW network or the sense of openness and being 'in the countryside' would have an adverse effect on the GI network.

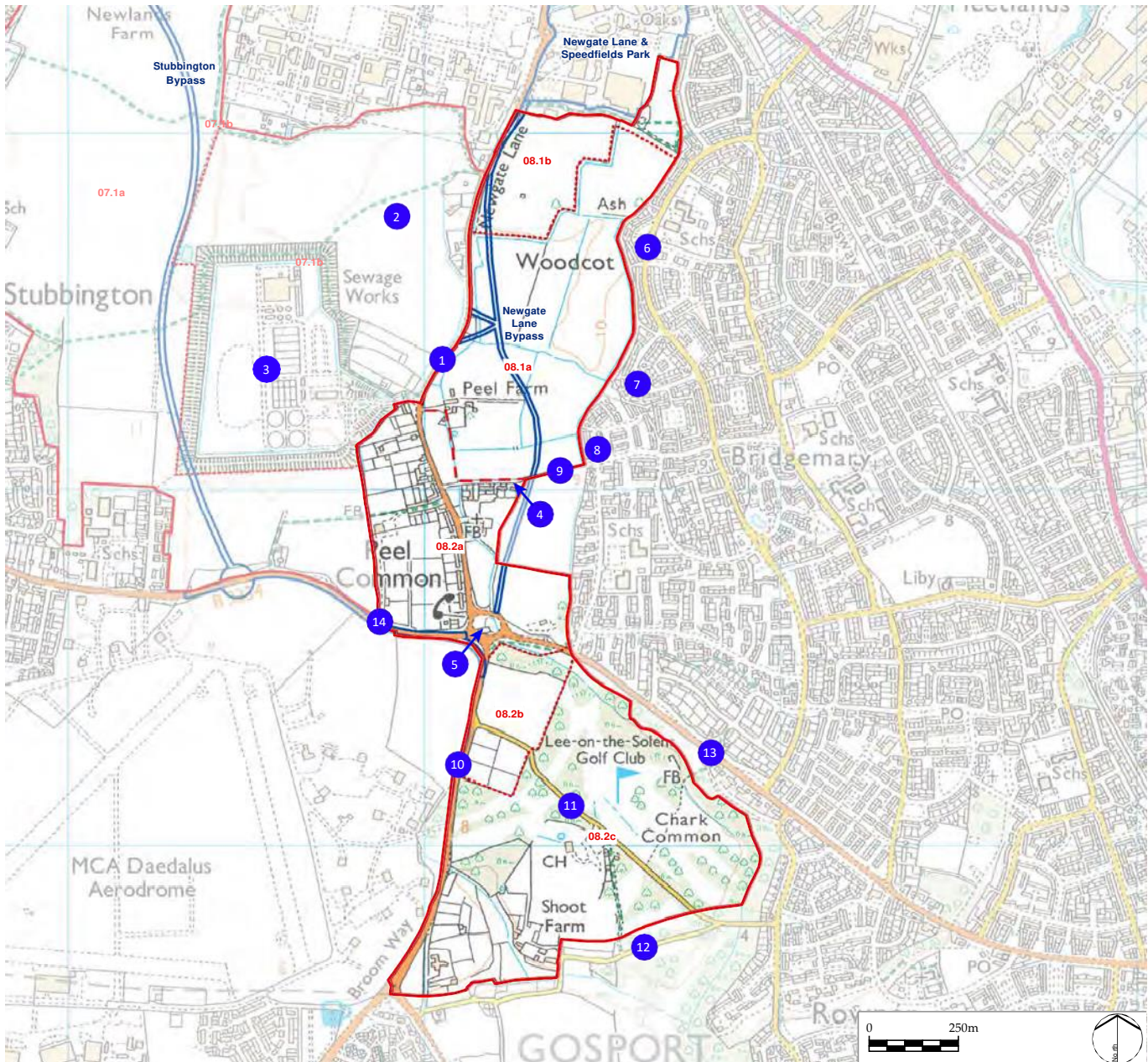
This area would benefit from improvements and extension of the local GI network, through major investment in the reinstatement or creation of hedgerows, woodlands and other habitats that have been lost or damaged by agricultural intensification, and through the extension of public open space or access connections through the area.

The main impacts of new road on GI resources are its potential interference with the east-west footpath link between Bridgemary and Peel Common that crosses the area along Woodcote/Brookers Lane, the loss of small areas of amenity space within the Speedfields Park and Brookers Field Recreation Grounds and the loss of some trees and hedgerow vegetation along the road alignment. Mitigation proposals will offset much of this impact.



LLCA 8.1 - WOODCOT

LOCATION PLAN FOR ROADS AND OTHER FEATURES



LEGEND

	Landscape Character Area		1 Newgate Lane (B3385)		6 Heron Way
	Local Landscape Character Area		2 Newlands Solar Farm		7 Brookers Lane
	Local Landscape Character Area Subdivision		3 Peel Common Waste Water Treatment Works		8 Broom Way (B3385)
			4 Woodcote Lane		9 Brune Lane
			5 Peel Common roundabout		10 Shoot Lane
			6 Tuke's Avenue		11 Rowner Road
			7 Pettycoat Crescent		12 Gosport Road (B3334)

LLCA 8.1 - WOODCOT

DEVELOPMENT CRITERIA AND ENHANCEMENT OPPORTUNITIES

As a whole, this area is of high sensitivity primarily on account of its critical role in preventing the coalescence of the urban areas of Fareham, Bridgemary and, to a lesser extent, Stubbington, and in defining the edges, setting and separate identity of these settlements. The relatively small size of the area, the high degree of intervisibility and its generally unspoilt, rural character make it particularly vulnerable to change. The generally open nature of the landscape means that it is difficult to integrate development without it being highly visible and potentially affecting the rural undeveloped character across a wide area, as well as eroding the physical, visual and perceived gap between settlements. The situation is further complicated by the proposed new road which will have some effect on the integrity and character of the landscape resource and undeveloped gap. Even a small amount of encroachment of further built development within the area could exacerbate these effects to the point at which the character of the whole area may be fundamentally altered.

There may be potential for some modest, small scale development associated with existing recreational land uses and built form within area 8.1b, as long as it is closely related to existing features and can be successfully integrated within the existing structure of hedgerows and trees without altering the essentially ‘undeveloped’ character of the amenity landscape or the wider agricultural landscape of area 8.1a.

In order to protect and enhance the character and quality of landscape resources, views and visual amenity, urban setting and green infrastructure, development proposals will need to:

- ▣ Protect the open, predominantly agricultural and undeveloped, rural character of area 8.1a;
- ▣ Maintain and strengthen the existing structure of trees, hedgerows and other mature vegetation, to maximise its landscape and wildlife value and to minimise impacts on the rural character of the landscape;
- ▣ Maintain the essentially open, undeveloped character of the public open space, playing fields and sports facilities within area 8.1b, and be designed to relate closely to the existing structure of trees hedgerows and existing characteristic built features within the area;
- ▣ Avoid any major incursion of the urban ~~aa~~ into the countryside beyond existing well-defined boundaries, or create significant new pockets of urban or urbanising development within open farmland;
- ▣ Protect the area’s role in maintaining the separation of settlements and a clear distinction between urban and rural areas. In particular, avoid ribbon development strung out along road corridors (e.g. along the existing and proposed new alignment of Newgate Lane) and any development beyond the existing urban edge that cannot be successfully integrated within the existing landscape structure and which could affect the visual, physical or perceived integrity of the strategic gap;
- ▣ Maintain significant distance and separation from the corridor of the new road to minimise its urbanising effects upon the rural character of the area;
- ▣ Avoid the introduction of tall buildings or structures that would be particularly visually prominent within the open, flat landscape;
- ▣ Protect and enhance enjoyment of the landscape by maintaining and enhancing the existing areas of public open space and access network, and by making further provision for accessible greenspace and access links within and across the area;
- ▣ Provide substantial new investment in the landscape through extensive tree, hedgerow and woodland planting using native broadleaved species appropriate to the locality and soil conditions and habitat creation to diversify the intensively farmed landscape;
- ▣ Demonstrate design that has minimal impact on the surrounding landscape and is in keeping with the character of the local landscape context.

LLCA 8.2 - PEEL COMMON AND ALVER VALLEY

LANDSCAPE RESOURCE - SENSITIVITY ASSESSMENT

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER, QUALITY AND VALUE

Landscape character, quality and value

This area forms the southern part of the Woodcot-Alver Valley LCA and the south-eastern part of the wider Stubbington–Fareham Strategic Gap. The area forms part of the flat, low-lying coastal plain but is very different in character and scale from the open agricultural landscape to the north and west. It is characterised by a mixed pattern of wooded common, small-scale pasture and ribbon development along the corridors of the River Alver and Newgate Lane and is bounded to the east by the urban edge of Gosport, to the west by the Daedalus airbase, to the north by the Peel Common Waste Water Treatment Works and arable farmland, and to the south by the open amenity land of the Alver Valley.

Area 8.2a comprises a strip of land on either side of Newgate Lane, extending from Peel Farm in the north to the Peel Common roundabout in the south. To the west of the road, the area is occupied by residential ribbon development backed by gardens and a small-scale pattern of fields, paddocks and other plots of land, contained by strong boundary vegetation to the rear. The eastern side of the road is characterised by a similar patchwork of small-scale, horse grazed pastures, built development south of Woodcote Lane (including housing, church and care home), gardens and small parcels of land enclosed by woodland, trees and hedgerows. In the far south-east corner is an area of public open space, including sports pitches and associated buildings. The character of this corridor is significantly affected by the influence of busy roads, street lighting, built development and other urban land uses, while the management of the small-scale pastures and plots of land - with their associated rather ramshackle fencing and structures - lends a distinct fringe character to the remaining unbuilt landscape. This situation will be exacerbated by the construction of the proposed new Newgate Lane-Peel Common bypass which will further fragment and intrude upon areas of undeveloped landscape. Overall landscape quality is therefore substantially degraded although the strong structure of vegetation that encloses this area is of some landscape value.

On the southern side of the Peel Common Roundabout lies Chark Common, which marks a distinct change in character from the open arable landscape of the northern part of the Woodcot-Alver Valley LCA, to a landscape which is strongly enclosed by extensive cover of woodland and trees, within which small-scale fields or open spaces are seemingly 'carved out' from the woodland cover. Within the overall area, **area 8.2b** is distinctive in that it forms a relatively large, regularly shaped parcel of open land, divided into smaller horse-grazed paddocks by fencing. This area shares some of the fringe characteristics of the roadside paddocks further north (e.g. fencing, land management, structures etc) but has a less urbanised context and is framed by a strong, attractive backdrop of woodland, mature trees and hedgerows. Its quality is less degraded and it retains a semi-rural character.

The remainder of the Chark Common area (**area 8.2c**) is dominated by the Lee-on-Solent Golf Course, which extends across the majority of the area, excluding the far south-west corner (comprising fields in use for horse-grazing along with former farm buildings converted for residential use). The landscape is characterised by open areas of grassland, heathland and wetland habitats (associated with the River Alver) contained within a strong structure of woodland belts, copses, mature trees and scrub. Parts of the land are intensively managed as part of the golf course (e.g. greens, fairways, bunkers etc.) and there are associated buildings and structures, which have an amenity character that somewhat detracts from the rural character of the landscape. However, most of the area is designated as a SINC (for its woodland, heathland and wetland habitats) and retains an attractive, enclosed and well-treed character with some 'semi-natural' qualities. The strong tree cover also provides an effective buffer to the influence of surrounding roads and neighbouring development within Gosport. The area is generally unspoilt and of relatively high landscape quality although it is not covered by any current national or local landscape designation.

LLCA 8.2 - PEEL COMMON AND ALVER VALLEY

LANDSCAPE RESOURCE - SENSITIVITY ASSESSMENT

SENSITIVITY AND DEVELOPMENT POTENTIAL

The sensitivity of the landscape resource varies within this overall area. **Area 8.2a** is already substantially degraded by urban influences and has a predominantly 'fringe' character which reduces its sensitivity to change. This will be exacerbated by the construction of the proposed bypass. Further development within this area would further erode the extent of surviving 'undeveloped' land but would not have a significant effect upon the overall character and quality of the landscape resource. Notwithstanding its value as part of the strategic gap or other roles, in landscape resource terms alone this area has relatively low sensitivity and high development potential.



Area 8.2b also has fringe qualities but has not been degraded in the same way. It retains an essentially rural, pastoral character that is susceptible to change and would be significantly affected by the introduction of permanent built development. The area is physically and visually detached from other built form by the strong surrounding woodland framework and significant development would appear as an isolated area of built land within open countryside. A section of the western boundary along Broom Way is open and there is a visual relationship between the area and currently undeveloped land within the Daedalus site to the west which would also be affected by development within this area. Redevelopment proposals for the Daedalus site may change the situation but current indications suggest that the undeveloped 'green' character of this corner of the site is to be maintained. Overall, therefore, landscape sensitivity is judged as moderate to high and the potential for development is low.

Area 8.2c is highly sensitive to change. Although its use as a golf course has altered the underlying character of the landscape it nevertheless has an attractive wooded and enclosed character and supports a mosaic of other habitats and features of landscape and ecological value. Built development would undoubtedly intrude upon its quiet, semi-rural and secluded character. There may be some modest potential for accommodating small-scale development (i.e. individual buildings) within the south west corner of the area, where it is associated with existing built form and can be more successfully integrated within the existing vegetation structure, but otherwise there is very limited potential for development within the area.

LLCA 8.2 - PEEL COMMON AND ALVER VALLEY

VISUAL ENVIRONMENT – SENSITIVITY ASSESSMENT

VIEWS, VISUAL FEATURES AND VIEWERS

The area's low lying position within the coastal plain means that there are few long distance views. The area may be perceived as one part of a much wider panorama taking in the urban and coastal landscapes in views from higher ground to the north of the Borough. However, its small size and lack of landmark features means the area is generally indistinguishable from the wider landscape within long-distance views.

More locally, large parts of **area 8.2a** are visible from roads, adjacent dwellings, lanes, public rights of way and open spaces within the area itself, although there are some small pockets of land enclosed behind built form and strong boundary vegetation that are less visible from public areas. The character and quality of the available views is already heavily influenced by urban characteristics and would not be fundamentally altered by additional built development.

Area 8.2b is largely enclosed within a strong wooded framework which restricts its visibility from surrounding areas but it is open along parts of its western boundary, allowing some direct views from adjacent Broom Way. There are also occasional filtered glimpses through the roadside trees along Brune Lane, which cuts through the middle of this area. Given that the main viewers will be road users, the visual sensitivity of this area is moderate and could be reduced further by mitigation planting to close the gap along the western boundary, although this will take time to become effective.

Area 8.2c is generally of low visual sensitivity. The extensive cover of trees and woodland around and within the area prevent all but glimpsed views from surrounding roads, through trees and gaps in the boundary vegetation. There are no views from neighbouring urban areas to the east. There is a public footpath that cuts through the golf course, linking Shoot Lane with Brune Lane, and another sort section of footpath into the area off Rowner Lane on the northern side of the area, otherwise there are no other publicly accessible viewpoints in this area.

The main viewers of this area are therefore local residents within Peel Common (area 8.2a), users of the main road network (Newgate Lane, Broom Way) and minor local lanes (Brune Lane, Shoot Lane), users of the limited network of PRow and open spaces, and golf course members. Apart from some attractive views within area 8.2c, the value of the landscape as a visual resource for these receptors lies primarily in its character as undeveloped land rather than its intrinsic scenic quality.



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LLCA 8.2 - PEEL COMMON AND ALVER VALLEY

VISUAL ENVIRONMENT – SENSITIVITY ASSESSMENT

SENSITIVITY AND DEVELOPMENT POTENTIAL

Visual sensitivity is relatively low within this area. Area 8.2a is highly visible but the character of the views is such that further development is unlikely to have a major impact on visual amenity. Area 8.2b is visually well-contained apart from a section of its western boundary, but this visual exposure could be mitigated by additional planting to close the gap. Likewise, area 8.2c is also highly visually contained by the extensive cover of trees and woodland within and around the area, with very limited publicly accessible views. However, balanced against this is the relatively unspoilt character of the views in the Chark Common area which are highly susceptible to change, and the high level of sensitivity of people using the PRoW network (albeit very restricted) and otherwise accessing the area for recreational purposes, who appreciate their surroundings and will be very aware of changes.

Across much of the area, therefore, there are limited opportunities to integrate development into the visual environment without unacceptable adverse effects on the character and quality of existing views and on the visual amenity of sensitive viewers. However, there may be some modest scope for accommodating small-scale development (i.e. individual buildings) within less visible, well-contained pockets of land within areas 8.2a and in the south-western corner of area 8.2c, where the existing vegetation structure has the potential to limit effects on high quality views and visual amenity.



LLCA 8.2 - PEEL COMMON AND ALVER VALLEY

SETTING OF URBAN AREA – SENSITIVITY ASSESSMENT

CONTRIBUTION TO SETTING AND SETTLEMENT CHARACTER

The area lies within the lower-lying parts of the Borough, forming part of the coastal plain that slopes gently up to the foot of Portsdown Hill in the far north. While the area does not play a significant role in the topographic setting of the urban area, together with LCA7 to the west (and area 8.1 to the north) it forms part of a swathe of largely undeveloped landscape that lies between the urban areas of Fareham in the north, Stubbington in the west and Gosport in the east, providing clear visual and physical separation of these settlements. The significant role of the area in separating and preventing coalescence of these settlements is enshrined in policy, with the area designated a Strategic Gap in the Fareham Borough Local Plan.

The role of **area 8.2a** as part of the gap is evident to the east of Newgate Lane, where the strip of roadside paddocks forms part of a wider corridor of undeveloped landscape between the road and the western edge of Bridgemary. However, the role of this area in maintaining the gap westwards towards Stubbington is less easy to perceive from the Newgate Lane corridor as views in this direction are blocked by built development along the roadside at Peel Common. Nevertheless, when viewed from the west (from the Gosport Road) it becomes apparent that Peel Common is an isolated small settlement that lies within the wider gap, rather than defining its western boundary or connecting to a larger urban area. It will be vital to maintain this 'isolation' of development at Peel Common if the physical and visual integrity of the wider gap is to be maintained.

The Peel Common Roundabout is a critical 'pinch point' within the gap between Peel Common and the edge of Bridgemary where there is a real risk of the two areas coalescing. This will be further exacerbated by the new bypass which eats into the remaining undeveloped land to the north of the roundabout and also, potentially, by redevelopment of the Daedalus site to the south. It will be vital to protect the undeveloped landscape within the public open space to the east of the roundabout in order to maintain a physical, visual and perceptual gap between the built areas.

Areas 8.2b and c also play a pivotal role in maintaining separation of urban areas and as a link between the upper and lower parts of the Alver Valley corridor. This triangle of semi-rural, heavily wooded landscape is important not only in physically and visually separating built areas at Peel Common and Bridgemary but also in separating Bridgemary from the northern edge of Lee-on-the-Solent. The redevelopment of MCA Daedalus may potentially exacerbate the perceived closing of the gap between Lee-on-the-Solent and Peel Common. It will be essential, therefore, to maintain the undeveloped character of all sides of this triangle, avoiding encroachment of development along Broom Way, Shoot Lane and Gosport Road.

This southern area also forms a vital link in the wider Alver Valley landscape corridor which extends southwards into Gosport District to the coast, providing a distinct edge and landscape setting to the urban areas to the south. It will be very important to maintain the integrity of this continuous corridor of undeveloped landscape and avoid the encroachment of development within and across it.

LLCA 8.2 - PEEL COMMON AND ALVER VALLEY

SETTING OF URBAN AREA – SENSITIVITY ASSESSMENT

SENSITIVITY AND DEVELOPMENT POTENTIAL

Given the area's designation as part of the Strategic Gap and the role it plays in preventing coalescence between the settlements of Fareham, Stubbington, Bridgemary and Lee-on-the-Solent, the area is highly sensitive to change. The area also contributes to the perceived sense of separation between Gosport District and Fareham Borough. Any development that reduced the physical or visual separation between these settlements would have an adverse effect on the integrity of the gap and on the area's contribution to the distinct identity and settings of the surrounding urban areas. Consequently, the area offers very limited development potential in respect of its role in maintaining the separation and setting of settlements. The only opportunities may lie within areas that are closely associated with existing development (e.g. at Peel Common or in the SW corner of area 8.2c) and can be integrated within the landscape without any physical or perceived encroachment within the gap.



LLCA 8.2 - PEEL COMMON AND ALVER VALLEY

GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE – SENSITIVITY ASSESSMENT

CONTRIBUTION TO GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE NETWORK

The area's main contribution to the GI network is through its role as an extensive area of undeveloped land between the urban areas of Fareham and Gosport and, in particular, as part of the wider corridor of greenspace and habitats that follow the course of the River Alver, identified within the PUSH GI strategy as a 'sub-regional scale blue corridor'. The strategy includes a project (C7) to strengthen wildlife corridors connected to the River Alver but this is focused on the Alver Valley outside of the Borough.

The northern part of the area (8.2a) does not support a wide range of designated GI assets but the framework of mature hedgerows and trees and the playing fields to the east of the Peel Common Roundabout are all valuable GI resources in this urbanised area. Woodcote Lane and the footpath linking Newgate Lane with Gosport Road also provide a valuable access link connecting Bridgemary with Stubbington across the middle of this area.

The southern part of the area (**areas 8.2b and c**) contains significant biodiversity assets in the extensive woodland, grassland, heathland and wetland habitats (designated as a SINC) within the golf course and surrounding area but is relatively inaccessible to the public, with only three short lengths of public footpath and no public open space. An extension of public access in this area, particularly along the river corridor to link with the Alver Valley Country Park to the south (in Gosport District) would be desirable. The Fareham GI strategy identifies project BW14 which aims to create 'cross boundary links from South Fareham Gap and Daedalus to the Alver valley Country Park' and 'to provide a linear corridor between Stubbington, Lee-on-the-Solent and Gosport'.



LLCA 8.2 - PEEL COMMON AND ALVER VALLEY

GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE – SENSITIVITY ASSESSMENT

SENSITIVITY AND DEVELOPMENT POTENTIAL

The area's primary GI value lies in its largely undeveloped nature and the extensive network of woodland, grassland, heathland and wetland habitats within the corridor of the River Alver and within Chark Common in the south of the area. These assets are particularly scarce and valuable within the heavily urbanised and pressured context of this part of the Borough and are therefore very sensitive to change.

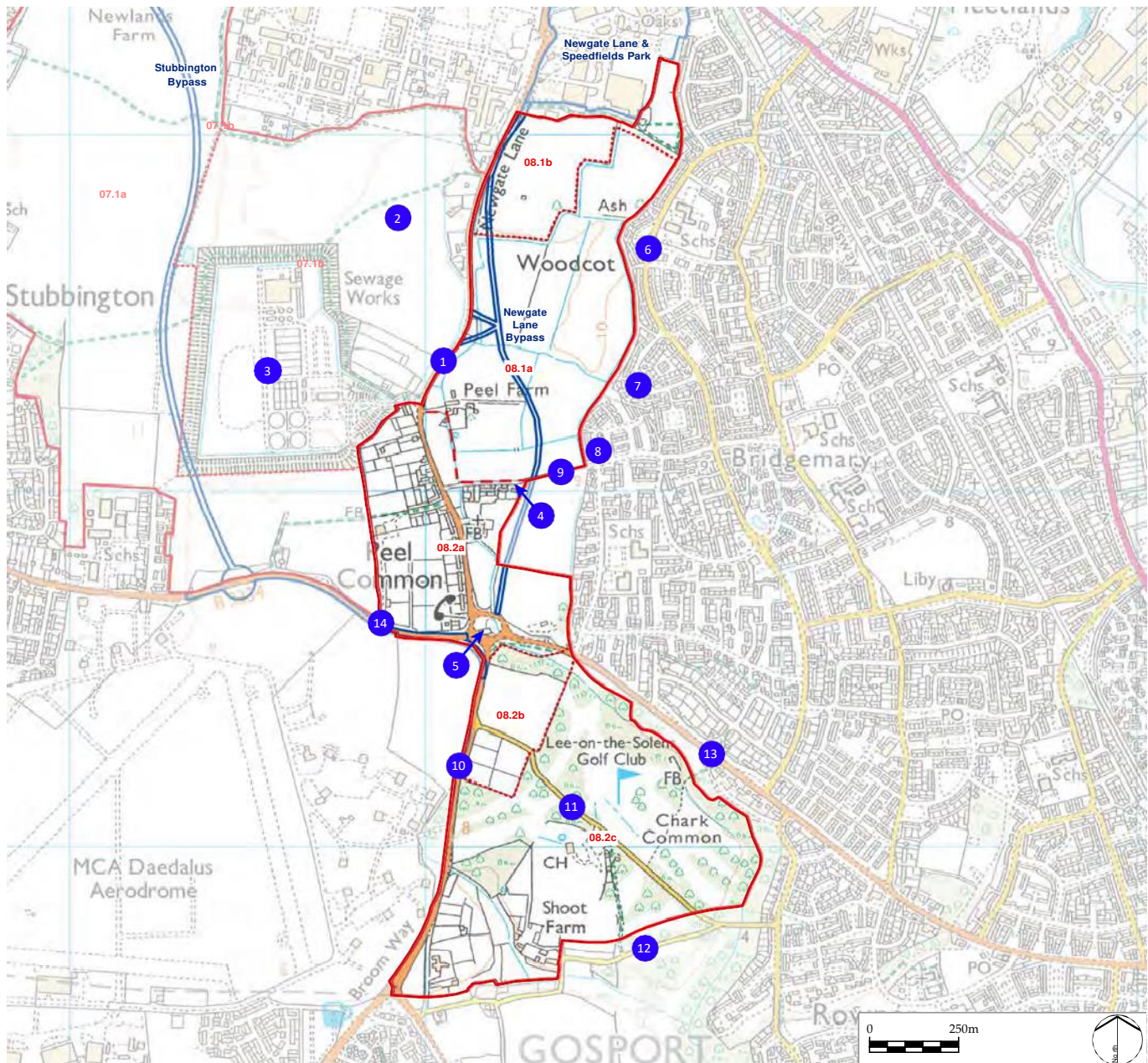
The existing network of public access an open space is fairly sparse within the area and existing features need to be protected and their function and quality enhanced. The area would benefit from improvements to the local access network to provide improved east-west links between urban areas and the wider access network of the coastal plain, and north- south links to connect the northern part of the river corridor with the Alver Valley Country Park and the coast.

Any new development would need to maintain the largely 'undeveloped' character of the area, ensure the protection of features of landscape or biodiversity value, and maintain and extend the provision of access and public open space opportunities. There is very limited scope for this to be achieved in this highly constrained area.



LLCA 8.2 - PEEL COMMON AND ALVER VALLEY

LOCATION PLAN FOR ROADS AND OTHER FEATURES



LEGEND

	Landscape Character Area		1 Newgate Lane (B3385)		6 Heron Way
	Local Landscape Character Area		2 Newlands Solar Farm		7 Brookers Lane
	Local Landscape Character Area Subdivision		3 Peel Common Waste Water Treatment Works		8 Broom Way (B3385)
			4 Woodcote Lane		9 Brune Lane
			5 Peel Common roundabout		10 Shoot Lane
			6 Tuke's Avenue		11 Rowner Road
			7 Pettycoat Crescent		12 Gosport Road (B3334)

LLCA 8.2 - PEEL COMMON AND ALVER VALLEY

DEVELOPMENT CRITERIA AND ENHANCEMENT OPPORTUNITIES

As a whole, this area is of high sensitivity primarily on account of its critical role in preventing the coalescence of the urban areas of Fareham, Bridgemark, Lee-on-the-Solent and, to a lesser extent, Stubbington, and in defining the edges, setting and separate identity of these settlements. The narrowness of the gap between development at Peel Common and the edge of Bridgemark means that this area has a particularly vital role in maintaining physical, visual and perceived separation and even a limited amount of development in the ‘wrong’ place, particularly along the main roads that enclose the southern part of the area, could threaten the integrity of the gap. The situation is further complicated by the proposed new bypass which will inevitably have some effect on the integrity and character of the landscape resource and undeveloped gap and further ‘squeeze’ the gap at its narrowest point.

Other key sensitivities include the important range of habitats within the Chalk Common area and the area’s contribution to the corridor of undeveloped greenspace (albeit largely inaccessible) along the course of the River Alver, from Fareham to the Alver Valley Country Park and beyond to the coast.

There may be potential for some modest, small scale development associated with existing built form at Peel Common or in the far south-west of the area, as long as it is closely related to existing features and can be successfully integrated within the existing structure of hedgerows and trees without altering the essentially ‘undeveloped’ character of the landscape or threatening the integrity of the gap.

In order to protect and enhance the character and quality of landscape resources, views and visual amenity, urban setting and green infrastructure, development proposals will need to:

- ▣ Safeguard the area’s vital role in maintaining the separation of settlements and a clear distinction between urban and rural areas. In particular, avoid ribbon development along road corridors (e.g. Broom Way, Shoot Lane and Gosport Road) and any development beyond the existing urban edge that cannot be successfully integrated within the existing landscape structure and which could affect the visual, physical or perceived integrity of the strategic gap;
- ▣ In particular, protect and strengthen the undeveloped character of the public open space to the east of the Peel Common roundabout;
- ▣ Maintain the distinctly ‘isolated’ nature of settlement at Peel Common and ensure that any potential small-scale infill development within this area effectively ‘rounds off’ rather than extends the settlement boundary, to avoid the risk of physical or perceived coalescence with other built areas;
- ▣ Protect the semi-rural, undeveloped character of areas 8.2b and c;
- ▣ Maintain and strengthen the existing structure of woodland, trees, hedgerows and other mature vegetation in all parts of the area, to maximise its landscape and wildlife value;
- ▣ In particular, maintain and enhance the mosaic of woodland, heathland, grassland and wetland habitats of value within the Lee-on-the-Solent golf course at Chalk Common and encourage further habitat creation and diversification within intensively managed areas to maximise wildlife and landscape value;
- ▣ Avoid the introduction of tall buildings or structures that would be particularly visually prominent within the landscape;
- ▣ Protect and enhance enjoyment of the landscape by maintaining and enhancing the existing areas of public open space and access network, and by making further provision for accessible greenspace and access links within and across the area, particularly along the River Alver corridor and with the Country Park to the south;
- ▣ Demonstrate design that has minimal impact on the surrounding landscape and is in keeping with the character of the local landscape context.
- ▣ Use native broadleaved species appropriate to the locality and soil conditions in new tree and hedgerow planting.

APPENDIX FL&BH 1.2.2

COMPOSITE LANDSCAPE STRATEGY

APPENDIX FL&HB 1.2.3
EXTRACT FROM THE
'TECHNICAL REVIEW OF AOSLQ AND STRATEGIC GAPS'

Technical Review of Areas of Special Landscape Quality and Strategic Gaps

supporting document for Fareham Local Plan
Development



Client: Fareham Borough Council
Consultant: Hampshire County Council
22nd September 2020

Rev	Date	Revisions
-	28 th April 2020	First Draft issued for comment.
A	31 st July 2020	2 nd Draft Issued for comment. Revisions to ASLQ. Addition of SG and Info. to Appendix on Refs and Maps. Responses to Clients comments
B	2 nd Aug 2020	3 rd Draft. Additional Photos and References added. Additional text on SCG.
C	7 th Aug 2020	Text edits.
D	30 th Aug 2020	Text edits.
E	17 th Sept 2020	Text and Map edits.
F	22 nd Sept 2020	Minor text errors and map adjustments

Landscape Team
Economy, Transport and Environment
EII Court West
The Castle
Winchester
Hampshire
SO23 8UD



Cover Photograph: Meon Shore, at edge of Chilling-Brownwich Coastal Plain, Photo: Charlotte Webb, June 2020.

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Executive Summary

Fareham Borough Council is in the process of producing a new Local Plan to address housing, employment and retail development requirements across the Borough up to 2037. Once adopted, the new Local Plan will replace the adopted Local Plan Part 1 (Core Strategy) and Local Plan Part 2 (Development Sites & Policies).

To support Local Plan development, Fareham Borough Council commissioned the Landscape Team, in Hampshire County Council, to undertake a technical review of:

- six proposed Areas of Special Landscape Quality (ASLQ).
- two proposed Strategic Countryside Gaps: Meon Gap and between Fareham and Stubbington.

Fareham Borough Council's recent past experience in the determining of two planning applications, identified the need to address the 'valued landscapes' of Fareham.

"Two recent planning appeal decisions demonstrated how the argument of valued landscapes could help to determine planning decisions. Both decisions were on sites located in the Lower Meon Valley (Land west of Old Street, Stubbington and Land east of Posbrook Lane, Titchfield) and the Inspectors recognised the high-quality landscape concluding that the Lower Meon is a valued landscape.

...with this in mind, the Council proposed the designation of valued landscapes as part of the Draft Local Plan Update consultation in the summer of 2019." (page 27, Fareham Draft Local Plan 2036)

There was also the need to clarify the role that Strategic Gap designation plays within planning policies in the Countryside, and establish the clear difference between a policy that addresses landscape quality and a policy that addresses the prevention of coalescence of settlements with separate identities, as:

"...Strategic Gaps do not necessarily have intrinsic landscape value but are important in maintaining the settlement pattern, protecting settlement identity and providing green infrastructure opportunities." (page 27, Fareham Draft Local Plan 2036)

This technical review is published at the Regulation 19 stage to support the proposed designations.

The technical review undertaken during March to July 2020, reviewed recent relevant documents and developed an appropriate and concise methodology for determining Areas of Special Landscape Quality (or ASLQ), based primarily on criteria from the Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (GLIVIA) 3rd Edition, Box. 5.1, supported by other examples of good practice and case law.

As there is no standard national guidance on Strategic Gap determination, a methodology and set of criteria were established for determining Strategic Gap characteristics and boundaries through review and analysis of pertinent recent Strategic Gap proposals developed for other Local Plans and through Fareham Borough Council's own Strategic Gap history.

Executive Summary

The resultant analysis and site surveys of all Fareham Borough's Landscape Character Areas concludes that:

- The six proposed ASLQ put forward for designation in the Fareham Local Plan Supplement (Reg 18 consultation document, Jan-March 2020), can be considered as 'valued landscapes' as they scored highly against the assessment criteria and therefore should be identified for ASLQ designation in the Fareham Local Plan 2037, with some modifications made to boundaries, to bring them into line with the current Fareham Borough Landscape Character Assessment 2017, but also;
- Through this process, two further landscape character areas in Fareham Borough were identified as having equivalently 'valued landscape' characteristics and so it is recommended that Chilling-Brownwich Coastal Plain and parts of the Cams to Portchester Coast should also be designated.
- Conservation Areas where they sit in or adjacent to a proposed ASLQ should be included as part of the ASLQ because of their mutually supportive relationship.

The resultant analysis and site surveys of the two Strategic Gaps, conclude that:

- The Meon Strategic Gap is proposed for continued designation, having both strong sub-regional agreement for its designation, and a clear role in preventing settlement coalescence, that could result from continued pressure for expansion of the Western Parishes; North and West Fareham, and from pressure for the expansion of Stubbington.
- One moderate amendment is proposed to the North Eastern corner of the Meon Gap; that is an extension to the Gap around Funtley to prevent Funtley from coalescing with North and West Fareham.
- The Fareham-Stubbington Strategic Gap is proposed for continued designation, also having strong sub-regional agreement for its designation, and a clear role in preventing settlement coalescence through continued and heavy pressure for Southern expansion of Fareham and Northern and Eastern expansion of Stubbington, but it is considered that there are some opportunities for development to be accommodated within the landscape, without compromising the Strategic Gaps function.

Executive Summary

Possible adjustments to the Fareham-Stubbington Strategic Gap could be considered in the following locations:

- An area to the South of Fareham, and west of HMS Collingwood, as some development in this area could be visually absorbed into the Gap without compromising the Gap function.
- An area to the north west of Stubbington south of Oakcroft Lane and east of Ranvilles Lane, as some development could be visually and physically absorbed into the Gap without compromising the Gap function.

It is also noted that the Newgate Lane Area (Newgate Lane West and East from Fareham to Peel Common Roundabout) has undergone a significant amount of change in the recent past.

In order to develop appropriate Green Infrastructure mitigation and enhancement associated with the areas of recent and future change described above, in the Fareham-Stubbington Gap, Green Infrastructure Frameworks or Strategies are required for each area.

Chapter 4: Strategic Gaps



Figure 4.1. Photograph taken from road that leads to The Great Barn, near Titchfield Abbey, looking East towards edge of Fareham, in The Meon Gap. Beyond the tree line is Fareham. Photograph: Charlotte Webb June 2020

Chapter 4: Strategic Gaps Overview

- 1. This chapter describes the application of methodology to determine the extent of the two Strategic Gaps in the draft Fareham Local Plan 2036 and gives specific recommendations for each Gap:
 - 1. Fareham/Stubbington and the Western Wards (the Meon Gap)
 - 2. Fareham/Bridgemary and Stubbington / Lee-on-the-Solent (the Fareham-Stubbington Strategic Gap)

Role and purpose of the Strategic Gap

- 2. As a reminder of the previously stated purpose of the Strategic Gap:

“The primary purpose of identifying Strategic Gaps is to prevent the coalescence of separate settlements and help maintain distinct community identities. Strategic Gaps do not necessarily have intrinsic landscape value but are important in maintaining the settlement pattern, protecting settlement identity and providing green infrastructure opportunities.”
(Fareham Publication Local Plan 2037)

First Filter to establish Study Area Extents

- 3. The Strategic Gap Study Area extents are shown in Figure 4.1. and detailed site analysis sheets can be found in Appendix 5. The study areas were established to show specific tracts of land between the settlement boundaries of nearest neighbour settlements.

Strategic Policy DS2: Development in Strategic Gaps

“In order to prevent the coalescence of urban areas and to maintain the separate identity of settlements, Strategic Gaps are identified as shown on the Policies map between the following areas:

- 1) *Fareham / Stubbington and the Western Wards (Meon Gap)*
- 2) *Fareham / Bridgemary and Stubbington / Lee-on-the-Solent (Fareham- Stubbington Strategic Gap)*

Development proposals will not be permitted where they significantly affect the integrity of the gap and the physical and visual separation of settlements or the distinctive nature of settlement characters.”

- 4. Both the Meon Gap and Fareham-Stubbington Gap are identified as ‘Cross-authority’ Gaps, with the Meon Gap running north into Winchester City Council Local Plan Area and the Fareham-Stubbington Gap running South-East into Gosport Borough Council Local Plan Area. Identified through PFSH Position Statement 2016.
- 5. Within the sub-region of South Hampshire, the purpose of the Meon Gap *“is of particular significance as it demarks the boundary of the Portsmouth and Southampton Housing Market Areas”* .(PfSH Position Statement 2016)

Chapter 4: Strategic Gaps Overview

-
5. Within Fareham Borough the aim of the Meon Gap is to prevent coalescence of Fareham and Stubbington with the Western Wards, but also important is the avoidance of coalescence with the settlement of Titchfield, that lies within the middle of the Gap. As stated earlier, the Meon Gap runs northwards following the River Valley across the borough boundary into Winchester City Council Local Authority Area, where Winchester Local Plan Policy CP18 - Settlement Gaps' includes the 'Meon Gap' (Whiteley – Fareham/Fareham Western Wards), with a local gap between North Fareham SDA and Knowle and Wickham designated under Policy SH4: North Fareham SDA.
 6. The aim of the Fareham- Stubbington Gap is to avoid coalescence between the settlements of: Fareham and , Bridgemary, with Stubbington and Lee-on-the-Solent. Gosport Local Plan also supports P/SH Position Statement 2016 and has designated a Strategic Gap which runs from the Borough border through the Alver Valley, but also Brookers Field Recreation Ground on the border with Fareham, is designated as Strategic Gap. The settlement boundary for Bridgemary, Gosport, lies on the Borough boundary with Fareham. The Strategic Gap designation is contained within Gosport Local Plan 2011-2029 adopted October 2015.
 7. As stated in Chapter 1, a key demonstration of pressure for development comes from the potential site allocations assessed in the Strategic Housing and Employment Land Availability Study, December 2019. The pressure for development in the Fareham-Stubbington Gap, is very significant to the risk for complete loss of countryside gap. The pressure in the Meon Gap is more moderate, with a 'squeezing' of the central area around Titchfield, but with a significant pressure to develop pockets of land along the west side of Titchfield Road, between Titchfield and Stubbington. There is moderate pressure for development on the Western edge of Fareham and between Titchfield and Titchfield Common and Southwards pressure from Titchfield along Posbrook Lane. The indication of development pressure Southwards from Titchfield Common to Hook, is also of note, with the potential to put pressure on Chilling-Brownwich Coastal Plain.
 8. In addition to the two Appeal Sites at Posbrook Lane, Titchfield, and Old Street, Stubbington, which highlighted 'valued landscapes' in the Meon Valley, recent noteworthy planning applications which also highlight development pressures, within the Strategic Gaps are:
 - P/14/0841/FP: Land of Cartwright Drive, Titchfield
 - P/19/0301/FP: Land East of Crofton Cemetery and West of Peak Lane, Fareham
 - P/14/0222/OA: Longfield Avenue, Land to the South – Fareham

Potential Development Impact

7. As stated in Chapter 1, a key demonstration of pressure for development comes from the potential site allocations assessed in the Strategic

Chapter 4: Strategic Gaps Overview

11. In the Meon Gap: P/14/0841/FP: Land of Cartwright Drive, Titchfield: Proposals for an 86 unit Care Homes, with associating landscape and car parking and a 15.4ha Country Park (with car parking), was approved though it was contrary to the current Policy C22: Strategic Gaps and within the setting of Titchfield Abbey Conservation Area. Construction on site was recently completed and is included in the site analysis.
12. P/19/0301/FP: Land East of Crofton Cemetery and West of Peak Lane, Fareham: refused for several reasons, such as design in relation to the setting of the Cemetery, but not for it's siting in the Fareham-Stubbington Gap.
13. P/14/0222/OA: Longfield Avenue, Land to the South – Fareham, an outline application for up to 1550 dwelling and associated infrastructure was withdrawn.

Key Routes for experiencing the Strategic Gaps

14. Key routes for the primary purpose of experiencing the physical and visual separation of settlements have been identified and are shown in Figure 4.2. This work ties in closely with the previous analysis carried out by LDA and described in Chapter 3 of the Adopted Fareham Borough Landscape Character Assessment 2017. As much as is possible, the key routes (or 'paths') pass between the settlement edges identified in the first filter, so that a significant number of drivers and walkers should experience the sense of leaving one settlement, passing

through a distinctly different space, i.e. countryside between settlements before reaching another distinctly different settlement. This was tested out as part of the site analysis and is described in Appendix 5.

Settlement Edge Characteristics

15. This study builds upon the work previously carried out by David Hares Associates in the Fareham Borough Gap Review 2012. There have been negligible changes in the settlement edges since 2012 and the summary of settlement types shown in illustration 4 of the Fareham Borough Gap Review 2012 is still relevant:

"The edges of new housing are often more visible than older housing stock as a result of garden tree planting, which has helped to screen the older properties adjoining the gap. Properties which back onto woodland have the most robust edge to the gap" (page 19, Fareham Borough Gap Review. David Hares, 2012)

16. A key feature of many of Fareham's settlement edges is that of Woodland screening. Detailed findings are described in Appendix 5. The Spatial Visibility/Legibility maps A5.8-A5.10 show key long views and views towards settlement edges where dwellings or other landmark buildings can either be seen or are hidden or partially hidden from view by woodland, tree canopies or hedgerows. Primary measure 10 gives descriptions of the impact of the settlement edges on users from multiple vantage points.

Chapter 4: Strategic Gaps Overview

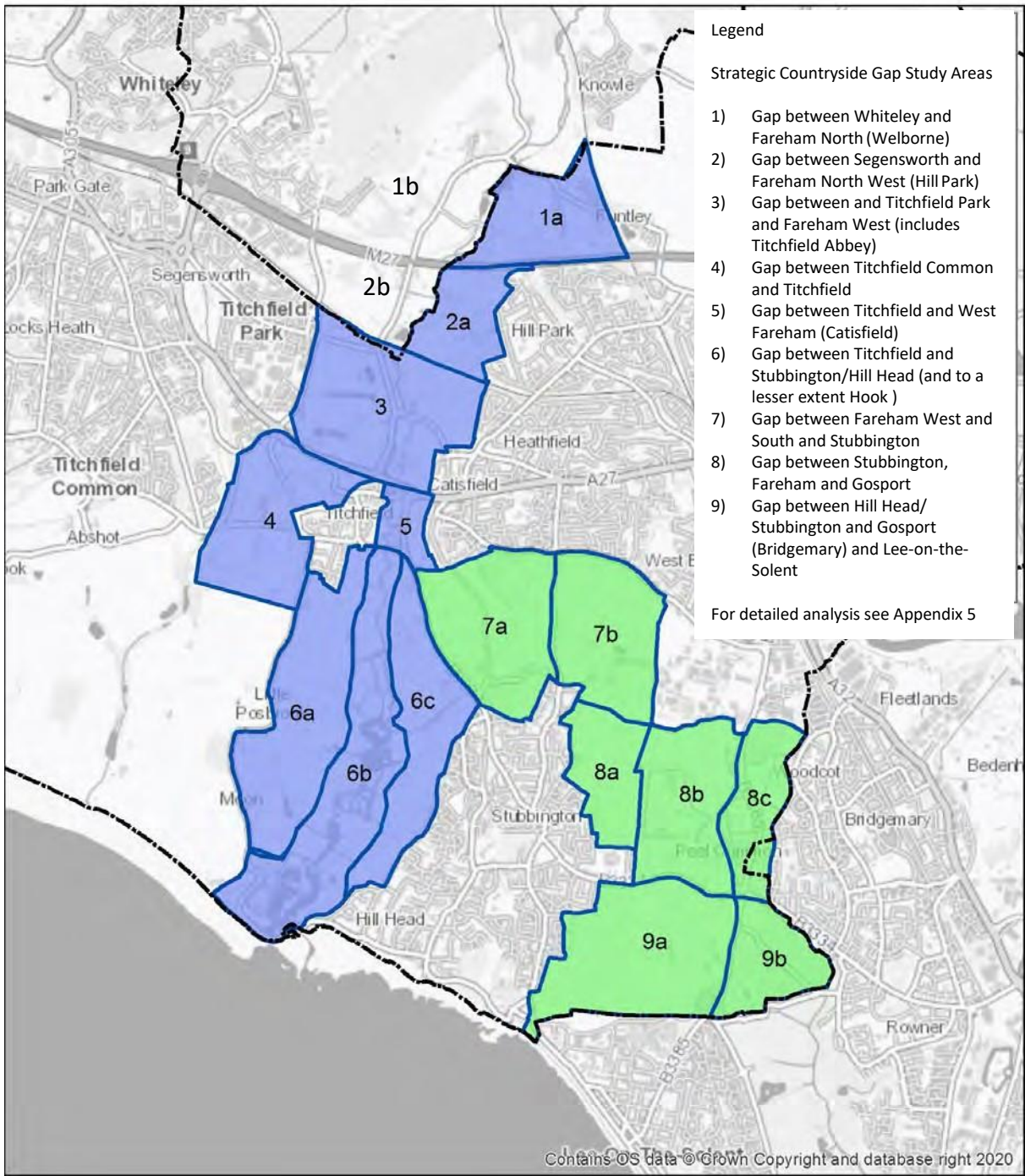


Figure 4.1. Plan showing Strategic Gap Study Area Extents

Chapter 4: Strategic Gaps Overview

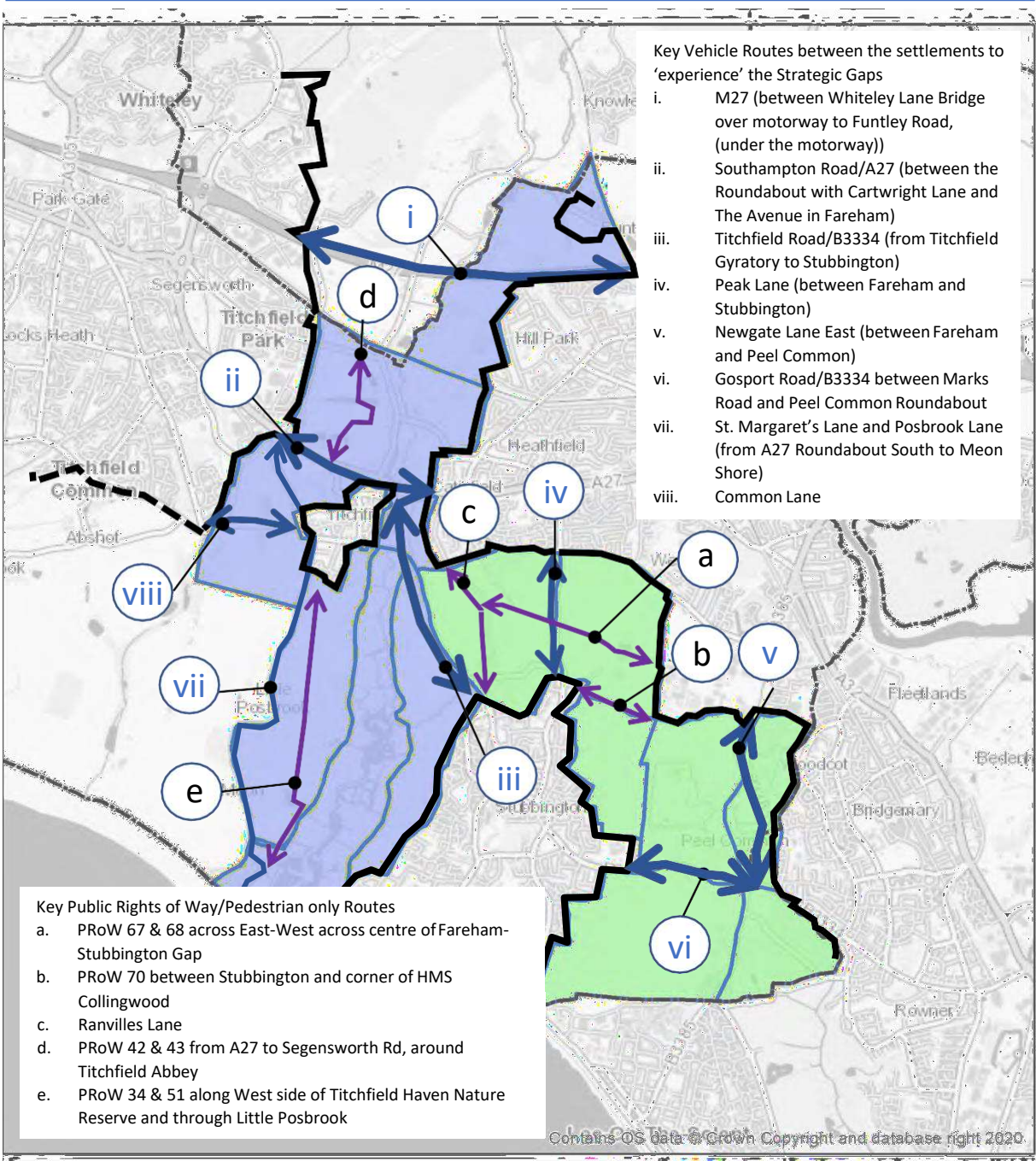


Figure 4.2. Plan showing key experiential routes through the Strategic Gaps

Chapter 4: Strategic Gaps

SG 2: The Fareham-Stubbington Gap

Key features of the Strategic Gap

1. Key Features of the Fareham-Stubbington Strategic Gap are:

- Open, predominantly arable farmland and horticulture with some glasshouses, a weak hedgerow structure and few trees
- The settlement edges are for the most part well screened by mature tree canopy, but there is some minor visual intrusion from Fareham, Stubbington and HMS Collingwood
- a few scattered farmsteads/horticultural holdings and a mosaic of small fragments of open farmland and horse-grazed pastures sandwiched between:
- large-scale non-agricultural uses of Business and airfield development at Solent Airport in Daedalus to the South and the utilities of:
 - Peel Common Water Treatment Works enclosed from views by an earth bund and mature tree belt
 - Peel Common Solar Farm
- Construction site of Stubbington-bypass, which will provide an East-West and South route through the Gap that has not previously existed
- Urban fringe character of Peel Common residential area

- Recently completed highway works to Newgate Lane, and Peel Common Roundabout, with associated noise attenuation fencing and bus and cycle infrastructure.

Potential Development Impact

2. As stated earlier, the potential impact of development is high within the Fareham-Stubbington Gap, with the potential to develop large tracts of farmland.
3. It is too early to determine the full impact that Stubbington Bypass will have on the landscape character and development pressures of the Gap. As the Bypass is currently under construction and its alignment marked out, it is possible to see how it might affect the sense of separation between Fareham and Stubbington. In some respects it strengthens the sense of separation because it will be a physical demarcation and partial interruption to cross-movement. It also becomes another key route from which to experience the Gap, but it will bring more noise and activity and may exert a suburbanising influence on the landscape. It is strongly recommended that once the construction works have been completed and the road is fully operational a review of the Landscape Character Assessment for LCA 7: Fareham-Stubbington Gap is carried out.

Chapter 4: Strategic Gaps

SG 2: The Fareham-Stubbington Gap

Other Environmental and Planning Designations

4. Unlike the Meon Gap, the Fareham-Stubbington Gap does not have a significant number of environmental designations. The only are two areas of Ancient/Semi-Ancient Woodland: Oxleys Coppice, which is also a SINC (Southern edge of Fareham) and Tips Copse, (East edge of Stubbington, North of Crofton Secondary School). The Strategic Gap designation would be the key designation in this area.

Summary findings of the Study Area Assessments:

5. The descriptions run from West to East and then South. More detailed analysis of each area can be found in Appendix 5.

Area East of Titchfield Road and West of Peak Lane (Strategic Gap Study Area 7a):

6. Due to the significant number of viewpoints from long stretches of the key roads that run through the area: Titchfield Road and Peak Lane (and from the Stubbington Bypass, when it is completed) and from the numerous footpaths that run through the middle of this area, it is strongly recommended that the vast majority of this section of Strategic Gap remains intact. It provides a useful informal recreational resource, within a distinctive

landscape character, that is of good quality, where residents can walk in relative tranquility away from roads and enjoy long and varied views. Due to its moderate to large gap dimensions (800-1.2km) it has been able to retain a relatively high level of tranquility and dark nights skies, compared to other parts of Fareham and it would be a significant loss to local residents if they were not able to continue to enjoy this informal recreational resource.

7. For this section of the Gap, this analysis agrees with the summary findings of LDA in Chapter 3 of the Fareham Borough Landscape Character Assessment 2017 - *"The landscape performs a highly effective role in providing a 'sense' of separation and the experience of moving between one settlement and the other.....Edges of Fareham and Stubbington are clearly defined by strong boundary vegetation and there is a clear distinction between 'town and country' there is a strong sense of leaving one urban area and moving through open countryside before entering another. Scale of the gap allows the time to appreciate sense of being in open countryside. Being able to see far across the gap and identify the edges, also strengthens the sense of separation."* (page 41) .

Chapter 4: Strategic Gaps

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8. However there exists the potential to make modifications to the settlement boundary of North Stubbington: to extend the boundary to run along Oakcroft Lane, as the isolated field that sits aside Crofton Cemetery, does not protrude into the landscape beyond the current Northern and Western edges of Stubbington. Largely sitting behind a mature line of Poplars also helps this isolated field absorb some development (subject to detail design), without risking the integrity of the Gap, as a whole. Retention and enhancement of GI will be required, within the site. **Development of a GI Framework or Strategy is recommended** for the site in its context.

Area East of Peak Lane and West of HMS Collingwood (Strategic Gap Study Area 7b):

9. Whilst this area comes under the same Landscape Character Area as Strategic Gap Study Area 7a, the terrain is much flatter, and the blocks of vegetation are less varied. Vegetation around the main large field screens the field from view from many vantage points. There are much fewer opportunities to see across this land, unless close to the field gates. From within the main field there are more visual detractors in the form of MOD buildings in HMS Collingwood, a low-rise tower in the

adjacent estate off Longfield Drive and a long view to the Fareham Borough Council Office Tower Block. Subject to detailed design, scale and functions, it is considered possible for the main field to absorb some development without a significant impact on visual quality of the Strategic Gap. If managed appropriately, development could have beneficial effect on the GI network (recreational and environmental) that exists around the periphery of the field subject to appropriate attention being paid to GI provision and design. Therefore a change in Strategic Gap boundary could potentially be accommodated without undermining the principal purpose of the gap to prevent coalescence of settlements. However, such adjustment would be driven by more detailed testing of development forms, scale, landscape and GI interventions. Such work would also need to consider the potential reduction of tranquility and dark night skies ratings in the area. **Establishing a GI Framework or Strategy is recommended.**

10. The experience of driving along Peak Lane is currently pleasant and it is recommended that with any potential boundary change that a GI zone of around 150m width between Peak Lane and any development, be established. This is to maintain the experience of

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‘leaving’ Fareham driving through Countryside and arriving at the separate settlement of Stubbington.

The Open Coastal Plain between Stubbington and the Peel Common Water Treatment Works, (Strategic Gap Study Area 8a)

11. There are two key PRoW across this Landscape, that connect Stubbington and Fareham through a narrow gap of around 600m. The paths cross a dramatic flat landscape which has strong linear North-South views between Daedalus and Newgate Lane Farm, framed by blocks of woodland vegetation, on the boundary bund around the Peel Common Water Treatment Works and the east side of Stubbington, including Tips Copse Ancient Woodland. These views should be valued and retained, providing a great sense of space in an otherwise narrow corridor.
12. There is very little opportunity to absorb development in this corridor. Visual intrusion of buildings would be unwelcome, as it would reduce tranquility. Some of the tree belts are thin, and a substantial belt of woodland would strengthen the landscape structure and provide an attractive edge to frame North South Views and views towards the eastern edge of Stubbington. Advance planting of this

belt would be advised. A **GI Framework or Strategy** is recommended.

Section of Fareham-Stubbington that provides a three-way Gap between Stubbington, Fareham and Gosport (Bridgemary) (Strategic Gap Study Area 8b)

13. There are no proposed changes to the Strategic Gap in this area. The strong screening around the Peel Common Water Treatment works provides an effective visual and physical barrier between all three settlements.
14. There is pressure for development along Gosport Road (A334) between the Southern edge of Stubbington and Peel Common. It is strongly recommended that development pressure is resisted in this area as it would risk visual and physical coalescence between Stubbington and Gosport.

Newgate Lane and Peel Common Area (Strategic Gap Study Area 8c)

15. Despite the proximity of Fareham and Gosport in the north part, the gap is currently still effective in providing a ‘sense of separation’, but it is at risk. Substantial vegetation around boundaries currently prevents visual coalescence. There is a defined boundary along settlement edges and a gap of sufficient scale and

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and coherence of character. Whilst the recently completed Newgate Lane South road development does not alter the experience of entering the urban area of Gosport beyond the Peel Common Roundabout, it does reduce tranquility and bring more built features (such as noise attenuation barriers) into this part of the gap. Further development within the gap in addition to the road scheme, together with existing urban fringe activity, is likely to cause visual, or even physical, coalescence of settlements on either side of the new road corridor.

16. Even with the development of Newgate Lane South, the previous analysis carried out by LDA and described in Chapter 3 of the Fareham Borough Landscape Character Assessment 2017, is still relevant: *“A cohesive area of undeveloped landscape which performs an important role in respect of the primary purposes of the Strategic Gap, i.e. in defining the edges, separate identity and settings of Fareham and Gosport, preventing their coalescence. Even minor encroachment beyond existing settlement boundaries could have an adverse effect on these functions and the overall integrity of the landscape and Strategic Gap.”* (page 43)

17. It is recommended that a **GI Framework or Strategy for the Strategic Gap Study Area 8c** would be beneficial to enhance the GI value of the current gap and potentially help determine an appropriate GI framework for moderately scaled development. The planting associated with the Newgate Lane Highway works will exert a stronger woodland/hedgerow edge as it establishes, and this should be factored into a GI Strategy. The GI Strategy or Framework should reassess the Open Coastal Plain Landscape Type: with a view to creating stronger GI structure throughout, but highlighting and retaining long North-South views, and largely undeveloped views eastward from old Newgate Lane, to retain a sense of space and ‘big skies’.

Daedalus and Lee-on-the-Solent Golf Course (Strategic Gap Study Area 9a and 9b)

18. This study does not suggest alterations to the Strategic Gap around the Airfield and Lee-on-the-Solent Golf Course. Current development within the Airfield is highly visible, but in keeping with current land uses/character of the area. Some further development could be accommodated in the Airfield but would depend on where within the site; scale and; what mitigation is delivered.

Chapter 4: Strategic Gaps

SG 2: The Fareham-Stubbington Gap



Figure 4.12 Photograph from PRow in Study Area 7a, looking North East towards Peak Lane, and South Fareham
Photograph Charlotte Webb
June 2020.



Figure 4.13 Photograph from Peak Lane, looking towards Southern edge of Fareham.
Photograph Charlotte Webb
June 2020.



Figure 4.14 Photograph from Stubbington By-pass Construction site, looking towards Crofton Cemetery, and distinctive row of Poplars.
Photograph Charlotte Webb
June 2020.

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Figure 4.15 Photograph from Stubbington By-pass Construction site, looking South towards Glass houses on edge of Stubbington Photograph Charlotte Webb June 2020.



Figure 4.16 Photograph from Stubbington By-pass Construction site, looking East towards Newgate Lane Farm Photograph Charlotte Webb June 2020.



Figure 4.17 Photograph from Stubbington By-pass Construction site, towards Fareham South (Longfield Avenue) and Broadlaw Walk centre. Photograph Charlotte Webb June 2020.



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SG 2: The Fareham-Stubbington Gap



Figure 4.18 Photograph taken near Newlands Farm, from Stubbington Bypass Construction site, looking North East to Tower block near Longfield Avenue, Photograph Charlotte Webb June 2020.



Figure 4.19 Photograph from Stubbington Bypass Construction site, looking North East to Peak Lane, Photograph Charlotte Webb June 2020.



Figure 4.20 Photograph from PRoW crossing from Stubbington to Tanners Lane, looking South towards Meoncross School, Photograph Charlotte Webb June 2020.

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Figure 4.21 Photograph from Newgate Lane West, looking South towards Peel Common Roundabout. Photograph Charlotte Webb June 2020.



Figure 4.22 Photograph from Brookers Field, looking West towards Newgate Lane. Photograph Charlotte Webb June 2020.



Figure 4.23 Photograph from verge on Newgate Lane East, looking towards settlement edge of Bridgemary. Photograph Charlotte Webb June 2020.



Chapter 5: Summary Conclusions and Recommendations



Figure 5.1. Photograph of Titchfield Abbey, from the new Country Park adjacent to A27.
Photograph: Charlotte Webb June 2020

Chapter 5: Summary Conclusions and Recommendations

-
1. The resultant analysis and site surveys of all Fareham Borough's Landscape Character Areas recommends that:
 - The six proposed ASLQ put forward for designation in the Fareham Local Plan Supplement (Reg 18 consultation document, Jan-March 2020), can be considered as 'valued landscapes' as they scored highly against the assessment criteria and therefore should be identified for ASLQ designation in the Fareham Local Plan 2037, with some modifications made to boundaries, to bring them into line with the current Fareham Borough Landscape Character Assessment 2017, but also;
 - Through this process, two further landscape character areas in Fareham were identified as having equivalently 'valued landscape' characteristics and so it is recommended that Chilling-Brownwich Coastal Plain and parts of the Cams to Portchester Coast should also be designated.
 - Conservation Areas where they sit in or adjacent to a proposed ASLQ should be included as part of the ASLQ because of their mutually supportive relationship.
 2. It is considered that there is a clear difference between the ASLQ designation, where the landscape value is the key reason for designation, in the context of Strategic Gaps, landscape character and its quality are a 'part of the picture' sitting amongst a broader range of criteria.
 3. The resultant analysis and site surveys of the two Strategic Gaps, conclude that the Meon Strategic Gap:
 - is proposed for continued designation, having both strong sub-regional justification for its designation, and a clear and continued role in preventing settlement coalescence, that could result from pressure for expansion of the Western Parishes; North and West Fareham, and from pressure for the expansion of Stubbington with;
 - one moderate amendment proposed to the North Eastern corner of the Meon Gap; that is an extension to the Gap around Funtley to prevent Funtley from coalescing with North and West Fareham.
 4. The Fareham-Stubbington Strategic Gap is proposed for continued designation, also having strong sub-regional justification for its designation, with an important role in preventing settlement coalescence from continued and heavy pressure for Southern expansion of Fareham and Northern and Eastern expansion of Stubbington, but it is considered that there may be potential for some development to be accommodated within the landscape, without compromising its Strategic Gap function.

Chapter 5: Summary Conclusions and Recommendations

5. Possible adjustments to the Fareham-Stubbington Strategic Gap could be considered in the following locations:
 - An area to the south of Fareham, and west of HMS Collingwood, as some development in this area could be visually absorbed into the Gap without compromising the Gap function.
 - An area to the north west of Stubbington, south of Oakcroft Lane and east of Ranvilles Lane.
6. It also noted that the Newgate Lane Area (Newgate Lane West and East from Fareham to Peel Common Roundabout) has undergone a significant amount of change in the recent past.
7. In order to develop appropriate Green Infrastructure mitigation and enhancement associated with the areas of recent and future change described above, in the Fareham-Stubbington Gap, Green Infrastructure Frameworks or Strategies are required for each area.

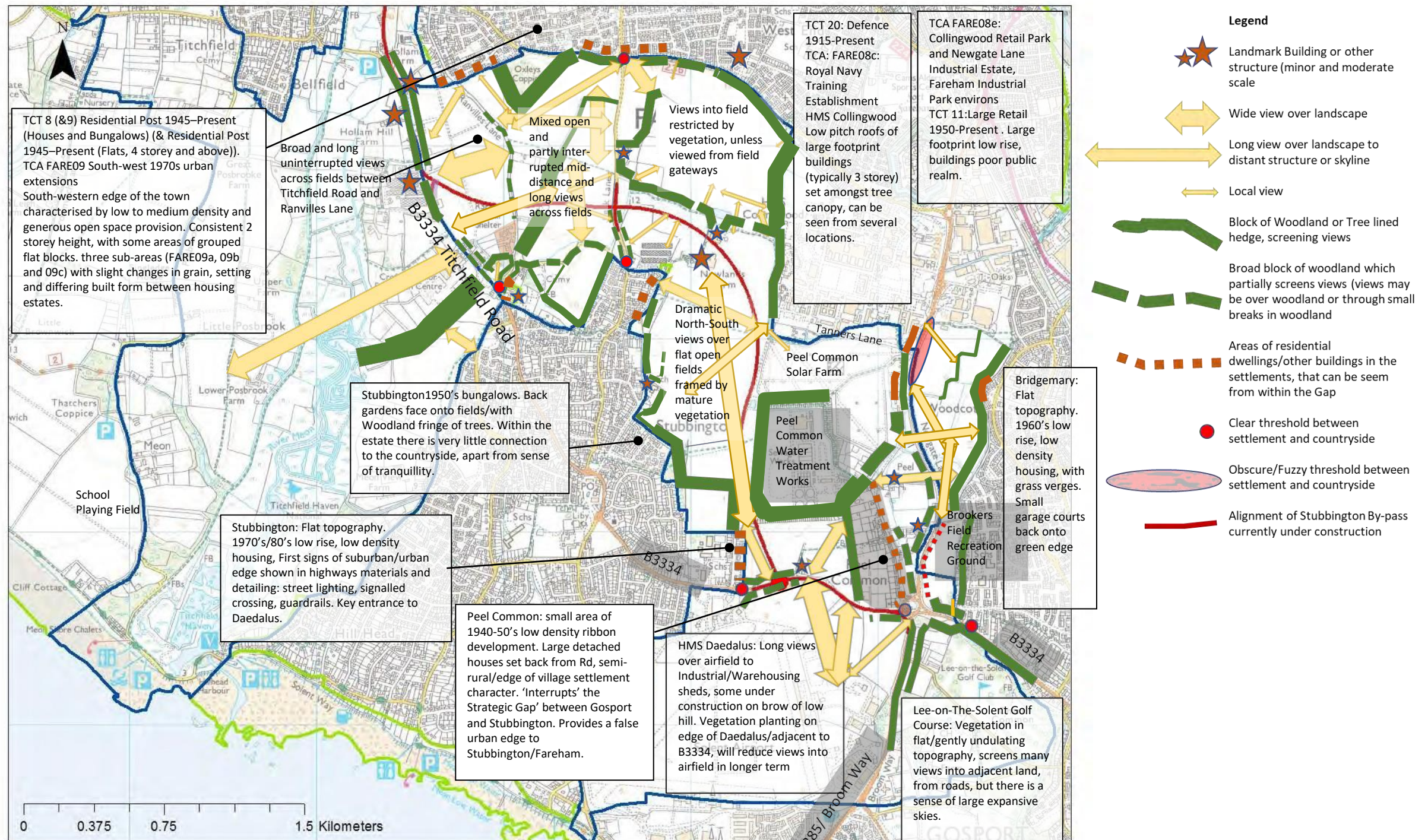


Figure: A5.10 Plan showing Visibility/Legibility Analysis of FAREHAM-Stubbington Gap

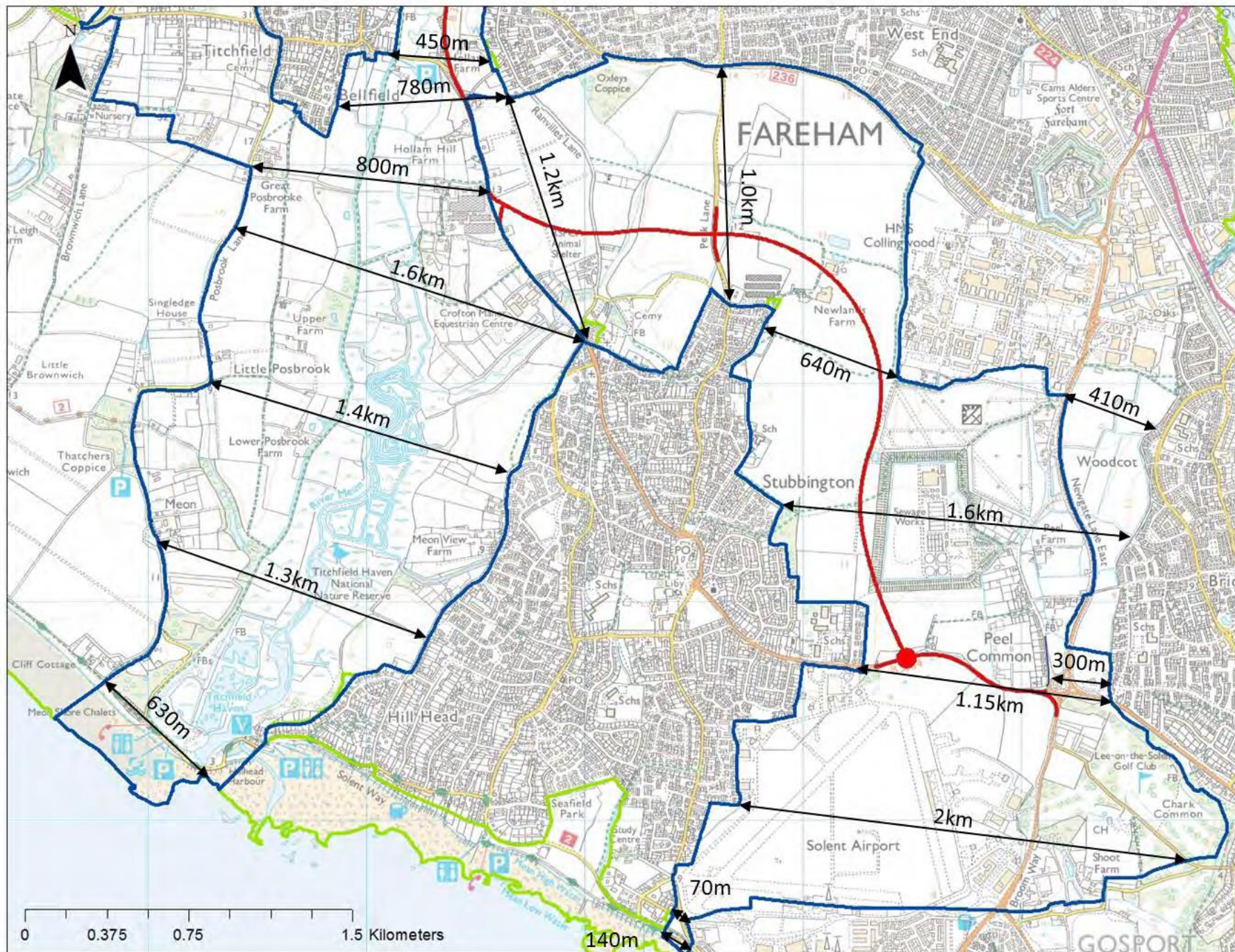
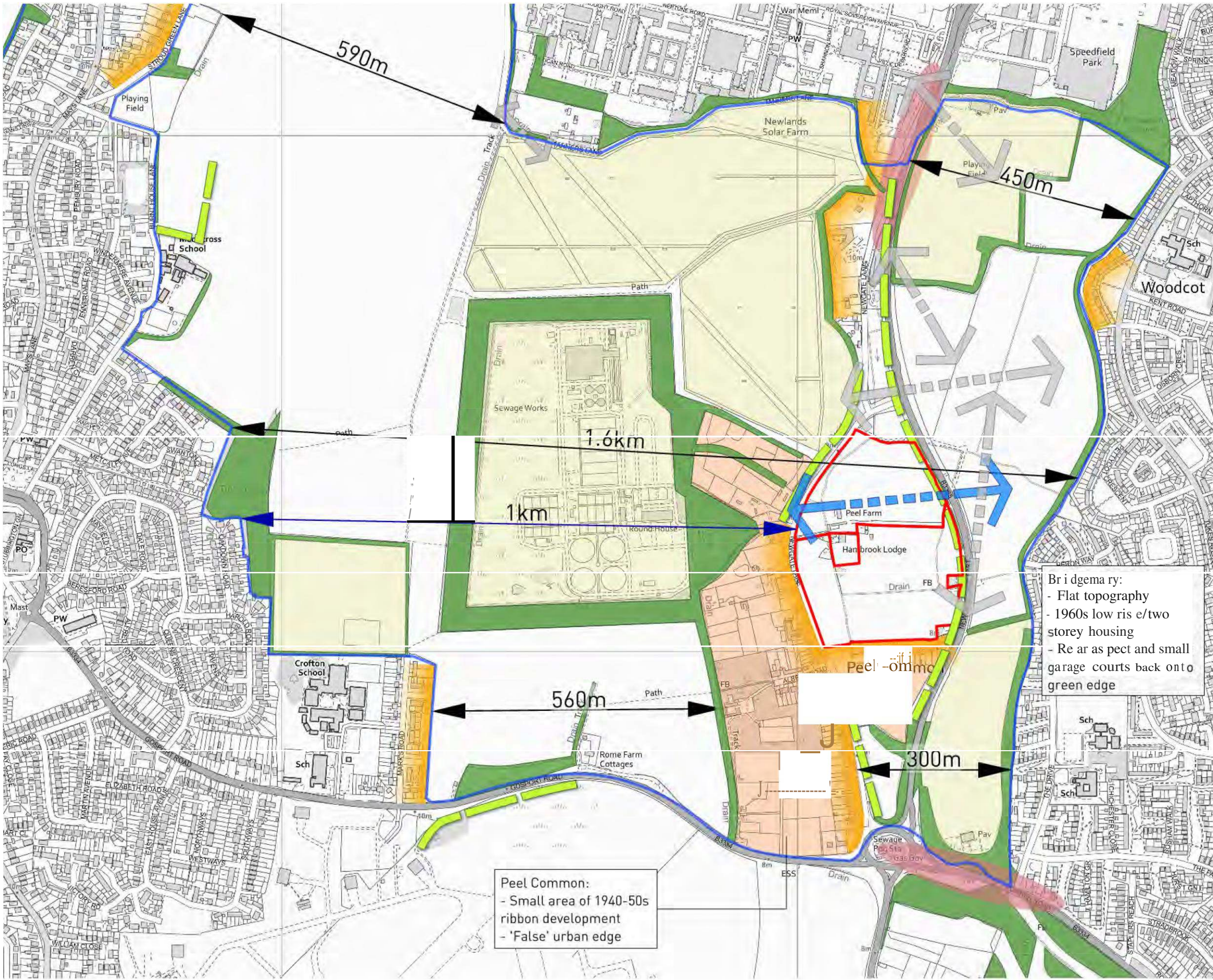


Figure: A5.12 Plan showing Key Distances across the Southern Part of Meon Strategic Gap and the Fareham-Stubbington Strategic Gap between Settlement edges (distances are approximate)

APPENDIX FL&BH 1.2.4

LANDSCAPE ANALYSIS OF THE STRATEGIC GAP



KEY



Site bounda r i e s [no r t h a n d s o u t h]



Strategic gap bou nd a r y



Local view"

Ide nt if i e d local view th a t i s a c t u a l l y t r u n c a t e d by Ne w g a t e L a n e E a s t



Block of wood la nd or tree lined h e d g e , s c r e e n i n g v i e w s *

Broad bloc k of woodland which pa r t i a l l y s c r e e n s v i e w s [v i e w s m a y b e o v e r w o o d l a n d o r t h r o u g h s m a l l b r e a k s i n w o o d l a n d] > -

A r e a s o f r e s i d e n t i a l d w e l l i n g s / o t h e r b u i l d i n g s i n t h e s e t t l e m e n t s , t h a t c a n b e s e e n f r o m w i t h i n t h e G a p *



O b s c u r e / f u z z y t h r e s h o l d b e t w e e n s e t t l e m e n t a n d c o u n t r y s i d e *



I n f r a s t r u c t u r e a n d a m e n i t y u s e s a r e i n i t i a l l y i n t h e g a p



U r b a n i s i n g a r e a s o f P e e l C o m m o n s a t e l l i t e



Key d i s t a n c e s w i t h i n t h e g a p *"

NOTES

... Based on a n a l y s i s i n T e c h n i c a l R e v i e w o f S p e c i a l L a n d s c a p e Q u a l i t y a n d S t r a t e g i c G a p s , H a m p s h i r e C o u n t y C o u n c i l , 2 0 2 0
*"" D i s t a n c e s a r e a p p r o x i m a t e

L a n d a t N e w g a t e L a n e [n o r t h] a n d L a n d a t N e w g a t e L a n e [s o u t h] , F a r e h a m , H a m p s h i r e

C l i e n t : F a r e h a m L a n d L P a n d B a r g a t e H o r n e s L t d

Appendix FL&BH 1.2.4 Landscape Analysis of the Strategic Gap

D r a w i n g n o . : B R S 4 9 8 9 _ 8 2
D a t e : 2 1 / 7 0 / 2 0 2 0
D r a w n b y : N F
C h e c k e d b y : J W A
S c a l e : 1 : 7 5 0 0 @ A 3



FL&BH 1.3

APPEAL BY FAREHAM LAND LP AND BARGATE HOMES LTD

**LAND AT NEWGATE LANE (NORTH) AND LAND AT
NEWGATE LANE (SOUTH), FAREHAM, HAMPSHIRE**

**LANDSCAPE AND VISUAL MATTERS:
SUMMARY PROOF OF EVIDENCE**

PREPARED BY:

JAMES W. ATKIN
BSC (Hons) DIP LM CMLI



5 The Priory, Old London Road, Canwell, Sutton Coldfield, B75 5SH

T 0121 308 9570 www.pegasusgroup.co.uk

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1. INTRODUCTION

Qualifications and Experience

- 1.1. My name is James Atkin, Director (Landscape) in the Birmingham Office of the Pegasus Group and a Chartered Member of the Landscape Institute (2005). I have over 19 years experience specialising in the application of LVIA across a range of sectors including power, highways, rail, housing, waste, land reclamation and restoration, mineral extraction, commercial developments and renewable energy.
- 1.2. Since joining the Pegasus Group I have completed detailed LVIA's for sites across the UK, including schemes for residential, mixed use, care home, solar and commercial development. As an inherent part of this work I apply an iterative process of LVIA to inform masterplanning principles that respond appropriately to landscape and visual constraints and opportunities.

Terms of Reference

- 1.3. This evidence is written on behalf of Fareham Land LP and Bargate Homes Ltd (the appellants) and relates to an appeal for non-determination by Fareham Borough Council in respect of two outline applications for residential development, both on land to the east of Newgate Lane. This evidence sets out an overview of relevant landscape and visual matters.
- 1.4. Principles and good practice for undertaking landscape and visual impact assessment (LVIA) and/or applying the principles of LVIA are set out in the Landscape Institute (LI) and the Institute of Environmental Management (IEMA) Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment, Third Edition (2013)¹ (GLVIA3). The concepts and procedures set out in this guidance have been adopted where appropriate.
- 1.5. The evidence included in this supporting statement for this appeal (LPA reference: P/18/1118/OA - AND - P/19/0460/OA) is true and has been prepared in accordance with the guidance of my professional institution. I confirm that the opinions expressed are my true and professional opinions.

¹ Landscape Institute and Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment, Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment 3rd Edition (April, 2013)

2. BACKGROUND

- 2.1. The appeal sites extend to ca. 10 hectares (ha) of agricultural land, situated close to the urban edge of Fareham. The appeal sites are bounded by Newgate Lane to the west, Woodcote Lane to the south and Newgate Lane East to the east.
- 2.2. The wider landscape context of the appeal sites includes the low-lying ground of the coastal plain and the adjacent urban environments of Fareham, Gosport (with Woodcot and Bridgemary). The settlement area of Stubbington forms the western extent of the Strategic Gap which extends across the coastal plain between the local settlement areas. Separation is most pronounced across the arable areas between Fareham/Peel Common and Stubbington.
- 2.3. The applications were submitted with a detailed LVIA which set out a comprehensive baseline and robust assessment of predicted impacts. These included details as to how landscape and visual matters have influenced the design of the masterplan, with mitigation measures consequently forming an inherent part of the proposals.
- 2.4. The reasons for refusal raises three main issues in respect of landscape and visual matters, stating that:
 - b) The proposed development fails to respond positively to and be respectful of the key characteristics of the area and would be harmful to the character and appearance of the countryside;
 - c) The provision of development in this location would significantly affect the integrity of the strategic gap and the physical and visual separation of settlements;
 - d) The application site is not sustainably located adjacent to, well related to or well-integrated with the existing urban settlement boundaries;
- 2.5. This evidence considers these issues against various information, including the submitted LVIA's, consultation responses, report to committee and other relevant baseline and evidence base documents related to landscape and visual matters.

3. SUMMARY

- 3.1. The submitted LVIAs address the key characteristics of the appeal sites and their context. The submitted LVIAs also set out an assessment of the impact and approach to mitigation. This process also enables judgements to be drawn in respect of the context of the appeal sites in relation to the existing urban settlement edges/boundaries.
- 3.2. With reference to this material, and supported by my own additional analysis where necessary, I conclude that the appeal schemes will not be harmful to the character and appearance of the countryside, will not significantly affect the integrity of the Strategic Gap and will relate well to the existing patterns of settlement.
- 3.3. This is on the basis the relevant key landscape characteristics of the area have been considered through the process of LVIA, consequently informing the analysis of constraints and opportunities, and ultimately the landscape strategy for the mitigation. This forms an integrated part of the two masterplans for northern and southern schemes.
- 3.4. Consequently, I consider the approach taken to the design of the respective masterplans to have adopted a positive approach in landscape and visual terms.
- 3.5. The loss of the agricultural enclosures and replacement of these areas with residential development is largely the main cause of impact, however this is balanced by the response to the grain and pattern of the landscape and its scale, as well as the response to the characteristics of the landscape, several of which are defined as 'essential' by the published guidance. Where these are referenced, mitigation adopts an approach of retention and/or enhancement.
- 3.6. I consider that the subsequent residual impacts of the appeal schemes will be acceptable in landscape and visual terms.
- 3.7. In terms of the Fareham to Stubbington gap, I consider the appeal sites are well placed to accommodate development without undue consequences or impacts on the role and function of the Strategic Gap. This is on the basis that:
- In relation to distances, the appeal schemes will reduce the gap between Bridgemary and Stubbington physically from ca. 1.6km to ca. 1.1km which remains a considerable distance and well within the thresholds of the 'rule of thumb' appropriate distances set out in the FBC study;

- In terms of visibility, the appeal schemes will be physically and visually well contained – they sit within the strong green infrastructure framework that is evident in the form of blocks of woodland and tree lined hedges which screen or partially screen views – furthermore they will not be visible across the Strategic Gap from Stubbington;
- Existing screening is present immediately adjacent to the appeal sites in terms of the woodland around the waste water treatment works, along Newgate Lane and within the emerging framework of vegetation along Newgate Lane East that will continue to establish and increasingly provide a robust visual screen from the east;
- The surrounding context and urbanising influences, including the settlement area of Peel Common which reduce the degree of change;
- The opportunity to contribute to, and maintain, a strong green infrastructure network that complements both the strategic gap and the areas of settlement, in the form of the landscape d areas and landscape buffers along the eastern and western edges of the appeal sites which will reinforce and connect the linear routes which cross broadly north to south through this area; and
- In connection with the green infrastructure provision, the ability to incorporate substantial mitigation that will successfully avoid or minimise landscape and visual effects.

3.8. I also note that, notwithstanding differences in the technical approaches, the Pegasus Group and FBC Strategic Gap studies both independently acknowledge that the Strategic Gap can accommodate some form of growth and development within it. Both also recognise the need for additional, more detailed assessment on a site/project basis.

3.9. In respect of the conclusions of the FBC Strategic Gap study (where these note the relatively poor state of the gap at this point), I would think a logical and appropriate conclusion would be to amend the boundary to omit this part of the landscape from the Strategic Gap, creating capacity for development to come forward with a strong framework of green infrastructure and mitigation. This would place an emphasis on the importance of the core areas that are located further west, between Fareham and Stubbington where the Strategic Gap clearly delivers its role and function in full.

3.10. Finally, the reason for refusal suggests that the appeal schemes will not relate to, or integrate with, the existing urban settlement boundaries. However, my evidence demonstrates that the appeal sites are well related to Peel Common, being located to the east of Newgate Lane, physical contained by the alignment of Newgate Lane East and situated immediately adjacent to the existing residential dwellings off Woodcote

Lane and directly opposite the mix of dwellings and urban influences along the northern section of Newgate Lane.

- 3.11. With existing and proposed green infrastructure in place, the appeal schemes will consolidate the pattern of Peel Common within a clearly defined limit. As such I consider that the appeal schemes will integrate well, and in a positive way, with the settlement area at Peel Common.
- 3.12. Furthermore, there are some existing physical connections between Peel Common and Bridgemarky. With the appeal schemes in place, the consolidated pattern of Peel Common would continue to blend with the urban edge of Gosport and Bridgemarky, focused along the green route into Bridgemarky (along Woodcote Lane) and focussed on the large amenity open space of Brookers Field Recreation Ground.
- 3.13. If the previous emerging allocation of HA2 were to come forward, this broader area of development would reinforce the connection between Peel Common (including the appeal sites) and the edge of Fareham. In each eventuality, I consider there to be a good connection between the appeal schemes and the existing areas of the settlement.
- 3.14. In all respects, considering Peel Common in itself, connections to Gosport, and with the potential for HA2 to come forward, development in this area will maintain a robust gap between Fareham (aligned with the western edge of Peel Common) and Stubbington.
- 3.15. Overall, in the context of these limited issues, and with the appeal schemes in place, landscape and visual issues are not sufficient to support a prospective reason for refusal.

FAREHAM LOCAL PLAN 2037 REPRESENTATIONS

LAND ADJACENT TO 75 HOLLY HILL LANE, SARISBURY

ON BEHALF OF BARGATE HOMES



Pegasus Group

Birmingham | Bracknell | Bristol | Cambridge | Cirencester | Dublin | East Midlands | Leeds | Liverpool | London | Manchester | Newcastle | Peterborough

 **DESIGN**  **ENVIRONMENT**  **PLANNING**  **ECONOMICS**  **HERITAGE**

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Registered Office: Pegasus House, Querns Business Centre, Whitworth Road, Cirencester, Gloucestershire, GL7 1RT

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1.0 Landscape Response prepared by Terra Firma Consultancy including Opportunities and Constraints Plan

1.0 Introduction

- 1.1** The following representations are prepared by Pegasus Group on behalf of our client, Bargate Homes. Our client has interests in Land adjacent to 75 Holly Hill Lane in Sarisbury.
- 1.2** The site is irregular in shape and extends to approximately 2.6 hectares. It is accessed via Holly Hill Lane, which adjoins the south-western boundary of the site, and the majority of the site lies to the east (rear) of the properties which front Holly Hill Lane. The southern boundary of the site adjoins Holly Hill Woodland Park and the eastern boundary extends as far as the boundaries of the properties on Mulberry Lane (accessed from Barnes Lane). The site has previously been promoted through Fareham Borough Council's (FBC) Strategic Housing and Employment Land Availability Assessment (SHELAA) – Site ID 1005.
- 1.3** For the reasons set out in these representations, our client is strongly of the view that this site should be allocated for residential development in the Fareham Local Plan 2037 (hereafter referred to as the Publication Local Plan). It is estimated that the site could accommodate approximately 30 dwellings. These representations also set out our client's position in relation to required amendments to some of the more general policies proposed within the Publication Local Plan (PLP).
- 1.4** Our client is an important stakeholder within Fareham and is keen to work with the Council to produce a plan which is legally compliant and meets the tests of soundness set out within the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF). Currently the plan is neither legally compliant nor sound.
- 1.5** The following representations utilise the same format as the Council's response form. Each area of the PLP which is deemed to be either not legally compliant or unsound is clearly outlined below. Proposed changes to the plan in relation to policies, supporting text and the proposals map are provided.

	Agent	Client
Title	Mr	Bargate Homes c/o
First Name	Jeremy	Agent
Last Name	Gardiner	
Job Title	Senior Director	
Organisation	Pegasus Group	
Address	3 West Links Tollgate Chandlers Ford Eastleigh Hampshire	
Postcode	SO53 3TG	
Telephone		
Email		

2.0 Plan Overall

B1 Which part of the Local Plan is this representation about?

2.1 The following comments relate to the overall Local Plan.

B1a Which paragraph? Please enter the correct paragraph found in the Local Plan:

2.2 Paragraphs 1.5–1.6, 1.14, 1.17, 1.37, 2.12, 3.19–3.22, 3.49–3.57, 4.1–4.20, Appendix B.

B1b Which Policy? Please enter the correct Policy Codes found in the Local Plan

2.3 Policies H1, HP1, HP4, HP5, HP6, HP7, HP9, DS1, DS3, NE8, D1.

B2 Do you think the Publication Local Plan is:

Legally compliant – No

Sound – No

Complies with the duty to co-operate – No

2.4 The Fareham Local Plan is not legally compliant and is unsound as it is not consistent with national policy, effective or justified.

B3 Please provide details you have to support your answers above.

B3.1 The Publication Local Plan is not Legally Compliant

2.5 The Publication Local Plan (PLP) has based its housing proposals on the annual housing target derived from the Government's draft Revised Standard Methodology published in August 2020 in its consultation "Planning for the Future". The Government's response to this consultation was published on 16th December 2020. The Government does not propose to proceed with the changes to assessing local housing need consulted on earlier this year in

"Changes to the Current Planning System"; but instead has published a revised approach to the Standard Method, which retains the method in its previous and current form except for London and 19 of the most populated cities and urban centres.

- 2.6 The key change is to apply a 35% uplift to the Standard Method for Greater London and the 19 most populated cities and urban areas in England – Birmingham, Liverpool, Bristol, Manchester, Sheffield, Leeds, Leicester, Coventry, Bradford, Nottingham, Kingston upon Hull, Newcastle upon Tyne, Stoke on Trent, Southampton, Plymouth, Derby, Reading, Wolverhampton and Brighton and Hove. The minimum housing requirement for Fareham calculated using the amended standard method therefore remains 514hpa.
- 2.7 The Government's White Paper, "Changes to the Current Planning System" (published in August 2020 alongside the "Planning for the Future" consultation) provided guidance to local planning authorities which were at or close to the Regulation 19 stage of plan-making at paragraph 43:

"Transition

43. The Government is aware that any change in the standard method will have an impact for plans that are currently under development, as authorities expend considerable resources in developing new plans. To enable an orderly transition to the revised standard method, and achieve as much short-term supply as possible while setting the right expectations for early stage plan-making, we propose that from the publication date of the revised guidance, authorities which are already at the second stage of the strategic plan consultation process (Regulation 19) are given 6 months to submit their plan to the Planning Inspectorate for examination. Authorities close to publishing their second stage consultation (Regulation 19), should be given 3 months from the publication date of the revised guidance to publish their Regulation 19 plan and a further 6 months to submit their plan to the Planning Inspectorate. This is to strike a balance between allowing an appropriate transition period for plans that are nearly through the process, but without causing a significant delay in planning for a higher level of need."

-
- 2.8 This transitional arrangement applies to Fareham at the time, such that the previous Standard Method (514 hpa) continued to apply for plan-making purposes in the borough in any event, but the Council chose not to follow this national guidance.
- 2.9 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) states (paragraph 16 a)) that Plans should "be prepared with the objective of contributing to the achievement of sustainable development". Footnote 10 confirms that this is a legal requirement of local planning authorities in exercising their plan-making functions. Meeting the objectives of sustainable development includes "...meeting the needs of the present...". By preparing a Plan based on the revised draft Standard Methodology target of 403 dwellings per annum, the local planning authority is failing to meet its local objectively assessed need for housing, thereby failing to plan to deliver sustainable development.
- 2.10 The PPG (ID 2a-003-20190220) is clear that the standard method should be used and any other method should only be used in exceptional circumstances. It further explains that:
- "...Where an alternative approach results in a lower housing need figure than that identified using the standard method, the strategic policy-making authority will need to demonstrate, using robust evidence, that the figure is based on realistic assumptions of demographic growth and that there are exceptional local circumstances that justify deviating from the standard method. This will be tested at examination."* (PPG ID 2a-015-20190220).
- 2.11 As discussed above the extant standard method identifies a requirement of 514hpa. The NPPF (paragraph 60) identifies that the current standard method provides a minimum requirement. To depart and provide a figure lower than the current Standard Method requires exceptional circumstances and must be justified by clear and robust evidence. This is absent from the Council's evidence base and as such is an unsound approach.
- 2.12 The Government's guidance is that transitional arrangements require Regulation 19 plans to be based on the current Standard Methodology figure (in Fareham's case, 514 hpa) – a requirement confirmed by the Government's

announcement of 16th December 2020. As such, Fareham's decision to progress to Regulation 19 stage with a strategy based on the draft revised Standard Methodology figure of 403 hpa was procedurally flawed, lacking in evidential basis, premature and misleading.

- 2.13 The NPPF (paragraph 33) also states that plans should be reviewed every 5 years and updated as necessary. The Inspector's Report on the Examination into the Fareham Local Plan Part 2 (dated 12th May 2015) included modifications which were all proposed by the Council. Its first Main Modification was "a commitment to an early review of the local plan (ie. LP1, LP2 and LP3)". This included a timetable for the local plan review between 2016 and 2018 which the Council has failed to adhere to, having previously expressed its commitment to the Inspector.
- 2.14 The Local Plan Part 3 is the Welborne Plan which was adopted in 2015. The total quantum of housing to be delivered at Welborne has reduced over the years, and the date for its commencement has repeatedly slipped back. The development is currently running about 5 years late. Recently, serious doubts have been expressed over whether it is deliverable at all given the reported funding gap of tens of millions of pounds that exists in relation to the required upgrade of M27 junction 10. The development is certainly not currently "deliverable" in NPPF terms. Nonetheless, the PLP relies heavily on the delivery of homes at Welborne as by far the most important source of its housing supply - 4,020 homes (just over 48%) out of a total suggested supply of 8,389 homes are timetabled to be completed at Welborne by 2037, and completions are included in the Council's trajectory for the first five years of the plan. Given the heavy reliance placed on a development which, at best, appears to be at serious risk of continuing to be significantly delayed, the Welborne Plan should be reviewed as a matter of urgency.
- 2.15 Given the importance of the Welborne Plan to housing delivery this is considered an issue of both soundness and legal non-compliance.

B3.2 The Publication Local Plan is not Sound

- 2.16 Paragraphs 1.5 – 1.6 of the PLP set out the "Tests of Soundness" which require

that the Plan has been "positively prepared, justified, effective and consistent with national policy". The PLP fails to meet the Tests of Soundness for the following reasons:

1. It has not been "positively prepared"

- 2.17 The Plan does not seek to, as a minimum, meet the area's objectively assessed need. Given that the Core Strategy was adopted on 4th August 2011, it is significantly out of date such that (as advised by paragraph 73 and footnote 32 of the NPPF) local housing need should be calculated using the current Standard Methodology. On this basis the local housing need target is 514 homes per annum (hpa) plus the appropriate buffer (5% or 20%). Instead, the PLP plans for 403 hpa, thereby failing to plan for the area's objectively assessed need, and failing to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development.
- 2.18 The lower housing requirement has also not been the subject of sustainability appraisal (SA). Whilst the SA re-assesses sites based upon a lower housing requirement it fails to consider the implications of a lower housing requirement, compared to the current standard method, upon the delivery of the SA objectives. Even if the lower requirement were justified by national policy, which it is not, the retention of the housing requirement at the level previously consulted upon would be a reasonable alternative.
- 2.19 The Council published an Affordable Housing Strategy in 2019. On page 14 of the Affordable Housing Strategy, it is suggested that there is a need for 3,500 affordable homes to 2036, or circa 220 per annum. This is based on the existing need for 3,000 affordable homes and an allowance of 500 homes to provide for new households and those falling into need. Given that an average of only 76 affordable homes have been built per annum in Fareham Borough since 2011, there is a significant need to boost the supply of additional affordable housing to address needs. Indeed, the delivery of affordable housing needs to almost treble. The provision of affordable housing to address this need is a significant matter.
- 2.20 It is also unclear whether the PLP has planned to adequately accommodate unmet need from other authorities. The PPG (ID 2a-010-20190220) identifies

that meeting unmet needs from neighbouring authorities as set out in a Statement of Common Ground is one reason why local housing need calculated using the current standard should be exceeded. Contrary to the advice within the PPG (ID 2a-010-20190220) there are currently no Statements of Common Ground identifying if the figure of 847 dwellings is adequate or accepted by other authorities. Rather the Council speculates that this contribution would be "ratified" by a subsequent Partnership for South Hampshire Statement of Common Ground (Duty to Co-operate Statement of Compliance, paragraph 4.5). There is, however, no evidence to support this speculation. Indeed, the only evidence presented confirms a request for Fareham to accommodate 1,000 dwellings from a single neighbouring authority. The PLP has been prepared in advance of the publication of Statements of Common Ground – as such its preparation is premature.

2.21 At paragraph 4.4 of the PLP it is stated that unmet need in the sub-region over the plan period could be "circa 10,750 dwellings". At paragraph 4.5, Fareham's "immediate neighbours" are considered, and it is confirmed that Portsmouth City Council has requested that Fareham contributes 1,000 dwellings towards its unmet need, and that Gosport is "likely to have an unmet need issue, currently estimated to be in the region of 2,500 dwellings...". The Council's 'Duty to Co-operate Statement of Compliance' identifies at paragraph 4.6 that instead of responding to the request from Portsmouth the Council is proposing to: "...take the approach that the issue of unmet need is not dealt with as specific to any authority, but as a general contribution." It is not clear how this "general contribution" has been calculated but it appears inadequate. Gosport Borough lies between Portsmouth and Fareham. It is clear that Portsmouth cannot accommodate any of Gosport's unmet need so the obvious place to accommodate it is in Fareham Borough. Therefore, if Fareham plans to deliver the unmet needs of Portsmouth and Gosport, its contribution would be 3,500 homes. However, the PLP (Table 4.1) proposes a contribution of just 847 dwellings to wider unmet need. This figure should be reviewed.

2.22 In relation to unmet need, it should also be remembered that Welborne (previously known as the North of Fareham SDA) was originally conceived by PUSH (now PfSH) as one of two SDAs which were promoted to meet the sub-regional needs of south Hampshire and brought forward in the "South East

Plan". The Inspector's Report on the Examination into the Fareham LDF Core Strategy (dated 20th July 2011) identified five Main Issues, Main Issue 1 being:

"7. The North of Fareham SDA represents the most significant and controversial element of the Core Strategy.While the principle of the SDA's development is contained in the regional strategy – policy SH2 of the South East Plan (SEP) – the justification for the proposal derives from evidence prepared by South Hampshire local authorities (the Partnership for Urban South Hampshire [PUSH]) during the SEP's preparation....The advantages of SDAs are seen as threefold: safeguarding existing towns and villages by reducing coalescence; providing more opportunities for planning gain; and achieving a critical mass to deliver sustainability benefits. The development now proposed is one of two SDAs proposed by PUSH and brought forward into the SEP. Both are aimed at meeting sub-regional housing needs and, as such, their housing totals are separated from the housing requirement for the remainder of the Boroughs concerned in the sub-regional strategy and SEP."
(our underlining)

- 2.23 However, the Council is now treating Welborne as a source of housing supply for Fareham Borough only, disregarding its planned sub-regional role. This compounds the lack of positive preparation of the PLP and starkly contrasts the Council's current approach to the delivery of housing to meet sub-regional needs with its approach of a decade ago.

2. It is not "justified":

- 2.24 The PLP's strategy for housing delivery is not appropriate, because it is based on a need figure derived from the draft revised Standard Methodology which was still the subject of public consultation at the time that the Plan was prepared. Government's guidance is that transitional arrangements require Regulation 19 plans to be based on the current Standard Methodology figure (in Fareham's case, 514 hpa) – a requirement confirmed by the Government's announcement of 16th December 2020. As such, Fareham's decision to progress to Regulation 19 stage with a strategy based on the draft revised Standard Methodology figure of 403 hpa is procedurally flawed, lacking in evidential basis, premature and potentially misleading.

3. It is not "effective":

- 2.25 Fareham has decided to deliberately plan to not meet its local objectively assessed housing need, so fundamentally the plan will not be effective. This, coupled with its apparent failure to plan to contribute appropriately to the unmet housing need of the sub-region, indicates a failure to work effectively with its neighbouring authorities on cross-boundary strategic planning for housing delivery and a failure "to support the Government's objective of significantly boosting the supply of homes" (NPPF, paragraph 59). Rather, the PLP proposes to restrict the supply of homes in the plan period in a way which will exacerbate the local housing crisis.

4. It is not "consistent with national policy":

- 2.26 The PLP is not consistent with the NPPF because:
- It will not contribute to the achievement of sustainable development by not, as a minimum, planning to meet its local objectively assessed housing need;
 - It is not planning to adequately meet the unmet housing needs of neighbouring authorities in the sub-region;
 - It has not based its housing proposals on the current Standard Methodology;
 - Its strategy lacks a robust evidential justification; and
 - Its proposed housing land supply includes a majority of housing from sites which are not "deliverable" as defined by the NPPF.

B3.3 The Publication Local Plan does not Comply with the Duty to Co-operate

- 2.27 As stated at B3.1 above, it is unclear whether the PLP has planned to adequately accommodate unmet need from other authorities.
- 2.28 Against a sub-regional unmet need figure of "circa 10,750 dwellings", and in the context of both neighbouring authorities of Portsmouth City Council and

Gosport Borough Council having "unmet need issue(s)", and Havant Borough Council being expressly unable to accommodate any unmet need, the PLP (Table 4.1) proposes a contribution of 847 dwellings to wider unmet need. It is not clear how this has been calculated and it appears inadequate.

B4a What modification(s) is necessary to make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

1. Plan to meet, as a minimum, the area's objectively assessed housing need. The current Standard Methodology annual housing need figure is currently 514 hpa.
2. Provide Statements of Common Ground in relation to unmet need from neighbouring and PfSH authorities. Any agreements will need to be included as additional housing to the minimum 514hpa.
3. In any event, plan for a level of housing which contributes to the achievement of sustainable development.
4. Treat this plan as an interim plan and reaffirm the Council's commitment to undertake an urgent a review of the Welborne Plan for incorporation into a consolidated early review of this plan.
5. The Council has not undertaken SA of all reasonable alternative housing requirements.
6. The Council has not planned to meet current housing needs, opting instead to phase its housing supply in a way which will exacerbate the current significant under-supply problems.

- 2.29 Consequential to the above, the Council must allocate additional sites for housing in this interim plan (ahead of the urgent review of the Welborne Plan) to meet its confirmed housing target of 514 hpa, including the allocation of our client's interest at Land adjacent to 75 Holly Hill Lane, Sarisbury for approximately 30 dwellings.

B4b How would the modification(s) you propose make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

- 2.30 The role of plan-making in contributing to the achievement of sustainable development is a legal requirement (Section 39(2) of the Planning and

Compulsory Purchase Act 2004).

- 2.31 Revisions to the plan so that it plans, as a minimum, to meet the local objectively assessed need for housing, meet affordable housing need and adequately contribute to meeting unmet need would assist the PLP to meet the Tests of Soundness.

3.0 Specific Proposed Changes

B4c Suggested revised wording of any policy or text

Policy H1: Housing provision

- 3.1** Completely revise the proposed housing target on the basis of the current Standard Methodology figure for the Borough of a minimum of 514 hpa plus an appropriate contribution to meeting sub-regional unmet needs.
- 3.2** Ensure that the revised housing target includes the delivery of a minimum of 220 affordable homes per annum.
- 3.3** Plan to deliver the revised housing target including a five-year supply of deliverable sites. In this regard, Welborne (the supply of housing from which is relied on heavily by the PLP) cannot currently be regarded as "deliverable" as defined in the NPPF.
- 3.4** Consequential updates to paragraphs 4.1 – 4.20 including Tables 4.1, 4.2, 4.3.
- 3.5** Consequential revisions to the list of Housing Allocation Policies under paragraph 4.20 to include allocations sufficient to deliver the revised housing and affordable housing targets, including the allocation of Land adjacent to 75 Holly Hill Lane, Sarisbury for approximately 30 dwellings.
- 3.6** Policy H1 also seeks to identify a 'phased' requirement. The overall supply is described as at least 8,389 dwellings - this is just 165 dwellings greater than the requirement when the correct local housing need standard method is applied. Given the need to provide for unmet needs from neighbouring authorities this is clearly insufficient and as such further allocations are required.
- 3.7** Policy H1 seeks to 'phase' this supply identifying the following:
 - Approximately 2,250 dwellings (averaging 450 dwellings per annum) between 2021/22 and 2025/2613;

- Approximately 2,400 dwellings (averaging 480 dwellings per annum) between 2026/27 and 2030/31; and
- Approximately 3,750 dwellings (averaging 625 dwellings per annum) between 2031/32 and 2036/2037.

3.8 This phasing clearly will not meet the overall plan requirement. The rationale for this phasing is due to an anticipation that many of the housing allocations will begin to deliver later in the plan period. This is simply a factor of the sites chosen rather than an evidence-based approach to need. The net effect is that in the early part of the plan period the full need will not be met, exacerbating the current significant housing land supply shortfall in the Borough. This will mean households will either be unable to form or will be forced to move elsewhere to find appropriate accommodation. This not only has an impact upon affordability through increased demand but also has implications for social mobility and health for young and old alike.

3.9 The lack of housing to meet needs in the short-term is exacerbated by recent under-delivery of both market and affordable housing. The Council recognises it has under-delivered in recent years due to the reference to the need for a 20% buffer in accordance with NPPF, paragraph 73 (paragraph 4.16, PLP).

3.10 The housing requirement in the PLP should not be phased to manufacture a five-year housing land supply in the short-term. The plan should seek to address housing need now – to do otherwise is not justified or effective.

3.11 The second part of Policy H1 identifies the sources of supply. Whilst our client does not wish to comment upon individual sites, we do have significant concerns that the sources of supply will not deliver the plan period housing requirement in full. The PLP, paragraph 4.16, acknowledges that many of the chosen sites will not deliver until later in the plan period therefore any slippage in timescale could well push delivery beyond the plan period. Furthermore, the Council is heavily reliant upon delivery at Welborne. Within our comments upon the Plan overall we identify the need for delivery from this site to be reviewed and indeed question whether it is deliverable at all given the funding gap of tens of millions of pounds that exists in relation to the required upgrade of M27 junction 10.

- 3.12** Furthermore, the Council cannot currently demonstrate a five-year housing land supply. The Council's most recent assessment of its five-year housing land supply suggests a 4.03-year supply. This assessment appears optimistic given recent appeal decisions which identify it is closer 2.4 years. Given these shortcomings it is essential that the PLP seeks to address this under-supply in the short-term.

Section 3: Development Strategy

- 3.13** This section is substantially focussed on restricting development outside the existing settlement policy boundaries of urban areas. This is in conflict with the NPPF, paragraph 11, which advises that "Plans and decisions should apply a presumption in favour of sustainable development" and that "For plan-making this means that:

a) plans should positively seek opportunities to meet the development needs of their areas, and be sufficiently flexible to adapt to rapid change".

- 3.14** The highly restrictive strategic policy approach introduced into the PLP does not accord with this national guidance.

- 3.15** Paragraph 3.9 of the PLP states:

"Recent planning appeal decisions in the Borough have highlighted the need to consider the designation of valued landscapes as part of the Local Plan. Previous Local Plans have included the demarcation of 'Areas of Special Landscape Quality' in the Borough which were used to help shape planning strategy and decisions on planning applications. These areas were the Meon, Hamble and Hook valleys, Portsdown Hill and the Forest of Bere. Both the Landscape Assessment (2017), and the more recent 'Technical Review of Areas of Special Landscape Quality and the Strategic Gaps' (2020) still recognise the intrinsic character and distinctiveness of these relatively undeveloped areas of the Borough and so their locations have been used to shape the development strategy. There is a presumption against major development in these areas, unless it can be demonstrated through a landscape assessment that the quality

and distinctiveness of the landscape character can be conserved. For these reasons there remain no development allocations in these areas." (our underlining)

Our client objects to the identification of the Areas of Special Landscape Quality (ASLQ) in the borough, and particularly to the presumption against development in ASLQ and against allocation any sites for development within these areas. This is discussed in detail in the section relating to Policy DS3: Landscape below.

Policy DS1: Development in the Countryside

- 3.16** For housing development which is brought forward in the absence of a 5-year housing land supply, Policy HP4 applies. This will necessarily introduce new built form onto greenfield sites adjacent or well related to existing urban area boundaries. This will inevitably cause a change to the landscape character of the site and immediately adjacent land. Criteria ii) and iii) require proposals to "conserve and enhance landscapes" and "recognise the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside". It is not clear which "landscapes" are being referred to – presumably this should be restricted to formally designated landscapes or defined "valued" landscapes because otherwise it could be applied to every area of countryside. It is also not clear how, for example, a housing development can "conserve and enhance" a landscape – relevant measures should be defined. Moreover, it is not clear how the extent to which a proposal has recognised "the intrinsic character of the beauty of the countryside" can be measured. After all, those attributes can be "recognised" but then disregarded. It is true that every area of countryside has a "character" but not that every area of countryside has "beauty".
- 3.17** Criterion v) should include an exception for development which is brought forward under Policy HP4, where the application of the "tilted balance" would allow the loss of BMVAL.
- 3.18** Paragraph 3.39 fails to explain how this policy works in relation to housing policies.

Policy DS3: Landscape

- 3.19** This draft policy designates about a quarter of the land area of the Borough as "Areas of Special Landscape Quality" (as shown on Figure 3.3).
- 3.20** From the commentary provided in paragraph 3.49, it appears that the Council is equating its 'Areas of Special Landscape Quality' (ASLQ) with 'valued landscapes'. This is questionable. All landscapes are valued at some level by different people. NPPF paragraph 170 triggers a need to consider when landscape value is just a local consideration, or when landscapes are more 'out of the ordinary'. Fundamentally, for a landscape to be a valued landscape, it does not have to be designated - so by designating the ASLQ (or by creating a valued landscape designation) the Council is at risk of creating a policy that is irrelevant, because guidance says that non-designated landscapes can be valued, so site-by-site assessments will be required in any event. **Given that Policy DS3 is irrelevant, it is unnecessary and it should be deleted.**
- 3.21** However, if it is held that Policy DS3 should not be deleted, the following comments apply.
- 3.22** Paragraph 3.55 states that "...all parts of the Borough have some landscape quality and may be sensitive to landscape change". This is ambiguous. All landscape will be of 'a quality' but quality (in GLVIA3 aligned with condition) is only one consideration of landscape sensitivity.
- 3.23** With regard to "How the policy works", paragraph 3.56 states that "*The criteria within the policy (points a-g) are derived from the Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (GLVIA 3) published by the Landscape Institute.*". The GLVIA3 is an extensive and diverse document and, if it is to be used as basis for this policy then a specific reference or explanation should be provided as to how points a-g have been derived.
- 3.24** Paragraph 3.57 refers to the submission of "...a proportionate Landscape Assessment". In the event that Policy DS3 is not deleted, this should be amended to require the submission of a 'Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment'. There are many applications of Landscape Assessment and

several forms of reporting. Reference to LVIA would be specific and clear as to what is required (and incidentally relates better to the approaches set out in GLVIA3).

3.25 Having specific regard to our client's land interest adjacent to 75 Holly Hill Lane in Sarisbury, the site has previously been promoted through FBC's SHELAA dated September 2020 (Site ID 1005) and was discounted solely because it is located within an ASLQ. Consequently, our client has appointed Terra Firma Consultancy to review this matter and a Landscape Response is attached to these representations at Appendix 1, together with an Opportunities and Constraints Plan for the site.

3.26 In summary, it is considered that if Policy DS3 is not deleted, it should better allow for flexibility when it can be proven that parcels of land within the ASLQ, when taken in isolation and studied in depth, can accommodate sensitive small-scale development. It is considered that our client's site has capacity for development without detriment to the wider Landscape Character Area and would also create opportunities for landscape enhancement and protection. Further site-specific details for Land adjacent to 75 Holly Hill Lane are provided at the end of this section.

Policy HP1: New Residential Development

3.27 This policy relates to all new housing proposals. However, it only envisages housing coming forward outside Urban Area boundaries through either the conversion of a non-residential building or as a replacement dwelling. It should also cross-refer to Policy HP4 which allows housing to come forward on land outside Urban Area boundaries if the Council cannot demonstrate a Five-Year Housing Land Supply.

3.28 Therefore add:

"c) It is for additional housing in circumstances where the Council cannot demonstrate a Five Year Housing Land Supply and Policy HP4 applies."

Policy HP4: Five-Year Housing Land Supply

3.29 The housing requirement set out in Policy H1 must be re-calculated using the current Standard methodology as described in our comments on draft Policy H1 above.

3.30 Paragraph 5.24 infers that Policy HP4 reproduces Local Plan Part 2 Policy DSP40. However, the third criterion in Policy DSP40 was as follows:

"iii) The proposal is sensitively designed to reflect the character of the neighbouring settlement and to minimise any adverse impact on the Countryside and, if relevant, the Strategic Gaps;"

3.31 This has been replaced in Policy HP4 by:

"c) The proposal is sensitively designed to reflect the landscape character and setting of the settlement, is of a scale proportionate to its setting and recognises the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside and, if relevant, does not significantly affect the integrity of a Strategic Gap;"

3.32 If a five-year housing land supply cannot be demonstrated, then in accordance with the NPPF, paragraph 11d, the most relevant policies in the plan would be out of date and the presumption in favour of sustainable development would apply. This policy may therefore be judged to be inappropriate because it adds restrictions which may prevent sustainable sites from coming forward. However, if such a policy is held to be necessary, then a faithful reproduction of Policy DSP40 iii) is strongly preferred. See our comments on Policy DS1 in this regard.

Policy HP5: Provision of Affordable Housing

3.33 This draft policy states that "affordable housing must be provided" (our underlining) in the following proportions:

- i. At least 10% as Social Rent; and
- ii. At least 55% as Affordable Rent or Social Rent; and

- iii. The remainder, but no less than 10% as Affordable Home Ownership.
- iv. The mix of property size and type should reflect the local need and the site characteristics.

3.34 As drafted this policy is not sufficiently flexible. As acknowledged at paragraph 5.36, development viability will be an issue on some sites. As acknowledged at paragraph 5.39, occasionally the tenure mix prescribed by the policy will not be appropriate; and as acknowledged at paragraph 5.34, other exceptional circumstances may arise (such as abnormal costs) which dictate that a non-standard provision of affordable housing is demonstrated to be appropriate.

3.35 Therefore, amend the first part of the policy to read:

"Sites that can accommodate 10 or more dwellings or sites with an area of 0.5 hectares or more shall normally provide: ..."

3.36 And amend the second part of the policy to read:

"The affordable housing shall normally be provided in accordance with the following proportions: ..."

Policy HP7: Adaptable and Accessible Dwellings

3.37 This draft policy states:

"Development proposals for all new dwellings shall provide:

- a) At least 15% of all new dwellings at Category 2 standard; and
- b) On schemes of over 100 dwellings (gross), at least 2% of private housing and 5% of affordable housing shall be provided as wheelchair accessible Category 3 properties."

3.38 Similar to Policy HP5 above, as drafted this policy is not sufficiently flexible. It is acknowledged that this policy is based on the requirements of Part M of the Building Regulations but it must allow for circumstances arising which mean that these requirements cannot be delivered (fully or otherwise).

3.39 Therefore, amend the first line of the policy to read:

**"Development proposals for all new dwellings shall normally provide:
..."**

3.40 Paragraph 5.57 of the supporting text states:

"The cost to development for providing Category 2 and 3 is relatively minimal. Flexibility for additional costs have been factored into the viability evidence base and this indicates that the requirements for Category 2 and 3 should have no detrimental impact on the viability of schemes in the Borough..."

3.41 This statement is strongly disputed. In reality, these costs will not be factored into a developer's viability calculations (particularly in relation to Category 3 requirements) because option agreements / conditional contracts will have already been agreed on the sites that the Council want to see come forward, so these costs will not have been anticipated. The Category 3 requirements must be substantiated by quantified evidence of the need for such units in the Borough.

Policy HP9: Self and Custom Build Homes

3.42 This policy requires 10% of dwellings on sites of 40 dwellings or more to be provided for Self and Custom Build Homes. The practical implications of managing self or custom build developments on sites otherwise being constructed by housing developers or housing associations must be carefully considered. There is concern that 40 dwellings is too small a threshold at which to introduce this requirement due to the potentially onerous construction management implications which will arise. It would be preferable for the Council to allocate specific sites for self and custom build developments instead of requiring this element on all housing developments of 40 dwellings or more.

3.43 It is noted that, as stated at paragraph 5.70, only 1% of housing plots at Welborne are required to be provided for self or custom build under the Welborne Plan (2015). Strategic allocations such as Welborne provide the ideal opportunity for parcels of land to be allocated for self or custom build, so that

opportunity should not be missed. This should be addressed in the review of the Welborne Plan which is overdue and necessary.

Policy D1: High Quality Design and Place Making

- 3.44** This is a highly aspirational policy which sets out ten criteria ("key characteristics of high quality design") against which all development proposals will be judged "to ensure the creation of quality places." It is not clear what a "quality place" is – this should be defined. The ten criteria push the "bar" too high – all proposals cannot be expected to "create places that are attractive, memorable, distinctive and of strong character", for example, laudable though those aspirations are. In practice, very few proposals would receive planning permission if assessed against this requirement.

Appendix B: Housing Trajectory

- 3.45** This appendix must be updated as it does not reflect the quantum of housing required to meet the local needs. It also projects completions of 975 homes in 2023/24 and 961 homes in 2024/5, which are at risk due to the delays to Welborne which continue. Completions from Welborne should be shown separately as previously.

Allocation of Land adjacent to 75 Holly Hill Lane, Sarisbury

- 3.46** Our client's land interest adjacent to 75 Holly Hill Lane in Sarisbury has previously been promoted through the Council's Strategic Housing and Employment Land Availability Assessment (SHELAA) dated September 2020. The site is discounted solely for the reason that it is located within a SLQA and our client's objection to this is set out above.
- 3.47** Otherwise, the SHELAA confirms that the principle of highway access to the site is acceptable, subject to allowing for the turning of refuse vehicles within the design of the access road, which could be addressed. It is confirmed that there are no known conservation constraints or noise/air quality constraints, and that the site is not within an identified area of archaeological potential. The SHELAA suggests that there is the potential for moderate to high quality

habitats and ecological interest within the woodland areas, but this could be assessed and appropriately mitigated.

- 3.48** In terms of its accessibility and sustainability, the SHELAA confirms that the site is located within 800m of accessible green space or play space, within 800m of a community/leisure facility, within 1,200m of a Primary School and within 1,600m of a Secondary School. It is also noted that the site is located 0.5 miles (by road) to the south of the A27 and its associated local facilities and services. There are also bus routes that run along Barnes Lane to the east, and the A27.
- 3.49** The SHELAA concludes that the site is both available and achievable but that it is not suitable due to its location within an ASLQ.
- 3.50** The Landscape Response prepared by Terra Firma Consultancy, enclosed at Appendix A, includes an Opportunities and Constraints Plan for the site which identifies an indicative developable area extending to approximately 0.93 hectares. On the basis of a development density of 30-35 dph, this would equate to the provision of between 28-33 dwellings on the site.
- 3.51** On the basis of the above, the Council is encouraged to allocate Land adjacent to 75 Holly Hill Lane in Sarisbury for approximately 30 dwellings. This site is controlled by a highly reputable local housing developer – Bargate Homes – who has a strong local track record of delivery and is keen to bring it forward for development immediately, such that the site can make an important contribution to the Council's five-year housing land supply.

4.0 Participation at the Examination Hearing Sessions

B5 If your representation is seeking a modification to the plan, do you consider it necessary to participate in the examination hearing session(s)?

4.1 Yes, we want to take part in a hearing session.

B5a Please outline in the box below why you consider it necessary to take part in the hearing session(s):

4.2 To contribute to testing the legal compliance and soundness of the PLP for the reasons set out in these representations.

APPENDIX 1

Landscape Response prepared by Terra Firma Consultancy and associated Opportunities and Constrains Plan

FAREHAM LOCAL PLAN 2037 REPRESENTATIONS

LAND WEST OF OLD STREET, STUBBINGTON

ON BEHALF OF BARGATE HOMES

**TOWN & COUNTRY PLANNING ACT 1990 (AS AMENDED)
PLANNING AND COMPULSORY PURCHASE ACT 2004**

Prepared by: Jeremy Gardiner & Trevor Moody



Pegasus Group

Birmingham | Bracknell | Bristol | Cambridge | Cirencester | Dublin | East Midlands | Leeds | Liverpool | London | Manchester | Newcastle | Peterborough

 **DESIGN**  **ENVIRONMENT**  **PLANNING**  **ECONOMICS**  **HERITAGE**

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Registered Office: Pegasus House, Querns Business Centre, Whitworth Road, Cirencester, Gloucestershire, GL7 1RT

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1.0 Introduction

- 1.1** The following representations are by Pegasus Group on behalf of our client, Bargate Homes. These representations are consistent with and build upon the previous representations submitted to the Council by WYG in relation to this site in response to the Fareham Draft Local Plan 2036 Supplement in February 2020, and we ask that those previous representations are also considered alongside this submission because their content is not repeated here.
- 1.2** Our client has an interest in **land to the west of Old Street, Stubbington** which was previously the subject of development proposals for up to 160 (reduced to 150) new homes (planning application P/17/1451/OA refused on 23 March 2018, and appeal ref. APP/A1720/W/18/3200409 dismissed on 22 January 2019 refer). Since this appeal decision, and in the light of the Inspector's reasoning, extensive belts of strategic woodland planting have been undertaken at the site which will have the effect of visually detaching part of the site from the Meon Valley and creating a more modest sustainably located site for about 75 new homes on the edge of the urban area of Stubbington. Our client is strongly of the view that these material changes of circumstances at the site, coupled with the need for the Council to meet its local housing target of a minimum of 514 homes per annum, justify the allocation of the site for about 75 dwellings in the local plan.
- 1.3** Our client is an important stakeholder within Fareham and is keen to work with the Council to produce a plan which is legally compliant and meets the tests of soundness set out within the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF). Currently the plan is neither legally compliant nor sound.
- 1.4** The following representations utilise the same format as the Council's response form. Each area of the Publication Local Plan (PLP) which is deemed to be either not legally compliant or unsound is clearly outlined below. Proposed changes to the plan in relation to policies, supporting text and the proposals map are provided.

	Agent	Client
Title	Mr	Bargate Homes c/o
First Name	Jeremy	Agent
Last Name	Gardiner	
Job Title	Senior Director	
Organisation	Pegasus Group	
Address	3 West Links Tollgate	

Postcode
Telephone
Email

Chandlers Ford
Eastleigh
Hampshire
SO53 3TG

2.0 Plan Overall

B1 Which part of the Local Plan is this representation about?

2.1 The following comments relate to the overall Local Plan.

B1a Which paragraph? Please enter the correct paragraph found in the Local Plan:

2.2 Paragraphs 1.5 - 1.6, 1.14, 1.17, 1.37, 2.12, 3.19 - 3.22, 3.43, 3.46, 3.49 - 3.57, 4.1 - 4.20, Appendices B and C.

B1b Which Policy? Please enter the correct Policy Codes found in the Local Plan

2.3 Policies H1, HP4, HP5, HP7, DS1, DS2, DS3, E2, E3, NE5, D1.

B1c Which part of the Policies Map

2.4 Remove Strategic Gap designation from Land West of Old Street, Stubbington.

B2 Do you think the Publication Local Plan is:

Legally compliant - No

Sound - No

Complies with the duty to co-operate - No

2.5 The Fareham Local Plan is not legally compliant and is unsound as it is not consistent with national policy, effective or justified.

B3 Please provide details you have to support your answers above.

B3.1 The Publication Local Plan is not Legally Compliant

2.6 The Publication Local Plan (PLP) has based its housing proposals on the annual housing target derived from the Government's draft Revised Standard Methodology published in August 2020 in its consultation "Planning for the Future". The Government's response to this consultation was published on 16th December 2020. The Government does not propose to proceed with the changes to assessing local

housing need consulted on earlier this year in "Changes to the Current Planning System"; but instead has published a revised approach to the Standard Method, which retains the method in its previous and current form except for London and 19 of the most populated cities and urban centres.

2.7 The key change is to apply a 35% uplift to the Standard Method for Greater London and the 19 most populated cities and urban areas in England – Birmingham, Liverpool, Bristol, Manchester, Sheffield, Leeds, Leicester, Coventry, Bradford, Nottingham, Kingston upon Hull, Newcastle upon Tyne, Stoke on Trent, Southampton, Plymouth, Derby, Reading, Wolverhampton and Brighton and Hove. The minimum housing requirement for Fareham calculated using the amended standard method therefore remains 514hpa.

2.8 The Government's White Paper, "Changes to the Current Planning System" (published in August 2020 alongside the "Planning for the Future" consultation) provided guidance to local planning authorities which were at or close to the Regulation 19 stage of plan-making at paragraph 43:

2.9 *"Transition*

43. The Government is aware that any change in the standard method will have an impact for plans that are currently under development, as authorities expend considerable resources in developing new plans. To enable an orderly transition to the revised standard method, and achieve as much short-term supply as possible while setting the right expectations for early stage plan-making, we propose that from the publication date of the revised guidance, authorities which are already at the second stage of the strategic plan consultation process (Regulation 19) are given 6 months to submit their plan to the Planning Inspectorate for examination. Authorities close to publishing their second stage consultation (Regulation 19), should be given 3 months from the publication date of the revised guidance to publish their Regulation 19 plan and a further 6 months to submit their plan to the Planning Inspectorate. This is to strike a balance between allowing an appropriate transition period for plans that are nearly through the process, but without causing a significant delay in planning for a higher level of need." (our underlining)

2.10 This transitional arrangement applied to Fareham at the time, such that the previous Standard Method (514hpa) continued to apply for plan-making purposes in the borough in any event, but the Council chose not to follow this national

guidance.

- 2.11 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) states (paragraph 16 a)) that Plans should "be prepared with the objective of contributing to the achievement of sustainable development". Footnote 10 confirms that this is a legal requirement of local planning authorities in exercising their plan-making functions. Meeting the objectives of sustainable development includes "...meeting the needs of the present...". By preparing a Plan based on the Consultation draft Standard Methodology target of 403 dwellings per annum, the local planning authority is failing to meet its local objectively assessed need for housing, thereby failing to plan to deliver sustainable development.
- 2.12 The PPG (ID 2a-003-20190220) is clear that the standard method should be used and any other method should only be used in exceptional circumstances. It further explains that:
- 2.13 *"...Where an alternative approach results in a lower housing need figure than that identified using the standard method, the strategic policy-making authority will need to demonstrate, using robust evidence, that the figure is based on realistic assumptions of demographic growth and that there are exceptional local circumstances that justify deviating from the standard method. This will be tested at examination."* (PPG ID 2a-015-20190220).
- 2.14 As discussed above the extant standard method identifies a requirement of 514hpa. The NPPF (paragraph 60) identifies that the current Standard Method provides a minimum requirement. To depart and provide a figure lower than the current Standard Method requires exceptional circumstances and must be justified by clear and robust evidence. This is absent from the Council's evidence base and as such is an unsound approach.
- 2.15 The Government's guidance is that transitional arrangements require Regulation 19 plans to be based on the current Standard Methodology figure (in Fareham's case, 514 hpa) – a requirement confirmed by the Government's announcement of 16th December, 2020. As such, Fareham's decision to progress to Regulation 19 stage with a strategy based on the Consultation revised Standard Methodology figure of 403 hpa was procedurally flawed, lacking in evidential basis, premature

and misleading.

- 2.16 The NPPF (paragraph 33) also states that plans should be reviewed every 5 years and updated as necessary. The Inspector's Report on the Examination into the Fareham Local Plan Part 2 (dated 12th May 2015) included modifications which were all proposed by the Council. Its first Main Modification was "a commitment to an early review of the local plan (ie. LP1, LP2 and LP3)". This included a timetable for the local plan review between 2016 and 2018 which the Council has failed to adhere to, having previously expressed its commitment to the Inspector.
- 2.17 The Local Plan Part 3 is the Welborne Plan which was adopted in 2015. The total quantum of housing to be delivered at Welborne has reduced over the years, and the date for its commencement has repeatedly slipped back. The development is currently running about 5 years late. Recently, serious doubts have been expressed over whether it is deliverable at all given the reported funding gap of tens of millions of pounds that exists in relation to the required upgrade of M27 junction 10. The development is certainly not currently "deliverable" in NPPF terms. Nonetheless, the PLP relies heavily on the delivery of homes at Welborne as by far the most important source of its housing supply - 4,020 homes (just over 48%) out of a total suggested supply of 8,389 homes are timetabled to be completed at Welborne by 2037, and completions are included in the Council's trajectory for the first five years of the plan. Given the heavy reliance placed on a development which, at best, appears to be at serious risk of continuing to be significantly delayed, the Welborne Plan should be reviewed as a matter of urgency.
- 2.18 Given the importance of the Welborne Plan to housing delivery this is considered an issue of both soundness and legal non-compliance.

B3.2 The Publication Local Plan is not Sound

- 2.19 Paragraphs 1.5 – 1.6 of the PLP set out the "Tests of Soundness" which require that the Plan has been "positively prepared, justified, effective and consistent with national policy". The PLB fails to meet the Tests of Soundness for the following reasons:

1. It has not been "positively prepared":

- 2.20 The Plan does not seek to, as a minimum, meet the area's objectively assessed

need. Given that the Core Strategy was adopted on 4th August, 2011, it is significantly out of date such that (as advised by paragraph 73 and footnote 32 of the NPPF) local housing need should be calculated using the current Standard Methodology. On this basis the local housing need target is 514 homes per annum (hpa) plus the appropriate buffer (5% or 20%). Instead, the PLP plans for 403 hpa, thereby failing to plan for the area's objectively assessed need, and failing to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development.

- 2.21 The lower housing requirement has also not been the subject of sustainability appraisal (SA). Whilst the SA re-assesses sites based upon a lower housing requirement it fails to consider the implications of a lower housing requirement, compared to the current standard method, upon the delivery of the SA objectives. Even if the lower requirement were justified by national policy, which it is not, the retention of the housing requirement at the level previously consulted upon would be a reasonable alternative.
- 2.22 The Council published an Affordable Housing Strategy in 2019. On page 14 of the Affordable Housing Strategy, it is suggested that there is a need for 3,500 affordable homes to 2036, or circa 220 per annum. This is based on the existing need for 3,000 affordable homes and an allowance of 500 homes to provide for new households and those falling into need. Given that an average of only 76 affordable homes have been built per annum in Fareham Borough since 2011, there is a significant need to boost the supply of additional affordable housing to address needs. Indeed, the delivery of affordable housing needs to almost treble. The provision of affordable housing to address this need is a significant matter.
- 2.23 It is also unclear whether the PLP has planned to adequately accommodate unmet need from other authorities. The PPG (ID 2a-010-20190220) identifies that meeting unmet needs from neighbouring authorities as set out in a Statement of Common Ground is one reason why local housing need calculated using the current standard should be exceeded. Contrary to the advice within the PPG (ID 2a-010-20190220) there are currently no Statements of Common Ground identifying if the figure of 847 dwellings is adequate or accepted by other authorities. Rather the Council speculates that this contribution would be "ratified" by a subsequent Partnership for South Hampshire Statement of Common Ground (Duty to Co-operate Statement of Compliance, paragraph 4.5). There is, however, no evidence to support this speculation. Indeed, the only evidence presented confirms a request for Fareham

to accommodate 1,000 dwellings from a single neighbouring authority. The PLP has been prepared in advance of the publication of Statements of Common Ground – as such its preparation is premature.

2.24 At paragraph 4.4 of the PLP it is stated that unmet need in the sub-region over the plan period could be "circa 10,750 dwellings". At paragraph 4.5, Fareham's "immediate neighbours" are considered, and it is confirmed that Portsmouth City Council has requested that Fareham contributes 1,000 dwellings towards its unmet need, and that Gosport is "likely to have an unmet need issue, currently estimated to be in the region of 2,500 dwellings...". The Council's 'Duty to Co-operate Statement of Compliance' identifies at paragraph 4.6 that instead of responding to the request from Portsmouth the Council is proposing to: "...take the approach that the issue of unmet need is not dealt with as specific to any authority, but as a general contribution." It is not clear how this "general contribution" has been calculated but it appears inadequate. Gosport Borough lies between Portsmouth and Fareham. It is clear that Portsmouth cannot accommodate any of Gosport's unmet need so the obvious place to accommodate it is in Fareham Borough, and Fareham East forms part of the Portsmouth Housing Market Area. Therefore, if Fareham plans to deliver the unmet needs of Portsmouth and Gosport, its contribution would be 3,500 homes. However, the PLP (Table 4.1) proposes a contribution of just 847 dwellings to wider unmet need. This figure should be reviewed.

2.25 In relation to unmet need, it should also be remembered that Welborne (previously known as the North of Fareham SDA) was originally conceived by PUSH (now PfSH) as one of two SDAs which were promoted to meet the sub-regional needs of south Hampshire and brought forward in the "South East Plan". The Inspector's Report on the Examination into the Fareham LDF Core Strategy (dated 20th July, 2011) identified five Main Issues, Main Issue 1 being:

"7. The North of Fareham SDA represents the most significant and controversial element of the Core Strategy.While the principle of the SDA's development is contained in the regional strategy – policy SH2 of the South East Plan (SEP) – the justification for the proposal derives from evidence prepared by South Hampshire local authorities (the Partnership for Urban South Hampshire [PUSH]) during the SEP's preparation....The advantages of SDAs are seen as threefold: safeguarding existing towns and villages by reducing coalescence; providing more opportunities

for planning gain; and achieving a critical mass to deliver sustainability benefits. The development now proposed is one of two SDAs proposed by PUSH and brought forward into the SEP. Both are aimed at meeting sub-regional housing needs and, as such, their housing totals are separated from the housing requirement for the remainder of the Boroughs concerned in the sub-regional strategy and SEP." (our underlining)

- 2.26 However, the Council is now treating Welborne as a source of housing supply for Fareham Borough only, disregarding its planned sub-regional role. This compounds the lack of positive preparation of the PLP and starkly contrasts the Council's current approach to the delivery of housing to meet sub-regional needs with its approach of a decade ago.

2. It is not Justified:

- 2.27 The PLP's strategy for housing delivery is not appropriate, because it is based on a need figure derived from the draft revised Standard Methodology which was still the subject of public consultation at the time that the Plan was prepared. The Government's guidance is that transitional arrangements require Regulation 19 plans to be based on the current Standard Methodology figure (in Fareham's case, 514 hpa). As such, Fareham's decision to progress to Regulation 19 stage with a strategy based on the draft revised Standard Methodology figure of 403 hpa was procedurally flawed, lacking in evidential basis, premature and misleading (as confirmed by the Government's announcement on 16 December 2020 that the Council's annual housing target is to remain at 514 homes per annum).

3. It is not Effective:

- 2.28 The Council has decided to deliberately plan to not meet its local objectively assessed housing need, so fundamentally the plan will not be effective. This, coupled with its apparent failure to plan to contribute appropriately to the unmet housing need of the sub-region, indicates a failure to work effectively with its neighbouring authorities on cross-boundary strategic planning for housing delivery and a failure "to support the Government's objective of significantly boosting the supply of homes" (NPPF, paragraph 59). Rather, the PLP proposes to restrict the supply of homes in the plan period in a way which will exacerbate the local housing crisis.

4. It is not Consistent with National Policy:

The PLP is not consistent with the NPPF because:

- It will not contribute to the achievement of sustainable development by not, as a minimum, planning to meet its local objectively assessed housing need;
- It is not planning to adequately meet the unmet housing needs of neighbouring authorities in the sub-region;
- It has not based its housing proposals on the current Standard Methodology annual housing need figure of 514 hpa;
- Its strategy lacks a robust evidential justification;
- It's proposed housing land supply includes a majority of housing from sites which are not "deliverable" as defined by the NPPF

B3.3 The Publication Local Plan does not Comply with the Duty to Co-operate

2.29 As stated at B3.1 above, it is unclear whether the PLP has planned to adequately accommodate unmet need from other authorities.

2.30 Against a sub-regional unmet need figure of "circa 10,750 dwellings", and in the context of both neighbouring authorities of Portsmouth City Council and Gosport Borough Council having "unmet need issue(s)", and Havant Borough Council being expressly unable to accommodate any unmet need, the PLP (Table 4.1) proposes a contribution of 847 dwellings to wider unmet need. It is not clear how this has been calculated and it appears inadequate.

B4a What modification(s) is necessary to make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

1. Plan to meet, as a minimum, the area's objectively assessed housing need. The current Standard Methodology annual housing need figure is currently 514 hpa.
2. Provide Statements of Common Ground in relation to unmet need from neighbouring and PfSH authorities. Any agreements will need to be

included as additional housing to the minimum 514 hpa.

3. In any event, plan for a level of housing which contributes to the achievement of sustainable development.
4. Treat this plan as an interim plan and reaffirm the Council's commitment to undertake an urgent a review of the Welborne Plan for incorporation into a consolidated early review of this plan.
5. The Council has not undertaken SA of all reasonable alternative housing requirements;
6. The Council has not planned to meet current housing needs, opting instead to phase its housing supply in a way which will exacerbate the current significant under-supply problems;

- 2.31 Consequential to the above, the Council must allocate additional sites for housing in this interim plan (ahead of the urgent review of the Welborne Plan) to meet its confirmed housing target of 514 hpa, including the allocation of Land West of Old Street, Stubbington for about 75 dwellings.

B4b How would the modification(s) you propose make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

- 2.32 The role of plan-making in contributing to the achievement of sustainable development is a legal requirement (Section 39(2) of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004).
- 2.33 Revisions to the plan so that it plans, as a minimum, to meet the local objectively assessed need for housing, meet affordable housing need and adequately contribute to meeting unmet need would assist the PLP to meet the Tests of Soundness.

3.0 Specific Proposed Changes

B4c Suggested revised wording of any policy or text:

Policy H1: Housing provision

- 3.1** Completely revise the proposed housing target on the basis of the confirmed Standard Methodology figure for the Borough of a minimum of 514 hpa plus an appropriate contribution to meeting sub-regional unmet needs.
- 3.2** Ensure that the revised housing target includes the delivery of a minimum of 220 affordable homes per annum.
- 3.3** Plan to deliver the revised housing target including a five year supply of deliverable sites. In this regard, Welborne (the supply of housing from which is relied on heavily by the PLP) cannot currently be regarded as "deliverable" as defined in the NPPF.
- 3.4** Consequential updates to paragraphs 4.1 – 4.20 including Tables 4.1, 4.2, 4.3.
- 3.5** Consequential revisions to the list of Housing Allocation Policies under paragraph 4.20 to include allocations sufficient to deliver the revised housing and affordable housing targets, including the allocation of Land West of Old Street, Stubbington for about 75 dwellings.
- 3.6** Policy H1 also seeks to identify a 'phased' requirement. The overall supply is described as at least 8,389 dwellings - this is just 165 dwellings greater than the requirement when the correct local housing need standard method is applied. Given the need to provide for unmet needs from neighbouring authorities this is clearly insufficient and as such further allocations are required.
- 3.7** Policy H1 seeks to 'phase' this supply identifying the following:
 - Approximately 2,250 dwellings (averaging 450 dwellings per annum) between 2021/22 and 2025/2613,
 - Approximately 2,400 dwellings (averaging 480 dwellings per annum) between 2026/27 and 2030/31,

- Approximately 3,750 dwellings (averaging 625 dwellings per annum) between 2031/32 and 2036/2037.

3.8 This phasing clearly will not meet the overall plan requirement. The rationale for this phasing is due to an anticipation that many of the housing allocations will begin to deliver later in the plan period. This is simply a factor of the sites chosen rather than an evidence-based approach to need. The net effect is that in the early part of the plan period the full need will not be met, exacerbating the current significant housing land supply shortfall in the Borough. This will mean households will either be unable to form or will be forced to move elsewhere to find appropriate accommodation. This not only has an impact upon affordability through increased demand but also has implications for social mobility and health for young and old alike.

3.9 The lack of housing to meet needs in the short-term is exacerbated by recent under-delivery of both market and affordable housing. The Council recognises it has under-delivered in recent years due to the reference to the need for a 20% buffer in accordance with NPPF, paragraph 73 (paragraph 4.16, PLP).

3.10 The housing requirement in the PLP should not be phased to manufacture a five-year housing land supply in the short-term. The plan should seek to address housing need now - to do otherwise is not justified or effective.

3.11 The second part of Policy H1 identifies the sources of supply. Whilst our clients do not wish to comment upon individual sites, we do have significant concerns that the sources of supply will not deliver the plan period housing requirement in full. The PLP, paragraph 4.16, acknowledges that many of the chosen sites will not deliver until later in the plan period therefore any slippage in timescale could well push delivery beyond the plan period. Furthermore, the Council is heavily reliant upon delivery at Welborne. Within our comments upon the Plan overall we identify the need for delivery from this site to be reviewed and indeed question whether it is deliverable at all given the funding gap of tens of millions of pounds that exists in relation to the required upgrade of M27 junction 10.

3.12 Furthermore, the Council cannot currently demonstrate a five-year housing land supply. The Council's most recent assessment of its five-year housing land supply suggests a 4.03-year supply. This assessment appears optimistic given recent

appeal decisions which identify it is closer 2.4 years. Given these shortcomings it is essential that the PLP seeks to address this under-supply in the short-term.

Development Strategy

3.13 This section is substantially focussed on restricting development outside the existing settlement policy boundaries of urban areas. This marks a significant change in approach since the Regulation 18 version of this plan when the emphasis was on a strategy for locating development sustainably. This is in conflict with the NPPF, paragraph 11, which advises that "Plans and decisions should apply a presumption in favour of sustainable development" and that "For plan-making this means that:

a) plans should positively seek opportunities to meet the development needs of their areas, and be sufficiently flexible to adapt to rapid change".

3.14 The highly restrictive strategic policy approach introduced into the PLP does not accord with this national guidance.

Policy DS1: Development in the Countryside

3.15 For housing development which is brought forward in the absence of a 5 year housing land supply, Policy HP4 applies. This will necessarily introduce new built form onto greenfield sites adjacent or well related to existing urban area boundaries. This will inevitably cause a change to the landscape character of the site and immediately adjacent land. Criteria ii) and iii) require proposals to "conserve and enhance landscapes" and "recognise the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside". It is not clear which "landscapes" are being referred to – the spatial extent of 'landscapes' should be defined here to avoid ambiguity. While the landscape as a whole could be enhanced by carefully designed development proposals, the principle of landscape change within the site itself should be established. If this requirement to 'conserve and enhance landscapes' is applied to the landscape features and character of a potential development site, then this requirement is excessive and unachievable once the landscape 'change' from an undeveloped site to a developed site is taken into account. Either the spatial extent of 'landscapes' should be defined or the requirement to 'enhance landscapes' be removed from the policy.

- 3.16** Moreover, it is not clear how the extent to which a proposal has recognised "the intrinsic character of the beauty of the countryside" can be measured. After all, those attributes can be "recognised" but then disregarded. It is true that every area of countryside has a "character" but not that every area of countryside has "beauty".
- 3.17** Criterion v) should include an exception for development which is brought forward under Policy HP4, where the application of the "tilted balance" would allow the loss of BMVAL.
- 3.18** Paragraph 3.39 fails to explain how this policy works in relation to housing policies.

Policy DS2: Development in Strategic Gaps

- 3.19** Under the heading 'Why we need this policy', Paragraph 3.43 of the Publication Local Plan states that "Strategic Gaps do not necessarily have intrinsic landscape value but are important in maintaining the settlement pattern, defining settlement character and providing green infrastructure opportunities". The introduction of 'settlement character' into the policy wording is not consistent with the evidence base which confirms at paragraph 2 in Chapter 4 of the Technical Review of Areas of Special Landscape Quality and Strategic Gaps that the "primary purpose of identifying Strategic Gaps is to prevent the coalescence of separate settlements and help maintain distinct community identities. Strategic Gaps do not necessarily have intrinsic landscape value but are important in maintaining the settlement pattern, protecting settlement identity and providing green infrastructure opportunities".
- 3.20** Strategic Policy DS2: Development in Strategic Gaps should only apply to land which provides a spatial function to maintain separation of settlements and define settlement pattern rather than defining settlement character. Land west of Old Street, Stubbington does not contribute to the spatial separation of settlements, therefore Strategic Policy DS2 should not be applied to this land.
- 3.21** This view is supported by the Inspector for the appeal relating to Land west of Old Street, Stubbington APP/A1720/W/18/3200409 who stated that:

"The Meon Gap lies between Fareham/ Stubbington and the Western Wards/Whiteley. Policy CS22 requires the integrity of the gap to be maintained and the physical and visual separation of settlements to be respected. In terms of separation of settlements there is no dispute that there would be no diminution either in physical or visual terms if the development were to go ahead. The policy indicates that the gap boundaries will be reviewed to ensure that no more land than necessary is included in order to maintain gap function". (our underlining)

3.22 The Inspector goes on to state:

"It should be remembered that gap policy is a spatial tool. The Council referred to the role of the gap in maintaining the character or setting of Stubbington. This is considered in the 2017 LCA where the strategic gap designation is reviewed. However, the document makes clear that its purpose is to consider what role the landscape plays within the strategic gaps. It is not intended to examine the designation criteria, or the broad areas identified. This is important to note because it is landscape rather than spatial considerations that are key to settlement character and setting. The character and setting of Stubbington is not pertinent to gap designation or function in policy CS22".

3.23 The Inspector concluded:

"I appreciate that a review of gap boundaries was undertaken in 2012 and that no changes were recommended in relation to the land immediately adjacent to Stubbington. However, for the reasons I have given I do not consider that the proposed development of the appeal site would adversely affect the integrity of the Meon Gap". (our underlining)

3.24 For this reason, Strategic Policy DS2 should not apply to Land west of Old Street, Stubbington, because it has been confirmed that this land does not contribute to the function of the Strategic Gap. The Meon Valley is protected by many environmental designations which prevent development into this area from the Fareham side of the valley. The designated valley floor of the Meon Valley maintains separation of settlements to an extent that an adequate gap is maintained without the inclusion of Land west of Old Street, Stubbington within the Strategic Gap. Fareham Policy CS: 22: Strategic Gaps, states that "In

defining the extent of a gap, no more land than is necessary to prevent the coalescence of settlements should be included having regard to maintaining their physical and visual separation.” It is therefore unnecessary for Strategic Policy DS2 to apply Land west of Old Street, Stubbington.

- 3.25** At paragraph 7 of Chapter 4 of the Technical Review of Areas of Special Landscape Quality and Strategic Gaps states that “Where it is considered that there is capacity to absorb more development within the Fareham-Stubbington Strategic Gap, GI mitigation will be required, to a greater or lesser extent depending on the scale and nature of any development”. Again, at paragraph 11 of the chapter 4 summary the Technical Review states “The ability to absorb development into the landscape exists, without compromising the integrity of the Gap function, again on the understanding that the settlement edges must include appropriate Green Infrastructure”.
- 3.26** We submit that there is similar potential within the Meon Gap where the Gap is significantly wider than is the case for the Fareham-Stubbington Strategic Gap. This is particularly the case for Land west of Old Street, Stubbington where advance planting and green infrastructure has already been implemented during 2019 and is establishing well. This will continue to develop and establish a wooded edge to the Meon Valley, providing separation between the Meon Valley and Land west of Old Street, Stubbington. This would reinforce the wooded edge characteristics of settlements which are a feature throughout Fareham Borough, as referred to within the Fareham Borough Gap Review 2012, which states “The edges of new housing are often more visible than older housing stock as a result of garden tree planting, which has helped to screen the older properties adjoining the gap. Properties which back onto woodland have the most robust edge to the gap”. In the case of Land west of Old Street, Stubbington the advance planting will create a wooded edge, providing a strong boundary between the site and the Meon Valley (stronger than is the case for the older housing at Hill Head where rear garden boundaries are visible from the Meon Valley) and in so doing it would be more consistent with the character of the settlement edges of the Borough. These green infrastructure enhancements already implemented will bring benefits to the biodiversity of the Meon Valley through enhanced planting and management of the existing farmland.

Policy DS3: Landscape

- 3.27** This draft policy designates about a quarter of the land area of the Borough as "Areas of Special Landscape Quality" (as shown on Figure 3.3).
- 3.28** From the commentary provided in paragraph 3.49, it appears that the Council is equating its 'Areas of Special Landscape Quality' (ASLQ) with 'valued landscapes'. This is questionable. All landscapes are valued at some level by different people. NPPF paragraph 170 triggers a need to consider when landscape value is just a local consideration, or when landscapes are more 'out of the ordinary'. Fundamentally, for a landscape to be a valued landscape, it does not have to be designated - so by designating the ASLQ (or by creating a valued landscape designation) the Council has created a policy that is irrelevant, because guidance says that non designated landscapes can be valued, so site-by-site assessments will be required in any event. **Given that Policy DS3 is irrelevant, it is unnecessary and it should be deleted.**
- 3.29** However, if it is held that Policy DS3 should not be deleted, the following comments apply:
- 3.30** Paragraph 3.55 states that "...all parts of the Borough have some landscape quality and may be sensitive to landscape change". This is ambiguous. All landscape will be of 'a quality' but quality (in GLVIA3 aligned with condition) is only one consideration of landscape sensitivity.
- 3.31** With regard to "How the policy works", paragraph 3.56 states that "*The criteria within the policy (points a-g) are derived from the Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (GLVIA 3) published by the Landscape Institute.*". The GLVIA is an extensive and diverse document and, if it is to be used as basis for this policy then a specific reference or explanation should be provided as to how points a-g have been derived.
- 3.32** Paragraph 3.57 refers to the submission of "...a proportionate Landscape Assessment". In the event that Policy DS3 is not deleted, this should be amended to require the submission of a 'Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment'. There are many applications of Landscape Assessment and several forms of reporting. Reference to LVIA would be specific and clear as to what is required (and incidentally relates better to the approaches set out in GLVIA3).

3.33 The local plan evidence at page 50 of the Technical Review of Areas of Special Landscape Quality and Strategic Gaps does not include the requirement for the landscape to be “protected and enhanced”. The requirement to “protect and enhance” the landscape is ambiguous because it is not clear whether it is intended to refer to the landscape of the ASLQ as a whole or if it would apply to a potential development site, within which the requirement to enhance is excessive and unachievable once the landscape ‘change’ from an undeveloped site to a developed site is taken into account. As an example, a development could provide enhancement to the ASLQ landscape through restoration of landscape features or new green infrastructure, but at a site scale the landscape ‘change’ from an undeveloped site to a developed site is unlikely to result in ‘enhancement’.

3.34 Each of the Candidate Areas of Special Landscape Quality have been assessed against the GLVIA3 Box 5.1 criteria, which is an accepted tool to assess landscape value. Land west of Old Street, Stubbington is located within ASLQ 4: Meon Valley and in LLCA 6.1c which is described as within the Landscape Assessment (2017) as:

“On the eastern side of the valley floor, area 6.1c is occupied by similar land uses but with greater variation in field pattern and enclosure. The area comprises a mosaic of smaller-scale pastures bounded by strong hedgerows and trees (particularly within the northern and southern ends of the area), two small-scale enclosed tributary valleys and some larger fields with a more open, denuded character within the central section around the Crofton Manor Equestrian Centre. Together with the adjacent horticultural glasshouses and other commercial operations, this lends a localised fringe character to the landscape but does not detract significantly from the essentially rural characteristics of the overall area”.

3.35 At Figure 3.3 each of the LCA within Fareham is assessed against the GLVIA3 ‘valued landscape’ criteria. Figure 1.3 explains the criteria in more detail, defining a ‘High match’, ‘Good match’, ‘Fair match’ and ‘Partial match’.

3.36 Land west of Old Street, Stubbington is located within LLCA 6.1c which is assessed as a ‘good match’ for all criteria, except ‘Associations’ which is a ‘partial match’. Figure 3.2 defines a ‘Good match’ as *“The area’s scenic quality and condition are both relatively high. It has a generally unspoilt, intact and coherent character with a good level of topographic and visual unity. It has several*

features of note, including natural and cultural designations, and is valued for its recreational opportunities. There are some detracting influences, but these do not generally intrude”.

- 3.37** We submit that the assessment of LLCA 6.1c has attributed a higher value for the ‘Recreational value’ criteria than can be justified. The southern half of LLCA 6.1c does not have any means of public access so can not be described as being ‘valued for its recreational opportunities’. In the northern half there are infrequent public footpaths and the Crofton Manor Equestrian Centre, neither of which justify the area being defined as ‘valued for its recreational opportunities’. Instead, the term ‘Recreational value is relatively limited’ is a fair reflection of the recreation provision within LLCA 6.1c as a whole, which is the definition applicable to a ‘Partial Match’.
- 3.38** Landscape quality (condition) is also assessed as a ‘Good Match’, despite the Landscape Assessment (2017) acknowledging its ‘denuded character’ and ‘fringe character’. This character is a feature of LLCA 6.1c, and for this reason the ‘Good Match’ definition as ‘generally unspoilt, intact and coherent character’ is not justifiable. A ‘Fair Match’ is most applicable to LLCA 6.1c, defined as “condition is moderate to good. It is generally intact and coherent with some unspoilt characteristics”.
- 3.39** The criteria of ‘Conservation interests’ is also assessed as a ‘Good Match’, defined as “It has a number of features of note, including natural and cultural designations”. We submit that ‘Fair Match’ is a more balanced description of LLCA 6.1c, defined as “some features of note which may include natural or cultural designations”.

Policy HP1: New Residential Development

- 3.40** This policy relates to all new housing proposals. However, it only envisages housing coming forward outside Urban Area boundaries through either the conversion of a non-residential building or as a replacement dwelling. It should also cross-refer to Policy HP4 which allows housing to come forward on land outside Urban Area boundaries if the Council cannot demonstrate a Five Year Housing Land Supply.
- 3.41** Therefore add:

"c) It is for additional housing in circumstances where the Council cannot demonstrate a Five Year Housing Land Supply and Policy HP4 applies."

Policy HP4: Five-Year Housing Land Supply

3.42 The housing requirement set out in Policy H1 must be re-calculated using the current Standard methodology as described in our comments on draft Policy H1 above.

3.43 Paragraph 5.24 infers that Policy HP4 reproduces Local Plan Part 2 Policy DSP40. However, the third criterion in Policy DSP40 was as follows:

"iii) The proposal is sensitively designed to reflect the character of the neighbouring settlement and to minimise any adverse impact on the Countryside and, if relevant, the Strategic Gaps;"

3.44 This has been replaced in Policy HP4 by:

"c) The proposal is sensitively designed to reflect the landscape character and setting of the settlement, is of a scale proportionate to its setting and recognises the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside and, if relevant, does not significantly affect the integrity of a Strategic Gap;"

3.45 If a five year housing land supply cannot be demonstrated, then in accordance with the NPPF, paragraph 11d, the most relevant policies in the plan would be out of date and the presumption in favour of sustainable development would apply. This policy may therefore be judged to be inappropriate because it adds restrictions which may prevent sustainable sites from coming forward. However, if such a policy is held to be necessary, then a faithful reproduction of Policy DSP40 iii) is strongly preferred. See our comments on Policy DS1 in this regard.

Policy HP5: Provision of Affordable Housing

3.46 This draft policy states that "affordable housing must be provided" (our underlining) in the following proportions:

- i. At least 10% as Social Rent; and

- ii. At least 55% as Affordable Rent or Social Rent; and
- iii. The remainder, but no less than 10% as Affordable Home Ownership.
- iv. The mix of property size and type should reflect the local need and the site characteristics.

3.47 As drafted this policy is not sufficiently flexible. As acknowledged at paragraph 5.36, development viability will be an issue on some sites. As acknowledged at paragraph 5.39, occasionally the tenure mix prescribed by the policy will not be appropriate; and as acknowledged at paragraph 5.34, other exceptional circumstances may arise (such as abnormal costs) which dictate that a non-standard provision of affordable housing is demonstrated to be appropriate.

3.48 Therefore, amend the first part of the policy to read:

"Sites that can accommodate 10 or more dwellings or sites with an area of 0.5 hectares or more shall normally provide: ..."

3.49 And amend the second part of the policy to read:

"The affordable housing shall normally be provided in accordance with the following proportions: ..."

Policy HP7: Adaptable and Accessible Dwellings

3.50 This draft policy states:

"Development proposals for all new dwellings shall provide:

- a) At least 15% of all new dwellings at Category 2 standard; and
- b) On schemes of over 100 dwellings (gross), at least 2% of private housing and 5% of affordable housing shall be provided as wheelchair accessible Category 3 properties."

3.51 Similar to Policy HP5 above, as drafted this policy is not sufficiently flexible. It is acknowledged that this policy is based on the requirements of Part M of the Building Regulations but it must allow for circumstances arising which mean that these requirements cannot be delivered (fully or otherwise).

3.52 Therefore, amend the first line of the policy to read:

"Development proposals for all new dwellings shall normally provide: ..."

3.53 Paragraph 5.57 of the supporting text states:

"The cost to development for providing Category 2 and 3 is relatively minimal. Flexibility for additional costs have been factored into the viability evidence base and this indicates that the requirements for Category 2 and 3 should have no detrimental impact on the viability of schemes in the Borough..."

3.54 This statement is strongly disputed. In reality, these costs will not be factored into a developer's viability calculations (particularly in relation to Category 3 requirements) because option agreements / conditional contracts will have already been agreed on the sites that the Council want to see come forward, so these costs will not have been anticipated. The Category 3 requirements must be substantiated by quantified evidence of the level of need for such units in the Borough – in the absence of this it is not clear whether the level of provision sought by this policy is appropriate.

Policy HP9: Self and Custom Build Homes

3.55 This policy requires 10% of dwellings on sites of 40 dwellings or more to be provided for Self and Custom Build Homes. The practical implications of managing self or custom build developments on sites otherwise being constructed by housing developers or housing associations must be carefully considered. There is concern that 40 dwellings is too small a threshold at which to introduce this requirement due to the potentially onerous construction management implications which will arise. It would be preferable for the Council to allocate specific sites for self and custom build developments instead of requiring this element on all housing developments of 40 dwellings or more.

3.56 It is noted that, as stated at paragraph 5.70, only 1% of housing plots at Welborne are required to be provided for self or custom build under the Welborne Plan (2015). The total number of homes to be delivered by Welborne has reduced considerably over the last five years so this level of requirement should be reviewed as it will not yield the number of self or custom build homes as was anticipated at the time the Welborne Plan was prepared. Strategic allocations

such as Welborne provide the ideal opportunity for parcels of land to be allocated for self or custom build, so that opportunity should not be missed. This should be addressed in the review of the Welborne Plan which is overdue and necessary.

Policy D1: High Quality Design and Place Making

- 3.57** This is a highly aspirational policy which sets out ten criteria ("key characteristics of high quality design") against which all development proposals will be judged "to ensure the creation of quality places." It is not clear what a "quality place" is – this should be defined. The ten criteria push the "bar" too high – all proposals cannot be expected to "create places that are attractive, memorable, distinctive and of strong character", for example, laudable though those aspirations are. In practice, very few proposals would receive planning permission if assessed against this requirement.

Appendix B: Housing Trajectory

- 3.58** This appendix must be updated as it does not reflect the quantum of housing required to meet the local needs. It also projects completions of 975 homes in 2023/24 and 961 homes in 2024/5, which are at risk due to the delays to Welborne which continue. Completions from Welborne should be shown separately as previously.

Proposed housing allocation of Land West of Old Street, Stubbington for about 75 dwellings

- 3.59** In 2019 the appeal Inspector concluded that the development of the site would not adversely affect the integrity of the Meon Valley Strategic Gap. Clearly, therefore, the site should be excluded from the Strategic Gap boundary. The boundaries of the strategic gap were defined in relation to Core Strategy Policy CS22 and they were drawn in the context of the understanding of development needs at that time – an understanding which no longer reflects current reality, that being a very substantial shortfall in housing land supply and the preparation of the PLP by the Council which plans to under-provide housing against the Council's annual housing requirement of 514 homes per annum. Strategic Gap boundaries must be reviewed as part of the process of allocating additional sites for housing in this local plan, and our client's site west of Old Street, Stubbington should be removed from the Strategic Gap.

- 3.60** The 2019 appeal Inspector found that the West of Old Street, Stubbington site lay in an area of valued landscape. In this context, the value of the site's landscape has been re-assessed as part of our commentary on Policy DS3 above, against the GLVIA3 'valued landscape' criteria. As described, the site performs no better than as a Fair or Partial match against these criteria. When account is taken of the effect of the structural woodland planting undertaken over time, it is clear that development of the eastern part of the site will only have a minor impact on the wider landscape at most. Lying adjacent to the existing settlement of Stubbington, the introduction of development will appear entirely characteristic within the receiving landscape, while providing a strong, vegetated edge to the countryside in perpetuity. There is no doubt that the character of the developed part of the site would change, but that is no different for any greenfield development. There is no reason to assume that the site's development will be anything other than an attractive extension to Stubbington and one which is entirely congruous with its surroundings. The site's landscape containment has been enhanced through woodland planting which will both screen it from the Meon Valley and enhance its biodiversity.
- 3.61** Moreover, the western part of the site, beyond the woodland planting belt, is being used to provide mitigation habitat for Solent Waders and Brent Geese, offsetting development impact on low use SWBG sites elsewhere in borough. The segregation of this part of the site acknowledges this function and avoids its disturbance.
- 3.62** The West of Old Street site is also sustainably located for access to services and facilities and to sustainable transport modes (walking, cycling and public transport).
- 3.63** For all of these reasons, the Council is encouraged to allocate Land West of Old Street, Stubbington for about 75 dwellings. The site is controlled by a highly reputable local housing developer – Bargate Homes – which has a strong local track record of delivery and is keen to bring it forward for development immediately, such that the site can make an important contribution to the Council's five year housing land supply.

4.0 Participation at the examination hearing session

B5 If your representation is seeking a modification to the plan, do you consider it necessary to participate in the examination hearing session(s)?

Yes, I want to take part in a hearing session.

B5a Please outline in the box below why you consider it necessary to take part in the hearing session(s):

To contribute to testing the legal compliance and soundness of the PLP for the reasons set out in these representations.

FAREHAM LOCAL PLAN 2037 REPRESENTATIONS

LAND AT BROOK AVENUE, WARSASH

ON BEHALF OF

ANTHONY AND LISA KING AND ANDREW AND MELANIE NORRIS

**TOWN & COUNTRY PLANNING ACT 1990 (AS AMENDED)
PLANNING AND COMPULSORY PURCHASE ACT 2004**

Prepared by: Jeremy Gardiner & Trevor Moody



Pegasus Group

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 **DESIGN**  **ENVIRONMENT**  **PLANNING**  **ECONOMICS**  **HERITAGE**

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1.0 Introduction

- 1.1** The following representations are by Pegasus Group on behalf of our clients, Anthony and Lisa King, and Andrew and Melanie Norris, who own a potential housing site at Brook Avenue, Warsash. For the reasons set out in these representations, our clients are strongly of the view that their land should be allocated for housing development in the local plan.
- 1.2** These representations are consistent with, and build on, the previous representations which were submitted on behalf of Anthony and Lisa King by WYG in relation to the Fareham Draft Local Plan 2036 Supplement in February, 2020. Those previous representations are re-submitted with this representation for ease of reference.
- 1.3** The following representations utilise the same format as the Council's response form. Each area of the Publication Local Plan (PLP) which is deemed to be either not legally compliant or unsound is clearly outlined below. Proposed changes to the plan in relation to policies, supporting text and the proposals map are provided.

	Agent	Client
Title	Mr	Anthony and Lisa
First Name	Jeremy	King and Andrew
Last Name	Gardiner	and Melanie Norris
Job Title	Senior Director	c/o Agent
Organisation	Pegasus Group	
Address	3 West Links Tollgate Chandlers Ford Eastleigh Hampshire	
Postcode	SO53 3TG	
Telephone		
Email		

2.0 Plan Overall

B1 Which part of the Local Plan is this representation about?

2.1 The following comments relate to the overall Local Plan.

B1a Which paragraph? Please enter the correct paragraph found in the Local Plan:

2.2 Paragraphs 1.5 - 1.6, 1.14, 1.17, 1.37, 2.12, 3.19 - 3.22, 3.43, 3.46, 3.49 - 3.57, 4.1 - 4.20, Appendices B and C.

B1b Which Policy? Please enter the correct Policy Codes found in the Local Plan

2.3 Policies H1, HP4, HP5, HP7, DS1, DS2, DS3, E2, E3, NE5, D1.

B1c Which part of the Policies Map

2.4 Former Policy HA2 allocation site Newgate Lane South, Employment allocations Policies E2 and E3.

B2 Do you think the Publication Local Plan is:

Legally compliant - No

Sound - No

Complies with the duty to co-operate - No

2.5 The Fareham Local Plan is not legally compliant and is unsound as it is not consistent with national policy, effective or justified.

B3 Please provide details you have to support your answers above.

B3.1 The Publication Local Plan is not Legally Compliant

2.6 The Publication Local Plan (PLP) has based its housing proposals on the annual housing target derived from the Government's draft Revised Standard Methodology published in August 2020 in its consultation "Planning for the Future". The Government's response to this consultation was published on 16th December 2020.

The Government does not propose to proceed with the changes to assessing local housing need consulted on earlier this year in "Changes to the Current Planning System"; but instead has published a revised approach to the Standard Method, which retains the method in its previous and current form except for London and 19 of the most populated cities and urban centres.

2.7 The key change is to apply a 35% uplift to the Standard Method for Greater London and the 19 most populated cities and urban areas in England – Birmingham, Liverpool, Bristol, Manchester, Sheffield, Leeds, Leicester, Coventry, Bradford, Nottingham, Kingston upon Hull, Newcastle upon Tyne, Stoke on Trent, Southampton, Plymouth, Derby, Reading, Wolverhampton and Brighton and Hove. The minimum housing requirement for Fareham calculated using the amended standard method therefore remains 514hpa.

2.8 The Government's White Paper, "Changes to the Current Planning System" (published in August 2020 alongside the "Planning for the Future" consultation) provided guidance to local planning authorities which were at or close to the Regulation 19 stage of plan-making at paragraph 43:

2.9 "Transition

43. The Government is aware that any change in the standard method will have an impact for plans that are currently under development, as authorities expend considerable resources in developing new plans. To enable an orderly transition to the revised standard method, and achieve as much short-term supply as possible while setting the right expectations for early stage plan-making, we propose that from the publication date of the revised guidance, authorities which are already at the second stage of the strategic plan consultation process (Regulation 19) are given 6 months to submit their plan to the Planning Inspectorate for examination. Authorities close to publishing their second stage consultation (Regulation 19), should be given 3 months from the publication date of the revised guidance to publish their Regulation 19 plan and a further 6 months to submit their plan to the Planning Inspectorate. This is to strike a balance between allowing an appropriate transition period for plans that are nearly through the process, but without causing a significant delay in planning for a higher level of need." (our underlining)

2.10 This transitional arrangement applied to Fareham at the time, such that the previous Standard Method (514hpa) continued to apply for plan-making purposes

in the borough in any event, but the Council chose not to follow this national guidance.

- 2.11 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) states (paragraph 16 a)) that Plans should "be prepared with the objective of contributing to the achievement of sustainable development". Footnote 10 confirms that this is a legal requirement of local planning authorities in exercising their plan-making functions. Meeting the objectives of sustainable development includes "...meeting the needs of the present...". By preparing a Plan based on the Consultation draft Standard Methodology target of 403 dwellings per annum, the local planning authority is failing to meet its local objectively assessed need for housing, thereby failing to plan to deliver sustainable development.
- 2.12 The PPG (ID 2a-003-20190220) is clear that the standard method should be used and any other method should only be used in exceptional circumstances. It further explains that:
- 2.13 *"...Where an alternative approach results in a lower housing need figure than that identified using the standard method, the strategic policy-making authority will need to demonstrate, using robust evidence, that the figure is based on realistic assumptions of demographic growth and that there are exceptional local circumstances that justify deviating from the standard method. This will be tested at examination."* (PPG ID 2a-015-20190220).
- 2.14 As discussed above the extant standard method identifies a requirement of 514hpa. The NPPF (paragraph 60) identifies that the current Standard Method provides a minimum requirement. To depart and provide a figure lower than the current Standard Method requires exceptional circumstances and must be justified by clear and robust evidence. This is absent from the Council's evidence base and as such is an unsound approach.
- 2.15 The Government's guidance is that transitional arrangements require Regulation 19 plans to be based on the current Standard Methodology figure (in Fareham's case, 514 hpa) – a requirement confirmed by the Government's announcement of 16th December, 2020. As such, Fareham's decision to progress to Regulation 19 stage with a strategy based on the Consultation revised Standard Methodology figure of 403 hpa was procedurally flawed, lacking in evidential basis, premature and misleading.

- 2.16 The NPPF (paragraph 33) also states that plans should be reviewed every 5 years and updated as necessary. The Inspector's Report on the Examination into the Fareham Local Plan Part 2 (dated 12th May 2015) included modifications which were all proposed by the Council. Its first Main Modification was "a commitment to an early review of the local plan (ie. LP1, LP2 and LP3)". This included a timetable for the local plan review between 2016 and 2018 which the Council has failed to adhere to, having previously expressed its commitment to the Inspector.
- 2.17 The Local Plan Part 3 is the Welborne Plan which was adopted in 2015. The total quantum of housing to be delivered at Welborne has reduced over the years, and the date for its commencement has repeatedly slipped back. The development is currently running about 5 years late. Recently, serious doubts have been expressed over whether it is deliverable at all given the reported funding gap of tens of millions of pounds that exists in relation to the required upgrade of M27 junction 10. The development is certainly not currently "deliverable" in NPPF terms. Nonetheless, the PLP relies heavily on the delivery of homes at Welborne as by far the most important source of its housing supply - 4,020 homes (just over 48%) out of a total suggested supply of 8,389 homes are timetabled to be completed at Welborne by 2037, and completions are included in the Council's trajectory for the first five years of the plan. Given the heavy reliance placed on a development which, at best, appears to be at serious risk of continuing to be significantly delayed, the Welborne Plan should be reviewed as a matter of urgency.
- 2.18 Given the importance of the Welborne Plan to housing delivery this is considered an issue of both soundness and legal non-compliance.

B3.2 The Publication Local Plan is not Sound

- 2.19 Paragraphs 1.5 – 1.6 of the PLP set out the "Tests of Soundness" which require that the Plan has been "positively prepared, justified, effective and consistent with national policy". The PLB fails to meet the Tests of Soundness for the following reasons:

1. It has not been "positively prepared":

- 2.20 The Plan does not seek to, as a minimum, meet the area's objectively assessed need. Given that the Core Strategy was adopted on 4th August, 2011, it is significantly out of date such that (as advised by paragraph 73 and footnote 32 of

the NPPF) local housing need should be calculated using the current Standard Methodology. On this basis the local housing need target is 514 homes per annum (hpa) plus the appropriate buffer (5% or 20%). Instead, the PLP plans for 403 hpa, thereby failing to plan for the area's objectively assessed need, and failing to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development.

- 2.21 The lower housing requirement has also not been the subject of sustainability appraisal (SA). Whilst the SA re-assesses sites based upon a lower housing requirement it fails to consider the implications of a lower housing requirement, compared to the current standard method, upon the delivery of the SA objectives. Even if the lower requirement were justified by national policy, which it is not, the retention of the housing requirement at the level previously consulted upon would be a reasonable alternative.
- 2.22 The Council published an Affordable Housing Strategy in 2019. On page 14 of the Affordable Housing Strategy, it is suggested that there is a need for 3,500 affordable homes to 2036, or circa 220 per annum. This is based on the existing need for 3,000 affordable homes and an allowance of 500 homes to provide for new households and those falling into need. Given that an average of only 76 affordable homes have been built per annum in Fareham Borough since 2011, there is a significant need to boost the supply of additional affordable housing to address needs. Indeed, the delivery of affordable housing needs to almost treble. The provision of affordable housing to address this need is a significant matter.
- 2.23 It is also unclear whether the PLP has planned to adequately accommodate unmet need from other authorities. The PPG (ID 2a-010-20190220) identifies that meeting unmet needs from neighbouring authorities as set out in a Statement of Common Ground is one reason why local housing need calculated using the current standard should be exceeded. Contrary to the advice within the PPG (ID 2a-010-20190220) there are currently no Statements of Common Ground identifying if the figure of 847 dwellings is adequate or accepted by other authorities. Rather the Council speculates that this contribution would be "ratified" by a subsequent Partnership for South Hampshire Statement of Common Ground (Duty to Co-operate Statement of Compliance, paragraph 4.5). There is, however, no evidence to support this speculation. Indeed, the only evidence presented confirms a request for Fareham to accommodate 1,000 dwellings from a single neighbouring authority. The PLP has been prepared in advance of the publication of Statements of Common Ground –

as such it's preparation is premature.

- 2.24 At paragraph 4.4 of the PLP it is stated that unmet need in the sub-region over the plan period could be "circa 10,750 dwellings". At paragraph 4.5, Fareham's "immediate neighbours" are considered, and it is confirmed that Portsmouth City Council has requested that Fareham contributes 1,000 dwellings towards its unmet need, and that Gosport is "likely to have an unmet need issue, currently estimated to be in the region of 2,500 dwellings...". The Council's 'Duty to Co-operate Statement of Compliance' identifies at paragraph 4.6 that instead of responding to the request from Portsmouth the Council is proposing to: "...take the approach that the issue of unmet need is not dealt with as specific to any authority, but as a general contribution." It is not clear how this "general contribution" has been calculated but it appears inadequate. Gosport Borough lies between Portsmouth and Fareham. It is clear that Portsmouth cannot accommodate any of Gosport's unmet need so the obvious place to accommodate it is in Fareham Borough, and Fareham East forms part of the Portsmouth Housing Market Area. Therefore, if Fareham plans to deliver the unmet needs of Portsmouth and Gosport, its contribution would be 3,500 homes. However, the PLP (Table 4.1) proposes a contribution of just 847 dwellings to wider unmet need. This figure should be reviewed.
- 2.25 In relation to unmet need, it should also be remembered that Welborne (previously known as the North of Fareham SDA) was originally conceived by PUSH (now PFSH) as one of two SDAs which were promoted to meet the sub-regional needs of south Hampshire and brought forward in the "South East Plan". The Inspector's Report on the Examination into the Fareham LDF Core Strategy (dated 20th July, 2011) identified five Main Issues, Main Issue 1 being:

"7. The North of Fareham SDA represents the most significant and controversial element of the Core Strategy.While the principle of the SDA's development is contained in the regional strategy – policy SH2 of the South East Plan (SEP) – the justification for the proposal derives from evidence prepared by South Hampshire local authorities (the Partnership for Urban South Hampshire [PUSH]) during the SEP's preparation....The advantages of SDAs are seen as threefold: safeguarding existing towns and villages by reducing coalescence; providing more opportunities for planning gain; and achieving a critical mass to deliver sustainability benefits.

The development now proposed is one of two SDAs proposed by PUSH and brought forward into the SEP. Both are aimed at meeting sub-regional housing needs and, as such, their housing totals are separated from the housing requirement for the remainder of the Boroughs concerned in the sub-regional strategy and SEP." (our underlining)

- 2.26 However, the Council is now treating Welborne as a source of housing supply for Fareham Borough only, disregarding its planned sub-regional role. This compounds the lack of positive preparation of the PLP and starkly contrasts the Council's current approach to the delivery of housing to meet sub-regional needs with its approach of a decade ago.

2. It is not Justified:

- 2.27 The PLP's strategy for housing delivery is not appropriate, because it is based on a need figure derived from the draft revised Standard Methodology which was still the subject of public consultation at the time that the Plan was prepared. The Government's response to the consultation is awaited. The Government's guidance is that transitional arrangements require Regulation 19 plans to be based on the current Standard Methodology figure (in Fareham's case, 514 hpa). As such, Fareham's decision to progress to Regulation 19 stage with a strategy based on the draft revised Standard Methodology figure of 403 hpa is procedurally flawed, lacking in evidential basis, premature and potentially misleading.

3. It is not Effective:

- 2.28 Fareham has decided to deliberately plan to not meet its local objectively assessed housing need, so fundamentally the plan will not be effective. This, coupled with its apparent failure to plan to contribute appropriately to the unmet housing need of the sub-region, indicates a failure to work effectively with its neighbouring authorities on cross-boundary strategic planning for housing delivery and a failure "to support the Government's objective of significantly boosting the supply of homes" (NPPF, paragraph 59). Rather, the PLP proposes to restrict the supply of homes in the plan period in a way which will exacerbate the local housing crisis.

4. It is not Consistent with National Policy:

- 2.29 The PLP is not consistent with the NPPF because:

- It will not contribute to the achievement of sustainable development by not, as a minimum, planning to meet its local objectively assessed housing need;
- It is not planning to adequately meet the unmet housing needs of neighbouring authorities in the sub-region;
- It has not based its housing proposals on the current Standard Methodology annual housing need figure of 514 hpa;
- Its strategy lacks a robust evidential justification;
- It's proposed housing land supply includes a majority of housing from sites which are not "deliverable" as defined by the NPPF

B3.3 The Publication Local Plan does not Comply with the Duty to Co-operate

- 2.30 As stated at B3.1 above, it is unclear whether the PLP has planned to adequately accommodate unmet need from other authorities.
- 2.31 Against a sub-regional unmet need figure of "circa 10,750 dwellings", and in the context of both neighbouring authorities of Portsmouth City Council and Gosport Borough Council having "unmet need issue(s)", and Havant Borough Council being expressly unable to accommodate any unmet need, the PLP (Table 4.1) proposes a contribution of 847 dwellings to wider unmet need. It is not clear how this has been calculated and it appears inadequate.

B4a What modification(s) is necessary to make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

1. Plan to meet, as a minimum, the area's objectively assessed housing need. The current Standard Methodology annual housing need figure is currently 514 hpa.
2. Provide Statements of Common Ground in relation to unmet need from neighbouring and PFSH authorities. Any agreements will need to be included as additional housing to the minimum 514hpa.
3. In any event, plan for a level of housing which contributes to the

achievement of sustainable development.

4. Treat this plan as an interim plan and reaffirm the Council's commitment to undertake an urgent a review of the Welborne Plan for incorporation into a consolidated early review of this plan.
 5. The Council has not undertaken SA of all reasonable alternative housing requirements;
 6. The Council has not planned to meet current housing needs, opting instead to phase its housing supply in a way which will exacerbate the current significant under-supply problems;
- 2.32 Consequential to the above, the Council must allocate additional sites for housing in this interim plan (ahead of the urgent review of the Welborne Plan) to meet its confirmed housing target of 514 hpa, including the allocation of our clients' site at Brook Avenue, Warsash.

B4b How would the modification(s) you propose make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

- 2.33 The role of plan-making in contributing to the achievement of sustainable development is a legal requirement (Section 39(2) of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004).
- 2.34 Revisions to the plan so that it plans, as a minimum, to meet the local objectively assessed need for housing, meet affordable housing need and adequately contribute to meeting unmet need would assist the PLP to meet the Tests of Soundness.

3.0 Specific Proposed Changes

B4c Suggested revised wording of any policy or text:

Policy H1: Housing provision

- 3.1** Completely revise the proposed housing target on the basis of the confirmed Standard Methodology figure for the Borough of a minimum of 514 hpa plus an appropriate contribution to meeting sub-regional unmet needs.
- 3.2** Ensure that the revised housing target includes the delivery of a minimum of 220 affordable homes per annum.
- 3.3** Plan to deliver the revised housing target including a five year supply of deliverable sites. In this regard, Welborne (the supply of housing from which is relied on heavily by the PLP) cannot currently be regarded as "deliverable" as defined in the NPPF.
- 3.4** Consequential updates to paragraphs 4.1 – 4.20 including Tables 4.1, 4.2, 4.3.
- 3.5** Consequential revisions to the list of Housing Allocation Policies under paragraph 4.20 to include allocations sufficient to deliver the revised housing and affordable housing targets, including the allocation of our clients' land at Brook Avenue, Warsash.
- 3.6** Policy H1 also seeks to identify a 'phased' requirement. The overall supply is described as at least 8,389 dwellings - this is just 165 dwellings greater than the requirement when the correct local housing need standard method is applied. Given the need to provide for unmet needs from neighbouring authorities this is clearly insufficient and as such further allocations are required.
- 3.7** Policy H1 seeks to 'phase' this supply identifying the following:
 - Approximately 2,250 dwellings (averaging 450 dwellings per annum) between 2021/22 and 2025/2613,
 - Approximately 2,400 dwellings (averaging 480 dwellings per annum) between 2026/27 and 2030/31,

- Approximately 3,750 dwellings (averaging 625 dwellings per annum) between 2031/32 and 2036/2037.

3.8 This phasing clearly will not meet the overall plan requirement. The rationale for this phasing is due to an anticipation that many of the housing allocations will begin to deliver later in the plan period. This is simply a factor of the sites chosen rather than an evidence-based approach to need. The net effect is that in the early part of the plan period the full need will not be met, exacerbating the current significant housing land supply shortfall in the Borough. This will mean households will either be unable to form or will be forced to move elsewhere to find appropriate accommodation. This not only has an impact upon affordability through increased demand but also has implications for social mobility and health for young and old alike.

3.9 The lack of housing to meet needs in the short-term is exacerbated by recent under-delivery of both market and affordable housing. The Council recognises it has under-delivered in recent years due to the reference to the need for a 20% buffer in accordance with NPPF, paragraph 73 (paragraph 4.16, PLP).

3.10 The housing requirement in the PLP should not be phased to manufacture a five-year housing land supply in the short-term. The plan should seek to address housing need now - to do otherwise is not justified or effective.

3.11 The second part of Policy H1 identifies the sources of supply. Whilst our clients do not wish to comment upon individual sites, we do have significant concerns that the sources of supply will not deliver the plan period housing requirement in full. The PLP, paragraph 4.16, acknowledges that many of the chosen sites will not deliver until later in the plan period therefore any slippage in timescale could well push delivery beyond the plan period. Furthermore, the Council is heavily reliant upon delivery at Welborne. Within our comments upon the Plan overall we identify the need for delivery from this site to be reviewed and indeed question whether it is deliverable at all given the funding gap of tens of millions of pounds that exists in relation to the required upgrade of M27 junction 10.

3.12 Furthermore, the Council cannot currently demonstrate a five-year housing land supply. The Council's most recent assessment of its five-year housing land supply suggests a 4.03-year supply. This assessment appears optimistic given recent

appeal decisions which identify it is closer 2.4 years. Given these shortcomings it is essential that the PLP seeks to address this under-supply in the short-term.

Development Strategy

3.13 This section is substantially focussed on restricting development outside the existing settlement policy boundaries of urban areas. This marks a significant change in approach since the Regulation 18 version of this plan when the emphasis was on a strategy for locating development sustainably. This is in conflict with the NPPF, paragraph 11, which advises that "Plans and decisions should apply a presumption in favour of sustainable development" and that "For plan-making this means that:

a) plans should positively seek opportunities to meet the development needs of their areas, and be sufficiently flexible to adapt to rapid change".

3.14 The highly restrictive strategic policy approach introduced into the PLP does not accord with this national guidance.

Policy DS1: Development in the Countryside

3.15 For housing development which is brought forward in the absence of a 5 year housing land supply, Policy HP4 applies. This will necessarily introduce new built form onto greenfield sites adjacent or well related to existing urban area boundaries. This will inevitably cause a change to the landscape character of the site and immediately adjacent land. Criteria ii) and iii) require proposals to "conserve and enhance landscapes" and "recognise the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside". It is not clear which "landscapes" are being referred to – presumably this should be restricted to formally designated landscapes or defined "valued" landscapes because otherwise it could be applied to every area of countryside. It is also not clear how, for example, a housing development can "conserve and enhance" a landscape – relevant measures should be defined. Moreover, it is not clear how the extent to which a proposal has recognised "the intrinsic character of the beauty of the countryside" can be measured. After all, those attributes can be "recognised" but then disregarded. It is true that every area of countryside has a "character" but not that every area of countryside has "beauty".

- 3.16** Criterion v) should include an exception for development which is brought forward under Policy HP4, where the application of the "tilted balance" would allow the loss of BMVAL.
- 3.17** Paragraph 3.39 fails to explain how this policy works in relation to housing policies.

Policy DS3: Landscape

- 3.27** This draft policy designates about a quarter of the land area of the Borough as "Areas of Special Landscape Quality" (ASLQ) as shown on Figure 3.3 of the plan. This proposed designation affects our clients' site at Brook Lane, Warsash and all immediately surrounding land except (curiously) the Egmont Nursery site, Brook Avenue, which is a proposed allocation in the PLP and which has outline planning permission for 8 dwellings.
- 3.28** From the commentary provided in paragraph 3.49, it appears that the Council is equating its 'Areas of Special Landscape Quality' (ASLQ) with 'valued landscapes'. This is questionable. All landscapes are valued at some level by different people. NPPF paragraph 170 triggers a need to consider when landscape value is just a local consideration, or when landscapes are more 'out of the ordinary'. Fundamentally, for a landscape to be a valued landscape, it does not have to be designated - so by designating the ASLQ (or by creating a valued landscape designation) the Council is at risk of creating a policy that is irrelevant, because guidance says that non designated landscapes can be valued, so site-by-site assessments will be required in any event. In our view, **this creation of a potentially irrelevant layer of policy is unnecessary and Policy DS3 should be deleted.**

However, if it is held that Policy DS3 should be retained in the plan, then the following comments apply:

- 3.29** Paragraph 3.55 states that "...all parts of the Borough have some landscape quality and may be sensitive to landscape change". This is ambiguous. All landscape will be of 'a quality' but quality (in GLVIA3 aligned with condition) is only one consideration of landscape sensitivity.

- 3.30 With regard to "How the policy works", paragraph 3.56 states that "*The criteria within the policy (points a-g) are derived from the Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (GLVIA 3) published by the Landscape Institute.*". The GLVIA is an extensive and diverse document and, if it is to be used as basis for this policy then a specific reference or explanation should be provided as to how points a-g have been derived.
- 3.31 Paragraph 3.57 refers to the submission of "...a proportionate Landscape Assessment". This should be amended to require the submission of a 'Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment'. There are many applications of Landscape Assessment and several forms of reporting. Reference to LVIA would be specific and clear as to what is required (and incidentally relates better to the approaches set out in GLVIA3).

Policy HP1: New Residential Development

- 3.32 This policy relates to all new housing proposals. However, it only envisages housing coming forward outside Urban Area boundaries through either the conversion of a non-residential building or as a replacement dwelling. It should also cross-refer to Policy HP4 which allows housing to come forward on land outside Urban Area boundaries if the Council cannot demonstrate a Five Year Housing Land Supply.
- 3.33 Therefore add:

"c) It is for additional housing in circumstances where the Council cannot demonstrate a Five Year Housing Land Supply and Policy HP4 applies."

Policy HP4: Five-Year Housing Land Supply

- 3.34 The housing requirement set out in Policy H1 must be re-calculated using the current Standard methodology as described in our comments on draft Policy H1 above.

3.35 Paragraph 5.24 infers that Policy HP4 reproduces Local Plan Part 2 Policy DSP40. However, the third criterion in Policy DSP40 was as follows:

"iii) The proposal is sensitively designed to reflect the character of the neighbouring settlement and to minimise any adverse impact on the Countryside and, if relevant, the Strategic Gaps;"

3.36 This has been replaced in Policy HP4 by:

"c) The proposal is sensitively designed to reflect the landscape character and setting of the settlement, is of a scale proportionate to its setting and recognises the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside and, if relevant, does not significantly affect the integrity of a Strategic Gap;"

3.37 If a five year housing land supply cannot be demonstrated, then in accordance with the NPPF, paragraph 11d, the most relevant policies in the plan would be out of date and the presumption in favour of sustainable development would apply. This policy may therefore be judged to be inappropriate because it adds restrictions which may prevent sustainable sites from coming forward. However, if such a policy is held to be necessary, then a faithful reproduction of Policy DSP40 iii) is strongly preferred. See our comments on Policy DS1 in this regard.

Policy HP5: Provision of Affordable Housing

3.38 This draft policy states that "affordable housing must be provided" (our underlining) in the following proportions:

- i. At least 10% as Social Rent; and
- ii. At least 55% as Affordable Rent or Social Rent; and
- iii. The remainder, but no less than 10% as Affordable Home Ownership.
- iv. The mix of property size and type should reflect the local need and the site characteristics.

3.39 As drafted this policy is not sufficiently flexible. As acknowledged at paragraph 5.36, development viability will be an issue on some sites. As acknowledged at paragraph 5.39, occasionally the tenure mix prescribed by the policy will not be appropriate; and as acknowledged at paragraph 5.34, other exceptional circumstances may arise (such as abnormal costs) which dictate that a non-standard provision of affordable housing is demonstrated to be appropriate.

3.40 Therefore, amend the first part of the policy to read:

"Sites that can accommodate 10 or more dwellings or sites with an area of 0.5 hectares or more shall normally provide: ..."

3.41 And amend the second part of the policy to read:

"The affordable housing shall normally be provided in accordance with the following proportions: ..."

Policy HP7: Adaptable and Accessible Dwellings

3.42 This draft policy states:

"Development proposals for all new dwellings shall provide:

- a) At least 15% of all new dwellings at Category 2 standard; and
- b) On schemes of over 100 dwellings (gross), at least 2% of private housing and 5% of affordable housing shall be provided as wheelchair accessible Category 3 properties."

3.43 Similar to Policy HP5 above, as drafted this policy is not sufficiently flexible. It is acknowledged that this policy is based on the requirements of Part M of the Building Regulations but it must allow for circumstances arising which mean that these requirements cannot be delivered (fully or otherwise).

3.44 Therefore, amend the first line of the policy to read:

"Development proposals for all new dwellings shall normally provide: ..."

3.45 Paragraph 5.57 of the supporting text states:

"The cost to development for providing Category 2 and 3 is relatively minimal. Flexibility for additional costs have been factored into the viability evidence base and this indicates that the requirements for Category 2 and 3 should have no detrimental impact on the viability of schemes in the Borough..."

- 3.46 This statement is strongly disputed. In reality, these costs will not be factored into a developer's viability calculations (particularly in relation to Category 3 requirements) because option agreements / conditional contracts will have already been agreed on many of the sites that the Council want to see come forward, so these costs will not have been anticipated. The Category 3 requirements must be substantiated by quantified evidence of the need for such units in the Borough.

Policy HP9: Self and Custom Build Homes

- 3.47 This policy requires 10% of dwellings on sites of 40 dwellings or more to be provided for Self and Custom Build Homes. The practical implications of managing self or custom build developments on sites otherwise being constructed by housing developers or housing associations must be carefully considered. There is concern that 40 dwellings is too small a threshold at which to introduce this requirement due to the potentially onerous construction management implications which will arise. It would be preferable for the Council to allocate specific sites for self and custom build developments instead of requiring this element on all housing developments of 40 dwellings or more.
- 3.48 It is noted that, as stated at paragraph 5.70, only 1% of housing plots at Welborne are required to be provided for self or custom build under the Welborne Plan (2015). Strategic allocations such as Welborne provide the ideal opportunity for parcels of land to be allocated for self or custom build, so that opportunity should not be missed. This should be addressed in the review of the Welborne Plan which is overdue and necessary.

Policy D1: High Quality Design and Place Making

- 3.56 This is a highly aspirational policy which sets out ten criteria ("key characteristics of high quality design") against which all development proposals will be judged

"to ensure the creation of quality places." It is not clear what a "quality place" is – this should be defined. The ten criteria push the "bar" too high – all proposals cannot be expected to "create places that are attractive, memorable, distinctive and of strong character", for example, laudable though those aspirations are. In practice, very few proposals would receive planning permission if assessed against this requirement.

Appendix B: Housing Trajectory

- 3.57 This appendix must be updated as it does not reflect the quantum of housing required to meet the local needs. It also projects completions of 975 homes in 2023/24 and 961 homes in 2024/5, which are at risk due to the delays to Welborne which continue. Completions from Welborne should be shown separately as previously.

Appendix C:

- 3.58 The purpose of the inclusion of the Local Ecological Network Map at Appendix C is not understood. It includes the identification of land as "Network Opportunities". This does not appear to have a basis in the policies of the PLP. The plan is difficult to interpret given its scale but all or part of our clients' site may be identified as a Network Opportunity on this plan. This is not explained. This appendix should be deleted, as happened to a similar plan appended to the Regulation 19 Chichester District Local Plan.

Proposed housing allocation – land at Brook Avenue, Warsash

- 3.59 Our clients' site is identified at Appendix A of the accompanying February 2020 representations. It is SHELAA Site ID 3050 which is assessed as a "Discounted Housing Site" on page 161 of the Council's most recent SHELAA dated September 2020. Here it is confirmed that the site has a gross area of 2.04ha and an estimated yield of 55 dwellings. The site's "Suitability" (for development) was assessed as follows:

"Constraints: Agricultural Land Grade 3b, Within 500m of SPA, Within 500m of SAC, Within 500m of Ramsar, Within 500m of SSSI, Countryside.

Highways / Pedestrian access: Access from the south would be unacceptable as the link to Brook Lane is narrow. Access from the north onto Brook Avenue is considered feasible. Footway provision along Brook Avenue would be required to Brook Lane.

Conservation Comments: No known constraints.

Noise / Air Quality Assessment: No issues.

Archaeology: Site not within identified area of archaeological potential.

Ecology Comment: The site contains an improved grassland field with boundary vegetation, which could be utilised by foraging and commuting bats, reptiles, dormice and breeding birds. Issues arising from increased recreation within the SINC will need to be considered. Protection and enhancement of the boundary vegetation is required.

Accessible Facility Types 6/10: Within 1600m of a Secondary School, within 800m of a Convenience Store or Supermarket, within 400m of a High Frequency Bus Stops, within 800m of a Accessible Green or Play Space, within 1200m of a Primary School, within 1600m of a Town/District or Local Centre.

Reason for Discounting: Development of scale promoted would not be in keeping with the settlement pattern.

Is the site suitable? No

Is the site available? Yes

Is the site considered achievable? Yes"

Our comments:

The site is considered to be available and achievable for housing, but not suitable. This appears to be an illogical conclusion from the assessment

provided, particularly when account is taken of other planning permissions and allocations in the immediate area.

Proximity to the SPA/SAC/Ramsar and SSSI are not objections in principle to development in this location – as evidenced by the planning permission for housing at Egmont Nursery to the west of our clients' land (so closer to European designated sites) and the allocation of the "Warsash cluster" of housing sites north and south of Greenaway Lane a short distance to the east.

Access is available from Brook Avenue to the north.

There are no conservation, archaeology, noise or air quality constraints.

The site offers some ecological potential but this can be mitigated.

The site is sustainably located within walking distances of secondary and primary schools, local services and facilities including convenience shopping and a high frequency bus route.

Therefore, it appears that the only reason it was not allocated for housing was because the estimated yield of 55 dwellings was held to be not *"in keeping with the settlement pattern"*. The site's area is 2.04ha, so a scheme of 55 dwellings would be at a density of about 27 dwellings per hectare, a relatively low density.

To the east of the site are consolidated frontages of suburban housing fronting Brook Lane and Brook Avenue, but to the west housing along Brook Avenue is of lower density and is more sporadic.

In this context, it is suggested that the density of housing development should reduce east to west across the site, that the site should be allocated for "about 25 dwellings", but that its capacity should be confirmed through a detailed assessment of its constraints and the preparation of a feasibility layout.

For these reasons, the Council is encouraged to allocate our clients' site at Brook Avenue, Warsash for about 25 dwellings. Our clients have received many expressions of interest in their land from housing

developers, such that the site is deliverable in the short term and can make a modest though important contribution to the Council's five year housing land supply.

4.0 Participation at the examination hearing sessions

B5 If your representation is seeking a modification to the plan, do you consider it necessary to participate in the examination hearing session(s)?

Yes, I want to take part in a hearing session.

B5a Please outline in the box below why you consider it necessary to take part in the hearing session(s):

To contribute to testing the legal compliance and soundness of the PLP for the reasons set out in these representations.

**Representations towards the Fareham
Borough Draft Local Plan 2036 Publication
Draft (Regulation 19) Consultation on Behalf
of Persimmon Homes (South Coast)**

December 2020

1. Introduction

Persimmon welcomes the opportunity to comment on the Fareham Draft Local Plan 2036 (DLP) Publication (Regulation 19) consultation.

This letter is set out in sections as summarised below:

- Section 2 sets out our response to Duty to Cooperate issues
- Section 3 sets out our policy specific responses
- Section 4 sets out our response in relation to Omission Sites

2. Duty to Cooperate

The Duty to Cooperate places a legal duty on local planning authorities to engage constructively, actively and on an ongoing basis to maximise the effectiveness of Local Plan preparation in the context of strategic cross boundary matters, including housing.

Planning Practice Guidance recommends that authorities should produce, maintain, and update one or more Statement(s) of Common Ground, throughout the plan-making process. The Council has unilaterally produced a 'Statement of Compliance with the Duty to Co-operate' which sets out how the Council claims to have addressed the duty to cooperate, including in relation to addressing the unmet housing need of its neighbouring authorities. This is not an agreed Statement. It is noted that there is little to no explanation within the Statement as to what cross boundary discussions have taken place since the Council has significantly altered its approach with regards to housing need (as detailed below). In Persimmon's view, this information is absent because neighbouring authorities, in particular Portsmouth and Gosport, will not be supportive of Fareham's approach.

As mentioned above, the Council's Regulation 19 consultation document is significantly different from the Regulation 18 draft in terms of its approach to housing. This is largely as a result of it applying the lower Local Housing Need (LHN) as derived from the Government's proposed new Standard Methodology, which has not been approved. The Regulation 18 version of the Plan included a number of Strategic Growth Areas that were identified, in part, to meet the housing needs of neighbouring authorities of Gosport and Portsmouth. These Areas have now been deleted, and do not feature in the Publication Plan.

The Council's decision to use the new Standard Methodology LHN in order to take advantage of lower housing numbers is premature, and is at odds with the approach being taken by nearly all other Local Planning Authorities developing Local Plans in the sub-region, including Gosport and Portsmouth.

It is understood that the SGAs would met at least 1,000 dwellings from Portsmouth's unmet needs, alongside a proportion of Gosport's (quantum not published). However, the Publication Plan suggests that unmet need accommodated by the Plan will only equate to 847 dwellings. By Fareham choosing to use the draft new Standard Methodology and reducing its housing site allocations as well, the scope for the Plan to pick up the housing needs of these neighbouring council areas has been significantly curtailed.

It is Persimmon's view therefore that, given the significant change in approach by Fareham Council, the joint working that it has undertaken on housing issues to date has been fundamentally undermined to a point where it can only be concluded that Council has failed the duty to cooperate.

2. Policy Specific Comments

DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

Strategic Policy DS1 Development in the Countryside

Policy DS1 provides the policy basis for the delineation of settlement boundaries. In the context of our comments below, notably in relation to not meeting housing need, omission sites and the delineation of Strategic Gaps, the Council should amend the settlement boundaries to allow additional development to come forward.

With regards to the criterion d) of Policy DS1, an allowance for new or replacement building, conversion and/or extension of a school is welcomed. However, the Policy appears to limit re-provision to existing sites shown on the Policies Map. As set out in greater detail in the our response to Policy DS2 and the Omission Site section, discussions are on-going with the Meoncross school to facilitate expansion of the car park and/or playing fields in the short term. The potential relocation of the school to other land within Persimmon's interest at Cuckoo Lane over the longer-term is also being explored. As currently drafted, by strictly limiting development to within an existing educational facility, the Policy would prevent such future improvements and the possible relocation of Meoncross School.

Strategic Policy DS2 Development in Gaps

The Council has commissioned Hampshire County Council to review its Strategic Gaps. The County's methodology for this review is set out in the Technical Review of Areas of Special Landscape Quality and Strategic Gaps (September 2020). This applies 'Primary Measures' (i.e. physical and visual separation) and 'Secondary Measures' (i.e. Green Infrastructure Provision) to define the gaps. We support the inclusion of physical and visual separation as a means of determining the gap boundary, but we see no justification for including the secondary measures as this is outside of the scope of the role of a gap. In any case, Green Infrastructure is an issue that is dealt with separately under Policy NE9 of the draft Plan.

The following commentary on this policy considers each of the Strategic Gaps before comments are made on the content of Policy DS2 itself.

The Fareham-Stubbington Gap

As set out in the recommendations of the Gap Review paper (Chapter 4: Conclusions and Recommendations, Paragraph 10): *'there exists some opportunities for development to be absorbed within the Stubbington-Fareham Strategic Gap, subject to scale and future detailed design, without compromising its Gap function...'* It is surprising then that the Council has not examined this potential in greater details as part of its Publication draft Local Plan, particularly given that the most recent Regulation 18 Local Plan consultation proposed a Strategic Growth Area (SGA) within this gap as a means of accommodating growth.

It is also surprising that the Gap Review Paper does not adequately consider the influence of the Stubbington by-pass on the Fareham-Stubbington Gap. Paragraph 3 of Chapter 4: Strategic Gaps SG 2: The Fareham-Stubbington Gap states that: *'As the Bypass is currently under construction and its alignment marked out, it is possible to see how it might affect the sense of separation between Fareham and Stubbington.'* The report also states that it is too early to understand the full impact that Stubbington Bypass will have on the landscape character and development pressures of the Gap. This second assertion is contested. Given that the by-pass construction has progressed significantly, and that by-pass proposal has been subject to landscape assessment (including through the ES associated with the application), there is sufficient information available to allow for a robust assessment of the impact of the by-pass on the gap and the landscape to be carried out. A review of the landscape and gap evidence should be carried out prior to submission of the Plan for examination.

There can be no doubt that the by-pass will have a considerable influence on the Fareham-Stubbington Strategic Gap - effectively splitting it two. Once the by-pass is complete, it will form a strong defensible boundary, which will make the difference in the character between areas north and south even more apparent than it is already. This difference in the character requires considered in the Local Plan and its evidence base.

Land to the north of the bypass route is considerably more open in character, with large open fields with limited boundary planting providing prominent views north from the bypass toward the southern urban edge of Fareham, which is well defined by Rowan Way. This area is characterised by a strong sense of tranquillity, and is a much more sensitive landscape that is more befitting of Gap designation in accordance with the Council's own methodology. Land to the south of the bypass, however, comprises considerably more urban influences as demonstrated by existing development along Ranvilles Lane / Titchfield Road, the cemetery south of Oakcroft Land and development around May's Lane / Peak land (including where the urban area of Stubbington protrudes into the gap). This observation is supported by the detailed analysis of gap study area 7a (see Chapter 4: Strategic Gaps SG 2: The Fareham-Stubbington Gap, para 8) which states that:

*'There exists the potential to **make modifications to the settlement boundary of North Stubbington: to extend the boundary to run along Oakcroft Lane**, as the isolated field that sits aside Crofton Cemetery, does not protrude into the landscape beyond the current Northern and Western edges of Stubbington. Largely sitting behind a mature line of Poplars also helps this isolated field absorb some development (subject to detail design), **without risking the integrity of the Gap, as a whole.**'*
(Persimmon's emphasis)

Paragraph 11, Bullet 2 of Chapter 4: Strategic Gaps SG 2: The Fareham-Stubbington Gap of the Gap Review evidence reconfirms the limited role that the area to the north west of Stubbington, south of Oakcroft Lane and east of Ranvilles Lane plays as a gap. The Gap study states that this area has *'the ability to absorb development into the landscape exists, without compromising the integrity of the Gap function'*. The Council will be aware of the planning application within this part of the gap (LPA Application Reference: P/20/0522/FP). This application comprises 209 new homes a considerable area of land to the north of the housing and to the south of the by-pass for ecological purposes. The Site Plan is attached to these representations at Appendix 1. The application is a resubmission of a planning application that addresses technical and design issues raised by the Council previously. It is understood that the application is due to be considered by planning committee in January 2021.

One key consideration when reviewing the boundary of a gap is the consideration that no more land should be included in the gap than is necessary (see adopted Core Strategy Policy CS22, Fareham Borough Council Gap Review 2012 and South Hampshire Strategy 2012). This concept is reiterated in the Gap Review Paper as 'minimum land take'. In light of the above, it is Persimmon's view that the gap evidence should be reconsidered with areas north and south of the by-pass assessed separately to take account of the by-pass. For reasons set out above, and in accordance with the Gap Review methodology, it is considered that a review of the evidence would indicate that the land north of the by-pass should be retained as gap and land to the south should be deleted from the gap designation. Retaining a gap to the north would preserve a c. 800m gap between the by-pass and the southern urban edge of Fareham, which is described in the Gap Review Paper as being *'moderate-large gap'* of a *'good distance'* that *'gives the traveller time to experience the countryside after leaving one settlement before joining another.'* Retaining a gap of adequate width in this location is particularly important given the role Peak Lane plays in providing a well utilised north-south link between Stubbington and Fareham.

With regards to land to the east of Stubbington, Paragraph 11, of Chapter 4: Strategic Gaps SG 2: The Fareham-Stubbington Gap of the Gap Review indicates that there is very little opportunity to absorb development in this corridor but that advanced planting along the eastern edge of the settlement would be beneficial. Persimmon Homes have interests in this area (as discussed in detail later in these representations). In summary, the proposals include new residential development, significant new strategic planting and open space along the eastern edge of the site. Discussion are on-going with the

Meoncross School to facilitate expansion of the car park and playing fields in the short term and the potential relocation of the school to other land within Persimmon's interests over the longer-term.

In light of the our comments set out above It is considered that the Fareham-Stubbington Strategic Gap should be redrawn so that land to the south and west of the by-pass is removed from the gap.

Whilst not a gap issue per se, the emerging and previous Local Plans, have tended to avoid allocating any significant growth on the periphery of Stubbington. Sensitively redrawing the gap boundary as suggested above will allow for much needed sustainable development housing to come forward to support the housing aspirations of those wish to live in or remain living in Stubbington.

The Meon Strategic Gap

As touched upon above, the function of a Strategic Gap is to prevent the coalescence of separate settlements. Land to the west of Stubbington is identified as a gap but there is no settlement to the west of the Stubbington that requires protection from coalescence. With regards to Strategic Gap Study Area 6, it is noted that the Gap Review study states that this gap is provided to ensure there is no coalescence between Stubbington and Titchfield along Titchfield Road. Whilst this northern most extent of this study area may serve this purpose, the central and southern parts of the Study Area 6 play no role whatsoever in preventing coalescence. This is recognised in Paragraph 13 of Chapter 4: Strategic Gaps SG 1: The Meon Gap of the Gap Review Study. Nonetheless, the Study recommends that the Gap is retained in this area due to: high levels of tranquillity, its role in providing separation of Portsmouth and Southampton, and to recognise the potential longer-term settlement expansion southwards from Titchfield and South Westwards from Hook. Based on the Council's Gap Review methodology, these are not adequate reasons to include this land within the gap.

A more logical delineation of the gap, which would ensure that no more land than necessary is included within it, could be to end its southernmost extent at Crofton Manor Equestrian Centre where the transition from countryside to urban (as part of Stubbington) becomes apparent. As recognised in the Gap review study, much of the land to the south of the Equestrian Centre is subject to protection under draft Policy DS3 (as discussed below), and ecological constraints which provide adequate protection against inappropriate development in this area. A gap is therefore not necessary.

General Comments on Policy DS2

Notwithstanding our comments above, in our considered view, Policy DS2 is too restrictive. There may be a point within the plan period, for example where the Council is unable to demonstrate a sufficient five year housing land supply, where additional housing may be required over and above those sites identified in the Plan. The Council has persistently struggled to demonstrate a sufficient five year housing land supply in recent years so flexibility in the Policy is required.

As demonstrated through the Council's Regulation 18 draft Plan, a sustainable location for such development may be in the Strategic Gap between Stubbington and Fareham. As such, the Policy should include additional wording to allow for appropriate and sustainable development in the Strategic Gap in such circumstances where housing supply needs to be increased.

The Policy also seeks to prevent development in Strategic Gaps that may significantly affect its 'integrity' and the 'distinctive nature of settlement characters'. This is a highly subjective policy criteria that will be challenging to interpret by decision-makers and applicants alike. The reference to 'integrity' and the 'distinctive nature of settlement characters' should be deleted from the Policy. The function of a Strategic Gap is to prevent the coalescence of separate settlements, which can be achieved through assessment of the impact of a proposed development on the physical and visual separation of settlements. The other policy criteria are superfluous.

In light of the above, it is considered that the Strategic Policy DS2 - Development in gaps and delineation of the Gap as shown on the draft Policies Map, should be redrawn as set out above. If this is not the case the Policy cannot be said to either justified or effective and is therefore unsound.

Strategic Policy DS3: Landscape

Policy DS3: Landscape identifies a number of Areas of Special Landscape Quality (ASLQ), including the Meon Valley. This is new Policy that does not form part of the adopted Local Plan. The first part of this Policy seeks to significantly restrict development in the Meon valley area. However, considering that the Council has successfully defended the Meon Valley area from a number of hostile planning applications in the recent past without this Policy in place, the justification for it is questionable. Given the prohibitive nature of Policy DS3, the development potential of Site 5 (Cuckoo Lane) for housing and new school provision, will unlikely be realised unless the site is allocated for development in the Local Plan and/or the site is excluded from the Meon Valley ASLQ designation.

HOUSING POLICIES

Strategic Policy H1 Housing Provision

As mentioned in the Duty to Co-operate section above, the Council is applying the Government's former draft Standard Methodology to arrive at its LHN (403 dpa) as opposed to the current Standard Methodology (514 dpa). The draft Standard Methodology is not Government Policy, it is only a consultation draft. The Government has recently (16th December 2020) released revised LHN figures that indicate that the Council's baseline LHN will increase to 514dpa. This increase LHN to exactly the same figure as per the current Standard Methodology. This newly published data clearly undermines the Council's premature decision to use the lower LHN figure. It is also noted that when the current and new LHN figures for Gosport and Southampton are considered both Councils are facing an increase in LHN of 106 dpa and 315 dpa, respectively. This is significant as both of these Authorities may need to look to Fareham to accommodate unmet housing needs. This will place even greater pressure on Fareham Borough Council to increase its housing requirement set out in Policy H1. For completeness, Portsmouth's LHN remains unchanged between the two data sets.

Notwithstanding, our concerns that the Council has failed the legal test with regards to the duty to cooperate, Policy H1 cannot be assumed to be sound as undershoots current and emerging LHN. The Plan cannot therefore be considered consistent with national policy and it is not positively prepared. Should the Council seek to amend its housing requirement (for example using the current Standard Methodology) and make consequential changes to its supply sites, re-consultation on a revised Regulation 19 Plan will be necessary.

Policy H1 includes an estimated 1,224 windfall dwellings. The Council's Housing Windfall Projections Background Paper (June 2020) does not provide a detailed breakdown of which sites are being considered as windfall. The Council's figures cannot therefore be scrutinised. Until such time as the Council publishes this detail underpinning the windfall allowance, this element of the supply should not be counted towards the Council's housing requirement.

The Policy also looks to implement a stepped housing requirement, which backloads housing delivery towards the latter part of the Plan period. This approach is at odds with the NPPF's objective to boost the supply of housing and appears not be justified by the expected rate of delivery of sites as set out in the summary housing trajectory in Appendix B of the Plan. For example, in the first period (2021/22 and 2025/26) the Council proposes a requirement of 2,250 dwellings (averaging 450 dwellings per annum). However its housing trajectory suggests that 3,085 dwellings will be delivered, which is equivalent to 617dpa. As such, Policy H1 should be expressed as an average requirement; it should not be stepped.

The Policy also sets out that approximately 428 homes will be delivered on specified brownfield sites and/or regeneration opportunities in Fareham Town Centre. In some cases deliverability, viability availability (i.e. in existing use) is not assured (notably sites FTC2-5). Whilst Local Plans should be aspiration, they should also be deliverable. Allied to above, a further 1,327 homes are identified on Housing Allocation sites (i.e. allocation prefixed with a HA reference). However, a number of these sites are rolled forward allocations from the current adopted Local Plan, and in some cases (i.e. HA29 and HA30) are sites that formed part of the Western Wards growth area that were originally identified

in the 1970's, but have failed to be delivered. As such, it is questionable whether the Council has properly assessed deliverability / developability of some of the sites comprising its supply. It is advisable therefore that the quantum of housing expected from some of the questionable supply sites should not be counted against the housing requirement in the Plan, and alternative sites (such as those set out in the Omission Sites section) should be identified to ensure the Council's housing requirements are met. In addition to the above, the deliverability issues associated with Welborne are well documented. Recently it is understood that due to delays in the site coming forward, the Council has lost external funding to deliver critical highway improvement works. This further underscores the challenges associated with this site. The Council would be well advised to take a highly cautious approach when seeking to include housing supply from Welborne. The draft Plan currently includes 4,020 dwellings as part of the housing supply. In light of the above, this figure is considered to be highly optimistic and should be revised downwards.

Notwithstanding, our concerns regarding the Council's choice of LHN, this figure should be regarded as the starting point for developing the Plan's housing requirement. Councils are advised through national planning policy/ guidance to consider whether any adjustments should be made to the LHN figure to account for other factors such as economic growth (which appears to be absent from the Plan) and unmet need from neighbouring authorities (as discussed above). With regards to affordable housing, the Council commissioned a Housing Needs Survey as part of its previous Regulation 18 consultation draft Plan in 2017. At the time, the Survey suggested that there is a net affordable housing need of 302 dpa (i.e. nearly ⅓ of the overall annual requirement). Whilst the Standard Methodology accounts for affordability (or lack thereof in Fareham's case), actual affordable housing need indicates that a further uplift to its LHN may be necessary.

Policy HP4 Five-Year Housing Land Supply

Policy HP4 states that development 'may be' permitted where a development meet all the criteria in policy HP4. The Policy should be reworded to positively state that a development 'will be' permitted if it meets the policy criteria. When determining planning applications, the decision maker is required to read the Local Plan as a whole; there is no reason for the Policy to be equivocal on this matter.

With regards to criterion (b) the policy states that a development should be '...integrated with the neighbouring settlement'. Does this mean a physical link between the development and the adjoining settlement or that a development should be integrated in design terms? This needs to be clarified.

Criterion c) seeks to prevent development in strategic gaps that may significantly affect its integrity. As per our comments in respect of Policy DS2, this is a highly subjective policy criteria that will be challenging to interpret by decision-makers and applicants alike. It is also noted that Policy DS2 sets out different policy requirement with regards to the protection of Strategic Gap (i.e. proposals should not affect the physical and visual separation of settlements). This has the potential to create an internal conflict within the Plan as it is unclear which policy requirements (either HP4 or DS2) would take precedent where the Council unable to demonstrate adequate five year supply. It is suggested therefore that the wording for Criterion c) is deleted or replaced with a cross reference to Policy DS2 (including Permission's suggested amendment to this DS2).

Policy HP5 Provision of Affordable Housing

With respect to the percentages of affordable housing sought at sites, Policy HP5 should include a viability review mechanism to provide flexibility. This will assist with the viability of schemes should there be a fall in market over the lifetime of the Plan and/or in circumstance where unknown development costs are introduced (nitrate mitigation costs associated with the HRA requirements are a case in point having seriously affected the viability of schemes over the past year or so).

As set out in the supporting text to this Policy (paragraph 5.32), the Council publishes on its website the identified affordable housing need by area of the Borough. The Council's website shows considerably different housing need for each area. The affordable tenure mix is therefore too prescriptive and does not reflect the Council's own evidence base. It is advisable therefore that the

Council replaces criteria i-ii with a statement confirming that affordable housing mix and tenure will be negotiated with the Council evidence base set out its webpage used as the starting point.

Further underscoring our concerns with the nature of the tenure mix, the Council should be aware of the potential practical challenges associated such a small percentage of Affordable Home Ownership. The Policy could be interpreted by officer so that Affordable Home Ownership is provided at 10%, which would be a challenge for reasons set out below. Registered Providers are becoming ever specialised with some only dealing with the shared ownership side and others the rented side. Requiring such a small percentage of Affordable Home Ownership products through this Policy may create challenges in terms the viability of tender bids for this type of unit. In addition, Affordable Home Ownership, including shared ownership schemes, have been shown to be an effective means of getting people on the property ladder. As the Council's own evidence shows 10% is considerably below what is actually needed.

The final element of Policy HP5 addresses the market rent of Affordable Rented units, which will be judged as 80% of market rent or the relevant Local Housing Allowance (LHA), whichever is lower. The NPPF only make provision for rent to be set at 80% of market. It does not state that market rents should be benchmarked against LHA. The reference to LHA should be deleted to ensure that HP5 is in conformity with national policy.

It is also noted in Paragraph 5.42 of the supporting text to HP5 that the Council may need review the Affordable Housing Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) to address changes to the affordable housing and mix. SPDs should not be used to review issues that have a direct impact on viability. This should be tested through the Local Plan review process.

Policy HP7 Adaptable and Accessible Dwellings

The PPG sets out a number of tests against which Councils should consider when seeking to introduce M4(2) and M4(3) policies into its Local Plans. The Council's Specialist Housing Background Paper (September 2020) has been produced which shows how the Council claims to have met these tests.

In terms of need, the Background Paper sets out the population with Long Term Health Problem or Disability based on census data. However, this measures population, not households, so should not be assumed to an accurate proxy for need. It should also be noted that some people who state that they may have a Long Term Health Problem or Disability as part of a Census response may not have an illness that would affect mobility and would not therefore not necessarily require M4(2) or M4(3) dwellings. The evidence base should be updated to reflect the above.

With regards to the provision of Category 3 specifically, the Council's evidence of need is weak being based on a national wheelchair usage that may not reflect the level of need in Fareham Borough. Furthermore, with regards to Category 3 affordable housing, from a practical point of view, Registered Providers are less willing to take on wheelchair dwellings as they can be difficult to occupy. If there is no suitable occupier then the unit could be sat empty for a significant period while a suitable occupier is found. During this time the unit is not generating any income, and could have been used to house a family that is in need at the time.

As the Council correctly identifies, a large proportion of older homeowners will seek to remain within their own homes with care provided in situ. Should these owner occupiers need to downsize or relocate they will be able to utilise the equity built up within their dwellings to access products which meet their specific. This may be sheltered or extra care accommodation. Within recent years, as this market has developed, the industry has responded with a number of private sheltered accommodation schemes approved within Fareham. In this context, the Local Plan also looks to facilitate the delivery of specialist housing through Policy HP8 and through specific housing allocations made in the Plan (HA42 – HA43). The Background Paper does not appear to have factored in the supply of specialist homes that may come forward be on allocated sites and windfall sites permissible under Policy HP8.

With regards to the second test relating to location of specialist housing, as set out HP8, this type of accommodation is best located in accessible locations. Given the mobility challenges which some older people face, town and district centres, with their conveniently located services such as shops and health facilities, are ideal locations for older persons housing. Fareham town centre is a highly accessible location where a significant quantum of flatted housing is proposed with the benefit of a reduced affordable housing policy requirement. District Centres are also highly accessible locations where there is a potential for older persons housing could be delivered. The Council should therefore consider restricting this Policy requirement to areas of high accessibility.

Policy HP9 Self Build and Custom Homes

Policy HP9 sets out a policy requirement for 10% of all units on sites over 40 dwellings to provide plots for sale to address local self or custom build need. It is noted, however, that at Paragraph 5.8 of the Council's Self and Custom Build Housing Background Paper (September 2020) it is stated that the Council has met its past and future self-build requirements – this has been achieved without the need for a specific policy. It is also noted that the adopted Welborne Plan requires some 1% of its housing to be for self / custom build. Set against the current identified need of 35 net plots it would seem excessive to require a policy to further increase self / custom build supply. This could result in significant over provision of a product for which there is no clear market demand. In light of the above, the justification for Policy HP9 is therefore questionable. The policy does include provision for plot to be developed for non-self-build, should they not be taken up, however, this Local Plan has made no assessment about the extent to which this would affect cash flow and the viability of developments. It is Persimmon's view therefore that this Policy should be deleted.

Notwithstanding our overarching concerns regarding the justification for this policy, there are a number of practical considerations that the Plan fails to adequately acknowledge. Criterion a) for example, sets out that self or custom build plots should be serviced. The Policy needs to clarify what is meant by 'serviced'. Does serviced this relate highway access, gas, water, electricity and/or broadband, and to which point should the plots be serviced? Turning to criterion c) it is not clear who would be responsible for setting out the design parameters. Placing a requirement to conform to set parameters could put off some prospective self / custom builders. The requirement to provide self and custom build plots may also have a number of practical and management issue, such as:

- Phasing and completion of the wider site.
- Section 106 contributions due to the exemption that applies to self-build housing.
- Delivery of housing in accordance with paragraph 59 of the NPPF to boost significantly housing supply, where supply on an ad hoc basis by self-builders is likely to be slow compared with the remainder of the site or even not take place at all.
- The reserve matters period running out and needing to be extended.
- Ad-hoc builders turning up outside specified hours of work.
- Storage of materials as there is limited room on plot and storage spills onto the market housing part of the site.
- Purchasers having to stop building due to unemployment/lack of funds.
- Purchaser dissatisfaction where building continues on a site which was expected to finish when they moved in.

CLIMATE CHANGE

Strategic Policy CC1 Climate Change

This Policy states that the 'Council will promote mitigation and adaptation to climate change through...' It is unclear whether the criteria will be sought as part of development proposals, or whether the criteria relate to development delivered by the Council. This requires clarification. If it is the former, the Policy should make clear that the criteria are not requirements but should only be met where it is possible to do so.

Policy CC2 Managing Flood Risk and Sustainable Drainage Systems

Policy CC2 requires all developments to be designed in accordance with the CIRIA C753 SuDS Manual or equivalent national or local guidance. The SuDS manual is, however, only guidance. In Persimmon's experience, strict adherence to the guidance can be problematic as the design of a SUDS system also need to consider design, aesthetics, engineering etc. It is recommended therefore that the wording for this bullet point is prefixed with 'Where possible,' to provide the necessary flexibility.

NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

Policy NE2 Biodiversity Net Gain

Policy NE2 sets out a requirement for site to deliver 10% net gain for biodiversity. The Local Plan viability assessment assumes a cost of £500 per dwelling. This development cost is based on limited evidence and seems low, particularly for greenfield sites (as opposed to brownfield equivalents) which are likely to require significant more extensive measures to achieve a 10% net gain. In many cases, the requirement to achieve BNG is likely to negatively impact on the developable area, resulting in a loss of revenue that negatively impacts on viability, rather than be a cost associated with each individual units per se. In Persimmon's view, the viability evidence to support the introduction of this Policy is inadequate. As mentioned above, meeting BNG at 10% can require considerable land take; on some sites Persimmon has been involved in, BNG has required around 50% of the gross site area. It is not clear whether or to what extent the Council has factored in this 'land hungry' BNG requirement as part of its housing allocations capacity estimates. It is also noted that BNG should be achieved across a site, it is not a requirement to be met at the individual plot level (although this might form part of the BNG solution). As such, supporting text Paragraph 32 is misleading and should be deleted.

Policy NE4 Water Quality Effects on the Special Protection Areas (SPAs), Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) and Ramsar Sites of the Solent

This is new Policy which sets out Fareham's policy approach to dealing with excessive nutrient (nitrate) loading on protected European sites of ecological importance. However, the Policy is light on detail with insufficient guidance as to how applicants will be able to demonstrate conformity. Given Persimmon's significant experience in dealing with such matters, the Company is aware of how this Policy can be implemented in practice, but for less informed developers/applicants this may be more challenging.

Notwithstanding the above, the Company is aware that the primary means of determining whether a development proposal will be able to demonstrate nutrient neutrality is by producing a nutrient budget using the Natural England Methodology. Given that the Natural England Methodology provides a key evidence base and is fundamental to the implementation of Policy NE4, it is critical that this document is examined in detailed alongside the Local Plan. Of particular concern is that Natural England's Methodology includes a number of onerous stages that result in significantly more mitigation being required than is actually necessary. These provisions include, but are not limited to, housing occupancy rates, internal migration (particularly those households that are occupying new affordable housing) and default permit levels. Furthermore, despite many of steps set out Natural England Methodology taking a precautionary approach to nitrate assessment, an arbitrary buffer of 20% increase in nitrate loading is added at the end of the calculator. This buffer is not required and will further exacerbate the issue of overproviding mitigation land that is not necessary. Lastly, it is noted that the Partnership for South Hampshire has updated the Integrated Water Management Study (IWMS). The IWMS provides a key evidence base underpinning the nitrate assessment work, but the Natural England Methodology does not take into account this new evidence.

Policy NE5 Solent Wader and Goose Sites

Policy NE5 sets out the Council approach to protecting area which are used by Solent Waders and/or Brent Geese. The Policy makes reference to such area as shown on the Policies Map. These

designations are, however, informed by an interactive GIS map provided on the Solent Bird Aware website, which forms a critical evidence base to the development of Policy NE5. It is therefore concerning that, on the same webpage as the bird habitat GIS mapping, members of the public can download a form to report bird sightings. It is not clear whether or to what extent these reported sightings are authenticated / scrutinised by a qualified ecologist. There appears to be wide scope for land to be incorrectly identified as a bird site leading to unnecessary cost being expended to mitigate site, and in the worst cases complete sterilisation of that land. This is certainly the case with a number of sites that are with Persimmon Homes' interests (as detailed later in these representations). There is a concern therefore that the mapping evidence base underpinning Policy NE5 is flawed.

The Policy also does not set provision with regards to bird surveys. The methodology for bird sites allows sites to be identified as habitat even if they are not actually being used by birds. It would seem logical that the policy makes provision for applicant to undertake ecology survey and assessment of bird sites in order to demonstrate the absence or presence of a species. We would recommend that one year's survey data should be sufficient, with further surveys only required if the some activity has been identified at a site.

The Council will also be aware that it is the Solent Bird Aware mapping (not the Policies Map) that is used by consultees (Natural England and the Council's own in-house ecologist), to determine whether a development will impact on any protected bird habitat areas, to avoid any confusion in the future, and to ensure the Policies Map remains in date, it is suggested the Policy Map deletes these designations.

With regards to the criterion a) 'Core and Primary Support Areas' the Policy requires that development on such sites should result in an overall net gain to the Solent Wader and Brent Geese Network. BNG is a requirement of Policy NE2; the concept for which is established in the NPPF. However, Persimmon are unaware of any such requirement in national policy or the evidence base underpinning this policy, for a net gain for specific species, including protected birds.

Policy NE6 Trees, Woodland and Hedgerows

Point a) of this Policy advises that the 'unnecessary loss' of non-protected trees, hedgerow and woodland should be avoided. It is unclear what 'unnecessary loss' means in practice.

Point b) of the Policy should be a new sentence, and what is meant by the term 'unavoidable' in this context should be clarified.

Policy NE8 Air Quality

Criteria a) of this policy requires electricity charging infrastructure to be provided as part of new development (excluding Welborne). It is unclear why this Policy is not to be applied to Welborne. Presumably this is because of the impact of such provision on viability. Viability issues associated with EV charging provision are, however, not limited to Welborne.

The Local Plan Viability study includes development cost associated with EV charging as part of £10,000 per plot contingency. Paragraph 5.3.8 of the Study states that, *'it is unclear at stage of writing if or when any of these measures will be required, so [the study takes] a very cautious and conservative approach....'* With regards to the EV charging, Policy NE8 requires such provision; there is no uncertainty as to what is expected of a development proposal. As such, the Viability Study should consider this issue in greater detail and not combine this policy requirement with other unknown cost demands on development. Combining these 'unknowns' a single contingency means that is not possible to scrutinise in detail whether the assumptions made with respect to EV is reliable.

We would highlight that the cost for providing EV charging points is around £500-£600 but this does not include additional costs associated with providing additional sub-stations on larger development sites so that all charging points are capable of being used concurrently (alongside all other energy

demands on a development), and the potential to provide enhanced electricity supply (i.e. off-site upgrades) over and above that required for the units that could challenge a scheme's viability.

As current drafted, this element of the Policy is not justified.

TRANSPORT AND OTHER INFRASTRUCTURE

Strategic Policy TIN1 Transport Infrastructure, Policy TIN2 Highway Safety and Road Network and Strategic Policy TIN4: Infrastructure Delivery

These policies concern development contributions to the delivery of new infrastructure. However, it is considered the funding for such infrastructure may, in many instances, be a matter for CIL.

Notwithstanding, the above, if such Infrastructure is a requirement to make the development acceptable in planning terms, then such contribution need to meet the relevant tests set out in the CIL Regulations. It is no longer appropriate for blanket contribution to be sought by planning authorities. The Policy should be clear on this matter.

With specific reference to TIN2 it is unclear why the Council has chosen not to show the alignment of the Stubbington by-pass on the Policies Map given its strategic importance. This Policies map should be updated to show this route.

DESIGN

Policy D1 High Quality Design and Place Making

Policy D1 makes reference to a number of principles of policy and urban design, but also makes reference to guidance contained in the supporting text. For clarity and avoid any confusion over what is policy and what is supporting, text, it is suggested that this cross reference to the supporting text contained in the policy wording is deleted.

The Council should also review the policy to remove any duplication with other policies in the Plan, for example the section relating nature.

Consideration should also be given as whether the policy needs to be so detailed given that the Council has comprehensive guidance on design set out in its adopted Design SPD.

Policy D3: Coordination of Development and Piecemeal Proposal

This Policy seeks to avoid ransom situations. However, The Council will be aware of case law that prevents it from interfering on private property rights with regard to depressing or prevent returns to a landowners.

Policy D4: Water Quality and Resource

The second part of this policy requires developers to meet the Optional Technical Housing Standard for Water Efficiently (i.e. 110L/person/day). Meeting these Standards should be optional, not required. Whilst the Natural England Nutrient Methodology for the Solent area requires development to meet these standards as a means of addressing nitrate loading, there may be instances where nutrient neutrality can be achieved without doing so. The justification for requiring proposals to meet this standard are inadequate.

D5 Space Standards

The housing standards review introduced the optional space standards which local authorities could adopt by way of reference in their local plans. However, a prerequisite to the adoption of the space standards are the following tests set out in the planning practice guidance (Paragraph: 020 Reference ID: 56-020-20150327).

“Where a need for internal space standards is identified, local planning authorities should provide justification for requiring internal space policies. Local planning authorities should take account of the following areas:

- **need** – evidence should be provided on the size and type of dwellings currently being built in the area, to ensure the impacts of adopting space standards can be properly assessed, for example, to consider any potential impact on meeting demand for starter homes.
- **viability** – the impact of adopting the space standard should be considered as part of a plan’s viability assessment with account taken of the impact of potentially larger dwellings on land supply. Local planning authorities will also need to consider impacts on affordability where a space standard is to be adopted.
- **timing** – there may need to be a reasonable transitional period following adoption of a new policy on space standards to enable developers to factor the cost of space standards into future land acquisitions.’

In order to meet the policy test for the inclusion of the space standards there is a requirement for the council to establish the need for the adoption of the national space standard. To this end, the Council has published a Specialist Housing Background Paper (September 2020). Para 6.7 of Background Paper states most dwellings that have been consented or are awaiting determination are consistent with the 2015 Technical housing standards – nationally described space standard. The Background paper, makes references to the larger plots not meeting this standard, with an example being made of site ref 14/19. However, on the whole most dwellings considered in the Council’s Background Paper, including large units, are meeting the Optional standards. From a need perspective, it would seem as though there is little justification for the introduction of this Policy.

In terms of first part of the viability test, the Council’s Local Plan Viability Study indicates that development viability would not be negatively impacted by the introduction of the standards. This Study, however, is completed at a relatively high level, which makes it difficult to conclude whether this part of the test has been complied with. With regards to the second part of the test, no assessment has been carried out by the Council to demonstrate that the requirement for new development will not negatively impact affordability within the market.

As set out in paragraph 6.10 of the Background Paper, the Council has decided not to set a transition period for the adoption of the national space standards as it is of the view its introduction would not affect viability. For reasons set out above, we do not concur with this assessment, and suggest that a three year grace period is introduced to allow sites that are under a fixed contract to be brought forward. It is also noted that, the Council are looking to apply the draft policies in this Plan, including the requirement for national space standards prior to the examination or adoption of the plan. This contrary to the approach set out in the planning practice guidance. It is not practical to expect development proposals that are currently being considered to suddenly meet space standards.

In light of the above, Policy DS5 is not justified and should be deleted for reasons of soundness.

Local Plan Appendices

Appendix B set out a summary housing trajectory for the sites identified in the Plan. This is inadequate to properly assess the delivery expectation made by the Council with respect to individual sites. To enable proper scrutiny of the trajectory, the Council’s housing trajectory should be broken down by individual sites. This is particularly important because the Council has consistently over-estimated the delivery timescales for key sites. For example, Welborne, which was originally identified in the Core Strategy (2011), was expected to commence delivery in 2014/15. The site has still not achieved an implementable planning permission, and commenced development is still some way off.

4. Omission Sites

The following section provides an overview of the sites in Fareham Borough that are in Persimmon's interests, but have not been identified for allocation. These sites are largely located on the periphery of Stubbington and are within the ownership of the Dunley Estate. The Table below summarises the Dunley land holdings including capacity. The sites are shown on the enclosed Location Plans provided at Appendix 2.

Site Number	Address	Gross Area Acres (Hectares)	Site Capacity Estimate*
1	Land East of Burnt House Lane	23.53 (9.52)	240 - 320
2	Land West of Peak Lane	46.25 (18.72)	TBC
3	Land North of Titchfield Road	4.83 (1.95)	40 - 50
4	Land South of Titchfield Road	2.78 (1.12)	10 - 30
5	Land West of Cuckoo Lane	52.76 (21.35)	150-200
6	Land at Oakcroft Lane	41.04 (16.20)	209
Total		171.19 (69.28)	649 - 809

*Based on net developable area, not gross area.

Sites 1-3 and Site 6 fall within the South of Fareham SGA that was identified as part of the most recent Regulation 18 draft Plan. The remaining sites (Sites 4 and 5) are located outside of the SGA. The following section addresses each site in turn.

In support of the Draft Local Plan Regulation 19 Plan, the Council updated its Strategic Housing and Employment Land Availability Assessment (SHELAA) in September 2020. This replaces the previous study which published in December 2019. The conclusion of the SHELAA as related to each of the sites shown in the Table above are considered.

Site 1: Land East of Burnt House Lane

This site is located to the eastern edge of the Stubbington. Persimmon has undertaken some initial capacity testing in relation to Site 1, including an initial highways assessment and masterplanning. The outcome of this work indicates that the site is capable of delivering around 240 to 320 new homes. This accounts for on-site constraints including the provision of a noise attenuation bund, and strategic planting to the eastern and northern boundaries of the site. Adjacent to this site is the Meoncross School, which is seeking alternative arrangements for playing pitches close to the school (the existing pitches are currently leased and do not adjoin the school) and additional car parking to avoid parents parking on the nearby residential streets. Persimmon is in discussion with the school about how development at the Burnt House Lane may assist in addressing the school's immediate needs. In the longer term, however, given that the school is unable to expand within its existing site, consideration is being given as to whether the facility could be relocated to the Cuckoo Lane site (Site 5) to the west of Stubbington. The Council is strongly of the view that the site is sustainable and suitable for development and it is capable of being brought forward as a standalone allocation site, or as part of a wider masterplan with the South of Fareham SGA, should the Council seek to revisit this project.

The SHELAA 2019 concluded that Site 1 (SHELAA Ref: 1040) was deliverable housing site. However, in the Council SHELAA 2020 the Council considers the site to be undeliverable due a) to a significant visual impact undermining the integrity of the Strategic Gap, and b) the site being classified as a Low Use Brent Geese and Solent Waders site with no evidence of a strategy compliant solution. The

Council ascribes a capacity of 125 dwellings to the site. It is unclear how the Council has reached the conclusions in the new SHELAA given its assessment of the 2019 SHELAA undertaken just nine months prior. Notwithstanding this, as set in these representations, it is Persimmon's view that the Strategic Gap should be redrawn to exclude this site. With regards to the identification of the site as bird habit, we have raised concerns in these representations regarding the robustness of the evidence underpinning this designation. Nonetheless, by improving the suitability of other sites in the area for bird use (i.e. Site 2 or 5) under the terms of the Council's Policy NE5, a policy compliant strategy to address the loss of the bird site to development is not unachievable. A strategy of improving habitat off-site is being taken in respect of the Oakcroft Lane site, which is also a low use site, and has the support of Natural England and the Council's ecologist.

Site 2: Land West of Peak Lane

This site is located to the north of the by-pass and extends across much of the gap towards the urban edge of Fareham in the north. Given its location and context, the development potential of this site is considered to be limited. However, the land could be an effective nitrate mitigation and/or bird protected habitat site that mitigation solution that could be used to address the potential impact development on other sites within Permission interests and/or other sites in the Borough the require mitigation solutions.

Site 3: Land North of Titchfield Road

This site is located to the north-west of Stubbington. Whilst this site formed part of the previous SGA, it is clearly distinct from and separate from it. This site is small scale that is well-contained in landscape terms, surrounded by existing built development and is deliverable in the short-term as stand-alone site that can be brought forward either as part of outside of the SGA masterplanning process should the Council seek to revisit this project. Initial capacity assessments of Site 3 indicates that it is capable of delivering around 40-50 new homes.

The SHELAA 2019 concluded that Site 3 (SHELAA Ref: 3190) was a deliverable housing site. However, in the SHELAA 2020 considers the site to be undeliverable due it being classified as a Low Use Brent Geese and Solent Waders site with no evidence of a strategy compliant solution. The Council ascribes a capacity of 20 dwellings to the site. It is unclear how the Council has reached these conclusions regarding the suitability of the site given its assessment of the site undertaken just nine months prior. With regards to the identification of the site as bird habit, we have raised concerns in these representations regarding the robustness of the evidence underpinning this designation. Nonetheless, by improving the suitability of other sites in the area for bird use (i.e. Site 2 or 5) under the terms of the Council's Policy NE5, a policy compliant strategy to address the loss of the site to development is not unachievable. This approach to improving habitat off-site is being taken in respect of the Oakcroft Lane site, which is also a low use site, and has the support of Natural England and the Council's ecologist.

Site 4: Land South of Titchfield Road

This small site is located to the north-west of Stubbington. It bounded to the north-east and north-west by existing housing fronting Titchfield Road and the Crofton Equestrian Centre. The site's relationship with the wider Meon Valley landscape is limited by the woodland to the south of the site. The woodland to the south and its associated watercourse (which is also within Dunley Estate ownership) is recognised as an important ecological resource. Sensitive site design, however, could provide a means of ensuring the ecological interests at this adjoining site are protected and enhanced. Initial site capacity assessment indicated that the site is capable of delivering between c. 10-30 new homes. Were the Council minded to allocate the site for residential development, it could provide an important contribution towards its small-medium site housing allowance as required by Paragraph 68 of the NPPF.

Site 5: Land West of Cuckoo Lane

This site adjoins the settlement boundary of Stubbington to its north-eastern boundary. It is characterised by a substantial arable field that is well-contained in the north by the built form of Stubbington and substantial woodland. Initial capacity testing of this site, which has allowed for a substantial ecological buffer to the woodland, strategic planting to contain the site from the wider Meon Valley, land for a new school and new parkland further south, indicates that it is capable of delivering around 150-200 new homes.

This site is assessed in the SHELAA as being undeliverable due to being located within a '*highly sensitive landscape (based on the Fareham Landscape Assessment) and within an Area of Special Landscape Quality. Significant ecological constraints associated with the adjacent SPA/SSSI affect the suitability of the site.*' The SHELAA ascribes a capacity of 240 dwellings to the site. Whilst the ecological and landscape challenges associated with this site are recognised, they are not insurmountable. Although not a consideration for the SHELAA per se, the site provides the opportunity to deliver substantial ecological and recreation benefits, alongside community benefits, including new education provision and allotments.

Site 6: Land at Oakcroft Lane

Similar to Sites 1 and 3, the Oakcroft Lane site can be delivered outside of or as part of the SGA process (should the Council revisit this project). However, as demonstrated through the planning application, the site is deliverable now as a standalone development site. Technical issues associated with the development have been resolved and Persimmon are currently awaiting determination of the application by the Council. The site is capable of delivering 209 new homes alongside a considerable area of space to the north of the housing and to the south of the by-pass for ecological purposes. The Site Plan is attached to these representations at Appendix 1.

The SHELAA 2019 concluded that Site 3 (SHELAA Ref: 3141) was a deliverable housing site. However, in the SHELAA 2020 the Council considers the site to be undeliverable due to the site to be undeliverable due to the site being classified as a Low Use Brent Geese and Solent Waders site with no evidence of a strategy compliant solution. The Council ascribes a capacity of 200 dwellings to the site. It is unclear how the Council has reached these conclusions given its assessment of the site undertaken just nine months prior, and considering the site-specific mitigation strategy for protected birds has the support of Natural England and the Council's ecologist via the planning application process.

Appendix 1: Oakcroft Lane Site Layout



Rev	Date	Revision Details	Dr	Ch
E	22.04.20	Bypass junction amended	br	db
D	25.02.20	see planning cover note	br	db
C	05.11.19	see planning cover note	br	db
B	20.09.19	see planning cover note	br	db
A	22.07.19	see planning cover note dated 23 July	br	db



PERSIMMON
Together, we make a home

Job Title

Oakcroft Lane, Stubbington


Drawing Title

Site Layout

Job No	Drawing No	Rev
220	A-02-015-SL	E
Drawn	Checked	Date
BR	DB	March '19

Scale

1:1000 @ A1 / 1:2000 @ A3



Status

PLANNING

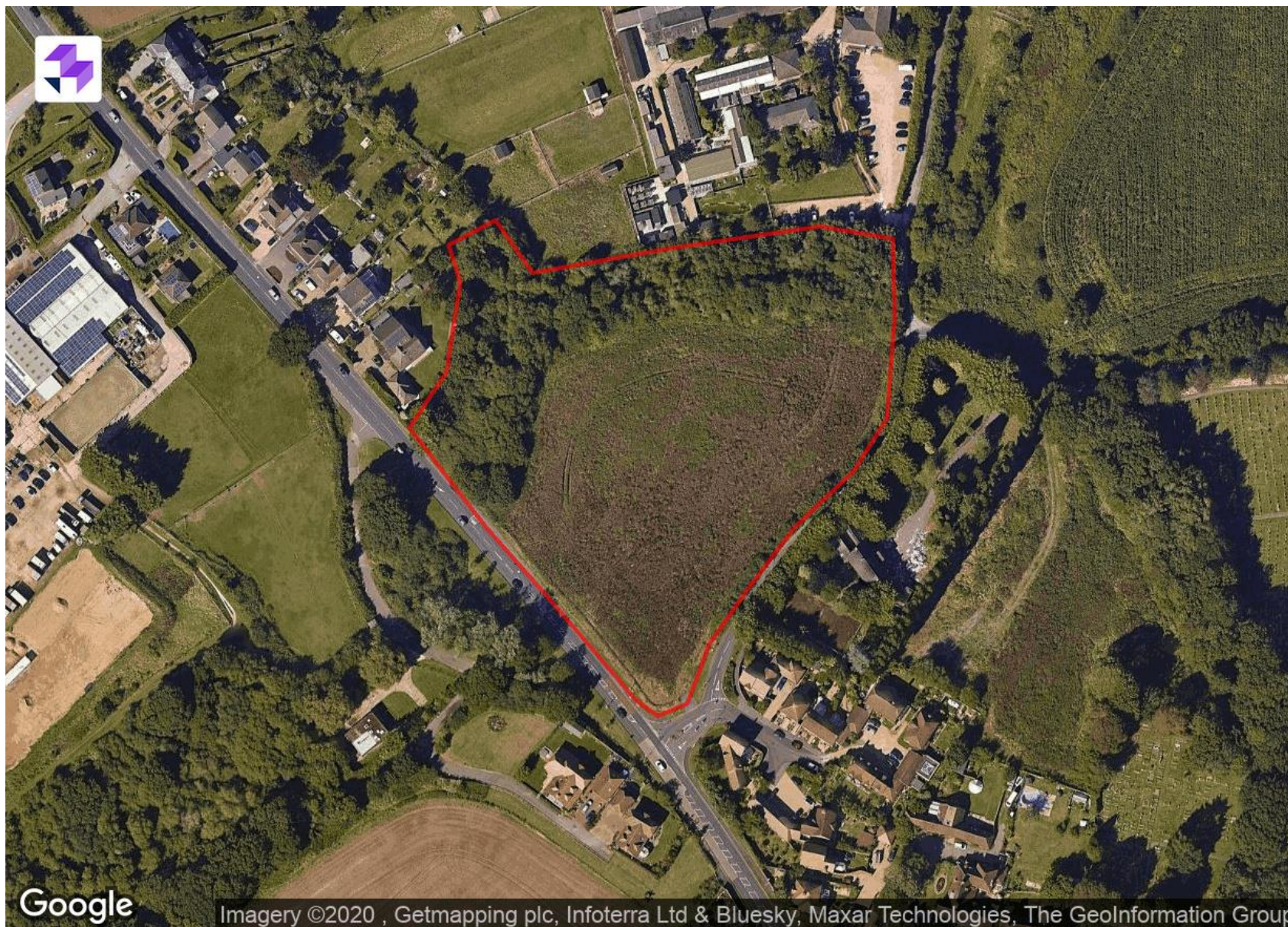
Appendix 2 Omission Site Location Plans



Site 1 Location Plan: Burnt House Lane, Stubbington



Site 2 Location Plan: West of Peak Lane, Stubbington



Site 3 Location Plan: North of Titchfield Road, Stubbington



Site 4 Location Plan: South of Titchfield Road, Stubbington





Site 5 Location Plan: West of Cuckoo Lane, Stubbington



A	22.07.19	see planning cover note dated 23 July	br	db
Rev	Date	Revision Details	Dr	Ch



PERSIMMON
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Job Title
Oakcroft Lane, Stubbington

Drawing Title
Site Layout

Job No	Drawing No	Rev
220	A-02-015-SL	A
Drawn	Checked	Date
BR	DB	March '19

Scale
1:1000 @ A1 / 1:2000 @ A3

Status
PLANNING

Gayle Wotton,
Planning Strategy Manager
Civic Offices,
Civic Way,
Fareham,
PO16 7AZ

**Planning Policy,
Planning and Economic
Development**

Portsmouth City Council
Civic Offices
Guildhall Square

17 December 2020



Dear Gayle,

Re: Fareham Borough Council - Local Plan 2037: Portsmouth City Council response

Thank you for consulting Portsmouth City Council on the emerging Fareham Local Plan. The City Council would like to make the following comments:

Approach to Housing Need

1. While the Fareham Borough Council's (FBC) 'Regulation 19' Publication Plan has been out to consultation the Government has announced a revised standard methodology for assessing local housing need, following the *Changes to the current planning system* consultation published in August 2020. For both Fareham and Portsmouth this results in the previous standard method numbers being retained (514 and 855 per annum respectively¹) rather than the proposed lower figures put forward for consultation by Government in August (estimated to be 403 and 730 per annum respectively). The development strategy proposed by the Reg 19 version of the Fareham Borough Council Local Plan 2037 is based on the 420 per annum figure.
2. Portsmouth has a finite capacity to accommodate new development due to its geographical constraints; changes to Portsmouth's housing target are therefore directly reflected in the cities unmet housing need. Paragraph 4.5 of the FBC's Publication Plan references the City Council's formal request for Fareham to accommodate 1,000 dwellings of Portsmouth's unmet need; Fareham's contribution in its housing supply for the plan period of 847 dwellings to the unmet need of all neighbouring authorities' is noted and welcomed. However, under the December 2020 methodology, the City Council has a total unmet need of over 3,000 dwellings. The City Council would therefore wish to maintain the request to FBC to potentially accommodate up to 1000 dwellings as a portion of Portsmouth's unmet need. The City Council is also conducting other Duty to Cooperate discussions on the matter

¹ MHCLG *Indicative local housing need* (December 2020 revised methodology) available from:
<https://www.gov.uk/government/consultations/changes-to-the-current-planning-system>

with neighbouring authorities in the Portsmouth Housing Market Area. Gosport and Havant Borough Councils have both indicated capacity limitations. However, the City Council recognise that the distribution of housing need is broader than the PCC and FBC authority areas, and will require consideration and co-operation at the sub regional scale.

3. In response to FBC's previous Local Plan consultation (Local Plan Supplement, March 2020), the City Council welcomed the proposal for two Strategic Growth areas (North of Downend, and South of Fareham) in Fareham Borough's Local Plan, which were indicated at that time as having the potential to meet unmet development needs from the Borough's neighbouring authorities. The City Council indicated that North of Downend would be particularly suitable for accommodating unmet need from Portsmouth given its closer geographical proximity to the city and transport links via the M27/ A27, Portchester railway station and the proposed Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) line.
4. The Publication Plan has not taken the two Strategic Growth Areas forward, due to the anticipated reduction in FBC's housing target from Government. Given the potential revision in housing need targets (published 16.12.20), this would justify FBC's reconsideration of the inclusion of such sites to help meet FBC's housing need and well as unmet need from other neighbouring authorities in the Portsmouth Housing Market Area, including PCC.
5. PCC and FBC will continue to work collaboratively to address strategic planning matters, both through the Partnership for South Hampshire (PfSH) and, where necessary, on a bilateral basis. The PfSH authorities' are currently undertaking a piece of work (as part of the review of the 2016 Spatial Strategy) to identify sufficient suitable sites to accommodate unmet housing need across the sub region, with specific focus on Housing Market Areas. This will include ensuring there are sufficient sites in the Portsmouth Housing Market Area (which contains both Portsmouth and a large part of Fareham). The City Council welcome the inclusion of land at Down End and development in part of the Stubbington Gap in the PfSH Strategic Development Opportunity Area work as part of the range of strategic site options being considered. The City Council supports the specific reference to the on-going joint work with the PfSH authorities in paragraph 1.3 of the Plan.

Employment

6. In regard to employment, Portsmouth and Fareham's authority areas' form part of a wider market area, with commuters moving between the city and the surrounding towns including Fareham and the M27 corridor. PCC supports the allocations for employment land in Policy E1: Employment Land Provision, particularly the sites at Daedalus which of sub-regional importance to the local market.
7. The City Council would encourage HBC to consider how the Local Plan could help to resist the loss of employment space (e.g. a future Article 4 Direction), as well as the loss of other allocated uses that fall under Use Class E where necessary. If allocated employment land is lost to residential uses this could lead to an increase in unsustainable travel patterns and greater pressure on the wider area. We would welcome further discussion with FBC, and other Councils in Portsmouth Housing Market area and/ or PfSH area, on this matter to establish a common approach.

Portsdown Hill

8. Portsdown Hill is an important part of the landscape in South East Hampshire, for its open space, landscape and heritage value as well as the views of and from the hill. The City Council supports the identification of Portsdown Hill as an Area of Special Landscape Quality under the FBC Publication Plan Policy DS3, and notes the evidence produced to support the allocation in the *Technical Review of Areas of Special Landscape Quality and Strategic Gaps* (Sept 2020).
9. The City council would welcome any further opportunities for joint working on the strategic approach to Portsdown Hill, together with Winchester District Council and Havant Borough Council, including as a consultee on development proposals.

Environment

10. The City Council welcomes the inclusion of NE1 - Protection of Nature Conservation, Biodiversity and the Local Ecological Network, Policy NE6: Trees, Woodland and Hedgerows, Policy NE9: Green Infrastructure which together help protect key species and habitats and promote green space coverage within south Hampshire.
11. Portsmouth are currently developing a green infrastructure network for the city, including the identification of a number of existing and proposed 'green corridors' to link up open spaces across Portsmouth, encourage active travel, enhance biodiversity and support resilience to climate change. A first draft of the proposed network was published in PCC's Green Infrastructure Background paper in February 2019; it includes the identification of several potential 'green corridors' that would meet the boundary with Fareham's authority area: Portsdown Hill Road and Southampton Road (A27). The City Council would welcome any discussion on how these proposed corridors could be extended beyond the City Council area, and/ or support for these linkages in the FBC Local Plan if possible. The identified ecological network opportunities (shown the map in Appendix C of the Publication Plan) along Portsdown Hill Road and the A27 within the FBC authority area are noted.
12. The City Council is committed to continuing to work with FBC and the other members of the PfSH Water Quality Working Group as necessary on short, medium and long term 'nutrient neutral' mitigation solutions for housing development within the Solent catchment. Current discussions indicate that mitigation solutions are likely include the identification and securing of suitable off-setting land in the Solent catchment, predominately outside the Portsmouth urban area.
13. The City Council is also mindful of the likely forthcoming requirement to provide at least 10% biodiversity net gain on development sites, as part of the anticipated Environment Act. While the City Council is currently undertaking further work to explore how such requirements could be effectively applied within an urban environment and to identify off-site opportunities for biodiversity creation and/ or enhancement within the city, there is the potential for a shortfall in net gain provisions (subject to the final provisions of the Environment Act) within the plan period. Securing land for nitrate mitigation presents one such opportunity to seek multiple environment benefits for the sub region (biodiversity net gains, carbon off-setting, Suitable Alternative Greenspaces (SANGs) for recreational disturbance,

habitat compensation of coastal defence schemes etc). The City Council are committed to furthering these discussions with Fareham BC and the other PfSH authorities on this matter, and to consider the potential for environmental off-setting on both a sub-regional and a site by site basis as appropriate.

Education

14. The City Council continues to maintain close links with Hampshire County Council as Education Authority due to cross border pupil movement. Development in close proximity to the FBC and PCC authority borders can impact the availability of school places across authorities. The timing and size of development should therefore be closely monitored to ensure the continued availability of school places during the life of both Local Plans.

Transport

15. The City Council welcomes the reference in paragraph 10.3 of support for proposals that promote sustainable transport links through Fareham Borough to Portsmouth and Southampton. The city also supports the reference to the development of the rapid transit networks between the two authorities and linking to others in the sub region in paragraph 10.20.

If you wish to discuss any of the matters raised in our response, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Kind regards,

Rachel Cutler

Acting Planning Policy Manager



Respondent details:

Title:	Mr
First Name:	Russell
Last Name:	Prince-Wright
Job Title: (where relevant)	[No Reply]
Organisation: (where relevant)	[No Reply]
Address:	<div></div>
Postcode:	
Telephone Number:	
Email Address:	

1) Paragraph: 1.16

Legally compliant	No
Sound	No
Complies with the duty to co-operate	Yes

Please provide details you have to support your answers above

No mention is made of the 2017 unadopted draft Plan and Officers confirm it is the previous, 2015 plan which is extant

What modification(s) is necessary to make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

Only refer to the adopted 2015 Local Plan and not the 2017 plan which was abandoned and should not be used for evidence or allocations

How would the modification(s) you propose make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

By using the 2015 Adopted Plan the Council could rely on approved facts and not draft information which is not legally compliant or sound

Your suggested revised wording of any policy or text:

The policy will need to refer to the 2015 Adopted Plan only and then throughout the Plan, the facts and evidence should refer to this rather than information from the unadopted 2017 Plan

If your representation is seeking a modification to the plan, do you consider it necessary to participate in the examination hearing session(s)?

No, I don't want to take part in a hearing session

2) Paragraph: 4.8

Legally compliant	No
Sound	No
Complies with the duty to co-operate	Yes

Please provide details you have to support your answers above

LPA can consider Housing sites allocated in the previous adopted (extant) Local Plan. Yet, whilst HA1 did not feature in the extant 2015 Plan, page 38 ignores this, stating that housing will be provided through HA1 and other local sites.

What modification(s) is necessary to make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

Remove the errant mentions of Allocated Sites (taken from the UnAdopted 2017 Plan) and use only sites from the Extant 2016 Local Plan

How would the modification(s) you propose make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

It would utilise the correct, Adopted Local Plan and not a draft plan (2017) which was abandoned and never adopted

Your suggested revised wording of any policy or text:

Removal of references to any site allocations which were not mentioned in the extant (2015) Plan

If your representation is seeking a modification to the plan, do you consider it necessary to participate in the examination hearing session(s)?

No, I don't want to take part in a hearing session

3) Paragraph: 4.19

Legally compliant	No
Sound	No
Complies with the duty to co-operate	Yes

Please provide details you have to support your answers above

Housing policies HA(2,5,6,8,11,14,16,18,20,21,25) are no longer proposed allocations. So, why has HA1 been singled out as an allocation and where is the Evidence for the Objectively Assessed Housing Need in the local area to support this site allocation?

What modification(s) is necessary to make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

Add HA1 to the list of excluded Site Allocations (that were consulted on for the Draft Local Plan 2017 but never proposed)

How would the modification(s) you propose make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

It would rely on valid Allocation information from the extant Plan rather than on the abandoned 2017 draft Plan

Your suggested revised wording of any policy or text:

Insert "HA1" before "HA2"

If your representation is seeking a modification to the plan, do you consider it necessary to participate in the examination hearing session(s)?

No, I don't want to take part in a hearing session

Respondent details:

Title:	mr
First Name:	richard
Last Name:	scholes
Job Title: (where relevant)	[No Reply]
Organisation: (where relevant)	[No Reply]
Address:	
Postcode:	
Telephone Number:	
Email Address:	

1) Policies map: BOROUGHWIDE POLICIES (HP4, HP10, H1, E1, R1-4, CC1-4, NE1, NE3-6, NE8-10, TIN1-2, D1-3, D5, HE1, HE3-6)

Legally compliant	No
Sound	No
Complies with the duty to co-operate	No

Please provide details you have to support your answers above

The number of warsash residents that have spoken against previous house numbers planned in warsash, the total disregard by the council to the petition raised by warsash residents, and the failure to reduce the numbers of proposed house in warsash despite Fareham having an overall reduction in numbers requirement

What modification(s) is necessary to make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

Reduce the amount of houses proposed in Warsash

How would the modification(s) you propose make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

It would make it sound by not saturating one small area to provide 11 perc of the overall numbers and stop the change of nature of Warsash and stop filling up green space as there is very little between Bursledon, Parkgate, Sarisbury green, Burridge, Locks heath and warsash as shown by looking at google maps of the area

Your suggested revised wording of any policy or text:

na

If your representation is seeking a modification to the plan, do you consider it necessary to participate in the examination hearing session(s)?

Yes, I want to take part in a hearing session

Please outline in the box below why you consider it necessary to take part in the hearing session(s):

So that I know you have heard my views

Planning Strategy
Department of Planning and Regeneration
Fareham Borough Council
Civic Offices, Civic Way
Fareham
Hampshire
PO16 7AZ

By email only: consultation@fareham.gov.uk

18th December 2020

Dear Sir/Madam

Re: Fareham Borough Council Publication Local Plan 2037

Thank you for consulting the RSPB on Fareham Borough Council's Publication Local Plan 2037 consultation. We have reviewed the Publication Local Plan 2037 and would like to make the following comments. We have focused our response on the sections of the local plan relating to **Housing Need and Supply** and the **Natural Environment**.

Housing Need and Supply

The RSPB had previously responded to Fareham Borough Council's consultation for Local Plan 2037 Supplement and Strategic Housing and Employment Land Availability Assessment (SHELAA) (February 2020) regarding concerns for sites considered by Fareham Borough Council during the SHELAA process. The RSPB highlighted two areas of concern relating to **Romsey Avenue, Portchester (site ID: 207) and Land between Fareham and Stubbington (site IDs: 1341, 3008, 3059, 3190, 3199, 3200)**. Our concerns highlighted the inappropriate locations of these sites within the Solent Wader and Brent Goose Strategy (SWBGS); containing **one Primary Support** site, **two Secondary Support** sites, and **five Low Use** sites. The RSPB's response to Fareham Local Plan 2037 SHELAA can be found in **Appendix I**.

We welcome the exclusion of the above sites from Fareham Borough Council's Local Plan. In-combination effects of development within Fareham Borough Council are required to be assessed for impacts on the wider SWBGS network of sites and its connectivity as functionally-linked land to the Solent Special Protection Areas (SPAs). Discounting the above sites will help to protect one of the last stepping-stones between Portsmouth Harbour SPA and Southampton Water SPA from significant impacts through development and loss of SWBGS sites. It is acknowledged that sites that impact the SWBGS network may come forward outside of the local plan allocations and therefore Policy NE5 will be key in informing the requirements for these sites. We would urge that this policy makes specific reference to the SWBG Guidance on Mitigation and Off-setting Requirements (2018 and subsequent updates) for additional

RSPB Brighton Office
1st Floor, Pavilion View
19 New Road
Brighton
BN1 1UF

Tel: 01273 775333
Facebook: RSPBEngland
Twitter: @RSPBEngland
rspb.org.uk



The RSPB is part of BirdLife International,
a partnership of conservation organisations
working to give nature a home around the world.

detail and would suggest that any mitigation is agreed with the SWBG Steering Group as well as the Council.

The RSPB also welcomes the inclusion of site-specific requirements addressing indirect impacts on SWBGS sites and the Solent SPAs for remaining site allocations that are relevant to these protected sites. Fareham Borough Council have identified sites that are not consistent with the SWBGS mitigation guidance¹ and discounted these sites at the appropriate stage. Sites that remain with the potential to have adverse impacts upon the SWBGS site network or Solent SPAs must ensure that site-specific requirements for Construction Environmental Management Plans (CEMPs) and site design plans to avoid potential adverse impacts highlighted within Fareham Borough Council's Publication Local Plan 2037 are adhered to.

Eutrophication in the designated sites in the Solent area

The RSPB is increasingly concerned about the impact poor water quality and particularly nutrient enrichment is having on the designated sites and their features. Therefore, we are very supportive of the inclusion of Policy NE4, however, in its current form this text only sets out what is legally required. It would be useful to include some further policy wording around the need for developments to demonstrate nutrient neutrality or provide nutrient mitigation to achieve this as detailed in the following supportive text. We particularly welcome the supporting text para. 9.54 to target nutrient enrichment issues impacted the designation and the need to provide a net reduction. We would encourage the Council to explore enhancing areas for biodiversity as part of any mitigation to address nutrient enrichment.

We hope you find these comments useful. We would welcome the opportunity to discuss these comments with you in further detail.

Yours sincerely



Jack Thompson
Conservation Officer



¹ SWBGS Steering Group (2018) Solent Waders and Brent Goose Strategy (SWBGS): Guidance on Mitigation and Off-setting Requirements.

Appendix I – RSPB response to Fareham Local Plan 2037 SHELAA, February 2020

SHELAA

The RSPB recognises the challenges that Fareham Borough Council faces as it seeks to accommodate development on a scale predicted to be required within the Plan period. However, the RSPB is increasingly concerned by the incremental loss of Special Protection Area (SPA) supporting sites across the Solent and therefore concern by the number of sites assessed as developable within Fareham Borough Council's Strategic Housing and Employment Land Availability Assessment (SHELAA) which are part of the network of sites used by brent geese and waders.

Dark-bellied Brent Geese (*Branta bernicla bernicla*) are winter visitors to the Solent from their breeding grounds in Siberia. Traditionally wintering on coastal mud flats, terrestrial feeding sites such as farmland with cereals and pasture or amenity grasslands are important feeding sites for Brent Geese, with greatest use at high tide when coastal mud flats are unavailable to Brent Geese. Maintaining and enhancing scale and connectivity of these important high tide feeding and roosting sites for Brent Geese is extremely important in order to prevent the loss of wintering Brent Geese and waders.

We acknowledge the inclusion of impacts to sites identified in the Solent Wader and Brent Goose Strategy (SWBGS) within the assessment of site suitability within Fareham Borough's SHELAA. However, across the sites assessed as developable within the SHELAA **one Primary Support** site, **four Secondary Support** sites, and **nine Low Use** sites within the SWBGS will be lost or partially lost. Sites within the SWBGS are classified based on value of the site in the context of the wider network of sites, its populations in terms of national importance, and the maximum count of bird use at the site. Further information on classification can be found in the SWBGS Guidance on Mitigation and Off-setting Requirements (October 2018)² and Interim Project Report: Year Two (2019)³. We provide further comment on these sites below.

Romsey Avenue, Portchester

Romsey Avenue, Portchester (SHELAA site 207) has been identified as a 'Developable Housing Site' within Fareham Borough's SHELAA. The 12.71ha site is a Brent Geese and Solent Waders Primary Support Area. The Ecology Comment for Romsey Avenue identifies that '*partial retention of the site and its enhancement, along with financial contribution, is required to mitigate for loss of a Primary Support Area*'. Any mitigation or compensation for the loss of a Primary Support site within the SWBGS network must ensure the continued ecological function ensuring that there are significant net benefits to the wader and brent goose network through the creation and ongoing management of any replacement sites. It is preferred that schemes affecting Primary Support Areas such as this come through the local plan process, however, we are aware that a planning application for this development (P/18/1073/FP) has been submitted and is currently under consideration. The proposed Bird Conservation Area associated with this application represents a 78% reduction in the size of the Primary Support site. This is wholly inadequate to appropriately mitigate for the partial loss of the Primary Support site. Mitigation in relation to recreational disturbance of the retained area of SWBGS Primary Support site has not been considered and will need to be included in the mitigation required for the Romsey Avenue development. Therefore, based on the current information it cannot be excluded that the allocation of this site will result in an adverse impact on the integrity of the SPA.

Further work undertaken as part of the SWBGS has looked to identify areas suitable for strategic wader and brent goose reserves. This area including the allocation would be ideally placed to form part of the network of sites retained to support the SPA, we therefore urge the removal of this allocation.

Land between Fareham and Stubbington

Land between Fareham and Stubbington has been identified as a Strategic Growth Area. This area contains the largest proportion of sites assessed as developable within the SHELAA. We highlight those sites below:

- Land South of Longfield Avenue, Fareham (SHELAA site 3008) – identified as containing both SWBGS **Secondary Support** and **Low Use** sites.
- Land South of Oakcroft Lane, Stubbington (SHELAA site 1341) – identified as containing both SWBGS **Secondary Support** and **Low Use** sites.
- Land East of Titchfield Road, Titchfield (SHELAA site 3059) – identified as containing SWBGS **Low Use** site.
- Land at Titchfield Road and Ranvilles Lane (SHELAA site 3190) – identified as containing SWBGS **Low Use** site.
- Newlands Plus – Area B1 and B2 (SHELAA sites 3199 and 3200) – both are identified as containing SWBGS **Low Use** sites.

SWBGS Guidance on Mitigation and Off-setting Requirements (October 2018) states in paragraph 24 under *Secondary Support Areas* that *‘In-combination, these sites (Secondary Support Areas) are essential to secure a long term, permanent network as this ensures a geographical spread of sites across the wider ecological network, thereby meeting the needs of each discrete subpopulation’*. Paragraph 35 under *Low Use* outlines the wider importance of Low Use sites: *‘All Low Use sites have the potential to be used by waders or brent geese. These sites have the potential to support the existing network and provide alternative options and resilience for the future network. The in-combination loss of these sites would impact on the continued ecological function of the wader and brent goose network. In all cases proportionate mitigation, off-setting and/or enhancement measures will be required.’*

Considering the annual housing need for Fareham Borough at 520 houses per year, with a total requirement for 8,320 new houses developed over the duration of the Local Plan (not including the 10-15% buffer proposed for the new Local Plan), the RSPB is concerned by the proposed loss of sites between Fareham and Stubbington and the impact that these developments in-combination will have on the wider SWBGS network of sites and its connectivity. The land between Fareham and Stubbington provides one of the last stepping-stones between SWBGS sites from Portsmouth Harbour SPA to the east of the Borough and Southampton Water SPA to the west. Therefore, the assessment of this in-combination effort of the loss of these sites identified in the SHELAA needs to be considered within Fareham Borough Council Local Plan. Further, any development identified within 5.6km of the Solent SPAs will need to contribute towards the Solent Recreation Mitigation Strategy (SRMP). Development located immediately adjacent is likely to require more than financial contribution to the strategy in order to fully mitigate likely significant impacts upon the SPAs.

Respondent details:

Title:	Mr
First Name:	Russ
Last Name:	Wright
Job Title: (where relevant)	[No Reply]
Organisation: (where relevant)	[No Reply]
Address:	
Postcode:	
Telephone Number:	
Email Address:	

1) Paragraph: 1.11

Legally compliant	No
Sound	No
Complies with the duty to co-operate	No

Please provide details you have to support your answers above

The LPA has relied on a recently-proposed (but not adopted) Central Government algorithm for deciding where houses should be located. As this has now been updated, with an emphasis on brownfield sites and sites in the North and the Midlands, the LPA needs to revise its methodology and calculations for Housing Needs in the Borough as a whole and in particular in strategic sites such as within Warsash and the Western Wards.

What modification(s) is necessary to make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

The Plan needs to be revised inline with the latest methodology for calculating Housing Needs in the Borough

How would the modification(s) you propose make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

Would bring the Plan into line with Central Government Policy

Your suggested revised wording of any policy or text:

Not applicable - Plan needs complete rewriting

If your representation is seeking a modification to the plan, do you consider it necessary to participate in the examination hearing session(s)?

No, I don't want to take part in a hearing session

2) Paragraph: 1.14

Legally compliant	No
Sound	No
Complies with the duty to co-operate	No

Please provide details you have to support your answers above

The LPA has relied on a recently-proposed (but not adopted) Central Government algorithm for deciding where houses should be located. As this has now been updated, with an emphasis on brownfield sites and sites in the North and the Midlands, the LPA needs to revise its methodology and calculations for Housing Needs in the Borough as a whole and in particular in strategic sites such as within Warsash and the Western Wards.

What modification(s) is necessary to make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

LPA needs to completely review its Housing Needs in line with Central Government Policy by using the new Algorithm

How would the modification(s) you propose make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

Rewrite the Borough's Housing Needs, using the latest Policy for calculation

Your suggested revised wording of any policy or text:

Not Applicable - Needs review of entire plan

If your representation is seeking a modification to the plan, do you consider it necessary to participate in the examination hearing session(s)?

No, I don't want to take part in a hearing session

3) Paragraph: 1.38

Legally compliant	No
Sound	No
Complies with the duty to co-operate	No

Please provide details you have to support your answers above

The LPA has relied on a recently-proposed (but not adopted) Central Government algorithm for deciding where houses should be located. As this has now been updated, with an emphasis on brownfield sites and sites in the North and the Midlands, the LPA needs to revise its methodology and calculations for Housing Needs in the Borough as a whole and in particular in strategic sites such as within Warsash and the Western Wards.

What modification(s) is necessary to make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

Timescales need to be re calculated based on new Housing Need Calculation

How would the modification(s) you propose make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

Change all the dates to allow for new figures to be determined based on latest Central Government Methodology

Your suggested revised wording of any policy or text:

N/A - Plan needs complete overhaul in view of Housing Need calculations are Flawed!

If your representation is seeking a modification to the plan, do you consider it necessary to participate in the examination hearing session(s)?

No, I don't want to take part in a hearing session

4) Paragraph: 3.19

Legally compliant	No
Sound	No
Complies with the duty to co-operate	No

Please provide details you have to support your answers above

The LPA has relied on a recently-proposed (but not adopted) Central Government algorithm for deciding where houses should be located. As this has now been updated, with an emphasis on brownfield sites and sites in the North and the Midlands, the LPA needs to revise its methodology and calculations for Housing Needs in the Borough as a whole and in particular in strategic sites such as within Warsash and the Western Wards.

What modification(s) is necessary to make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

The LPA should use the latest methodology for calculating Objectively Assessed Housing Need in line with Central Government Policy

How would the modification(s) you propose make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

The Plan should implement the new algorithms for calculating Housing Need

Your suggested revised wording of any policy or text:

Not Applicable - The Local Plan needs to be completely revised to incorporate the Government's latest Standard methodology for calculating Housing Needs in the Borough

If your representation is seeking a modification to the plan, do you consider it necessary to participate in the examination hearing session(s)?

No, I don't want to take part in a hearing session

5) Paragraph: 3.2

Legally compliant	No
Sound	No
Complies with the duty to co-operate	No

Please provide details you have to support your answers above

The LPA has relied on a recently-proposed (but not adopted) Central Government algorithm for deciding where houses should be located. As this has now been updated, with an emphasis on brownfield sites and sites in the North and the Midlands, the LPA needs to revise its methodology and calculations for Housing Needs in the Borough as a whole and in particular in strategic sites such as within Warsash and the Western Wards.

What modification(s) is necessary to make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

The LPA should use the latest methodology for calculating Objectively Assessed Housing Need in line with Central Government Policy

How would the modification(s) you propose make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

The Plan should implement the new algorithms for calculating Housing Need

Your suggested revised wording of any policy or text:

Not Applicable - The Local Plan needs to be completely revised to incorporate the Government's latest Standard methodology for calculating Housing Needs in the Borough

If your representation is seeking a modification to the plan, do you consider it necessary to participate in the examination hearing session(s)?

No, I don't want to take part in a hearing session

6) Paragraph: 3.27

Legally compliant	No
Sound	No
Complies with the duty to co-operate	No

Please provide details you have to support your answers above

The LPA has relied on a recently-proposed (but not adopted) Central Government algorithm for deciding where houses should be located. As this has now been updated, with an emphasis on brownfield sites and sites in the North and the Midlands, the LPA needs to revise its methodology and calculations for Housing Needs in the Borough as a whole and in particular in strategic sites such as within Warsash and the Western Wards.

What modification(s) is necessary to make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

The LPA should use the latest methodology for calculating Objectively Assessed Housing Need in line with Central Government Policy

How would the modification(s) you propose make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

The Plan should implement the new algorithms for calculating Housing Need

Your suggested revised wording of any policy or text:

Not Applicable - The Local Plan needs to be completely revised to incorporate the Government's latest Standard methodology for calculating Housing Needs in the Borough

If your representation is seeking a modification to the plan, do you consider it necessary to participate in the examination hearing session(s)?

No, I don't want to take part in a hearing session

7) Paragraph: 4.2

Legally compliant	No
Sound	No
Complies with the duty to co-operate	No

Please provide details you have to support your answers above

The LPA has relied on a recently-proposed (but not adopted) Central Government algorithm for deciding where houses should be located. As this has now been updated, with an emphasis on brownfield sites and sites in the North and the Midlands, the LPA needs to revise its methodology and calculations for Housing Needs in the Borough as a whole and in particular in strategic sites such as within Warsash and the Western Wards.

What modification(s) is necessary to make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

The LPA should use the latest methodology for calculating Objectively Assessed Housing Need in line with Central Government Policy

How would the modification(s) you propose make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

The Plan should implement the new algorithms for calculating Housing Need

Your suggested revised wording of any policy or text:

Not Applicable - The Local Plan needs to be completely revised to incorporate the Government's latest Standard methodology for calculating Housing Needs in the Borough

If your representation is seeking a modification to the plan, do you consider it necessary to participate in the examination hearing session(s)?

No, I don't want to take part in a hearing session

8) Paragraph: 4.5

Legally compliant	No
Sound	No
Complies with the duty to co-operate	No

Please provide details you have to support your answers above

The LPA has relied on a recently-proposed (but not adopted) Central Government algorithm for deciding where houses should be located. As this has now been updated, with an emphasis on brownfield sites and sites in the North and the Midlands, the LPA needs to revise its methodology and calculations for Housing Needs in the Borough as a whole and in particular in strategic sites such as within Warsash and the Western Wards. The current Plan is made invalid as a result of implementing the wrong algorithms for Housing Needs

What modification(s) is necessary to make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

The LPA should use the latest methodology for calculating Objectively Assessed Housing Need in line with Central Government Policy

How would the modification(s) you propose make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

The Plan should implement the new algorithms for calculating Housing Need

Your suggested revised wording of any policy or text:

Not Applicable - The Local Plan needs to be completely revised to incorporate the Government's latest Standard methodology for calculating Housing Needs in the Borough

If your representation is seeking a modification to the plan, do you consider it necessary to participate in the examination hearing session(s)?

No, I don't want to take part in a hearing session

9) Paragraph: 1.12

Legally compliant	No
Sound	No
Complies with the duty to co-operate	No

Please provide details you have to support your answers above

The LPA has relied on a recently-proposed (but not adopted) Central Government algorithm for deciding where houses should be located. As this has now been updated, with an emphasis on brownfield sites and sites in the North and the Midlands, the LPA needs to revise its methodology and calculations for Housing Needs in the Borough as a whole and in particular in strategic sites such as within Warsash and the Western Wards. The current Plan is made invalid as a result of implementing the wrong algorithms for Housing Needs

What modification(s) is necessary to make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

The LPA should use the latest methodology for calculating Objectively Assessed Housing Need in line with Central Government Policy

How would the modification(s) you propose make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

The Plan should implement the new algorithms for calculating Housing Need

Your suggested revised wording of any policy or text:

Not Applicable - The Local Plan needs to be completely revised to incorporate the Government's latest Standard methodology for calculating Housing Needs in the Borough

If your representation is seeking a modification to the plan, do you consider it necessary to participate in the examination hearing session(s)?

No, I don't want to take part in a hearing session

Respondent details:

Title:	Mrs
First Name:	Samantha
Last Name:	Pope CEng BEng (Hons)
Job Title: (where relevant)	[No Reply]
Organisation: (where relevant)	[No Reply]
Address:	
Postcode:	
Telephone Number:	
Email Address:	

1) Policy: TIN2 - Highway Safety and Road Network

Legally compliant	Yes
Sound	No
Complies with the duty to co-operate	No

Please provide details you have to support your answers above

10.15 Transport plan does not include an analysis of streets where the majority of the houses are proposed. Why hasn't more consideration been given to HA1 in the transport assessment? There are 830 dwellings proposed in HA1. With an average of 2 cars per dwelling, an additional 1660 vehicles will be on local roads! Because of the lack of consideration, there is no reference for the mitigation required to reduce congestion by 2036. The Plan fails the Test of Soundness by not being Positively Prepared in this respect. QUOTE 14.6 of Final transport Assessment "In conclusions, based on the work of this Strategic Transport Assessment, it is considered that the quantum and distribution of the development proposed in the Fareham Local Plan, and the resulting transport impacts, are capable of mitigation at the strategic level, and that the plan is therefore deliverable and sound from a transport perspective." This statement doesn't include the area of the local plan with 800 homes isn't assessed within the document Transport plan. 10.27 All developers will provide monies under section 106 to contribute to the Infrastructure Delivery Plan (IDP) . However there is nothing identified within the IDP table as a required contribution to transport and travel or highways in the western wards.

What modification(s) is necessary to make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

There is no reference for the mitigation required to reduce congestion by 2036. The Plan fails the Test of Soundness by not being Positively Prepared in this respect. This statement doesn't include the area of the local plan with 800 homes isn't assessed within the document Transport plan. 10.27 All developers will provide monies under section 106 to contribute to the Infrastructure Delivery Plan (IDP) . However there is nothing identified within the IDP table as a required contribution to transport and travel or highways in the western wards.

How would the modification(s) you propose make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

Complete a transport assessment and include this along with mitigations required to the area of HA1. Include the mitigation within the IDP and itemize the contributions for travel and highways in the western wards

Your suggested revised wording of any policy or text:

The statements and supporting documentation must include the 800 homes proposed in HA1. I can not suggest wording for this as the professionals (transport, highways and infrastructure engineers) should complete the calculations required for HA1 and provide mitigation measures as a result.

If your representation is seeking a modification to the plan, do you consider it necessary to participate in the examination hearing session(s)?

No, I don't want to take part in a hearing session

2) Policy: TIN4 - Infrastructure Delivery

Legally compliant	No
Sound	No
Complies with the duty to co-operate	No

Please provide details you have to support your answers above

From the Infrastructure Delivery Plan Section 5.4 Education is planned by Hampshire County Council. However the period of the child placements to extent the local schools only covers up to 2021. Has the council fully engaged with HCC over the houses planned for Warsash and the Western Wards as they will be built over the next five years and the local plan extends up to 2036. Is this a sound approach for the borough and our children's education? The IDP table item 83 Calls for section 106 provisions of additional Early Years Foundation Provision (EYP) within the Western Wards, however HA1 does not show the placement of a nursery or pre-school within the developments area. Where is this contribution of child placement to be allocated as the IDP calls for the addition of 83No placements when there are over 1000 dwellings added to the area. The IDP calls for the expansion for health care in the Western Wards with additional of GP locations in the Western Wards, however within the table provided within the document the timeline of this project and its review is in the past (prior to adoption of the local plan). How is this a sound approach for the borough when addition of 830 dwellings in HA1 alone.

What modification(s) is necessary to make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

From the IDP Section 5.4 Education is planned by Hampshire County Council. However the period of the child placements to extent the local schools only covers up to 2021. Has the council fully engaged with HCC over the houses planned for Warsash and the Western Wards as they will be built over the next five years and the local plan extends up to 2036. Is this a sound approach for the borough and our children's education? Extend the schools study to include the duration of the draft plan, or the next five years identified with the majority of growth in the area, especially HA1 The IDP table item 83 Calls for section 106 provisions of additional Early Years Foundation Provision (EYP) within the Western Wards, however HA1 does not show the placement of a nursery or pre-school within the developments area. Where is this contribution of child placement to be allocated as the IDP calls for the addition of 83No placements when there are over 1000 dwellings added to the area. Assign EYP within the area of HA1 with contributions made by each of the developers to ensure the IDP is met for the western wards. The IDP calls for the expansion for health care in the Western Wards with additional of GP locations in the Western Wards, however within the table provided within the document the timeline of this project and its review is in the past (prior to adoption of the local plan). How is this a sound approach for the borough when addition of 830 dwellings in HA1 alone. Complete the review inline with the timeframe set out in this local plan.

How would the modification(s) you propose make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

Complete the studies identified in the supporting documentation to ensure the local plan is sound for the provision of education, early years foundation provision and GP surgeries.

Your suggested revised wording of any policy or text:

I can not make a suggestion for wording changes as i am not a professional in these fields. Once the studies have completed the mitigation should be included within the local plan.

If your representation is seeking a modification to the plan, do you consider it necessary to participate in the examination hearing session(s)?

No, I don't want to take part in a hearing session

3) Paragraph: 7.13

Legally compliant	No
Sound	No
Complies with the duty to co-operate	No

Please provide details you have to support your answers above

7.13 Local retail/commercial facilities figures do not cater for the additional houses in Warsash. For example, No convenience goods floor space has been allocated to Warsash

What modification(s) is necessary to make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

Include convenience goods floor space in Warsash to account for the number of proposed houses in HA1.

How would the modification(s) you propose make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

Include a retail figure for the western wards.

Your suggested revised wording of any policy or text:

I can not calculate the retail figure for the western wards as i am not a professional in this field. Have the supporting documentation updated and add the figures to the local plan.

If your representation is seeking a modification to the plan, do you consider it necessary to participate in the examination hearing session(s)?

No, I don't want to take part in a hearing session

4) Policy: D1 - High Quality Design and Placemaking

Legally compliant	No
Sound	No
Complies with the duty to co-operate	No

Please provide details you have to support your answers above

11.34 The council will support applications where development exceeds Building Regulations however no target has been set, is this 1% better or 10 % . The local plan is therefore is not sound and effective approach to carbon emissions as a borough. 11.36 Developers are encouraged to design for natural ventilation and green infrastructure but no standards are set. Just meeting building regulations will not see the country meet the carbon reductions promised by the government. The council therefore should set standards much like the London boroughs to ensure developers are designing for sustainable homes. These boroughs are also using new standards of design calculations (SAP10) which are not yet within building regulations which must be adhered too. The Fareham Design guidance do not give any guidance on sustainability.

What modification(s) is necessary to make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

11.35 The council will support applications where development exceeds Building Regulations however no target has been set, is this 1% better or 10 % . The local plan is therefore is not sound and effective approach to carbon emissions as a borough. 11.36 Developers are encouraged to design for natural ventilation and green infrastructure but no standards are set. Just meeting building regulations will not see the country meet the carbon reductions promised by the government. The council therefore should set standards much like the London boroughs to ensure developers are designing for sustainable homes. These boroughs are also using new standards of design calculations (SAP10) which are not yet within building regulations which must be adhered too. The Fareham Design guidance do not give any guidance on sustainability, this should be updated to include potential green technologies that the council would accept as part of a planning proposal.

How would the modification(s) you propose make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

The energy strategy provided as supporting documentation only accounts for the Borough. The councils design guidance standard should include an ideal energy strategy that the developers can adopt and modify as part of their planning submission.

Your suggested revised wording of any policy or text:

11.35 The council require the developer to submit plans to see each dwelling be designed to achieve an energy efficiency 20% better than building regulations Part L1A 2013. Update the Fareham design guidance to include sustainable housing design.

If your representation is seeking a modification to the plan, do you consider it necessary to participate in the examination hearing session(s)?

Yes, I want to take part in a hearing session

Please outline in the box below why you consider it necessary to take part in the hearing session(s):

As a professional engineer in this field I will be able to provide further insight and evidence on this subject.

5) Policy: CC4 - Renewable and Low Carbon Energy

Legally compliant	No
Sound	No
Complies with the duty to co-operate	No

Please provide details you have to support your answers above

Section 8 mentions the requirement of meeting CO2 emission reduction targets, but instead of stating what the targets should be, the Plan simply refers to power generation within the borough and not what each of the development sites should deliver over and above Building Regulations requirements, on this basis it is believed that the plan is not positively prepared

What modification(s) is necessary to make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

Include targets for the next five, ten and fifteen year periods to ensure the developers have each follow the same targets and guidelines

How would the modification(s) you propose make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

Include targets for the next five, ten and fifteen year periods to ensure the developers have each follow the same targets and guidelines. Targets should follow national standards to meet the climate change protocols

Your suggested revised wording of any policy or text:

i can not suggest wording on this.

If your representation is seeking a modification to the plan, do you consider it necessary to participate in the examination hearing session(s)?

No, I don't want to take part in a hearing session

6) Policy: H1 - Housing Provision

Legally compliant	No
Sound	No
Complies with the duty to co-operate	No

Please provide details you have to support your answers above

The government have had a strategic rethink on how housing numbers are allocated to each area of the UK and issued within the timeframe of these comments. The Fareham local plan has used a now defuncted algorithm used to calculate the number of houses proposed within the area. The 800 plus homes allocated to the western wards should be recalculated using the new formula to ensure the western wards isn't saturated with new homes where it isn't required to meet government targets.

What modification(s) is necessary to make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

To ensure the plan is sound and compliant with government requirements. the number of homes required within Fareham should be recalculated. Particular attention should be made to the western wards to ensure it is not saturated with houses and that Fareham as a whole borough is developed according to the latest formula.

How would the modification(s) you propose make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

New housing figures mapped on to HA1 in particular.

Your suggested revised wording of any policy or text:

i can not comment without completing the new calculations

If your representation is seeking a modification to the plan, do you consider it necessary to participate in the examination hearing session(s)?

No, I don't want to take part in a hearing session

FAREHAM Local Plan 2037

Introduction

The Council has published the Publication Version of the Local Plan. This consultation is the final stage before the Plan is submitted to a Government Planning Inspector for independent examination.

The Statement of Representations Procedure and Statement of Fact sets out how and when you can view the Local Plan and respond to the consultation.

You can make comments on the Plan, known as representations, up to 18 December 2020.

What can I make a representation on?

This consultation is different from previous ones as it no longer seeks views on alternative options. You will be asked whether you think the Plan is:

- **Legally Compliant:** Does the Plan meet the legal requirements for plan making as set out by planning laws?
- **Sound:** Has the Plan been positively prepared? Is it justified, effective, and consistent with national policy?
- **Complies with the Duty to Co-operate:** Has the Council engaged and worked effectively with neighbouring authorities and statutory bodies?

You can make a representation on any part of the plan, but only comments that address the three questions above can be taken into account.

You can find out more about each of the questions by reading Fareham Today and the Frequently Asked Questions.

What happens next?

A Planning Inspector will be appointed to consider the Plan and comments from the consultation on behalf of the Secretary of State. All representations will be forwarded, together with the Publication Plan, to the Planning Inspector for consideration.

PERSONAL DETAILS

Data Protection Privacy Statement – Consultation on the Local Plan in accordance with regulation 19 of the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012

In order to deliver services to the citizens and communities in Fareham Borough, it is necessary for the Council to collect, gather and process personal data.

In relation to the consultation on the Local Plan in accordance regulation 19 of the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012, Fareham Borough Council will collect and process personal data for the following processing purposes:

- Receiving representations to the consultation and submitting the Local Plan for examination in public.

The Council is processing this personal data by virtue of the following Lawful Basis:

- Compliance with a legal obligation
- Performance of a task carried out in the public interest.

Consultation responses will be entered onto the online consultation form. The company that host the online consultation form, Snap Surveys are ISO 27001 certified and will store the data on a secure UK server.

The Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012 requires that, when the Council submits the Local Plan and associated documents to the Secretary of State, for examination in public, the responses made to the consultation on the Local Plan must also be submitted. This includes the personal data collected, such as name, address and contact details.

In addition, any representations submitted will be made available on the Fareham Borough Council website. Addresses, email addresses and phone numbers will not be published.

Representations linked to plan making will be retained for no more than 5 years following adoption of the Local Plan. We will not keep this information for longer than is necessary.

You have certain rights under the General Data Protection Regulations (GDPR) in respect of your personal information. More information about your rights can be found on the Council's website or on request.

A1 Is an Agent Appointed?

☒

Yes

☐

No

A2 Please provide your details below:

Title:

First Name:

Last Name:

Job Title:

(where relevant)

Organisation:

(where relevant)

Elberry Properties Ltd

Address:

c/o Agent

Postcode:

Telephone Number:

Email Address:

A3 Please provide the Agent's details (if applicable):

Title:

Mr

First Name:

Paul

Last Name:

White

Job Title: (where relevant)

Planning Consultant

Organisation:

(where relevant)

Smith Simmons Planning

Address:

Postcode:

Telephone Number:

Email Address:

You can check which paragraph, policy etc you want to comment on by looking at the Publication Local Plan.

You can find out more about what you can comment on by reading Fareham Today and the Frequently Asked Questions.

B1 Which part of the Local Plan is this representation about?

- | | | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------|-----------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | A paragraph | Go to B1a |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | A policy | Go to B1b |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | The policies map | Go to B1c |

B1a Which paragraph? Please enter the correct paragraph found in the Local Plan e.g. 1.5 would be the fifth paragraph in Chapter 1 (Introduction).

B1b Which Policy? Please enter the correct Policy Codes found in the Local Plan e.g. HA9 – Heath Road, is the Housing Allocation policy for Heath Road, Locks Heath

Policies H1, DS2, HP1, HP2

B1c Which part of the Policies Map?

The strategic gap and settlement policy boundaries in the vicinity of Southampton Road Titchfield should both be amended as suggested in the attached comments

B2 Do you think the Publication Local Plan is:

	Yes	No
Legally compliant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sound	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Complies with the duty to co-operate	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

B3 Please provide details you have to support your answers above

Please see attached comments with reference to the 'positively prepared' and 'justified' tests of soundness

Please remember this may be your only chance to make a representation, so try to make sure you put in all the evidence and information needed to support your representation.

B4a What modification(s) is necessary to make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

Please see attached comments

B4b How would the modification(s) you propose make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

Please see attached comments

B4c Your suggested revised wording of any policy or text:

Please see attached comments and proposed changes to policy HP2

B5 If your representation is seeking a modification to the plan, do you consider it necessary to participate in the examination hearing session(s)?

☐

Yes, I want to take part in a hearing session

☒

No, I don't want to take part in a hearing session

B5a Please outline in the box below why you consider it necessary to take part in the hearing session(s):

N/A

The Inspector will decide on who will appear at the hearing(s). You may be asked to take part when the Inspector has identified the matters and issues for examination.

Thank you for taking part and having your say.

Fareham Local Plan 2037 - Consultation on the Local Plan in accordance with Regulation 19 of the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012 – For Elberry Properties Ltd

These representations to the Fareham Local Plan Regulation 19 Consultation have been prepared on behalf of Elberry Properties Ltd. The company has a land interest in land on the south side of Southampton Road in Tichfield.

These comments deal with the 'tests of soundness' for Local Plan preparation which are set out in paragraph 35 of the NPPF. They require the Fareham Local Plan 2037 to have been:

- Positively prepared – providing a strategy which, as a minimum, seeks to meet the area's objectively assessed needs; and is informed by agreements with other authorities, so that unmet need from neighbouring areas is accommodated where it is practical to do so and is consistent with achieving sustainable development;
- Justified – an appropriate strategy, taking into account the reasonable alternatives, and based on proportionate evidence;
- Effective – deliverable over the plan period, and based on effective joint working on cross-boundary strategic matters that have been dealt with rather than deferred, as evidenced by the statement of common ground; and
- Consistent with national policy – enabling the delivery of sustainable development in accordance with the policies in this Framework.

Our headline comments on the draft Fareham Local Plan cover the following policies and are made in connection with land at the rear of 320 Southampton Road, Tichfield. In our view, the inclusion of the land within the north part of the Meon strategic gap has not been properly justified (test 2) and would conflict with other policies of the plan which deal with housing delivery. The settlement policy boundary for this part of Tichfield has not been properly justified either, and changes to the wording of draft policy HP2 is proposed.

The overall housing requirement proposed in policy H1 of the plan as explained at paragraph 4.2 of the plan says it was prepared using a draft methodology outlined in a government consultation of August 2020. However, in a DCLG press release dated 16 December 2020 it has confirmed that an updated method will be introduced to help councils to enable the delivery of 300,000 homes a year by the mid-2020s, while prioritising brownfield sites and urban areas. Until the new updated method has been clarified, the housing need assumptions on which the Fareham Local Plan 2037 has been prepared therefore cannot be relied on. In this regard, the Local Plan therefore also runs the risk of failing the positively prepared test 1 as well.

We illustrate the shortcomings of the Local Plan in these tests of soundness with reference to policies DS2 – Strategic Gaps, policy H1 – Housing Provision, policy HP1 – New Residential Development and policy HP2 – Small Scale Development outside defined Urban Areas.

In making these comments we have reviewed the relevant background documents in the evidence base for the local plan and national policy in the NPPF.

Test 1 – Has the Plan been Positively Prepared?

Paragraph 4.2 of the draft Plan explains how the plan makes provision for Objectively Assessed Housing Need (OAHN) in policy H1. It says housing need is determined using the standard methodology set out in national Planning Practice Guidance (PPG). It says using this method, the housing need for Fareham is a minimum of 514 dwellings per annum (dpa). However, in August 2020, the Government released a consultation on a new standard methodology which affords councils the option of using either a percentage of the Borough's

existing housing stock as the calculation's starting point or the most up-to-date household projections, whichever is the higher, before an affordability uplift is applied. The Council says it considers it appropriate for the draft Local Plan to plan for a scale of growth based on the proposed new methodology, and not one based on out-of-date household projections. This reduces the housing need figure to 403 dpa, based on a base date of 2021.

However, as explained above, the DCLG press release dated 16 December 2020 indicates a new updated method will be used while prioritising brownfield sites and urban areas. No information is provided on the updated method but if substantially different to the method consulted on in August 2020 then the Plan runs the risk it will not have made sufficient land allocations and windfall allowances to provide for OAHN.

Currently policy H1 provides for an estimated 1,224 homes on unexpected (windfall) development. Should the overall need figure increase in line with the updated methodology, then we suggest the future contribution of windfall sites as one of the land supply components could be increased to meet any shortfall. To ensure the Plan as drafted meets the positively prepared test, we therefore suggest that an additional windfall contingency is allowed for in **policy H1** taking account of the likely capacity of brownfield sites and other under utilised land within urban areas.

Test 2 – Is the Plan Justified?

i) The development strategy

In line with the Council's 'brownfield first' development strategy for meeting housing need (Local Plan paragraph 3.38) and the anticipated approach of national policy in prioritising brownfield sites and urban areas we propose more emphasis is placed on using brownfield land and underused land in urban areas in the Fareham Local Plan.

This approach will however require a reconsideration of proposed settlement policy boundaries in **policy HP1** and strategic gap boundaries in **policy DS2**.

What is Brownfield Land?

In *Dartford Borough Council v The Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government & Ors* [2017] EWCA Civ 141 (14 March 2017) a Court of Appeal judge ruled on the definition of previously developed land. The case involved development in a private residential garden in a rural area outside a settlement boundary.

The glossary of the NPPF defines previously developed land to include **land in built-up areas such as residential gardens**, parks, recreation grounds and allotments. The judge said that on this definition it could not include all private residential gardens in rural and urban areas but only that within a built-up area. He said:

"As a matter of ordinary English, I cannot see that any other meaning can be given to this sentence. "Land in built-up areas" cannot mean land not in built-up areas".

In our view therefore, taking the council's 'brownfield first' development strategy to meet housing need we suggest the Fareham Plan should take a more permissive attitude towards the redevelopment of sustainably located residential garden land outside currently drawn built up area boundaries and make better use of these sites in **policy HP2**. Alternatively, the settlement policy boundaries in **policy HP1** could be drawn more generously to include more of this type of land within the actual urban area.

Land at Tichfield

In our view and as an example, land to the south of Southampton Road at Tichfield is a good candidate area for residential redevelopment. The area enjoys a sustainable location and, on the Council's, own admission

in the 2020 Strategic Housing and Economic Land Availability Assessment (SHELAA) land in this part of the settlement is suitable in principle for new housing development.

Accompanying these Local Plan representations is a site proforma (Ref 3064) for land to the south of 320 Southampton Road. The site is described as having a sustainable location close to shops and local facilities with no biodiversity, heritage, highway access or other technical constraint to its immediate delivery for development. The site extending to 1.06 ha was proposed at the time for 25 dwellings but was discounted by the Council as a deliverable opportunity because it exceeded the site capacity what was thought to be in character with the wider area.

It concluded that the development of the scale promoted would not be in keeping with the settlement pattern but a smaller scale development of fewer than 5 dwellings may be in line with the character of the area and could therefore be acceptable.

In our view, this part of Tichfield could be included within an extended settlement policy boundary in **policy HP1** using St Margaret's Lane as the boundary. The land falls within the definition of previously developed land because it comprises residential garden land outside the current settlement boundary. It is plainly already within the urban envelope of this part of Tichfield and enjoys a sustainable location. A development of more than 5 dwellings (and we would suggest a figure of around 10 dwellings) could come forward without harming the wider character because the site is already contained by woodland planting and a modest in-depth development would be concealed in principal views from the main road. It would comply with the 'brownfield first' strategy and provide a useful land contingency should the housing requirements for Fareham need to be increased in **policy H1**.

Alternatively, the site could come forward in accordance with draft **policy HP2** which already allows for small scale housing development outside urban areas. The policy is welcomed in principle as it does reflect the national policy imperative in the NPPF of making better use of smaller sites of around 1ha (NPPF paragraph 68a). In emphasising the use of land within or adjacent to existing areas of housing or well related to a settlement boundary also makes sense from a sustainability point of view.

However as currently drafted **policy HP2** sets a site size limit of up to 4 dwellings and this would result in an inefficient use of land for sites of around 1ha in size. Test 4 is also too prescriptive and the principles of urban form it seeks to manage is already covered by **Policy D1** on High Quality Design and Place Making.

We therefore propose **policy HP2** is amended to state:

'New small-scale housing development outside the Urban Area boundary, as shown on the Policies map, will be permitted where:

- 1. The site is within or adjacent to existing areas of housing; or**
- 2. The site is well related to the settlement boundary; and**
- 3. The site is within reasonable proximity to a high frequency bus route or a train station as well as safe walking and cycling routes that connect to a local, district or town centre; and**
- 4. It comprises development:**
 - a. of not more than 10 units; and**
 - b. does not extend the settlement frontage.**

ii) **Strategic Gap policy**

The Technical Review of Areas of Special Landscape Quality and Strategic Gaps forms part of the evidence base for the local plan. It includes land at Tichfield south of Southampton Road within the north part of the Meon Strategic Gap. In our view however, the strategic gap boundaries have been drawn too tightly around existing urban areas and the operation of **policy DS2** will conflict with the objectives of **policy HP2** and prevent land coming forward for residential development where it is adjacent to existing areas of housing or is well located to a settlement boundary even at the scale suggested in the SHELAA pro forma Ref 3064.

We therefore propose that the strategic gap boundary in the vicinity of land south of Southampton Road, Tichfield is redrawn to follow St Margaret's Lane. This would release land on the east side of the road within the urban envelope of Tichfield for development in accordance with **policy HP2**. Alternatively, as suggested above, this part of Tichfield being within the urban envelope could be included within an extended settlement policy boundary in **policy HP1** using St Margaret's Lane as the boundary.

In our view these simple boundary changes would ensure additional land could come forward as a windfall contingency should the updated methodology for calculating housing need require it. This would benefit the Plan in terms of the '**positively prepared**' test.

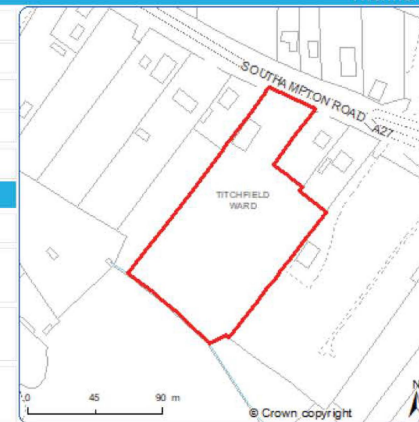
The changes would also improve the Plans performance in terms of the '**justified**' test and allow the redevelopment of sustainably located residential garden land outside currently drawn built up area boundaries in accordance with the 'brownfield first' development strategy of the Plan.

If the proposed changes are accepted, an illustrative plan showing how it would benefit land on the south side of Southampton Road and secure a development of 10 dwellings is attached for information.

Name: Paul White for Elberry Properties Ltd

Date: 17 December 2020

SITE DETAILS		Discounted Housing Site		Titchfield	
ID:	3064	Site Name:	320 Southampton Road, Titchfield		
Current Land Use:	C3 Class/ garden land/ paddock				
Surrounding Land Use:	Residential, open area to South , A27 to the North				
Gross Site Area (ha):	1.06	Housing Yield (estimate):	25		
Employment Yield (estimate):	0	Gypsy and Traveller Pitches (estimate):	0		
SUITABILITY					
Constraints:	Countryside				
Highways/ Pedestrian Access:	Site acceptable in highway terms subject to planned A27 duelling works will have been completed. Access should be created at the eastern end of the frontage.				
Conservation Comments:	No known constraints				
Noise/Air Quality Assessment:	No known issues				
Archaeology:	Site not within identified area of archaeological potential				
Ecology Comment:	The site contains improved grassland with boundary vegetation comprising hedgerows. Adjacent to SINC and Priority Habitat woodland. The boundaries are connected to the wider landscape and will be of some importance to species such as bats, reptiles and possibly dormice.				
Accessible Facility Types:	8 /10	Within 800m of a Convenience Store or Supermarket, within 1200m of a GP Surgery, within 400m of a High Frequency Bus Stops, within 1600m of a Major Employment Areas, within 800m of a Accessible Green or Play Space, within 1200m of a Primary School, within 1600m of a Town/District or Local Centre, within 800m of a Community/Leisure Facility			
Reason for Discounting:	Development of scale promoted would not be in keeping with the settlement pattern and does not accord with the development strategy. Small scale development of fewer than 5 may be in line with the character of the area and could therefore be acceptable.				
Is the site suitable?	No	Is the site available?	Yes	Is the site considered achievable?	Yes



V = VISITOR SPACE

ALL BINS AND BIKES STORED WITHIN GARAGES (MIN 3 X 6M)

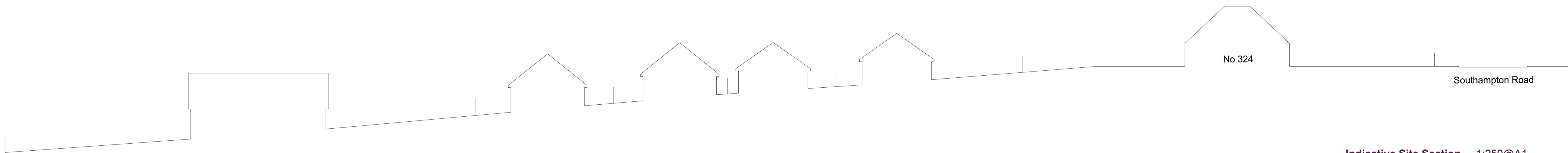
PLOTS 1, 2 & 10 - SINGLE DETACHED GARAGES

PLOTS 3 - 9 - SINGLE INTEGRAL GARAGE

ALL PLOTS HAVE SPACE FOR 2 CARS PLUS GARAGE SPACE



Indicative Site Plan 1:250@A1



Indicative Site Section 1:250@A1

**REPRESENTATIONS TO THE
DRAFT FAREHAM LOCAL PLAN 2037**

On behalf of

Raymond Brown Minerals & Recycling Ltd

**Lynne Evans
BA MA MRTPI MRICS
Consultant**



Client: Raymond Brown Minerals & Recycling Ltd

Date: December 2020 (FINAL DRAFT)

Ref: F/376/LE

SOUTHERN PLANNING PRACTICE LTD

Registered Office: Youngs Yard, Churchfields, Twyford, Winchester, SO21 1NN
Tel: 01962 715770 Fax: 01962 715880 Email: info@southernplanning.co.uk Website: www.southernplanning.co.uk
Registered in England and Wales No. 3862030

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- 2) Rookery Farm: Concept Masterplan OSP Architecture 17056/C02A
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- 4) Rookery Farm: Phase II Geo-Environmental Site Assessment 2018

1.0 INTRODUCTION AND SUMMARY

1.1 Southern Planning Practice are instructed by Raymond Brown Minerals & Recycling Ltd (Raymond Brown), to submit representations to the Regulation 19 version of the Fareham Local Plan 2037. Raymond Brown is acting on behalf of the two landowners, Raymond Brown Rookery Properties Ltd and Prospective Estates Ltd (please see attached land ownership plan).

1.2 Raymond Brown is part of the Raymond Brown Group, a leading recycling and waste management business and distributor of primary and recycled aggregates for use in construction applications. One of their sites is at Rookery Farm, Fareham. The land is located immediately north of the M27 motorway and to the west of Whiteley. Access is from Botley Road, approximately 100m north of the bridge over the M27.

1.3 The Local Plan, as drafted, is assessed to be UNSOUND and also fails to comply with the Duty to Co-Operate. These representations set out the reasons why: -

1. the Plan is considered to be UNSOUND and
2. fails to comply with the Duty to Co-Operate

and sets out the steps that require to be taken to make the Plan SOUND.

1.4 Separate representation forms have been submitted against each policy and paragraph which is considered to be UNSOUND, but the case to be made is set out in full in this document.

1.5 In summary, OBJECTION is raised to Strategic Policy H1 Housing Provision on the grounds that the figures promoted are not soundly based or justified. This is addressed in detail in Section 2.0. Objection is also raised to the allocation of a number of the housing sites in that they are not suitable, and /or available and/or achievable, particularly within the Local Plan period. This is addressed under Section 3.0.

1.6 Section 4.0 sets out why Land at Rookery Farm should be allocated as a Housing Site to start to address the issues identified in Sections 2.0 and 3.0. Section 5.0 draws these matters together with consideration of modifications that are required to be made to the Plan

to ensure that it is SOUND and will provide a sound planning framework to deliver the much needed housing over the Plan Period.

- 1.7** It is concluded that the Plan cannot be made SOUND without a fundamental review of the main elements of the housing figures, including methodology and will require additional sites to be allocated; Rookery Farm should be included as an allocation in the Plan, being suitable, available and achievable and, indeed, deliverable.
- 1.8** Objections are therefore raised to Policies H1, FTC1, FTC2, FTC3, FTC4, FTC5, HA7, HA13 and the omission of an allocation for housing for Rookery Farm, Botley Road, Fareham. Objections are also raised to paragraphs 3.19 (including Figure 3.1) as well as paragraphs 4.1 – 4.20 including Tables 4.1, 4.2 and 4.3.

2.0 OBJECTION to Strategic Policy H1 – Housing Provision

Overview

2.1 The objections to this Policy are several and are addressed individually below. The individual and cumulative failings render the policy UNSOUND and as Strategic Policy H1 forms the basis for the provision of much needed housing across the whole Borough, it follows that the whole Plan is rendered UNSOUND. It should be noted that although the issues have been subdivided into several sections, many of the issues interrelate and cumulatively exacerbate the conclusions drawn that the Council is failing to provide properly for its housing need.

2.2 The objections to this Policy include:

- (i) The Housing Numbers used and in particular the reliance on the draft Standard Method set out in the Changes to the Current Planning System in the Government's White Paper;
- (ii) Duty to Co-Operate and Unmet Need – Fareham has not undertaken this Duty in a sound manner;
- (iii) Additional factors Contributing to the Shortfall, including the 5 year Housing Land Supply Position;
- (iv) Over-reliance on Welborne to provide a significant proportion of Fareham's housing which is considered unachievable, resulting in a need for more sites to be allocated;
- (v) Inability to meet the identified Affordable Housing Provision;
- (vi) Over-reliance on Windfall allowance

2.3 Before analysing the approach adopted by Fareham, it is first worth reviewing the clear guidance on the approach to be followed as set out under the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and the Planning Practice Guidance (PPG). It is important to note that the NPPF makes it clear that "*strategic policies should, as a minimum, provide for objectively assessed needs for housing and other uses, as well as any needs that cannot be met within neighbouring areas*" (Paragraph 11).

2.4 Paragraph 60 builds on this and states that "*To determine the minimum number of homes needed, strategic policies should be informed by a local housing need assessment, conducted using the standard method in national planning guidance – unless exceptional*

circumstances justify an alternative approach which also reflects current and future demographic trends and market signals. In addition to the local housing need figure, any needs that cannot be met within neighbouring areas should also be taken into account in establishing the amount of housing to be planned for.” This clarifies how the housing numbers calculated by the standard method should be considered when preparing a Local Plan. Paragraph: 004 (Reference ID: 2a-004-20190220) of the Planning Practice Guidance confirms that the standard method should be used to calculate a **minimum** (emphasis added) housing need figure.

2.5 In addition to the Borough’s own housing needs, as acknowledged by the draft Local Plan, its housing figure needs to incorporate the needs of neighbouring authorities. Paragraph 35 a) of the NPPF sets out that in order for a plan to be sound it must be positively prepared *“providing a strategy which, as a minimum, seeks to meet the area’s objectively assessed needs (our emphasis); and is informed by agreements with other authorities, so that unmet need from neighbouring areas is accommodated where it is practical to do so and is consistent with achieving sustainable development”*.

2.6 The following sections demonstrate how Fareham has failed to follow this clear guidance with the result that Strategic Policy H1 and the Plan is UNSOUND.

i) Housing Numbers: Reliance on the Standard Method set out in the ‘Changes to the Current Planning System’ White Paper.

2.7 The Publication Draft correctly points out at Para 4.2 that *‘Local housing need should be determined by using the Standard Method set out in national Planning Practice Guidance (PPG). This Method currently combines 2014-based household projections with affordability data released in March 2020 to calculate the annual need. Using this method, the housing need for Fareham currently stands at a minimum of 514 dwellings per annum (dpa).’*

2.8 Fareham, however, has chosen to use the new Standard Method set out in the ‘Changes to the Current Planning System’ White Paper, which was published on 6th August 2020 with consultation closing on 1st October 2020.

2.9 Para 4.2 of the Publication Draft explains why the Council has ‘jumped the gun’ and used the draft new Method:

'The Council therefore considers it appropriate for this Publication Local Plan to plan for a scale of growth based on the proposed new Method, and not one based on out-of-date household projections. This reduces the housing need figure to 403 dpa, based on a base date of 2021. The new Method would be introduced with a change to the PPG and the timing of submission of this plan for examination will be determined by the precise wording of the government policy.'

- 2.10** ON 16 DECEMBER 2020, GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCED THEIR RESPONSE TO THE 'CHANGES TO THE CURRENT PLANNING SYSTEM' WHITE PAPER AND PUBLISHED REVISED PROPOSALS FOR ENABLING THE DELIVERY OF MORE HOMES ACROSS ENGLAND. IT IS UNDERSTOOD THAT GOVERNMENT WILL NOT NOW PROCEED WITH THE DRAFT NEW STANDARD METHODOLOGY ANNOUNCED EARLIER IN THE YEAR AND ON WHICH FAREHAM HAS BASED ITS HOUSING NUMBERS. INSTEAD, THE GOVERNMENT HAS ANNOUNCED THAT IT WILL CONTINUE TO RETAIN THE STANDARD METHOD IN ITS CURRENT FORM WITH THE ADDITION OF A 'TOP-UP' APPLICABLE TO ENGLAND'S 20 LARGEST CITIES. PLEASE SEE LINK:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/consultations/changes-to-the-current-planning-system/outcome/government-response-to-the-local-housing-need-proposals-in-changes-to-the-current-planning-system>

- 2.11** It follows that the only basis that Fareham can and should proceed at the current time is to use the existing Standard Method which would result in an uplift in its dwellings per annum (dpa) from 403 to at least 514.

ii) Duty to Co-Operate and Unmet Need from Neighbouring Authorities

- 2.12** Fareham Borough Council is a member of the Partnership for South Hampshire (PfSH). In September 2019, Fareham Borough Council and Havant Borough Council together with all the authorities of the PfSH published a Statement of Common Ground (SOCG). The SOCG sets out how the local authorities in South Hampshire have successfully worked together on strategic planning matters and how they continue to do so. As part of the Local Plan Review, a Statement of Compliance with the Duty to Cooperate has been produced. This is in accordance with Paragraph 24 of the NPPF. This confirms that the Council is proposing to

take the approach that the issue of unmet need is not dealt with as specific to any authority, but as a general contribution (Paragraph 4.6).

2.13 Fareham Borough Council is identified as being within the Portsmouth Housing Market Area (HMA). The PfSH Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) indicates an overall objectively assessed need figure of 121,500 dwellings, over the whole PfSH area from 2014-2036. It should be noted that the SHMA was prepared in January 2014 and the identified housing need is not based on up to date figures, therefore its housing numbers are considered to be out-of-date. The SOCG acknowledges that the housing need figures within the PfSH Spatial Position Statement (SPS) (2016) are not in accordance with standard methodology set out in NPPF (2019). The SPS is being reviewed to bring it in line with updated development needs. However, there is no indicative timescale for the SPS review and given the recent Housing White Paper, such a statement is unlikely to come out ahead of the submission of the Fareham Local Plan.

2.14 One key issue arising for the PfSH Portsmouth HMA/PfSH East (Portsmouth, Havant, Fareham, Gosport, Winchester) is the challenge of delivering sufficient homes to meet the housing need of the area given the significant geographical constraints and nationally important environmental and landscape designations. It is acknowledged that some authorities within the PfSH East area are more constrained than others. Portsmouth, Havant and Gosport are all physically constrained as well as having coastal environmental designations, to varying degrees. Therefore, as Fareham Borough is less constrained and physically has the space to provide housing in addition to its own need, the Borough should look to accommodate unmet need from neighbouring authorities.

2.15 It is acknowledged that Portsmouth cannot meet its housing need and a key role of PfSH has been to consider the capacity of other local authorities in the PfSH area which could contribute to accommodating the unmet need arising from Portsmouth. As acknowledged, Fareham Borough has relatively few constraints compared to its neighbouring authorities, indeed Fareham Borough has been identified as an area which can help to accommodate the unmet need arising from Portsmouth. Paragraph 4.5 of the Publication Plan confirms that Portsmouth City Council have asked Fareham to contribute 1,000 dwellings to their unmet need. It also confirms that there is likely to be an unmet need arising from Gosport and Havant (this is now emphasised in Table 1, if the standard new method were applied). However, Fareham have only included 847 dwellings in the total housing requirement to

contribute to the unmet need of neighbouring authorities. This figure is alone not enough to provide for Portsmouth's unmet need, never mind the other authorities within the PfSH East area. It is evident therefore that the plan is not appropriately planning for unmet need arising from neighbouring authorities and has not been positively prepared in accordance with paragraph 35 a) of the NPPF. It is therefore unsound.

2.16 The following table looks at the housing need per annum for all the authorities within the PfSH East area. It sets out the current local plan requirement, the average delivery rate over the last 3 years, the housing figure under the current standard methodology and the housing figures under the proposed new standard method set out in the August 2020 consultation 'Planning for the Future' White Paper. It should again be noted that Fareham Borough Council are using the housing need figure calculated by the proposed new standard method set out in the White Paper, not the current standard method required by the NPPF.

PfSH East	Current Local Plan Requirement	Average Delivery (last 3 years)	Current Standard method	Proposed new standard method (at August 2020)	Change in housing requirement under SM
Portsmouth	547	328	855	730	-125
Fareham	147	310	514	403	-111
Gosport	170	145	238	309	+71
Havant	315	402	504	963	+459
Winchester	625	643	692	1,025	+333
Total	1,804	1,828	2,802	3,430	+628

Table 1 – Housing need per annum and delivery rates for authorities within PfSH East

2.17 It is also pertinent to note that whilst Fareham has chosen to adopt the draft new Standard Methodology for its own figures, it has not acknowledged the implications arising in terms of the Duty to Co-operate and that there is a significant uplift overall in the housing requirements, including for those authorities potentially already struggling, including Havant and Gosport.

2.18 In Summary:

- No Local Authority in the PfSH East area is currently planning for enough homes to meet their identified need.
- Whilst the housing need as calculated by the proposed new standard method (August 2020) for Portsmouth and Fareham has slightly reduced from the current standard method, the housing need for Gosport, Havant and Winchester has significantly increased. This has resulted in an increase of just over 600 dwellings per annum in the PfSH East area.
- No Local Authority in the PfSH East has been able to deliver their housing need as required by the current standard method in the last 3 years.
- The total housing need in the PfSH East area under the proposed new standard method is far higher than the previously identified housing need.

iii) Additional Factors affecting Fareham's Housing Numbers

2.19 Table 1 (Housing need per annum and delivery rates for authorities within PfSH East) confirms that no Local Authority in the PfSH East area has been able to deliver their housing need as required by the current standard method in the last 3 years. There could be several explanations for the authorities not meeting their housing need including reliance on large sites not coming forward or delivering at the rate they should, not appropriately planning for the homes they need and the recent Solent nitrate issue could all be contributing factors.

2.20 In June 2020, Fareham published their 5 year housing land supply position. At this time, Fareham had a supply of 2.72 years. This supply obviously falls substantially below the government's requirement of a 5 year supply, as set out in Paragraph 73 of the NPPF. After reviewing the housing supply, as set out in the 5 Year Housing Land Supply Report, it is apparent that the Council remains reliant on a few large housing sites coming forward to contribute to the housing land supply in future years.

2.21 As such, Fareham Borough Council should look to bolster their supply through the allocation of a range of sites as encouraged by the NPPF.

2.22 To be able to meet the increased housing needs in a sustainable manner, and to maintain a 5 year supply of deliverable housing sites across the Plan period, the Council must look to

all tier settlements in the hierarchy to deliver homes through a range of sites. However, it should be noted that strategic sites should not be solely relied on due to lengthy lead in times. Instead, a mix of housing sites should be sought and allocated to enable a 5 year supply to be achieved and maintained.

2.23 In addition to bolstering the supply going forward, Fareham need to seek to address the backlog of unmet need. In particular, the South Coast Nitrate crisis put thousands of homes on hold for some time to resolve the eutrophication issues of the Solent to reduce impact on the protected habitats and species. The Nitrate Neutrality Update Report to PfSH Joint Committee (14 October 2019) acknowledged that *“given that there is a severely reduced number of permissions being granted in the PfSH in the financial year 2019/20, it is not unnecessary to assume that the delivery of homes will be suppressed in the years 2020/21 and 2021/22.”*

2.24 The submission Local Plan is very conservative in its ambitions for growth in the Borough, especially considering it is under a Duty-to-Cooperate to meet neighbouring authorities' unmet need. It does not allocate many new sites and instead relies heavily on sites that have been allocated previously. Strategic Policy H1 confirms this, as the provision for 8,389 homes comprises the following:

- 552 homes already with planning permission
- 4,858 homes on sites with resolution to grant permission (Welborne contributes the large majority of these homes)

2.25 Therefore, around 65% of the housing provision already has planning permission or resolution to grant, meaning the Local Plan only allocates sites for approximately 1,750 homes for development over the plan period despite only 2.72 years of housing land supply and a record of under delivery in the Borough. It is of note that nearly 50% of the housing provision is reliant on the Welborne allocation. If this allocation is not to come forward in the plan period due to funding issues, or be significantly delayed, Fareham's housing provision will be significantly reduced and identified housing needs will not be met. As such, the emerging Local Plan MUST look to allocate further sites accordingly.

2.26 Reflecting the above the application of a 15% contingency as shown under Table 4.3 and explained at paragraph 4.12 of the Plan appears woefully inadequate.

iv) Over Reliance on Welborne Garden Village

2.27 Fareham is relying very heavily on one strategic site to deliver almost 50% of its housing provision, namely Welborne Garden Village. Of the supply identified in Table 4.2 relating to Strategic Policy H1, some 4,020 of the overall provision of 8,389 is to come from this one strategic site. This is flawed and potentially undeliverable. Following a resolution to grant planning permission in October 2019 for the outline planning application under Ref: P/17/0266/OA, the Section 106 agreement has still not been signed and therefore planning permission has not yet been issued. According to the Council's website and details held on the outline planning application, a decision is due by 8th January 2021.

2.28 The Delivery Report¹ on Welborne Garden City sets out that up to 750 homes will be delivered in the first 5 years. However, this figure appears highly unrealistic and unachievable as set out in more detail below; in addition, the site cannot be developed until funding is secured for Junction 10 of the M27.

2.29 On 14 January 2020, Hampshire County Council published an Executive Decision Record on the M27 Junction 10. It confirmed that the progression of work on the Full Business Case is at an impasse, and it is understood that HCC were terminating the role as scheme promoter to avoid abortive work or expenditure, pending resolution of funding and delivery arrangements of the scheme.

2.30 The delivery of the Garden City is suggested to be over a 20 year period, with on average 300 dwellings a year being completed. It would be expected higher delivery in early years, lower delivery in later years. As acknowledged, the submission Local Plan relies on approximately 4,000 homes from Welborne coming forward in the plan period.

2.31 With regards to the delivery of the site, a key point of note is in the Council's latest 5 year Housing Land Supply (HLS) Position Statement (June 2020). This statement sets out, at paragraph 29, that the site promoter anticipates commencements/completions at Welborne to occur approximately two years later than that set out within the information supporting the

¹ Page 83 of the Delivery Document <https://welbornegardenvillage.co.uk/delivery/>

planning application. It is acknowledged that the site promoter has advised the Council of the following anticipated delivery rate:

- 30 dwellings in 2022-23
- 180 dwellings in 2023-24
- 240 dwellings in 2024-25

2.32 The above figures indicate that Welborne can only deliver 450 homes in the next 5 years, up to 2025. This is already a significant drop from the figure set out in the original planning application which was suggesting the delivery of 750 homes within 5 years of commencement. If Welborne can only deliver 450 homes in the next 5 years, it seems an impossible task to deliver the remaining circa 3,550 over the remaining 12 years of the plan period.

2.33 In addition, given the current lack of funding for the access, the anticipated delivery seems highly unlikely and this will have a dramatic effect on Fareham's 5 year HLS and securing its overall housing provision. Therefore, it is considered that relying on one site to deliver a significant number of houses is a high risk strategy. As such, a greater range of sites should be considered.

v) Affordable Housing

2.34 Paragraph 4.3 of the draft Local Plan confirms that '*The need for affordable housing in the Borough is based on the number of existing and newly formed households who lack their own housing and cannot afford to meet their housing needs in the market*'. The Council goes on to state that it is confident that it will meet its affordable housing needs through the provision based on its Policy HP5 and it does not need to make any further adjustments to its overall housing figures.

2.35 However, paragraph 5.29 of the draft Local Plan indicates that one of the key issues facing residents in the Borough is the unaffordability of homes to buy or to rent, and that therefore the delivery of homes that are affordable is a priority. The Council's Affordable Housing Strategy 2019 – 2036 (2019), as referenced at paragraph 5.30 of the draft Local Plan, indicates that there is a need for some 3,500 affordable homes up until 2036. It is not clear how the housing number can and will meet the identified affordable housing demand.

2.36 Key concerns include:

- The reliance on the number of houses, including affordable housing, to be delivered by Welborne. The very real concerns over the deliverability of housing from Welborne has already been addressed; the issues identified have a consequential impact on the delivery of affordable housing;
- The heavy reliance in terms of the overall housing provision on windfall sites, many of which are likely to fall under the threshold of 10 or more dwellings and therefore not deliver any affordable housing;
- The reliance on a range of allocated sites (Section 3) which appear to be aspirational rather than realistic and therefore again the impact on the provision of affordable housing.

2.37 The Council fully recognises its substantial affordable housing need across the Borough over the Plan period but it is simply not at all clear that the numbers required can be met under the housing provision being made. It is therefore concluded that the very clear potential that the need for affordable housing in the Borough will not be met leads to a need to increase the overall housing requirement.

vi) Windfall Allowance

2.38 Part of the Housing Provision is to be met through unexpected (windfall) development. There is no issue in principle with including an allowance for windfall development, but that figure must be realistic and based on evidence.

2.39 The NPPF defines windfall sites as 'sites not specifically identified in the development plan'. Paragraph 70 of the NPPF sets out that where an allowance for windfall sites is to be made, there should be compelling evidence that they will provide a reliable source of supply, using the strategic housing land availability evidence, historic windfall delivery rates and expected future trends to support such an allowance.

2.40 In this case the Council is relying on 1,224 new homes to come through windfall development out of total of 8,389 new homes. Whilst it is appreciated that the methodology for calculating windfall allowances have changed over time, it is worth noting that in the current adopted Local Plan Part 2: Development Sites and Policies (2015), the average historic windfall

allowance was calculated to be 20 (Appendix F). In the 5 Year Housing Land Supply Position Paper to Planning Committee on 24 June 2020, the Council included a small site windfall allowance of 37 dwellings for each of 2 years (years 4-5).

2.41 In the draft Local Plan the reliance on windfall sites has jumped to 1224 which if crudely divided by the length of the Plan period (16 years) gives an annual figure of 76.5. There is no explanation to justify such an over reliance on windfall figures.

Conclusions in respect of Strategic Policy H1

2.42 It is clear that there are fundamental concerns over many aspects of the Council's housing provision which have been explored in this Section. There can only be one conclusion that the provision is woefully inadequate and is **UNSOUND**.

3.0 Analysis of Housing Allocations

- 3.1** The Council has allocated and is relying on a number of 'development' sites to assist in the delivery of and in meeting its housing provision. However, the suitability, availability and achievability of several of these sites needs to be questioned and whether they can and will deliver the number of units proposed. It is acknowledged that these sites are not proposed for delivery of housing numbers in the early years of the Plan but it must still be questioned whether there is sufficient confidence that these sites will be brought forward, that they should be included in the plan.
- 3.2** This analysis has only focussed on the medium to larger of the sites, most of them proposing to bring forward in excess of 50 units and there may well be serious issues of suitability, availability and achievability with some of the smaller sites. It is noted that at least 9 of the sites are indicated to make provision for less than 10 units. It is unusual for sites yielding such a small number of units to be included as specific allocations; it begs the question as to whether the Council has needed to bring in such small sites to secure its numbers.
- 3.3** The number of sites where there are serious concerns and questions over their suitability, availability and achievability total at least 6, which in total would provide some 400 – 500 residential units. These sites are addressed below, and the order selected simply follows the order in which they are listed on pages 39 – 40 of the draft Plan and then considered in further detail under site specific policies.

FTC1 Palmerston Car Park (Indicative Dwelling Yield: 20) (SHELAA ref: 3233)

- 3.4** This is a constrained town centre car park site and the development of housing will be constrained by issues of noise and disturbance from the surrounding roads as well as the service access to the Shopping Centre. The setting of the adjacent Osborn Road Conservation Area to the north will need to be preserved. The Council is keen, under other policies to safeguard and promote Fareham town centre as its principal town centre but there appears to be no co-ordinated car parking strategy to ensure that the loss of existing car parking sites will not compromise those objectives.

- 3.5** At the very minimum the proposal that this site can deliver up to 20 residential units must be questioned; furthermore, there is no confidence that the site is suitable, available and achievable.

**FTC2 Market Quay (Indicative Dwelling Yield: 100)
(SHELAA ref: 1425)**

- 3.6** This site has been carried forward from the adopted Local Plan Part 2 where it was allocated for some 60 residential units, but has now, without explanation, been increased in the draft Plan to accommodate some 100 units. The site is also expected to deliver approx. 4000 sqm of commercial leisure space together with a new multi storey car park and new town square. The future and viability of town centre strategies may need a comprehensive review in a post Covid era. The site specific requirements also make reference to the possibility of a hotel which presumably, if brought forward, would impact on the achievement of other elements of the proposal, including the residential. There is no indication that there is any real prospect of bringing the site forward over and above aspirational objectives.
- 3.7** At the very minimum the proposal that this site can deliver up to 100 residential units must be questioned; furthermore, there is no confidence that the site is suitable, available and achievable.

**FTC3 Fareham Station East (Indicative Dwelling Yield: 120)
(SHELAA ref: 0211)**

- 3.8** There are fundamental questions about the suitability and achievability of this site for the intended development. This site has been carried forward from the adopted Local Plan Part 2 where it was allocated for some 90 residential units, but has now, without explanation, been increased in the draft Plan to accommodate some 120 units. Such an ambitious scheme would appear to depend on a comprehensive approach, particularly given the limited access options. Yet, even the SHELAA assessment identifies that the site is in multiple commercial and industrial uses, including railway related uses which brings into question site assembly issues both in terms of achievability and timing.

- 3.9** This is one of the sites where the issue does not simply relate to whether the site can properly accommodate the number of units being proposed, but the suitability availability and achievability must be questioned.

FTC4: Fareham Station West (Indicative Dwelling Yield: 94)
(SHELAA Ref: 0212)

- 3.10** This is a long and very narrow site sandwiched between the railway to the east and protected trees to the west. The allocation and the SHELAA recognise the multiple constraints facing this site in terms of bringing it forward for development. These constraints include, amongst others, the multiple uses existing on the site, the access constraints including that the existing access crosses land in Flood Zone 2, noise, contamination and amenity issues.
- 3.11** This is one of the sites where the issue does not simply relate to whether the site can properly accommodate the number of units being proposed, but the suitability availability and achievability must be questioned.

FTC5: Crofton Conservatories (Indicative Dwelling Yield 49)
SHELAA Ref: 1325

- 3.12** This site continues to be in active retail use, following the expiry of a temporary permission for retail use and the potential availability of the site is questioned.

HA7: Warsash Maritime Academy (Indicative Dwelling Yield 100)
SHELAA Ref: 3088

- 3.13** This site has a long history and has been carried forward from the Local Plan Part 2. The site faces considerable issues in terms of bringing forward a suitable and viable housing development, not least of which is that the western part of the site must be excluded from development because of flooding issues and discussions with Natural England would potentially exclude further land to secure appropriate buffers to sites of international nature conservation significance. As a result, the majority of the development and residential units

would necessarily be brought forward through the conversion of the existing listed buildings on site, potentially impacting on viability.

- 3.14** The site lies in the countryside and is remote from shops and facilities. There are traffic problems along Newton Road which is the only access solution leading to Warsash Centre and up to Park Gate where permission exists for some 800 residential units.
- 3.15** The viability and achievability of this site for some 100 residential units must therefore be questioned.
- 3.16** Due to the ecological and highway issues the Council has determined that any planning application should be submitted with an EIA.

HA13 Hunts Pond Road (Indicative Dwelling Yield 38)

SHELAA Ref: 305

- 3.17** Under the Local Plan Part 2 this site was allocated under Policy DSP53 for Community Uses as part of a larger scheme to include education and open space. It is understood that the site is no longer required by Hampshire County Council for educational purposes, but there is no confirmation that a proper assessment has been undertaken of the continued need of this land for local community uses.

HA4 Downend (Indicative Dwelling Yield 350)

SHELAA Ref 3030

- 3.18** Site HA4 at Downend for some 350 residential units has been the subject of two planning applications both of which were refused against officer recommendation. The first planning application was dismissed at appeal justifying the council's reason for refusal. It is likely the second application which was refused in November 2020 will be appealed however, the committee's stance in terms of determining both applications on this site brings into question whether the council really support this housing allocation. It is therefore questioned whether the Council should be relying on the site as a housing allocation which the Council has found, in the form of the most recent applications, wholly unacceptable.

Other Sites

- 3.19** There are potential constraints with a number of the other sites, which may at the very least delay their delivery or even bring into question their achievability. Site FTC6, Magistrates Court at Fareham and allocated for some 45 units is held up by a complicated deal to resolve the nitrates issue, involving land within Winchester District.

Conclusions and Implications Arising

- 3.20** This analysis demonstrates that there are serious and substantial questions over the suitability, availability and achievability of a number of the allocated sites and whether they will be able to provide the housing figures, either in whole or in part which Fareham is seeking to rely upon. It is therefore contended that it is UNSOUND for Fareham to rely on each and all of these housing sites to deliver all of the dwelling units proposed
- 3.21** This adds to the strength of the argument, as set out under Section 2, that Fareham needs to bring forward additional sites for allocation to help meet its housing need. The next section focuses on why land at Rookery Farm should be included as a housing allocation in the Local Plan.

4.0 Rookery Farm

- 4.1** It is clear from Sections 2.0 and 3.0 that not only has Fareham under provided on the housing figures it requires to meet over the Local Plan period, but it is very unlikely that it will be able to deliver even the numbers it is proposing to provide. Fareham therefore needs to allocate further housing sites to improve housing deliverability; Rookery Farm should be allocated as a housing site. This was allocated in the draft Reg 18 Supplement in early 2020 under the Policy Reference HAX (SHELAA ref: 0046).

Site Location

- 4.2** The site is located immediately north of the M27 Motorway and west of Whiteley. Access is from Botley Road approximately 100m north of the bridge over the Motorway. Please see attached site plan showing the land forming part of the proposed development area. It is estimated at this early stage that the site could accommodate in the region of 150-200 residential units including an element of affordable housing and a mix of housing types to accord with Fareham's policies and approach to housing mix.
- 4.3** 146 Botley Road (also known as Rookery Farm) lies to the north of the land and is in separate private ownership. The dwelling is listed. Residential development along Swanwick Lane lies further to the north.
- 4.4** The residential development of Whiteley is to the east. To the south are the local centre at Park Gate and the railway station at Swanwick, both within easy walking distance of the site.
- 4.5** Rookery Avenue is opposite the access to the site. At present this is a cul de sac however there is a safeguarded road extension to continue Rookery Avenue into Whiteley, linking Botley Road to the Parkway South roundabout.
- 4.6** To the south of the site is a vehicular and pedestrian bridge that provides access to residential properties at Bridge Road.

The Site

- 4.7** The site as a whole occupies approximately 20.05 Ha of land accessed from Botley Road just to the north of the M27 Motorway. The front part of the site is visible from Botley Road however the access road, which is between an earth bund to the north and embankment to the south, drops to a lower central area where aggregate recycling has, until recently, taken place.
- 4.8** Adjacent to the motorway is a large embankment created by historic land raising. The central part of the site comprises a relatively flat operational area where recycling materials have been stockpiled. To the north is the Orchard where the land gradually drops towards the rear of properties fronting onto Swanwick Lane.
- 4.9** At present due to the change in levels and the surrounding housing only the front part of the site adjacent to Botley Road is visible from outside the site.
- 4.10** The site at present has two principal landowners Raymond Brown Rookery Properties Ltd and Prospective Estates Ltd, with Raymond Brown acting on their behalf

Site Planning History

- 4.11** Rookery Farm was originally a fruit farm and some evidence of this former use is still evident in an area of remnant orchard to the north-west of the site. Part of the site adjacent to the M27 has been land raised and restored to grazing land. This forms a large embankment which screens the central part of the site from the M27 and Botley Road.
- 4.12** Planning permission was first granted on appeal in 1987 (APP/Z1700/A/55/049143) for the infilling of agricultural land with c.1.3 million cubic metres of construction and demolition wastes with restoration to agricultural use. Tipping commenced in 1988 and temporary planning permission for waste recovery (recycling) was granted in 1995.
- 4.13** A further temporary planning permission for the inert waste recycling operation was granted in 2006 (P/06/0443/CC), time limited to expire in 2021. This permission introduced an expiry date for land raising operations of 31st December 2026.

- 4.14** In 2014, planning permission (P/14/0857/CC) was granted for the permanent retention of the aggregate recycling facility. In 2016 (P/15/1213/CC) and 2018 (P/18/0978/CC) planning permission was granted which, in effect, extended the validity of the development pursuant to planning permission P/14/0857/CC until 25 October 2020. This date has also since been extended by way of The Business and Planning Act 2020 to 1 May 2021.
- 4.15** Details pursuant to the remaining pre-commencement conditions are to be submitted to Hampshire County Council for approval in January 2021. Following discharge of these conditions and implementation of the permission, conditions relating to restoration associated with the earlier land raising permissions fall away leaving just the permanent recycling use. The site will subsequently, in planning terms, predominately formally become previously developed (brownfield) land.
- 4.16** Note there have been no minerals operations at the site and any changes to the landscape are as a result of land raising, not from extraction activities.
- 4.17** The main body of the site is currently safeguarded for aggregates recycling in the Hampshire Minerals & Waste Plan. Hampshire County Council have indicated that there is overcapacity for inert waste recycling at present. As such if the site was to be allocated for housing then the safeguarding status would be reviewed.
- 4.18** It should be noted that in its comments on the draft Plan 2020 (Regulation 18 Draft Local Plan 2036 Supplement) when the site was allocated for residential development, Hampshire County Council as Minerals and Waste Authority advised:

Hampshire County Council has concluded that sufficient aggregate recycling capacity is currently in place to deal with the additional waste and as such no objection to this allocation will be raised

Site Appraisal

- 4.19** It is noted that the site was found to be a developable housing site within the Fareham Local Plan 2036 Strategic Housing and Employment Land Availability Assessment (SHELAA) December 2019, but subsequently discounted as unsuitable in the Fareham Local Plan 2037

Strategic Housing and Employment Land Availability Assessment (SHELAA) September 2020.

- 4.20** In considering the site developable, the SHELAA (2019) makes the following comments regarding suitability of the site:

'Overall suitable for housing development. Further work required to ascertain an appropriate development structure and net developable areas, having regard to site ground conditions, drainage, habitat surveys, movement connections and retention of existing cover of woodlands, trees and hedgerows. Eastern part of site has good pedestrian accessibility to existing local services. Potential scope to include a small convenience store to improve sustainability of main core of the site. Suitable highways improvements required, with linkages to surrounding movement networks. Potential impact of noise and air quality to be assessed and appropriately mitigated'.

- 4.21** In subsequently discounting the site, the SHELAA (2020) makes the following comment regarding reason for discounting the site as un-developable:

'Site topography and boundary likely to create isolated cul de sac development. Main developable area of the site is not well related to existing settlement and is relatively isolated from local services'.

- 4.22** The reasoning behind the change in conclusion reached by the SHELAA (2020) is unclear as there has been no substantive change in circumstances or new information related to the site not previously provided to the Local Planning Authority. Furthermore, the SHELAA (2020) attributes the same 8 out of 10 score for accessibility to facilities from the site as the SHELAA (2019), recognising the inherently sustainable location adjacent the urban area of Swanwick, the proximity to Swanwick Railway Station and nearby shops/amenities. As identified in the SHELAA (2019) suitability summary, if necessary, sustainability of the main core of the site could further be improved via development of a small convenience store in-situ.

- 4.23** Paragraph 4.28 of the SHELAA (2020) states that *'the information from the SHELAA forms an important part of the evidence base for the Local Plan 2037, providing a source of developable sites which are suitable for future development needs, available within the plan*

period and viably achievable. Developable sites which can be brought forward under the Council's development strategy will contribute to the housing and employment supply for the Local Plan 2037...

4.24 Paragraph 3.21 of the Publication Version of the Fareham Local Plan 2037 states:

'3.21 The development strategy proposed by the Local Plan includes:

...Development allocations on previously developed land where available, and on greenfield land around the edges of existing urban areas in order to meet remaining housing and employment needs, but otherwise managing appropriate levels of development outside of urban areas'.

4.25 As the site should be considered to be previously developed/brownfield land, it is sequentially preferable for development based on the Council's Local Plan development strategy. Furthermore, paragraph 4.18 (Assessing Site Suitability) of the SHELAA (2020) states that 'sites outside the urban area will not necessarily be excluded as they could be considered alongside a review of urban area boundaries as part of Local Plan development...'.

4.26 Paragraph 3.3 of the Background Paper: Settlement Boundary Review (September 2020) states that 'the reasons for establishing settlement boundaries include:

- *Directing development to more sustainable locations in terms of accessibility and proximity to public transport, and in terms of being well served by existing essential services and facilities'....*
- *'To assist in urban regeneration, by encouraging the re-use of brownfield land'.*

4.27 Considering the proximity of the existing Settlement Boundary to the site (approximately seven metres distance on the opposite (eastern) side of Botley Road), Rookery Farm site would represent an entirely reasonable and logical extension to the established urban area which would be in accordance with the development strategy contained within the Local Plan.

4.28 Cul de sac type development formats are well established and entirely functional residential layout present in the vicinity of the site. Such a development format would therefore reflect the prevailing development pattern and design vernacular and be sympathetic to existing

communities. Indeed a number of the sites put forward in the current draft plan would potentially result in cul de sac developments, including:

FTC3 – Fareham Station (120 dwellings)

FTC4 – Fareham Station West (90 dwellings)

HA3 Southampton Road (348 dwellings)

HA4 Downend Road (350 dwellings)

- 4.29** The site presently benefits from permanent planning permission for development and use for aggregate recycling. This is significant in terms of both vehicle movements and future development potential. Current planning permissions contain conditions limiting HGV movements to 240 per day, all of which utilise the current site access point on Botley Road. These authorised HGV movements would be replaced by domestic vehicle movements, substantially mitigating any perceived increase in road traffic on Botley Road. In addition, the imminent completion of the North Whiteley Link Road is anticipated to reduce vehicle movements on Botley Road. Without wanting to pre-empt the outcome of any Transport Feasibility Assessment, development of the site could also facilitate the development of the western end of the Rookery Avenue extension as there is space within the site to accommodate a roundabout.
- 4.30** Planning permission P/18/0978/CC includes for considerable earthworks to create extended and raised bunding to re-model the site and mitigate against noise impacts from the recycling use. A significant proportion of this re-modelling is on the south western boundary of the site. Such earthworks would be very similar in scale and form to those likely to be required to reduce noise levels from motorway traffic to appropriate levels for inhabitants of any future residential development on the site.
- 4.31** The Council has previously been furnished with a Phase 1 Contaminated Land Assessment and Slope Stability Assessment for the site, identifying that the embankment/land raise slope adjacent to the M27 is stable and that the site could be suitable for re-development in accordance with the indicative masterplan previously submitted.
- 4.32** Any future development scheme pursuant to an allocation would also include mitigation to address potential air quality concerns associated with proximity to the motorway. Such

issues can be effectively managed through building design and layout amongst other techniques.

4.33 The site comprises circa 20 hectares of land with a net developable area of circa 10 hectares. Significant land is therefore available within the land ownership for biodiversity enhancement, on-site nitrate mitigation and dedication to public open space.

4.34 The following points detail the benefits of residential development on the Rookery Farm site:

- Once the permanent recycling permission is implemented the site will become previously development land/brownfield and its development will reduce the need for more sensitive (greenfield) sites within the Borough;
- The site is in a highly sustainable location in proximity to a railway station and amenities, is deliverable and would provide necessary housing capacity within the Plan;
- It should be noted that in its response to the draft 2020 Plan (Regulation 18 Draft Local Plan 2036 Supplement) showing the inclusion of Rookery Farm, the County Council responded as follows:

This allocation is close to Swanwick railway station. The County Council supports the opportunity for this site to provide high quality walking and cycling routes to Swanwick station. This may include a new active modes bridge over the motorway and enhanced interchange at Swanwick Station with new local bus services. The development brief also needs to include provision for off-site improvements to address the inadequate bus, walking and cycling connections to the Segensworth business parks.

- Provision of Public Open Space on a former land raise site and access to it from existing footpath routes;
- Removal of a 'heavy industry' use from an otherwise residential setting;
- Would facilitate the Rookery Avenue extension. This would provide better access to the motorway, the industrial area of Whiteley and Whiteley District Centre;
- Opens up pedestrian links across the motorway to Addison Road;
- The site would not be visually prominent and would form a logical urban extension. Development could enable biodiversity enhancements associated with long-term habitat management plans and the re-instatement of a pre-existing stream across the site;
- The development would be offset by the loss of 240 HGV vehicle movements a day.

- 4.35** Were recycling operations to cease and land raising be completed, circa one million tonnes of waste material would need to be imported to the site before planning permission expiry in December 2026. This will impact the surrounding ambient environment through noise, dust and exhaust/plant emissions associated with operations and significant numbers of HGV movements.
- 4.36** Resumption and completion of land raising would also result in the site and location becoming permanently sterilised for future development. This is therefore a unique opportunity to re-develop the site to meet a real and urgent need to provide homes in the Borough.

5.0 **Modifications Required to the Plan to Make it Sound**

5.1. There is no need to revisit the arguments and issues which have been set out at length in the earlier sections and which demonstrate that the Plan as drafted is UNSOUND. The modifications required are set out below in bullet form. It will be immediately clear that the required work to ensure that the Plan is SOUND extends well beyond detailed amendments to drafted policy wording; a fundamental review of the Plan and the basis upon which it has been prepared is required.

5.2. The revised approach to the preparation of the Plan, with consequential implications for the redrafting of **Strategic Policy H1**, requires:

- a) A thorough reassessment of the Housing numbers using the Standard Method as set out under the PPG; it is premature to use the draft new Standard Method which Government has now formally abandoned. The only reason it has been used by Fareham is because it appears to provide a lower number of units required. This is clearly UNSOUND and for the plan to made SOUND, the current Standard Method must be re-used and those sites proposed for allocation in the Local Plan Supplement be included.
- b) The Duty to Co-operate has not been undertaken properly and thoroughly; Fareham has underprovided in terms of meeting the needs of the adjoining authorities who are struggling to meet their housing needs, including Portsmouth, Gosport and Havant all of which are geographically very constrained. The exercise needs to be undertaken again to ensure that Fareham properly plans to accommodate the needs arising from surrounding authorities. It is worth noting that the under provision is made even worse if account were to be taken of the draft new Standard Methodology where the housing requirements of adjoining constrained authorities is increased; Fareham appears to have decided to ignore this implication arising from the new draft Standard Method.
- c) The Council has a history of under delivery of housing figures and its 5 year housing land supply figure currently stands at under 3 years. On the basis that the NPPF and PPG are both clear that the housing provision numbers should be regarded as

minimum, and reflecting the above position, Fareham requires to be considerably more ambitious in terms of its overall housing provision figures.

- d) There is a very concerning over reliance on the achievability of so much of the housing provision from one site, namely Welborne Garden Village. This is even more of a significant issue given the fundamental difficulties that appear to be encountered over the funding and provision of the new motorway junction which is fundamental to the progress of the overall development. The amount of reliance that can properly be placed on the delivery of housing numbers from this one development needs to be reviewed and significantly reduced.
- e) There is also a potential over reliance on windfalls to deliver a significant proportion of the overall housing figures; this requires to be revisited with a downward adjustment.
- f) The Council is in very real danger of not being able to meet its affordable housing requirements, given all the constraints identified. The housing numbers and potential affordable housing provision requires to be recalculated with the need to increase the overall housing numbers if the affordable housing needs are to be met.

5.3 In addition to the above the Council also requires to re-address a number of its allocated housing sites, including at the very minimum **Sites FTC1, FTC2, FTC3, FTC4, FTC5, HA7 and HA13**. This reassessment in terms of suitability, achievability and availability is likely to reduce substantially the number of new dwelling units that can be achieved from these allocations.

5.4 The Council is clearly underproviding in terms of its overall housing numbers and the reliance it is placing on sites that face constraints and may not be achievable. The Council needs to make further allocations, and this should include Land at Rookery Farm which is suitable, available and achievable and subject to planning, deliverable within a 5 year period. The site has been considered suitable, available and achievable and was allocated in the Local Plan Supplement; the principal reason why it no longer appears as an allocation is because of the Council's unsound change in the methodology it is applying to calculate its housing numbers. **Rookery Farm should be reinstated as a housing allocation.**

- 5.5 It follows that the Plan cannot be made SOUND without a fundamental review of the main elements of the housing figures, including methodology and will require additional sites to be allocated; Rookery Farm should be included as an allocation in the Plan, being suitable, available and achievable and, indeed, deliverable.



Appendix 2



Appendix 3 and 4 submitted separately



Regulation 19 – Submission Draft

Project:	Land west of Downend Rd, Portchester	Date:	17 December 2020
Subject:	Fareham Local Plan	Reference:	249501F

Representation made to Fareham's Draft Local Plan 2037

Formal submission of representation will be made on 18 December via email to Fareham Borough Council.

Response to consultation form

A1. Is an agent appointed:

Yes: ☒

No: ☐

A2. Please provide your details:

Title: c/o agent
First name:
Last name:
Job title:
Organisation: Miller Homes
Address:
Postcode:
Telephone number:
Email address:

A3. Please provide the Agent's details:

Title: Mrs
First name: Lindsay
Last name: Goodyear
Job title: Associate Director
Organisation: Terence O'Rourke Ltd
Address:
Postcode:
Telephone number:
Email address:





B1. Which part of the Local Plan is this representation about?

4.2 & 4.16	Paragraph (B1a)
H1	Policy (B1b)
	Policies map (B1c)

B1a Which paragraph?

Table 4.2 Housing Requirement and Sources of Supply and paragraph 4.2
Housing provision paragraph 4.16

B1b Which policy?

H1: Housing provision

B1c Which part of the policies map?

n/a

B2. Do you think the Publication Local Plan is:

	Yes	No
Legally compliant	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Sound	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Complies with the duty to co-operate	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

B3. Please provide detail you have to support your answers above

Fareham's Housing Need

The housing requirement identified in the plan is not sound or legally compliant, it fails these tests as it is not based on the Standard Methodology set out in the PPG and the plan presents no evidence to demonstrate local exceptional circumstances for diverging from this approach. In failing to follow the Standard Methodology approach the plan is failing to “*significantly boost*” the supply of land for new homes as required by the NPPF (paragraph 59).

The NPPF is clear that development needs must be met (NPPF 11) and that, with respect to housing, “*strategic policies should be informed by a local housing need assessment, conducted using the standard method in national planning guidance unless exceptional circumstances justify an alternative approach which also reflects current and future demographic trends and market signals*” (paragraph 60, our emphasis).

The standard methodology figure for Fareham is 514 dwellings per annum. This should form the basis for the plan as a minimum. The identified plan ‘requirement’ of 403 dpa (excluding provision for unmet need from adjacent authorities) falls significantly short of this figure and is not an effective basis on which to build a plan.



Paragraph 4.2 of the plan states that it is appropriate to use the draft methodology figure of 403pda because the current methodology is based on out-of-date housing figures. The Council is wrong in its approach. This does not comprise an exceptional circumstance the Council were clearly hoping to rely on a new approach published by the Government for consultation but on which Minister where always clear that this could not be relied upon. The approach is not justified, not positive and clearly unsound as demonstrated by the revisions to the standard method on the 16 December 2020, confirming the starting point for Fareham is 514 dpa.

Significantly, the overall level of need identified must ensure that land supply does not become a 'limiter' in achieving the national aspirations. Hence, the approach that has been taken in the Reg 19 plan, to use the revised draft methodology in order to reduce the planned requirement is seriously flawed, and undoubtedly inconsistent with the NPPF.

In short, the revised draft methodology figure does not provide a suitable or sound basis on which to plan, it falls significantly short of meeting the Council's needs and as such it is not an appropriate strategy, is unjustified and clearly inconsistent with the NPPF.

The significant reduction cannot be considered to align with Government policy to "*significantly boost*" the supply of housing (NPPF paragraph 59) or as a positively prepared plan. Particularly, when earlier work has demonstrated there are deliverable, sustainable and suitable sites available now to meet that need.

The draft Plan also notes, at paragraph 4.2, that the housing requirement will now be fixed for a period of 2 years at this low level, to allow for the submission and examination of this Plan. The Planning Practice Guidance (PPG), allows that in cases where "*the local housing need calculated using the standard method may be relied upon for a period of two years from the time that a plan is submitted for examination*" (paragraph 008, ref ID: 2a-008-20190220). This is not the case here, as the plan is not based on the standard method set out in the PPG and updated on the 16 December 2020, but a proposed approach to the standard method that was published for consultation but was never adopted as policy. The result is significant under delivery of homes required. Reliance on this figure for the next two years is not justified or consistent with National Policy, in this context and is likely to result in a significant under-delivery of much need market and affordable housing.

Housing Provision: Stepped Approach

Again, the stepped approach to housing land supply is entirely inconsistent with the NPPF. The plan seeks to justify a stepped approach on the basis of when sites are likely to deliver. This is the wrong way round. The NPPF requires a clear and staged approach:

1. Identify the overall need (para 60)
2. Identify sufficient deliverable sites to meet the five-year need (para 67)
3. Identify sufficient developable sites to meet the need post year 6 (para 67)

NPPF paragraph 73 does not facilitate a stepped approach, indeed the PPG confirms:

"The method provides authorities with an annual number, based on a 10 year base line, which can be applied to the whole plan period." (2a-012-20190220)



It is understood that there is reliance on delivery at Welborne, but this development already has a resolution to grant planning permission and is relied on in the five-year supply. Other sites are said, at paragraph 4.16, to be expected to start delivering at the end of the five-year period. If this is the case, more land should be identified to contribute to the deliverable five-year supply. In fact, the Council had identified more land to do just that, at the earlier stage of consultation, and has deleted sustainable sites from the deliverable supply; the root cause of the problem.

It is unacceptable for the Council not only to fail to plan for sufficient housing land but to seek to delay and limit provision to the later part of the plan period, leaving a whole generation without sufficient housing. By illustration, if the Council pursues this course of action, supply of housing will not catch up with housing need until year 2035, as follows:

Year	21/22	22/23	23/34	24/25	25/26	26/27	27/28	28/29	29/30	30/31	31/32	32/33	33/34	34/35	35/36	36/37
Need	514	514	514	514	514	514	514	514	514	514	514	514	514	514	514	514
Accumulating	514	1028	1542	2056	2570	3084	3598	4112	4626	5140	5654	6168	6682	7196	7710	8224
Stepped Requirement	450	450	450	450	450	480	480	480	480	480	625	625	625	625	625	625
Accumulating	450	900	1350	1800	2250	2730	3210	3690	4170	4650	5275	5900	6525	7150	7775	8400
Shortfall / surplus	-64	-128	-192	-256	-320	-354	-388	-422	-456	-490	-379	-268	-157	-46	65	176

This is not a positive approach to addressing housing need. Policy H1 is inconsistent with the NPPF and unsound, working against the Government imperative to meet need and boost housing land supply

Housing supply

Whilst the proposed changes to the standard method need some work, the message in the consultation paper and in the Planning for the Future White Paper, is clear that the planning system needs to ensure *"sufficient land is released for homes"* (paragraph 6, Changes to the current planning system, consultation paper). In fact, paragraph 6, goes on to highlight the issue that adopted local plans only provide for 187,000 homes a year, significantly below the 300,000 homes a year government target and also less than the 241,000 homes delivered in 2019. This is a clear indication that local plans are failing to provide sufficient homes to meet needs. A planned step change in delivery is essential.

Fareham has suffered from consistent under delivery of housing for many years, as evidenced by the Council's latest Annual Monitoring Reports (2018-2019), published February 2020. Even in the last few years a delivery deficit of 272 new homes has accumulated in the three years between 2016/2017 - 2019/2020, if assessed against the housing standard methodology need figure base-dated at April 2020 (514dpa).

Further, Appendix B of the draft Local Plan outlines an anticipated delivery deficit of 152 new homes between 2021/2022 and 2022/2023, even against the low target of 403 dpa.

As set out by the Government and reflected at the national level, this clearly highlights the need to plan for more homes now, to ensure both market and affordable housing

is delivered to meet the identified need. As set out above, it is inconsistent with the NPPF and unjustified in Fareham Borough to take the approach of retrofitting the requirement to supply towards the latter part of the plan period, from a target of 450 dpa in 2021/22 - 2025/26, to 480 dpa in 2026/27 - 2030/31 and 625 dpa in 2031/32 - 2036/2037.



Identifying deliverable sites is key. However, the plan does not take this approach.

Table 4.2 includes 552 dwellings with outstanding planning permission (be that full or outline) to be delivered in the plan period but it provides no evidence that all these permissions will progress to completion of new homes at the point envisaged.

Clearly this evidence, lacking from the Reg 19 consultation, is absolutely essential in order to test the effectiveness of the plan. The housing trajectory at Appendix B of the plan provides insufficient information to understand how the Council can maintain a five-year housing land supply. It is meaningless and falls far short of the requirement to demonstrate a five year supply and, given the primary reliance on sites rather than broad areas of search, it would be appropriate for the trajectory to set out the anticipated rate of development for those sites, in accordance with NPPF paragraph 73.

In this context, and prior to the publication of an appropriate and transparent evidence base, we would make the following comments.

There is significant reliance on the delivery on new homes at the Welborne Garden Village to meet Fareham's housing target. Welborne accounts for 4,020 homes in the plan period and was original intended to meet housing needs across the sub-region, something that seems to have been lost in the current plan.

Welborne has already suffered from significant delays. An outline planning application was submitted in 2017. Whilst there is a resolution to approve (made in October 2019), the outline consent has not been granted, because the section 106 has yet to be agreed. This is unsurprising, as for such a significant new settlement the section 106 will be complicated. Fareham Housing Land Supply Statement, dated June 2020, suggested that the S106 would be signed and permission issued "*in the near future*" (paragraph 28). Over five months later it has not been signed and outline permission has not been issued.

Once the S106 is agreed and signed by all parties, reserved matter details will need to be prepared, submitted and agreed by the Council and pre-commencement conditions discharged. Construction of dwellings on site could be years away, as infrastructure to support the new homes will need to be provided before the homes themselves.

One of the most significant barriers to delivery at Welborne is the junction 10 improvements to the M27. Only 1,000 dwellings can be delivered before this improvement work is complete. As such it is needed early. The junction 10 improvements are forecast to cost between £85m and £100m, at present it is understood that there is a significant funding gap, with a shortfall of between £55 to £70 million. Press articles suggest that the Council and Partners wrote to the Prime Minister stating that "*the delivery of Welborne Garden Village is in jeopardy unless government funding is urgently found*" (the article was published in Portsmouth News on 8 October 2020, written by Richard Lemmer).



The plan itself does not provide a detailed trajectory for Welborne, neither is there relevant information in the supporting evidence base. The plan states that delivery is expected in the “*short to medium term*”. There is no evidence provide with the plan to demonstrate how and if this will happen or if and how the funding for the junction improvement could be sourced.

The significant funding gap in this key infrastructure requirement casts significant doubt over the ability to deliver Welborne within the timescales anticipated in the plan, or indeed if the full development potential of the site can achieved. Any slippage in delivery, which seems likely based on the funding gap set out above, will reduce the delivery of homes in the plan period. Welborne is a significant site in the plan, delivering almost half of the plans housing requirement. Any delay would have significant consequence for the plan and the five year supply position. To avoid significant consequences for the plan, other deliverable sites should be allocated to ensure housing delivery meets needs.

The Council’s latest five-year position statement (June 2020, which is not included in the evidence base for the plan) indicates delivery of 30 dwellings could commence in 2022-2023 but this was based on a consent “*in the near future*”. Further delay has clearly occurred and funding of the most critical infrastructure remains unsecure, placing in considerable doubt the ability to deliver 450 dwellings at Welborne between 2022 and 2025 (Fareham’s Housing Land Supply Position Statement dated June 2020).

The current position of the Council (dated 24 June 2020) is that it can only demonstrate a deliverable five-year supply of 2,177 homes at 1 April 2020, representing a supply of 4.03 years. This is based on a 5% buffer, but it is likely that the Council will move to a 20%. The statement provided does not include sufficient evidence to demonstrate all the sites includes are deliverable as some fall outside the NPPF’s categories (page 66 definition of deliverable). At this point in time, the identified total supply of 8,389 homes in Policy H1 to cover the period 2021 – 2037 includes sites with planning permission and on windfalls, but there is no clarification or visibility as to how this plan-period supply from 1 April 2021 relates to the five-year period from 1 April 2020. Also, there are variances on windfall rates etc.

Until the evidence base is published, there is no clarity of the supply but what us clear is that additional deliverable land is required in order to meet the NPPF requirements.

The Borough’s affordability

The NPPF is clear that the of the requirement to “*significantly boost*” the supply of land for new homes. The reason for this is made clear in the government’s response to “Changes to the current planning system” updated 16 December 2020, that this is about:

“giving a new generation the chance to access the homes they deserve. The same chances generations before them were given. This is a matter of social justice and inter-generational fairness. It would be wrong for our built environment to respond only to the needs of older, wealthier people. We can and must strive to build more homes, but to do so with sensitivity and care for the environment, heritage and the character of existing communities” (our emphasis)



The Housing White Paper 'Planning for the Future', August 2020, also recognises the need to *"increase the supply of land available for new homes where it is needed to address affordability pressures, support economic growth and the renewal of our towns and cities and foster a more competitive housing market"* (page 18).

Paragraph 1.42 of the draft Local Plan outlines the Borough's affordability issues, namely for first time buyers and households of low income. The Council also highlights that there is now an ageing population that needs to be taken account of.

In the year ending 2019, Fareham's average house price was £288,500. This is approximately 20% higher than the national average in the same year, which according to ONS¹ was £231,996.

To help alleviate the affordability issue, the draft Local Plan should be seeking to boost the supply of housing and reduce the affordability gap.

What is more, the Borough's Affordable Housing Strategy, October 2019, identifies a current affordable need in the Borough of 3,000 households and need across the plan period of 3,500 affordable homes (circa 233 dpa). Delivery at this level would require a significant step change from the current position.

These affordable homes will primarily be delivered in combination with market housing.

It is notable that the housing land supply promoted in the draft local plan amounts to 8,389 new homes. However, 94 of those homes comprise outstanding small permissions and 1,224 'windfalls', noted in the plan as likely to comprise previously developed land. Both categories are highly unlikely to achieve any significant quantum of affordable housing. Further, as noted above, 847 homes are to meet needs from adjacent boroughs and would therefore attract affordable need from adjacent boroughs rather than addressing Fareham Borough need.

Discounting these elements of supply, all housing supply (market and affordable) will be in the region of 6,224 dwellings, so in order to meet the affordable demand 56% would need to be affordable. However, the policy HS5 affordable targets (which are varied depending on location in the Borough) are averaged at 31% affordable across the Borough.

Clearly the overall supply, in combination, will not achieve this level of provision, in fact provision relative to need is likely to be dismal. This is another justification to increase supply above and beyond the standard methodology need figure.

Conclusion

The NPPF is clear that to be found sound the plan must be positively prepared seeking to meet the Borough's objectively assessed housing needs as established by the standard methodology. The use of the draft standard methodology, as set out in the consultation document, as a basis for the housing requirement is untenable, unjustified and inconsistent with the NPPF and Government imperative to boost housing land supply.

¹ <https://www.ons.gov.uk/economy/inflationandpriceindices/bulletins/housepriceindex/march2020>

The stepped approach to housing delivery is equally inconsistent to the NPPF and unjustified given the additional sustainable sites available, that were previously promoted by the Council as sustainable alternatives (see below). Nothing has changed, and the current omission of these sites renders the plan unsound.



Currently Policy H1 is inconsistent with the NPPF and unsound. To ensure consistency with national policy, specifically, the need to significantly boost the supply of housing, in the plan and the five-year period, the Borough needs to allocate more sites for housing now.

Land to the west of Downend Road (site ID 3009), and to the north of allocation HA4 (site ID 3130)

Regardless of whether the plan needs to identify more land to deliver the homes required to meet housing need, the Council has excluded from the draft plan the land to the west of Downend Road and land to the north of allocation H4. Both sites present suitable, sustainable extensions to Portchester, that will benefit from the services and facilities provided there.

Land to the north of the allocation H4 (ID 3130), could provide a sustainable extension to this allocation, delivering around 100 new homes. It is well connected to the existing settlement and the allocation, and as such would provide a sensible rounding off of the town in this location.

The SHELAA raises concerns in regard to the delivery of the site due to the capacity of the junction of Downend Road at the A27. These concerns are not borne out by the Council's own transport evidence base. In its Strategic Transport Assessment (September 2020) and associated assessments, FBC assessed the earlier spatial strategy for the Borough, which included both the earlier allocation sites (such as HA2 Newgate Lane and HA5 Romsey Avenue), as well as the two SGAs, one at Stubbington and the other comprising the Portchester SGA at Downend Road. In broad terms the Council has therefore assessed the impacts of just over 12,000 dwellings of growth, including 1,000 dwellings at Downend Road, rather than the 8,400 dwellings it now proposes. Overall, the Council assessed the traffic impacts of the projected growth and this assessment does not show a severe or even significant impact arising at the A27 / Downend Road / Shearwater Lane junction. Overall, FBC concluded that, subject to appropriate mitigation on those junctions that do suffer significant impacts, the proposed local plan growth was acceptable:

14.16. In conclusions, based on the work of this Strategic Transport Assessment, it is considered that the quantum and distribution of the development proposed in the Fareham Local Plan, and the resulting transport impacts, are capable of mitigation at the strategic level, and that the plan is therefore deliverable and sound from a transport perspective.

On this basis, there is no reason to discount the land North of H4 on transport grounds.

The land to the west of Downend Road (ID 3009) had been included in the Council's January 2020 update to the local plan as a strategic growth area to deliver new homes, a clear indication that the Council was confident that new homes could be delivered in a suitable and sustainable way in this area.

The approach was clearly support by neighbouring authority, Portsmouth City Council, that responded to the consultation on the 25 February 2020, noting that:



“As outlined above Portsmouth has unmet housing need and potentially unmet employment need. Both of the two Strategic growth areas are reasonably accessible to Portsmouth. However, of the two areas, north of Downend is better located to accommodate unmet housing need from Portsmouth, with a close geographical proximity to the city and good transport links via the M27/ A27, Portchester railway station and the proposed Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) line. A specific reference to Portsmouth's unmet housing need in relation to the North of Downend Strategic Growth Area would provide a clear indication of how the two authorities are dealing with Portsmouth's unmet need through the Duty to Cooperate.”

Significant technical work has been undertaken to demonstrate that the site is in a sustainable and suitable location to deliver new homes effectively in the plan period. This work was undertaken in close liaison with Fareham Borough Council and the benefits of the site are clearly recognised by the neighbouring authority.

The site could deliver between 500 and 600 new homes. It abuts the settlement boundary of Portchester, which is established as a sustainable settlement with good rail connections and local employment opportunities. This site also benefits from relatively close proximity to Fareham town centre and access to the services, shops and facilities provided by the town centre.

The SHELAA incorrectly identifies that further work is required to demonstrate a suitable highways solution. Significant work has been undertaken conjunction with the Council, Hampshire County Council, Highways England to demonstrate that the Land can be suitably delivered with access to the A27 achievable, beyond what would normally be required at this stage of the plan. Concept stage design work was presented, supported by extensive supporting information on traffic flows and modelling, each which demonstrate that a new junction to the A27 south of the M27 is achievable. Both HE and HCC confirmed that they were satisfied at this stage that there are no overriding reasons that such a scheme cannot be accommodated.

To add further confidence to this position, the Council's own evidence base assessed the potential impacts of the Land West of Downend Road site, considering 650 dwellings on the land in association with 350 on the HA4 scheme. This forms the Council's current evidence base and has not been reassessed based on its current spatial strategy. The Council's own assessment concludes that the growth assessed (including the SGA) would be deliverable.

Moreover, the delivery of the Lane West of Downend Road site has the potential to provide a substantial contribution to addressing the infrastructure issues that the Borough faces. Particularly, the access strategy discussed in detail with FBC, HCC and HE includes the delivery of a new link road between the A27 corridor (south of M27 Junction 11) and Downend Road. This new road infrastructure will have the effect of significantly reducing traffic levels on the existing A27 corridor through Portchester and at key congestions points, particularly the Delme Roundabout, by removing traffic travelling between Portsdown Hill Road and the M27 corridor. By removing through traffic from the existing A27 corridor through Portchester, the scheme will provide a significant benefit to the operation of the existing network and will form part of the infrastructure solution for the Borough.

To concluded both sites 3130 and 3009 would provide suitable and sustainable sites to deliver new homes, whether these are required to meet the identified housing need or whether they are included in the plan to boost the supply of land for homes.



B4a. What modifications(s) is necessary to make the Local Plan legally compliant and or sound?

The annual requirement for Fareham should be set as at least 514 dwellings per annum in accordance with the Standard Method. This should be planned to be delivered over the plan period, without reliance on delivery later in the plan period.

Additional sites, including SHELAA site 3130 and 3009 should be allocated to help meet this requirement and the market and affordable housing need. In addition, these sites have been identified as key to helping meeting additional unmet need from neighbouring authorities. The evidence base fully supports and justifies the inclusion of this in the plan.

B4b. How would the modification(s) you propose make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

The above modifications would resolve the concerns we have with this policy of the plan.

B4c. Your suggested revised working of any policy or text:

The policy needs to be completed revised based on the Standard Methodology figure of 514dpa. This will need to be undertaken in liaison with neighbouring authorities who will need to assess if they can meet their needs assessed using the Standard Methodology approach.

As a result of the increased requirement, there should then be the inclusion of a new housing allocation(s) to include sites 3130 and 3009.

B5. If your representation is seeking a modification to the plan, do you consider it necessary to participate in the examination hearing session(s)?

Yes: ☒

No: ☐

B5a. Please outline in the box below why you consider it necessary to take part in the hearing session(s):

Miller Homes should be provided with an opportunity to participate at the hearing part of the examination. The issues raised in regard to the soundness of the Draft Local Plan, in the submitted representation, require detailed examination before an independent inspector.

18 December 2020
Delivered by email

The Consultation Team
Fareham Borough Council
Civic Offices
Civic Way
Fareham
PO16 7AZ

Ref: RESS3014

Dear Sir / Madam

REPRESENTATIONS TO FAREHAM LOCAL PLAN 2037

These representations to the Publication Version of the Fareham Local Plan 2037 are made on behalf of Reside Developments Ltd ('Reside') in relation to the land they control at Funtley. This includes the site to the south of Funtley Road ('Funtley South') which is the focus of these representations and is identified as a proposed allocation under policy HA10.

Background

The Funtley South site was initially proposed as an allocation with an indicative capacity of 55 dwellings within the Draft Local Plan during the consultation held in 2017. In addition to residential development, Policy HA10 also showed a substantial area of new open space to the south of the site between the developable area and the M27 motorway.

Since then, a number of planning applications have been made in relation to this site, (detailed in full at Appendix 1); notably:

- Outline planning permission being granted in September 2020 (ref. P/18/0067/OA) for residential Development of up To 55 Dwellings (Including 3 Custom-Build Homes) (Use Class C3), Community Building Incorporating a Local Shop 250 Sqm (Use Classes A1, A3, D1 & D2), Accesses And Associated Landscaping, Infrastructure And Development Works.
- Full planning permission granted in October 2018 (ref. P/18/0066/CU) for a change of use of an area of land containing the Public Open Space Allocation and an additional parcel of land to the east to form a new Community Park.

Since these approvals, two further applications were submitted on 6th October 2020, both of which are currently under consideration:

6th Floor North
2 Charlotte Place
Southampton
SO14 0TB

T 023 8072 4888 turley.co.uk

- Outline application to provide up to 125 one, two, three and four-bedroom dwellings including 6 self or custom build plots, community building or local shop (use class E & F.2) with associated infrastructure, new community park, landscaping and access, following demolition of existing buildings. (Ref: P/20/1168/OA)
- Change of use of land from equestrian/paddock to community park following demolition of existing buildings. (Ref: P/20/1166/CU)

The thrust of our representation is that the Publication Version Local Plan does not plan to meet the council's minimum local housing need as required by national planning policy. We set out how land south of Funtley Road can assist in delivering a higher number of dwellings on-site, by appropriately increasing the density of the proposal and extending the site boundary slightly further to the south, while still providing a significant benefit in the form of a community park. This proposal is detailed in the two live planning applications - P/20/1168/OA and P/20/1166/CU.

We have previously submitted representations on behalf of Reside to the Local Plan Supplement in February 2020, the Local Plan Issues and Options consultation in the summer of 2019, as well as earlier consultation on the Draft Local Plan in 2017. In these representations we were supportive of the council's acknowledgement that the Borough has an increased housing need but noted that additional housing, including on existing sites and proposed allocations, would need to be identified to meet this higher need.

The continual identification of this site has been supported, and evidence provided by Reside in response to these consultations showed that the Funtley South site was capable of accommodating additional dwellings to meet the housing need without any adverse impacts to character or landscape. It is disappointing that the Publication Version has not reflected these previous submissions and it remains unclear if they have informed this current consultation.

REPRESENTATIONS

Strategic Policy DS2: Development in Strategic Gaps

DS2 seeks to prevent development which will significantly affect the integrity of the gap and the physical and visual separation of settlements. This policy seeks to introduce a new strategic gap in the vicinity of our clients' interests, without justification. The Policies Map illustrates that the proposed allocation lies outside of the strategic gap, however this does not fully reflect the boundary of Reside's proposal as per the live planning application P/20/1168/OA, where the application site's southern edge falls within the area proposed as Strategic Gap under policy DS2.

The Council's Technical Review of Areas of Special Landscape Quality and Strategic Gaps does not provide justification for this boundary and merely states that *"Wrapping the gap boundary tightly around the settlement (and future approved development), would allow Funtley to expand moderately, but still retain its separate identity and not become contiguous with North Fareham."* The evidence base appears to entirely ignore the detailed submission made in our previous representations. We therefore resubmit these with this submission at Appendix 3.

We submit that there is no need for the identification of a new strategic gap in this locality. The evidence base does not support it, and having considered the site against the adopted Landscape Character Assessment and policy context, there is no reason to conclude that the site has any elevated landscape status or importance above the rest of the surrounding landscape within the proposed Strategic Gap. Moreover, there is no extant designation such as public open space that would elevate the status in terms of local community association.

The site's intrinsic character in a landscape sense does not preclude development, the nature of which could incorporate elements of the landscape into a sensitively designed scheme.

Were the Council to continue to seek to impose a new Strategic Gap in this location, and not withstanding our submissions against this approach, we would request amending the Strategic Gap boundary to reflect the site boundary of the live application P/20/1168/OA, as illustrated at Appendix 2. This would ensure that the aims of policy DS2 are achieved as it would allow Funtley to expand moderately, but also retain its own identity and it would not coalesce with North Fareham. This would be guaranteed by the provision of the community park proposed through application P/20/1166/CU. This will be transferred to the council, so there is no need to designate that area as Strategic Gap.

Strategic Policy DS3: Landscape

DS3 allows for development in areas of special landscape quality only where the landscape will be protected and enhanced. The Policies Map shows the proposed area of special landscape quality as following the boundary of the proposed allocation, and in the same way as the strategic gap designation, this does not correspond with the boundary of our client's site as per the live planning application P/20/1168/OA. The site's southern edge falls within the proposed Area of Special Landscape Quality 4 (ASLQ 4) Meon Valley under policy DS3.

We submitted a Technical Note in relation to the proposed Meon Valley ASLQ alongside our representations to the Fareham Local Plan Supplement in February 2020. This is reattached at Appendix 3. It supports our objection to the boundary of ASLQ 4 Meon Valley taking in land to the east of the disused railway known as the Deviation Line.

The council's Technical Review of Areas of Special Landscape Quality and Strategic Gaps does not provide justification for inclusion of this land in ASLQ 4. In describing the special landscape qualities of the Meon Valley, the report emphasises the southern part of the proposed designation; *"The area has high scenic quality and topographic and visual unity, particularly in the lower reaches."* The report notes that the *"Major road and rail corridors pass through the upper section, but much of the area retains a sense of seclusion."* This area has its tranquillity impacted by the M27 to the south and the active Eastleigh to Fareham Railway line to the east.

It is important the ASLQ boundaries do not incorporate areas that could form allocations, as it could unduly restrict developable areas and affect housing supply numbers. ASLQ 4 around Funtley does not seem to relate to those in the LDA 2017 report, nor the current Local Plan. The boundary for the Meon Valley ASLQ should be delineated by the Deviation Line to the west of Funtley, rather than cross over it.

The area affected is largely proposed for a community park under application P/20/1166/CU and therefore can make a significant contribution to the landscape throughout the plan period; however, there is no justification for it being included within the ASLQ boundary as it stands. Any such designation must be robust, clearly defined and supported by evidence. As currently drafted, it is not, and therefore it is unsound as it is not justified.

Strategic Policy H1: Housing Provision

Policy H1 does not make provision for sufficient housing to meet local needs. The policy is based on delivering a level of housing set out in the consultation draft revised standard methodology (August 2020), of 403 dpa. This was never adopted policy and should not have been used as the basis for the Regulation 19 Draft Local Plan. The National Planning Practice Guidance sets out the current standard methodology and produces a minimum need of 514 dpa for Fareham Borough.

On 16th December 2020, the Government published the response to the consultation on the standard method for assessing local housing need. In a statement, the Secretary of State for the Ministry of Housing Communities and Local Government said, “we plan to leave the standard method as it was created in 2017 for the majority of the country.” The Government’s published response to the consultation indeed confirms that Fareham’s local housing need is 514 dpa.

Therefore, policy H1 is unsound as it is not positively prepared, providing a strategy which, as minimum seeks to meet the areas objectively assessed needs and it is not in accordance with national policy, NPPF paragraph 60.

Futhermore, policy H1 does not fully address the duty to co-operate in terms of meeting the unmet of needs of more constrained local authorities within the housing market area. H1 is therefore not effective on cross-boundary strategic maters.

In the Local Plan Supplement (January 2020), FBC set out a strategy to deliver 520 dpa, and it is considered that the Local Plan 2037 which is the subject of this Regulation 19 consultation, rows back significantly from the ambitions for sustainable growth that were outlined in the earlier strategy.

The implications of not planning for sufficient housing are significant and will no doubt be debated at the Examination hearings. We set out below how land at Funtley South could assist in helping to deliver a higher level of housing.

Housing Allocation Policy HA10: proposes to allocate 5.74ha of land at Funtley Road South for 55 dwellings.

Paragraph 117 of the NPPF requires planning policies to encourage the effective use of land in meeting the need for homes and other uses while safeguarding and improving the environment and ensuring safe and healthy living conditions. Paragraphs 122 and 123 set out policy on achieving appropriate densities. They state that “*Planning policies and decisions should support development that makes efficient use of land,*” and “*Where there is an existing or anticipated shortage of land for meeting identified housing needs, it is especially important that planning policies and decisions avoid homes being built at low densities, and ensure that developments make optimal use of the potential of each site.*”

Policy HA10 is not consistent with national policy in this regard as it does not make most efficient use of land. As stated in our representations to previous Local Plan consultations, we consider the council is missing an opportunity by not making additional use of proposed allocation at Funtley Road South to address the Borough’s housing need. In addition, it is missing an opportunity to protect sensitive areas of the borough from potential development.

By proposing to allocate the site and the recent grant of planning permission for 55 dwellings, the council has indicated it considers the site to be sustainable, and this is supported by the Sustainability Appraisal. We contend that the indicative yield should be amended to 125 dwellings and the site boundary should be realigned, as illustrated in Appendix 2, to incorporate some additional land to the south. This would result in a site size of 6.23 hectares. The live planning application P/20/1168/OA provides evidence to justify this.

Specifically, in relation to the live planning application for 125 dwellings on the larger site area:

- The Illustrative Masterplan demonstrates how the development of up to 125 dwellings, community building or local shop with associated infrastructure, new community park,

landscaping and access, could be accommodated on the proposed larger site in a sustainable way (Appendix 4)

- The Landscape and Visual Appraisal (Appendix 5) concludes that an appropriate development can be provided without substantial harm to landscape or views, but which provides a number of community and landscape benefits.
- The Ecological Assessment demonstrates that there are no adverse effects on any designated sites or protected species resulting from a development of 125 dwellings on a larger site area and also sets out appropriate mitigation and enhancement measures.
- The Transport Assessment concludes that the proposed development is considered to be acceptable in transport policy terms and meets with national and local policy criteria. The assessment work undertaken has indicated that there would be no demonstrable harm arising from the proposed scheme and there are no identifiable severe impacts. The Travel Plan includes a range of measures to maximise sustainable transport opportunities.
- All other reports and supporting documentation, including in relation to trees, flood risk, contamination, noise, sustainability, utilities, and archaeology demonstrate that the site can accommodate 125 dwellings.

Policy HA10 sets out 11 site-specific requirements (a-k). A number of these criteria are not sound and we have explained why in the table below.

a) The quantum of housing proposed should be broadly consistent with the indicative site capacity; and	Unsound, for the reasons set out above.
b) Primary highway access should be from Funtley Road; and	Sound. In accordance with consented development and live application.
c) Building heights are limited to a maximum of 2 storeys; and	Unsound as this is not justified by evidence. This is better determined at the detailed planning application (reserved matters) stage. Policy D1 will provide an adequate framework to ensure building heights are acceptable. This criterion should be deleted.
d) Safe pedestrian and cycle crossing points across Funtley Road and connectivity with the existing footpath/bridleway network in the vicinity of the site and eastwards towards the centre of Funtley village in order to maximising connectivity to nearby facilities and services; and	Sound. In accordance with consented development and live application.
e) The creation of a vehicular loop road on the site, allowing for pedestrian and cycle permeability across the site; and	Unsound as this is not justified or effective. It is not clear what is meant by a vehicular loop road. The requirement for pedestrian and cycle permeability across and through the site is supported.

f) Proposals shall take account of the site's landscape context by incorporating view corridors from Funtley Road through to the public open space allocation to the south of the residential allocation. The view corridors should form part of the on-site open space and should incorporate pedestrian and cycle links, whilst vehicular crossing of links should be limited; and	Sound. In accordance with consented development and live application.
g) The existing woodland on-site shall be retained and incorporated within the design and layout of proposals in a manner that does not impact on living conditions or prevent damage to any nearby dwellings, roads, footpaths or other infrastructure; and	Sound. In accordance with consented development and live application.
h) A landscape buffer shall be incorporated between development and the Great Beamond Coppice SINC to the east of the site; and	Sound. In accordance with consented development and live application.
i) The provision of a building/ buildings for community uses, located in an accessible location to enable a range of uses for both existing and new residents; and	Sound. In accordance with consented development and live application.
j) The site is identified as a mineral safeguarded site (brick clay is likely to underlay site). A Minerals Assessment will be required prior to any development in accordance with the Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan (2013); and	The site benefits from an extant outline permission. No such conditions are required under that consent, or were requested during the determination. This requirement is therefore not considered necessary or reasonable, and should be deleted.
k) Infrastructure provision and contributions including but not limited to health, education and transport shall be provided in line with Policy TIN4 and NE3.	Sound, although it should be recognised that contributions towards some forms of infrastructure are provided for by CIL.

We would very much welcome the opportunity to work with the council to address these concerns and amend the criteria where possible, and therefore would wish to attend the Examination hearings.

HP1: New Residential Development

This policy allows for new residential development within the urban area boundary as shown on the Policies Map. Our representation relates to the proposed urban area boundary at Funtley South, which should be amended to incorporate the site boundary proposed under application P/20/1168/OA. Evidence submitted with this application demonstrates that this would result in sustainable development. Furthermore, it would enable the site to contribute a greater level of housing to meet Fareham's housing land supply.

HP4: Five Year Housing Land Supply

This policy is supported, however, we would urge the council to consider increasing the number of homes proposed for allocation at Funtley South through Policy HA10 as a way of contributing to addressing the current deficit in five-year housing land supply within the Borough. The Publication Version Local Plan could do more to address the shortfall in the short term.

HP5: Provision of affordable housing

The policy requirement at criterion **iii** is unsound as it is not consistent with national policy. Paragraph 64 of the NPPF expects 10% of all homes on major development involving housing provision to be available for affordable home ownership. Footnote 29 then confirms that these homes are then included as part of the overall affordable housing contribution. The draft policy only requires 10% of all affordable housing to be available for affordable home ownership.

HP9: Self and Custom Build Homes

The Self and Custom Build Housing Background Paper (FBC, 2020) indicated that only 56 people wished to remain on the council's register. 40 of those said they would consider a plot on a larger self-build development and only 25 said they would consider a serviced plot on a standard development. This evidence indicates that demand for self and custom build often arises on smaller sites, so focusing delivery of self/custom build on sites of over 40 homes, may not respond to demand. As such we are concerned that there is not a significant demand for plots on larger housing being developed by housebuilders and that the 10% requirement in HP9 is unjustified.

We would suggest that 5% is a more reasonable level to apply to larger sites, as this would allow for self and custom build to come forward on these sites, but also for self and custom build homes to be delivered on smaller sites too. Reside have proposed to deliver six self-build units on land south of Funtley Road, which will assist the council in meeting its obligation with regard to those who wish to develop their own homes.

NE2: Biodiversity Net Gain

The council have included the Government's suggestion that new development should improve the biodiversity on their site to show a 10% net gain over the pre-development baseline within this policy. Whilst we recognise that this is the Government's current favoured position it is likely that there will be transition period to allow the development industry to adapt to the proposed changes. As such we would suggest that the council remains consistent with paragraph 170 of national policy to seek net gains in biodiversity and not include the requirement to show a 10% net gain. A policy without a specific percentage requirement would be consistent with current policy and should the relevant legislation be enacted as currently proposed such a policy would be sufficiently flexible to support a 10% requirement and any transition period.

NE8: Air Quality

The policy requires one EV Charge Point per dwelling. The Government has made a commitment to end the sale of new petrol and diesel cars in the UK by 2030. With this in mind, we would suggest that the council consider a phased introduction of the EV Charge Point requirement, gradually ramping up to 100% provision, given that there is currently not the demand.

CONCLUSION

At present we do not consider the plan to be sound, as measured against the tests of soundness set out in paragraph 35 of the NPPF, for the following reasons:

- The Plan is not positively prepared or consistent with national policy as it does not seek to meet the areas' objectively assessed needs
- The boundaries of the proposed Strategic Gap and Area of Special Landscape Quality are not justified
- The proposed allocation policy HA10 is not fully justified because it does not take into account the reasonable alternative of a delivering a higher number of dwellings
- A number of the specific policy requirements are not justified or effective

Funtley South is a sustainable and deliverable site in its own right, but also has synergy with the key strategic site at Welborne, were this to come forward. The Funtley South site was previously identified in the Draft Local Plan as having an indicative capacity of 55 dwellings. The allocation of the site and its recent planning permission clearly demonstrates the residential proposals for the site represents sustainable development, there are no constraints that would preclude this development at the higher number of dwellings and the site is deliverable in the short term.

Evidence provided by Reside demonstrates the site is capable of comfortably accommodating more dwellings without any adverse impacts to character or landscape. This can be achieved through a combination of a 0.4ha increase in the developable area and an increase in density (to match that surrounding the site). Funtley South can therefore do even more to help the Council meet its increased housing requirements and we would of course be pleased to provide any further information to the Council, if so required, with regards to this matter.

We would like to participate in the Examination hearings so that a full discussion can be held on these matters.

We hope these representations are of assistance in taking the plan forward to the next stage of plan preparation and Examination.

Yours faithfully



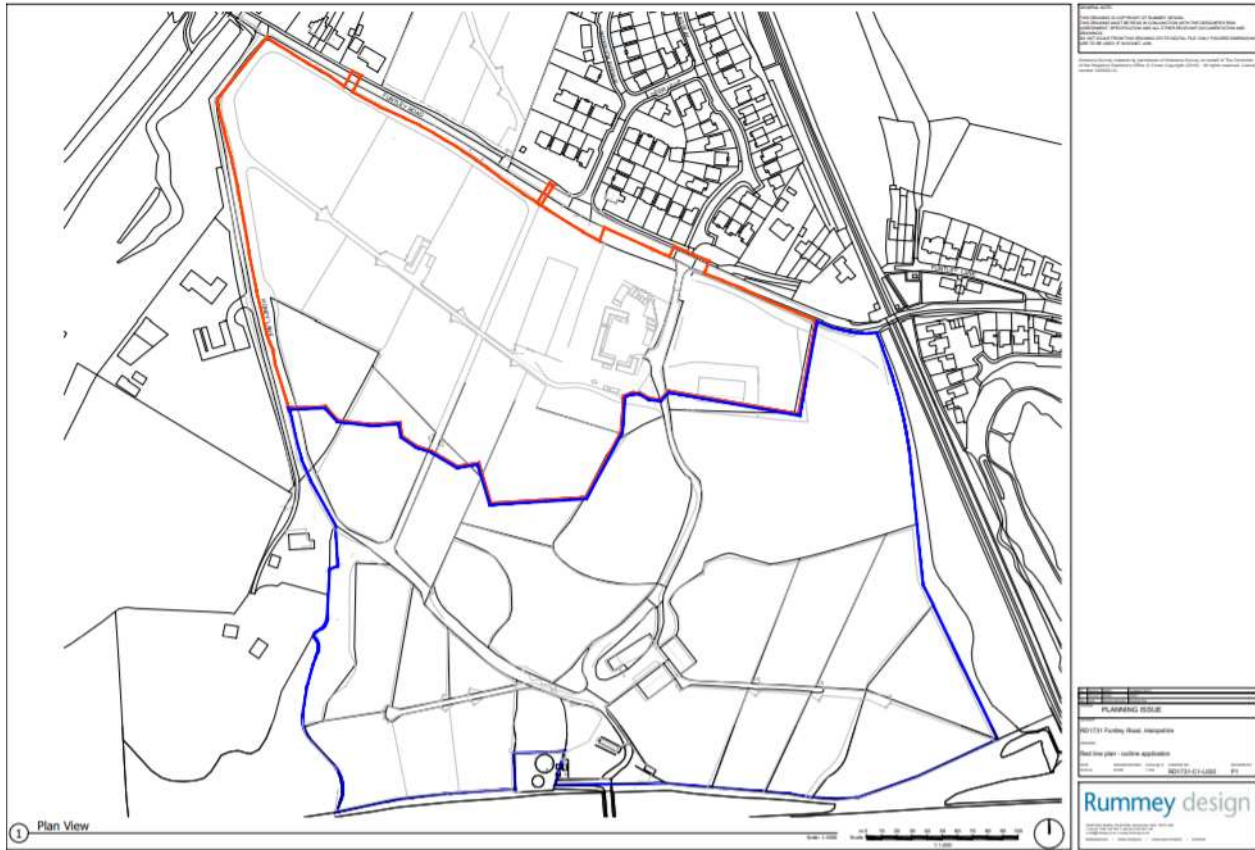
Alison Young
Senior Planner



Appendix 1: Planning Applications on Land South of Funtley Road

Application Reference	Description	Status
P/20/1168/OA	Outline Application To Provide Up To 125 One, Two, Three And Four-Bedroom Dwellings Including 6 Self Or Custom Build Plots, Community Building Or Local Shop (Use Class E & F.2) With Associated Infrastructure, New Community Park, Landscaping And Access, Following Demolition Of Existing Buildings.	Submitted 6 th October 2020 Under consideration
P/20/1166/CU	Change Of Use Of Land From Equestrian/Paddock To Community Park Following Demolition Of Existing Buildings	Submitted 6 th October 2020. Under consideration
P/20/0809/FP	Installation Of Haul Road (Retrospective)	Approved 9 th November 2020
P/19/0290/FP	Provision of a Permissive Footpath Link and New Surfacing from Funtley Road over the M27 Motorway Connecting to Footpath Public Right Of Way 91A and associated Bridge Improvement Works.	Approved 20/06/2019
P/18/0066/CU	Change of Use of Land from Equestrian/Paddock to Community Park Following Demolition of Existing Buildings.	Approved 12/10/2018.
P/18/0067/OA	Outline application for residential Development of up To 55 Dwellings (Including 3 Custom-Build Homes) (Use Class C3), Community Building Incorporating a Local Shop 250 Sqm (Use Classes A1, A3, D1 & D2), Accesses And Associated Landscaping, Infrastructure And Development Works.	Approved 02/09/20.
P/17/1539/EA	Request For Screening Opinion Under The Town & Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017 For Proposed Residential Development Of Up To 55 Dwellings, Community Building, New Country Park And Associated Landscaping & Infrastructure on Land To The South Of Funtley Road, Funtley.	January 2018. No Environmental Statement Required.

Appendix 2: Suggested Site Allocation Boundary for HA10: Land South of Funtley Road



Appendix 3: Technical Note re Proposed Meon Valley Area of Special Landscape Significance

REPRESENTATIONS TO FAREHAM LOCAL PLAN 2036 SUPPLEMENT CONSULTATION

Technical Note re proposed Meon
Valley Area of Special Landscape
Quality (ASLQ)

February 2020

Rummey **design**



Meon Valley

Deviation Line - bridleway & open space

main railway line

proposed Welborne garden village

Funtley North

Funtley South

Funtley

M27

North Fareham

Introduction

This Technical Note is prepared in support of representations to the Fareham Local Plan 2036 Supplement consultation and is made on behalf of Reside Developments Ltd (Reside) in relation to the land they control at Funtley. This includes the site to the south of Funtley Road (Funtley South) which is the focus of these representations and is identified as a proposed allocation.

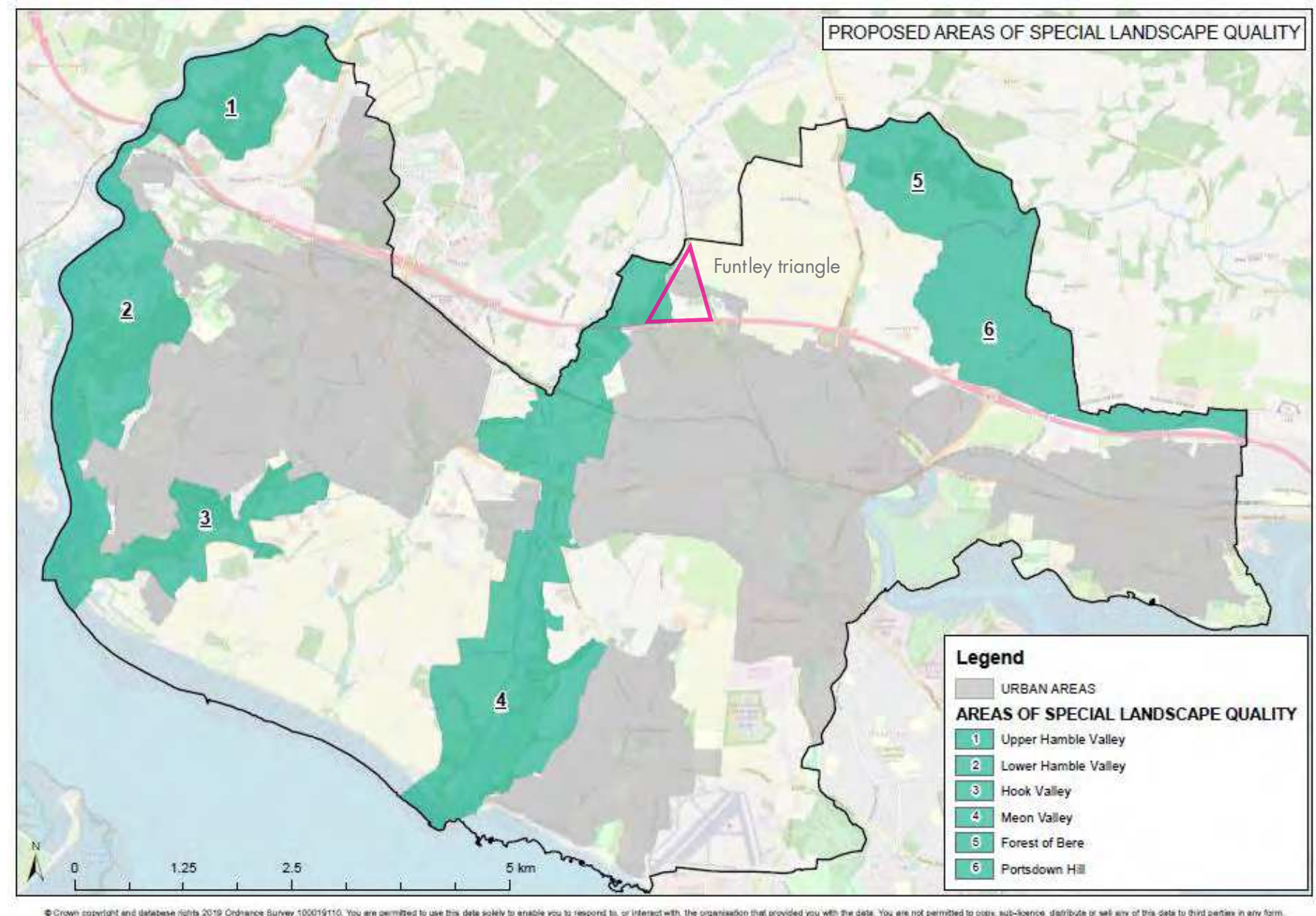
Fareham Borough Local Plan to 2036 proposes an Area of Special Landscape Quality (ASLQ) in the Meon Valley, along with other river valleys and Portsdown Hill. The policy states that there will be a presumption against major development in such areas unless it can be demonstrated that the quality and distinctiveness of the landscape will be conserved. The Meon Valley is also a Strategic Gap and the ASLQ will offer an additional level of protection, although the policies would now differentiate between the need to retain settlement identity and conserve landscape character.

Figure 4.2 in the FBC consultation document identifies indicative proposed Areas of Special Landscape Quality to be protected through Policy NEXX: Landscape. However, whilst this proposed policy is intended to guide development in such areas, there is no definition on what merits an area being included in an ASLQ, other than that it has been identified as a 'valued landscape' in consultation. It would be reasonable to assume that the ASLQ would be underpinned by Landscape Character Assessment evidence, the latest version of which is LDA Design's Fareham Landscape Assessment, 2017.

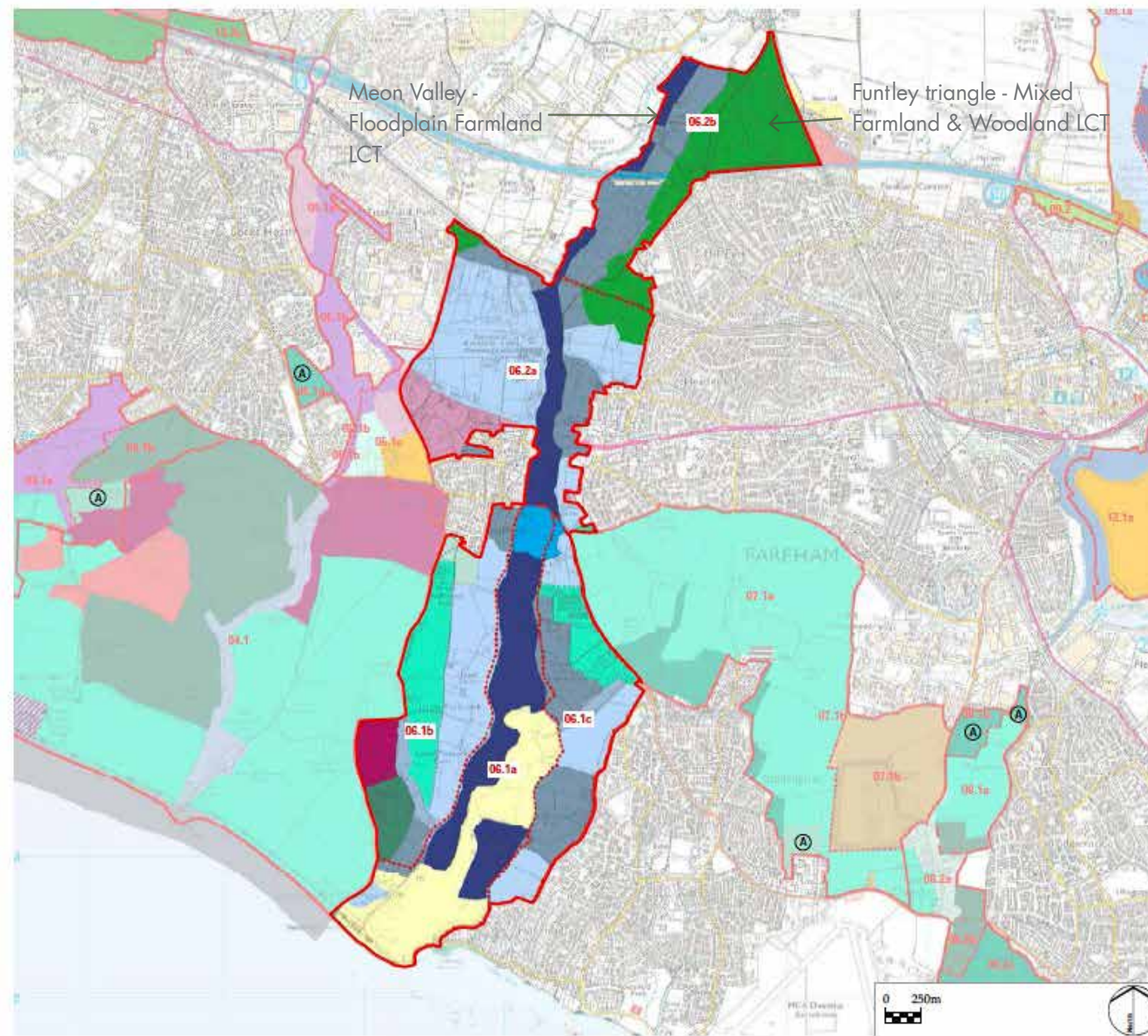
The assessment notes that in Fareham Borough it is the chalklands, coastal plains, river valleys and coast that provide the broad framework for the complex and distinctive landscape character within the Borough. We would agree that these broad 'framework' landscapes shape the character of the Borough and that, where they have special qualities and high sensitivity, these should be conserved. However it is important to define the extent of these areas in a robust manner.

The mapping of the Upper Meon Valley ASLQ in relation to the Funtley triangle, which lies at the northern end of the Borough is however unclear, due to the low resolution of the indicative map. The ASLQ appears to include some land to the east of the disused railway (known as the Deviation Line) in the area south of Funtley Road, an area already proposed for housing allocation. We propose that the ASLQ should extend only to the Deviation Line for the reasons set out below.

Figure 4.2. Proposed Areas of Special Landscape Quality



Area 4 represents the indicative proposed Meon valley ASLQ (reproduced from FBC Local plan 2036 supplement). The proposed Meon Valley ASLQ appears to extend into the Funtley 'triangle' which is a fringe landscape and does not share the special landscape qualities or character of the Meon Valley to the west



LEGEND

- Landscape Character Area
- Local Landscape Character Area
- Local Landscape Character Area Subdivision

Landscape Types

- | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Mixed Farmland & Woodland: Small Scale | Small Scale Enclosed Valley |
| Horticulture & Smallholdings: Small Scale | Open Floodplain Farmland |
| Horticulture & Smallholdings: Large Scale | Enclosed Floodplain Farmland |
| Open Coastal Plain: Weak Structure | Marsh, Reedswamp & Brackish Lagoon |
| Open Coastal Plain: Strong Structure | Enclosed Valley Side |
| Open Coastal Plain: Fringe Character | Open Valley Side |

LCA6 Meon Valley Landscape Character Area (LCA) and detailed Landscape Character Types (reproduced from LDA Landscape Assessment report). This map clearly distinguishes between the Meon Valley Floodplain Farmland LCTs and the Mixed Farmland and Woodland LCT that includes the Funtley triangle, to the east. The character transition appears to be to the west of the railway line and includes the woodland associated with the railway within the Mixed Farmland & Woodland LCT. The railway also physically and visually separates the valley from the fringe land to the east.

Fareham Borough Council's evidence

The Borough of Fareham has a complex landscape consisting of mixed rural valleys, coastal plain, farmland and woodland and extensive built-up areas, as well as the M27 motorway and railway lines which cross the Borough. The most recent Landscape Assessment undertaken by LDA Design, and published in 2017, recognises the intrinsic character and distinctiveness of the relatively undeveloped areas of the Borough. It would be expected that this would be the evidence base for the proposed ASLQs, since these are based on landscape character and its key qualities and sensitivity. It is stated that the ASLQs will not include any development allocations.

The proposed extent of the Meon Valley ASLQ, the upper reaches of which lie to the west of the Funtley Road triangle, is stated to be based on the landscape types (LCT) defined within the original county-wide landscape assessment produced by Hampshire County Council in 1993. The assessment identified ten detailed, rural landscape types within Fareham Borough and this formed the basis for the initial landscape characterisation and the subsequent update in the LDA Design 2017 Fareham Landscape Assessment.

This assessment clearly differentiates between the 'Mixed Farmland and Woodland: small scale' LCT, which includes the Funtley 'triangle' up to and including the wooded Deviation Line to the west, and the landscape types in the Meon valley which include both 'Open and Enclosed Floodplain Farmland' LCTs. The Borough Landscape Assessment notes that the Mixed Farmland and Woodland LCTs vary in scale from large to small scale and describes the 'fringe' character of the Mixed Farmland and Woodland along the M27 corridor (p40). The M27 corridor defines the southern edge of the Funtley triangle.

The Fareham Landscape Assessment further defines a number of Landscape Character Areas (LCAs), which consist of several landscape types to produce identifiable areas of landscape of consistent character. The Meon Valley (LCA6) is further subdivided into Lower and Upper Meon Valley since its characteristics, influences and function vary significantly between the upper, more tightly contained, inland reaches and the wider, lower, river valley which traverses the coastal plain.

The proposed Meon Valley ASLQ boundary appears to include only selected areas of LCA6 consisting of all or parts of a number of different landscape character types. This is presumably based on a recognition that the landscape quality varies significantly within the LCA, although how the ASLQ boundary has been defined is not explained.

The character variance is highlighted in the Fareham Landscape Assessment. Whilst including the area around Funtley within the Meon Valley LCA6 it specifically notes that part of the Upper Meon valley (LCA 06.2b) on the eastern valley sides are '*typically subdivided into paddocks for horse grazing, bounded by open fences and containing various shelters and small-scale structures. In themselves these have a somewhat scruffy, fringe character*'. The assessment also recognises the role that extensive woodland plays in integrating these fringe uses.

The assessment also specifically refers to the existing housing along Funtley Road as a '*rather anomalous area of recent residential development off the Funtley Road in the northern tip of Area 06.2b. Lying on the opposite side of the railway this has little visual connection to the settlement of Funtley and is out of character with the surrounding landscape*'.

In summarising the development opportunities in the LCA it also notes that there is an opportunity to develop pockets of residential development, such as off Funtley Road, as long as these can be sensitively integrated into the landscape.

FBCs own evidence base clearly implies that the Funtley triangle is suitable for sensitive development and does not exhibit the landscape qualities or visual connection to the Meon Valley that might warrant its inclusion in the ASLQ.

The proposed indicative boundary, on this basis appears to be arbitrary and does not reflect Fareham's Landscape Character and sensitivity assessment.

Landscape of the Meon Valley

In considering the special qualities of the Meon Valley its northern extents within the Borough consists of a tightly enclosed valley landscape of open and enclosed floodplain farmland, contained by well-wooded margins and topography, as detailed in the Fareham Landscape Assessment, 2017.

The photos below show the qualities of the Meon Valley floodplain landscape in its upper reaches in Fareham. It is clear that these riverine landscapes which help to shape the Borough are of high sensitivity and have the qualities that would support their inclusion in an 'Area of Special Landscape Quality' as well as providing an important separating element between settlements.

The enclosure and separation of the Meon Valley, to the west of Funtley, is reinforced by the man-made,embanked Deviation Line, which visually and physically separates the two distinctly different character types.



photo reproduced from Fareham Landscape Assessment, 2017 (LDA Design)

Landscape of the Funtley Triangle

In contrast to the Meon Valley, the Funtley Triangle, as confirmed in the Fareham Landscape Assessment, is strongly influenced by the loss of landscape features, with hedgerows being replaced by horse paddock fencing, the presence of stables, sheds, hardstanding and catteries etc. In addition the housing development along Funtley Road and in the west of the area, as well as the railway and M27 corridor have given this landscape an 'urban fringe' character with lower sensitivity to further change. These are not the qualities that would merit inclusion in an 'Area of Special Landscape Quality'.

The Funtley triangle is entirely separate from the Meon Valley to the west of the Deviation Line as illustrated by the bottom photograph.



The embanked and wooded Deviation line completely separates the Funtley triangle from the Meon valley to the west

Paddock fencing, stables, sheds, hardstanding, housing development, noise, street lighting etc. all contribute to the urban fringe character of the Funtley triangle

Supporting evidence

The Landscape and Visual Appraisal (LVA) prepared by Fabrik in 2018 and submitted with Reside's Funtley South planning application (which has a resolution to approve, subject to completion of a S106 agreement) also supports the view that the landscape character sensitivity of the area in the Funtley triangle has been influenced by a number of detractors including adjacent urban development, road and railway noise and its land use for paddocks, resulting in loss of landscape features. The LVA assessed the local landscape character as having low to medium sensitivity for this reason.

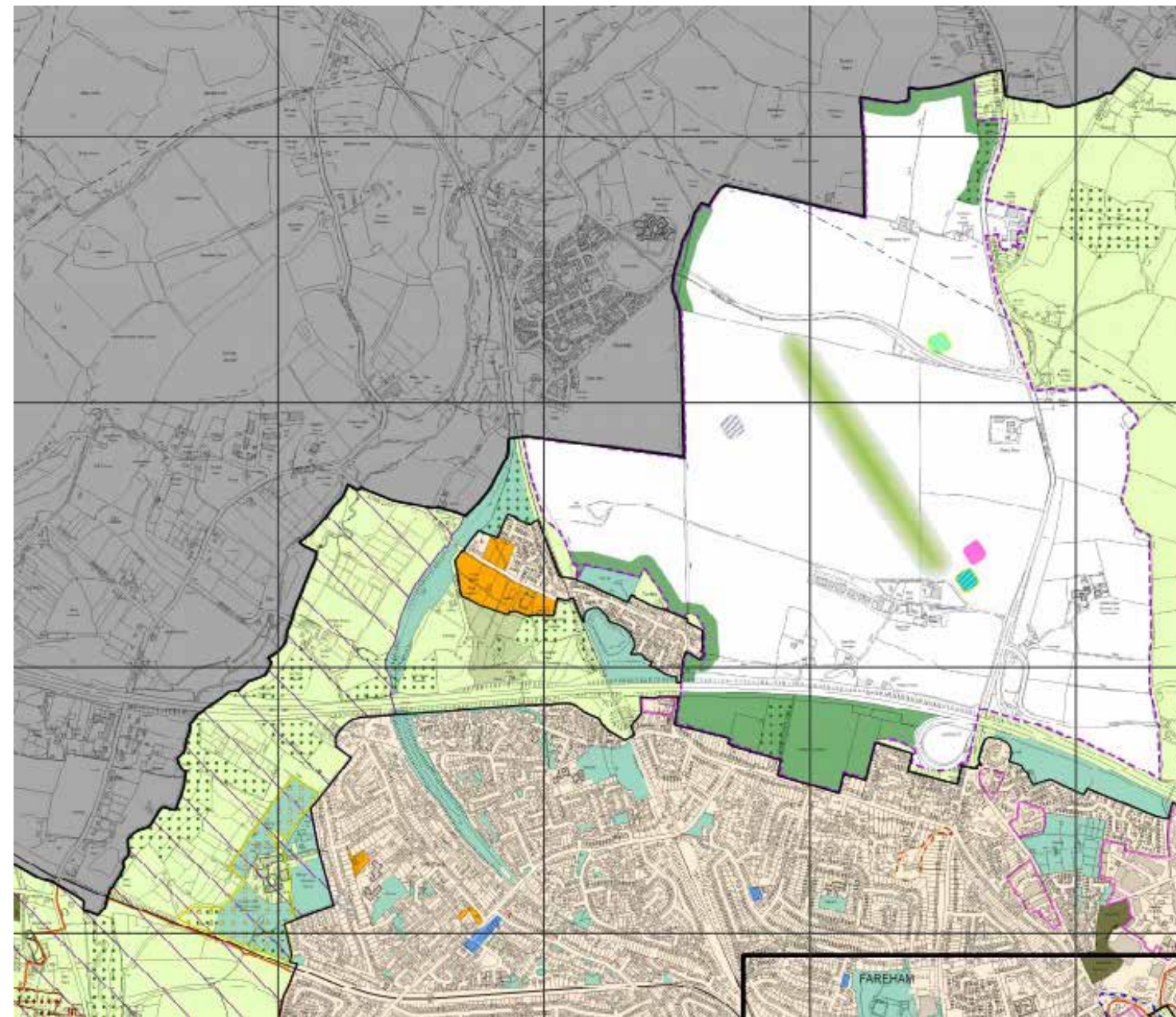
The LVA visual assessment also assessed a range of public viewpoints, both short and long distance, including several within the Meon Valley to the west. The LVA concluded that there is no visual connection between the site and the Meon Valley, due to the Deviation Line and its wooded margins, which provide significant physical and visual screening and separation.

Conclusion

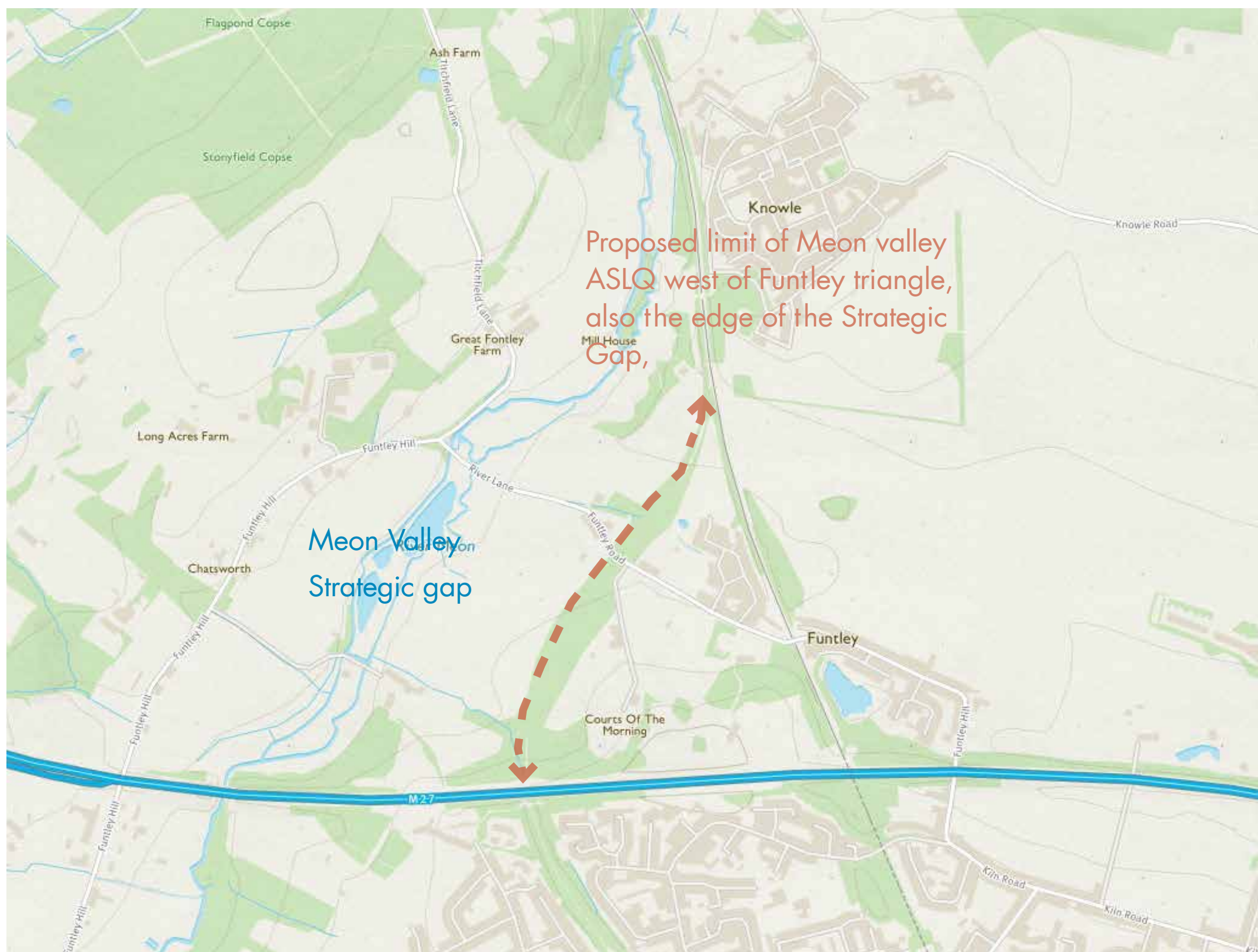
In defining the Meon Valley ASLQ it is important for unambiguous policy that there is a defensible boundary, based on robust evidence. Hampshire County Council and FBC's more recent detailed assessment of landscape character types shows that the embanked Deviation Line encloses the Meon Valley and marks the landscape character transition from the low lying river valley farmland associated with the course of the Meon river, to the small scale wooded farmland to the east, with its 'urban fringe' influences. In the Funtley triangle, character is particularly compromised by a number of suburban, horticulture and perceptual influences (primarily noise arising from the railway and M27). Visually the embanked railway and the associated woodland, which separates the character types, also forms the edge of the Meon Valley to the west preventing intervisibility and so reinforcing the Meon valley's function as a Strategic Gap. The Deviation Line and associated woodland is covered by an open space designation on the draft policies map protecting its recreational and landscape value.

FBC's own evidence base, together with other studies carried out in relation to the Funtley South planning application by Reside's landscape consultants, show that the eastern boundary of the Meon valley ASLQ should be defined by the Deviation Line and that there is no logical reason, based on landscape and visual evidence, that this should be breached and include land within the Funtley triangle.


Therefore we propose that the boundary of the Meon Valley ASLQ should be defined by the Deviation line, as shown on the plan opposite, coinciding with the Strategic Gap, rather extending to an arbitrary location within the Funtley triangle to the east. This is readily defensible with respect to its landscape character and qualities and the visual enclosure that the man-made Deviation line affords to the Meon Valley.



FBC Local Plan draft policies map in the northern extent of the Borough showing allocations at Funtley North and South and the Deviation Line included as an open space designation. The Meon Valley Strategic Gap lies to the west of the Deviation Line



The proposed limit of the Meon Valley ASLQ lies at the character transition between character types and open space designation along the disused Deviation Line (now a bridleway), west of the Funtley triangle



Rummey design

South Park Studios, South Park
Sevenoaks, Kent, TN13 1AN
Tel. 00 44 1732 743753

www.rummey.co.uk

Appendix 4: Illustrative Masterplan (2020)



Appendix 5: Landscape and Visual Appraisal Addendum (2020)

reside.

Land South of Funtley Road, Funtley

LVA Addendum

r.



Meon Valley

Deviation Line - bridleway & open space

Funtley North

main railway line

proposed Welborne garden village

Funtley South

Funtley

M27

North Fareham

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Landscape and visual implications of development proposal	10
Appendix i Landscape and Visual Appraisal prepared by Fabrik, January 2018	



Funtley triangle is enclosed by substantial treebelts and topography so is visually discrete. The landscape character has been eroded by suburban development and urban fringe uses including horse paddocks and associated structures, lighting and motorway noise....

Introduction

Funtley South lies within the Funtley triangle north of Fareham and the M27 motorway and is contained by the well-wooded Deviation Line to the west, which separates it physically and visually from the Meon Valley. The main railway contains the eastern edge and separates Funtley North and South from the historic heart of Funtley village and the consented Welborne Garden Village (c.6000 homes) to the north-east of Funtley Village.

In September 2020, Fareham Borough Council granted outline consent for demolition of the existing buildings and construction of 55 dwellings (including 3 custom-build homes) community building incorporating a local shop, access and associated landscaping, infrastructure and development works at the site. The principle of housing on this site has therefore been established.

The application was supported by a Landscape and Visual Appraisal (LVA) prepared by Fabrik Chartered Landscape Architects dated January 2018. The LVA prepared by Fabrik in 2018 and referred to in this Addendum document is found at Appendix i. The comprehensive LVA assessed the potential landscape and visual impacts of the previously approved scheme.

This addendum report analyses where the proposed scheme for up to 125 houses and a Community Park has changed, the landscape-led rationale for the revised scheme, (which is more fully described in the DAS), and then assesses how this has affected the conclusions of the Landscape and Visual Appraisal. This report draws conclusions as to the likely landscape and visual implications associated with the revised development proposals and any mitigation measures that might be required to minimise impacts or optimise the benefits with respect to landscape character and visual amenity.

The existing LVA prepared by Fabrik Ltd (Jan 2018), which was submitted with the consented planning application P/18/0067/OA, sets out the landscape policies relevant to the site and describes the baseline conditions of the site and its surrounding context. The LVA also provides a comprehensive visual study identifying potential visual receptors both within the Funtley triangle and areas beyond this, including public footpaths and roads.

The baseline conditions have not changed from that described in this report except that detailed permission has been granted for housing at Funtley North (23 dwellings) opposite the site and Funtley South has outline consent for up to 55 houses. In addition Welborne Garden Village has also received Resolution to grant by Members for c.6000 dwellings, currently negotiating S106 Agreement.

Representations were made in February 2020, as part of the consultation process on the emerging Local Plan to 2035, concerning the potential inclusion of a small area of the Funtley triangle within the Meon valley Area of Special Landscape Quality (ASLQ). These representations are contained within Rummey Design's Technical Note re proposed Meon Valley ASLQ (Rummey Design Feb 2020) and clearly sets out the reasons why the ASLQ should be defined by the Deviation Line, which lies to the west of Funtley triangle, and exclude any areas within Funtley triangle.

Landscape character

The landscape character baseline, as outlined within the LVA, recognises the existing urban influences within the Funtley triangle that affect landscape character. The LVA also recognises that the equestrian uses on site have changed and degraded the character of the farmland landscape, concluding that the landscape character sensitivity and value is Low to Medium.

Visual receptors

The LVA identified and assessed visual amenity and views from a wide range of visual receptors both within the Funtley triangle and across the wider area from publicly accessible locations. The viewpoints clearly illustrate the range of potential views towards the site and show that it is well-contained within the immediate vegetation cover and topography that encloses the triangle. Notably the rising topography to the south encloses the site and prevents any views southwards. The Deviation Line to the west is embanked separating the site from any views from the Meon valley, whilst vegetation along the main railway encloses views to the north and east.

The visual impact assessment informed the development proposals confirming that development should be confined to the lower, less visible slopes, that landscape features should be retained and that the higher, southern parts of the site should be retained to provide public open space.

Assessment of landscape and visual effects

The assessment concludes that the proposed development would not noticeably alter the landscape character at National, County or Borough level.

At worst it assesses a Moderate-major negative effect on the landscape character at site level, where development is proposed due to the change of use from equestrian fields to residential development. It predicts that there are potential benefits to landscape character in the long term.

With respect to visual effects the assessment predicts that the only negative effects on views are likely to be experienced by residents along Funtley Road/Stage Way/Roebuck Avenue and Honey Lane but that these can be mitigated through planting. It is worth noting that there is only one property that has views into the site on Honey Lane due to a gap in vegetation and that many properties within the residential development areas to the north have vegetation or built form screening views from ground floor windows. These are considered, in best practice guidance, to be to be more important than those from upstairs bedrooms.

No notable effects are predicted on views and visual amenity from public footpaths except for a short section of bridleway on the Deviation Line where there could be glimpsed views into the site in winter. However the appraisal acknowledges that planting on the western edge of the site would mitigate this change.

Overall no widespread landscape and visual effects are predicted and those negative effects that are predicted on the immediate context and at site level are assessed as being able to be effectively mitigated.

The LVA recognises that the development would be well contained within the existing landscape framework and that all important landscape features are retained.

The LVA also concludes that there is an opportunity to secure the long term management of the site, Ancient Woodland and Green Infrastructure as well as providing publicly accessible open space where none exists at present.

The existing LVA does not specifically analyse historic pattern through mapping, which helps to understand the evolution of the landscape and how, by taking this into account, development can more effectively be integrated into the landscape and bring about greater landscape benefits.

Mapping shows the former brickworks and clay pits in the area which, together with the railway, have shaped its character. The 1963 map shows that the Deviation Line has added to the enclosure and isolation of the triangle with the claypits north of Funtley Road becoming the site of an abbatoir. Residential areas now occupy this site together with much of the other land north of Funtley Road. The M27 has also had a significant impact cutting an east-west swathe across the landscape, severing the triangle from Fareham North and further isolating it.

Extensive areas of coppice woodland are evident in late Victorian times with a notable field pattern of hedgerows linking the wooded horizons on the upper slopes to the valley bottom. These compartmentalised the landscape and connected landscape features.

The hedgerows have been lost in the latter part of the 20th century and are now only marked by a few isolated trees. The coppice woodland has been lost and fragmented since Victorian times, although the remaining woodland areas and tree groups still give the impression of wooded horizons.

Small paddocks are now defined by a proliferation of post and rail fencing, which, together with hard surfaced areas, stables, large barns and other clutter have eroded the rural character.

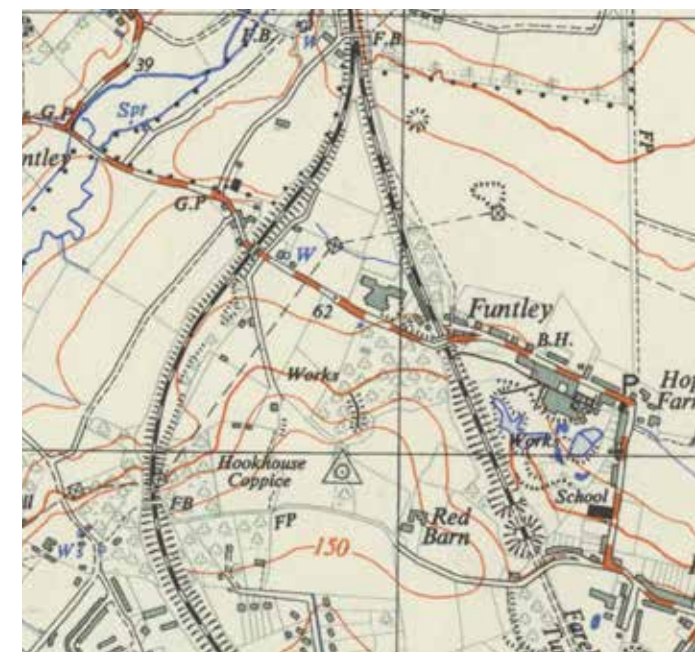
Restoring the historic pattern in green fingers to integrate development and reconnect the valley landscape with the wooded horizons has been one of the key landscape drivers for the revised layout reflected, on the illustrative masterplan by green links and rural edge treatments, which structure the neighbourhoods and provide significant amenity value.



1859 The hamlet of Funtley is next to the railway line with adjacent rectangular field patterns and extensive coppice woodland in the surrounding areas.



1898 coppice woodland is a dominant feature with smaller fields on Funtley South. Brickworks and claypits occupy part of Funtley north



1963 coppice woodland is now fragmented, an abbatoir lies north of Funtley Road & the Deviation Line severs the triangle from the Meon valley



2020 the M27 cuts an east-west swathe across the ridge so that Funtley triangle is now isolated on all sides.

development proposal

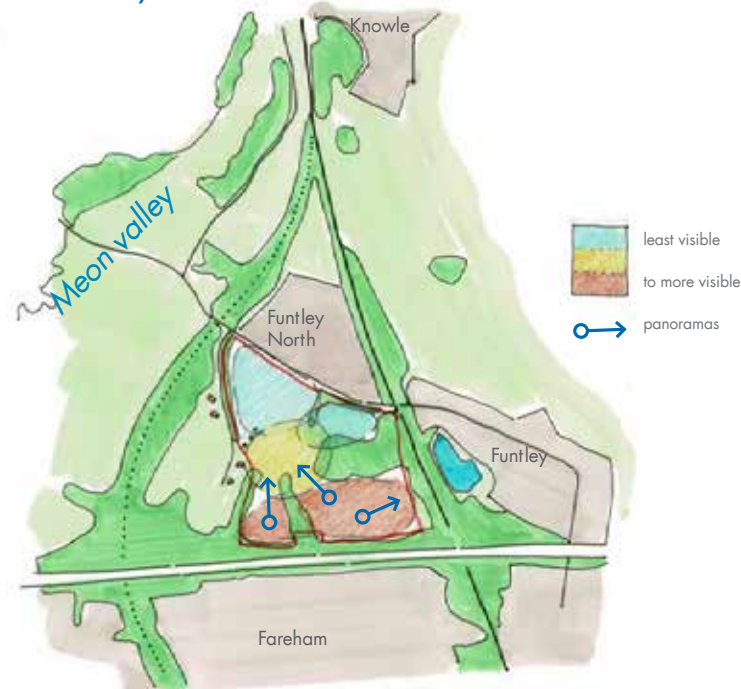


The development is to provide for up to 125 dwellings, community building incorporating a local shop with associated infrastructure, new Community Park, landscaping and access as shown on the Illustrative Masterplan opposite.

The site is set within an undulating landscape where the dominant feature is the topography and its wooded horizons which are characteristic. This mature landscape effectively unifies the landscape and helps contain development, where it has occurred. The site itself contributes to the wooded horizons with remnant coppice woodland on the higher ground in the south.

Other significant landscape features on the site include areas of ancient replanted woodland in Great Beamond Coppice, treebelts and mature trees. The proposed development ensures that these key landscape features are retained and enhanced. The smaller scale field pattern that once compartmentalised the site (now only indicated by a few remnant trees) once linked the wooded horizons to the valley floor.

Visibility & Views



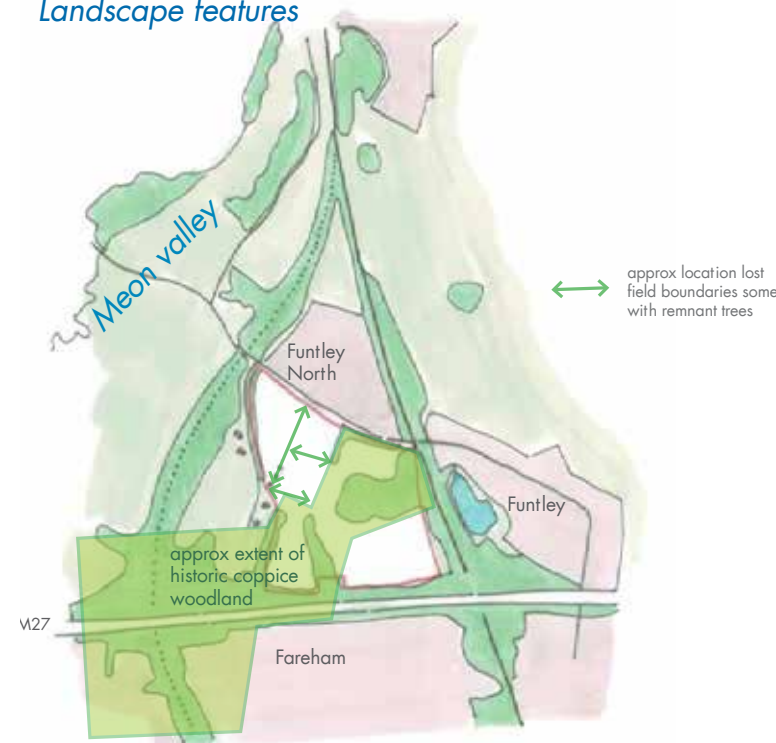
concentrate development in less visible areas on lower slopes, in valley and areas contained by vegetation. Community open space in areas with wider views maintaining and celebrating key panoramas to wooded horizons ...

This pattern will be reinstated through the proposed north-south green links which will incorporate the remaining trees and provide access routes, SuDS, biodiversity corridors and new native tree and shrub planting, as well as species-diverse grasslands.

An interconnected network of footpath and cycle routes will link the site to Fareham North to the south and the Meon valley trail and wider countryside to the north, also allowing existing and new communities to access the Community Park located on the higher slopes south of the residential development. This area benefits from panoramic views northwards towards the South Downs and Meon Valley, which will now become accessible to the community.

The Community Park will provide significant areas of open space for informal recreation, with habitats enhanced through management and planting.

Landscape features

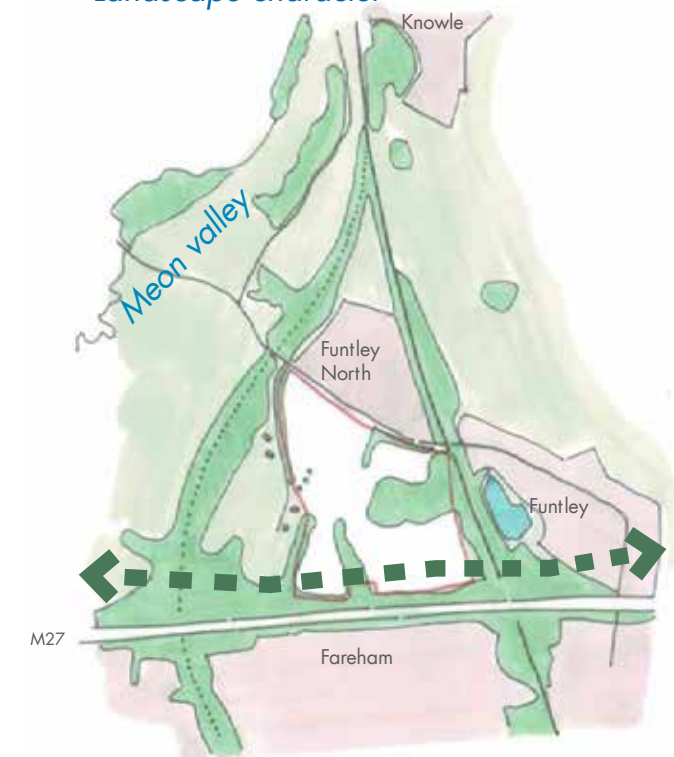


historic features such as the north-south hedgerows and interconnected coppice woodland were present into the 20th century but have now been significantly reduced in area or lost. These connected the upper slopes to the valley floor. The repaired landscape structure can bring back some of these features and provide context and sense of place for development, integrating it into its setting ...

The landscape will be managed as part of the development adding to its amenity, biodiversity, recreational, educational and landscape value. Management regimes that might be considered could include traditional methods such as coppicing of woodland and diversification of meadows through green haying or grazing.

The character of Funtley Road frontage will be designed to reflect the essence of other Meon valley village frontages helping to connect the existing and new communities but also providing a locally distinctive setting within which to integrate development.

Landscape character



reconnect the site with the wider landscape and Meon valley reinforcing the wooded horizons; soften character transition of built development through density gradients within a repaired landscape pattern ...

landscape & visual implications of development proposal



landscape & visual implications of development proposal

The landscape character of Funtley South, which has been affected by adjacent residential development and uses such as a cattery, equestrian activities, stables, vehicle parking, noise from the M27, etc is best described as urban fringe. The urban influences will increase when Welborne Garden village is constructed, to the north-east.

The landscape led approach to the scheme is based on the retention of key landscape features including the replanted Ancient Woodland, the habitats of value within the site and the need to effect landscape restoration to restore the landscape pattern and character which has been eroded. The enhanced landscape will also provide the setting for the proposed development so that it integrates into the site. The enhanced setting will also help mitigate any impacts on visual amenity for local residents that face the site at present from the residential area to the north. Additional benefits are likely to include enhanced recreational opportunities including those provided by the proposed Community Park as well as better connectivity both with Fareham North and the footpath network, including the Meon Trail within the wider countryside.

Landscape impacts

The potential landscape effects have been assessed at site level, at Borough level LCA and also at County and National character area level. Landscape effects are also assessed on landscape features.

The arboricultural impact assessment confirms that all significant trees are to be retained and protected. The proposal allows for replanting within the greenlinks, reinstating smaller scale landscape compartments for development, based on historic pattern. These also physically and visually connect the wooded slopes and horizons with the valley floor. Additional planting around the rural edge of the site will enhance the existing landscape structure. New and existing vegetation will be managed as part of the development. The effect on landscape features is assessed as beneficial.

The landscape character of the site has been eroded through past uses. The proposed development, although over a slightly increased area compared to the previous proposal, is still located on the lower, less visible slopes and its edges have been carefully defined to relate to the topography and slopes for reasons of visibility and landscape character. The form of development also responds more closely to the landscape pattern, based on studies of its historic evolution.

The effect on landscape character of the proposed development at site level was previously assessed as a Moderate-Major negative effect on the landscape character at site level, where development is proposed due to the change of use from equestrian fields to residential development.

Whilst we would agree that this is a significant change we reiterate that the character of the site and indeed the entire Funtley triangle has been affected by changing uses over a long period with the effect that coppice woodland and field boundaries have been lost and replaced with fencing, sheds, and other buildings. Non-native planting has also been introduced, especially around the existing buildings near the entrance and the general visual amenity that the site provides has declined. In addition there has been little management of the key landscape features such as the woodlands and remaining field trees, which can be expected to decline further without intervention.

The site has been deemed suitable for limited residential development in both published landscape characterisation studies and by the Council, in granting planning permission for 55 houses. A well-designed, landscape-led residential development which respects the character and restores lost features is not necessarily negative, and in this case is positive, particularly in the longer term. Whilst the short term effects on landscape character may be Moderate adverse, the long term effect on landscape character is likely to Minor adverse at worst with the potential to be beneficial. This could stop the century long decline in landscape structure and produce an appropriate and enhanced setting leading to a stronger landscape framework maturing into the 21st and 22nd centuries.

Visual impacts

We agree with the previous LVA assessment that the site is well enclosed so that the visual effects are likely to be restricted to receptors within the residential areas in Funtley North and road users along Funtley Road.

The proposed development, whilst over a slightly increased area, is still located on the lower, less visible parts of the site and the landscape structure throughout the site is to be enhanced. In addition, rather than cutting the site off from Funtley Road the proposals seek to create a positive, locally distinctive Meon valley village ambience where built form, water and vegetation provide the frontage along Funtley Road. This will enhance the character on both sides of Funtley Road.

Whilst there will be a discernible change in views for residents to the north of Funtley Road, it is assessed that the impacts are likely to be minor to moderate adverse in the short term (mainly related to construction impacts) with the potential for long term benefits as the landscape matures and development is integrated.

Landscape improvements in the Community Park, including the removal of buildings on the upper slopes, new tree planting and enhanced management of both the existing and new vegetation and grasslands are assessed as beneficial to views and visual amenity. This change of use will also give public access so that the panoramic views from the upper parts of the site, which are currently not available to the general public, will be available to all users.

The effects of this renewed landscape structure, combined with the enhanced public footpath access, will produce an enhanced landscape for the public and wildlife alike well into the 21st and even 22nd centuries. This will arrest the continuing decline and fragmentation of the landscape and produce the opportunity for improved landscape management; this new landscape structure will be 're-purposed' as part of the shift from agricultural to residential and leisure landscapes with changing social, economic and environmental circumstances.

Appendix i
Landscape and Visual Appraisal
prepared by Fabrik, January 2018

reside.

Land south of Funtley Road, Funtley

Landscape and Visual Appraisal

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Project Title: Land South of Funtley Road, Funtley, Hampshire

Client: Reside Developments Ltd

Revision	Date	Revision Details	Prepared By	Checked By	Approved By
DRAFT	19/06/17	Internal review	CLB	SG/AS	SG/AS
00	12/07/17	Internal review	CLB	AS	AS
00	18/07/17	Issued to the client	CLB	AS	AS
01	27/07/17	Revised to suit client's comments and re-issue.	CLB	AS	AS
02	28/07/17	Minor amendments to suit client's comments and re-issue.	CLB	SG	SG
03	16/01/2018	Winter views included and amendments to reflect current scheme proposals - Internal review	LS/DL	AS	AS
04	17/01/2018	Client Review	DL	AS	AS
05	19/01/2018	Client / planner comments integrated	DL	AS	AS

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1. Introduction

1.1 Introduction

fabrik Chartered Landscape Architects have been appointed by Reside Developments Ltd to carry out a Landscape and Visual Appraisal (LVA) of the land to the south of Funtley Road, Funtley, Hampshire (the Application Site, refer to **Figure 1.1**) and its environs, in order to consider the likely physical and visual impacts arising as a result of the proposed development.

This LVA forms one of the suite of documents provided with the outline application. it sets out landscape policy and then goes on to describe the existing topography, land cover, vegetation, landscape features, landscape character and visual receptors of the local area in order to assess the landscape and visual effects of the proposed development which together inform the landscape character. The LVA also describes the baseline character and amenity of the identified visual receptors (considering the visual envelope, the different groups of people, places affected, the nature of the view and the visual amenity). This document describes the development proposals and then sets out a statement of landscape and visual effects.

This LVA should be read in conjunction with the suite of documents submitted with the outline application (all matters reserved except for access).

The methodology for the LVA is based on the 'Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment' (third edition) by the Landscape Institute and Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment (Routledge, 2013) and is set out at Appendix 1.

Where the terms 'Site' and 'Application Site' are used in this LVIA, these both refer to the land defined by the red line boundary shown in Figure 1.1; which is the subject of two separate planning applications:

1) Outline Application

Following demolition of existing buildings residential development of up to 55 dwellings (including 3 self-build homes) (Use Class C3), community building incorporating a local shop 250 sqm (Use Classes A1, A3, D1 & D2), accesses and associated landscaping, infrastructure and development works.

2) Change of Use

Change of use of land from equestrian/grazing to community park following demolition of existing buildings

1.2 Overview of Proposed Development

The proposed development comprises of 55 dwellings, a community building incorporating a local shop, with associated infrastructure, new community park, landscape planting and access. The Site area is 16.18 hectares (ha) and the Site is a proposed development allocation (ref. HA10) in the emerging Fareham Local Plan 2036.

1.3 Desktop Research and Study Area

The desktop survey carried out as part of the LVA included the review of previous proposals, Ordnance Survey maps, interactive maps, aerial photography, published landscape character assessment documents and planning policy. This was further verified through field work, to determine the potential zone of landscape and visual influence of the site and proposed development, including views requested by the Principal Planner of Fareham Borough Council on 25/05/2017.

The study area was found to generally extend to around 2.0km from the centre of the Site. Beyond this the landscape is visually divorced from the area by the intervening topography, vegetation and in places, built form. The LVA nevertheless considers the wider landscape, planning and designations context to the land within the Site.

1.4 Field Work

The field work was initially carried out on 07/06/17 and recorded the existing landscape elements within the Site; the contextual landscape elements; and identified a series of key visual receptors. The visual assessment element includes a photographic survey of the land within the Site taken from a series of representative key views, chosen to represent a range of public views, distances and directions within the study area. The photographic survey was updated to reflect winter views on 05/01/2018.

Viewpoints 15-19 were omitted from the winter photographic survey, since the summer views demonstrated such an extent of screening of the views (by vegetation and/or landform in the intervening areas), that it was considered that no significant visual change would occur in winter.

However, additional winter views were taken from the bridleway following the disused railway line west of the Site, since the lack of leaf cover in winter revealed glimpsed views to parts of the Site and nearby existing dwellings. Summer viewpoint 4 is represented by a viewpoint taken from within the Site, but standing very close to the low hedge at the boundary with the adjacent property (containing a dwelling at the southern end of Honey Lane).

While the summer and winter views show slight differences in the position of the viewpoint and focal lengths of camera lens used, there are otherwise, no material differences in the view.

1. Introduction

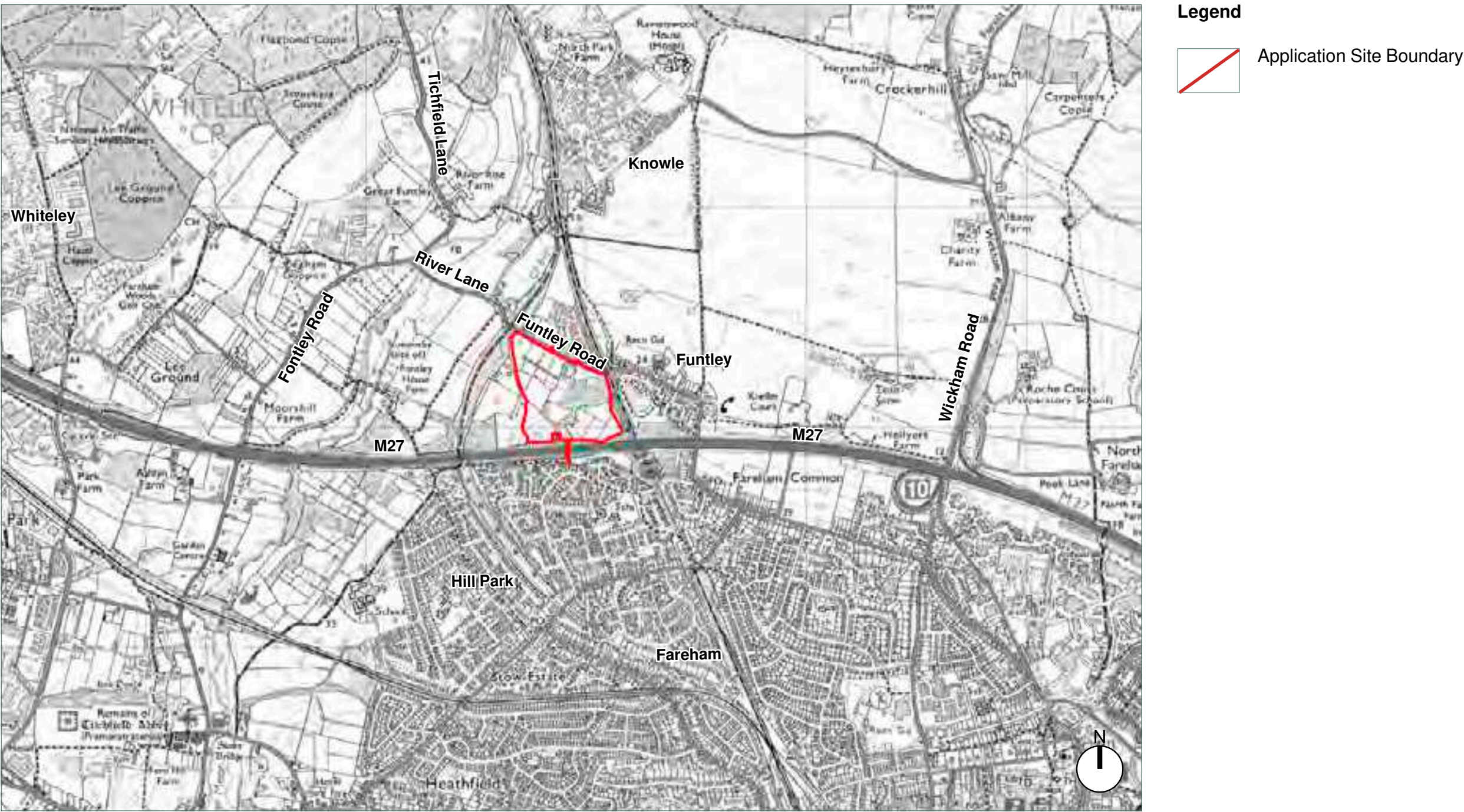


Figure 1.1 – Extract from Ordnance Survey Plan showing the Application Site location and boundary (fabrik, 2018)

2. Baseline Conditions

2.1 Landscape and Heritage Designation

The land within the Site lies wholly within the jurisdiction of Fareham Borough Council and is located within the landscape designation of Area Outside of Defined Urban Settlement Boundary. The area within the north-western part of the Site is designated as Existing Open Space in the Fareham Core Strategy (Adopted August 2011).

Within the Study Area, there are a number of Listed Buildings, Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Ancient Woodlands and Historic Parks and Gardens. The Scheduled Ancient Monument of Tichfield Abbey and Fishponds with a group of Grade II Listed Building of Abbey Cottage, Fisherman's Arms, Place House Cottage and Garden are situated along Mill Lane to the south west of the Application Site. There are no Listed Buildings which abut the Application Site or which have intervisibility with the Application Site.

The South Downs National Park (SDNP) is at located approximately 3.7km to north east of the Application Site (and therefore outside of the 3km radius of the study area). This was further verified through field survey work to determine that views of the Application Site are truncated from the SDNP due to intervening topography, built form and vegetation (refer to the visual baseline on Pages 45 and 47).

The Grade II Listed buildings of Church of St Francis is located approximately 510m along Funtley Road to the east of the Application Site. A Scheduled Ancient Monument (the Site of Funtley Iron Works) together with a group of Grade II Listed buildings (including Ironmaster's House and Funtley House) are situated approximately 500m to the south west of Application Site along Ironmill Lane.

The Application Site contains Great Beamond Coppice, an Ancient Re-planted Woodland. This woodland, together with the tree blocks within central northern and south-western sections of the Application Site, are designated as a Site of Importance of Nature Conservation (SINC) and are also covered by a Tree preservation Order (TPO). Another Ancient Woodland of Hookhouse Coppice is also located approximately 200m to the south west of Application Site.

There are no other landscape or heritage designations within nor adjacent to the Application Site.

The above designations are shown on **Figures 2.1 and 2.2** on the following pages.

Land to the east of Funtley is designated for a new settlement known as Welborne. Settlement buffers are proposed in key locations, including along the eastern edge of Funtley.

2.2 National Landscape Policy

The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (March 2012) seeks the presumption in favour of sustainable development. The following issues and policies are pertinent to this LVA.

Section 7 sets out the requirements of good design. Paragraph 56 states that: *"The Government attaches great importance to the design of the built environment. Good design is a key aspect of sustainable development, is indivisible from good planning and should contribute positively to making places better for people."*

Paragraph 57 goes on to state that: *"It is important to plan positively for the achievement of high quality and inclusive design for all development, including individual buildings, public and private spaces..."*

Paragraph 58 looks to ensure that developments:

- *"will function well and add to the overall quality of the area, not just for the short term, but over the lifetime of the development;*
- *establish a strong sense of place, using streetscapes and buildings to create attractive and comfortable places to live, work and visit;*
- *optimise the potential of the site to accommodate development, create and sustain an appropriate mix of uses (including incorporation of green and other public space as part of developments) and support local facilities and transport networks;*
- *respond to local character and history, and reflect the identity of local surroundings and materials, while not preventing or discouraging appropriate innovation;*

- *create safe and accessible environments...; and*
- *are visually attractive as a result of good architecture and appropriate landscaping."*

Furthermore, Paragraph 65 states that: *"Local planning authorities should not refuse planning permission for buildings or infrastructure which promote high levels of sustainability because of concerns about incompatibility with an existing townscape, if those concerns have been mitigated by good design (unless the concern relates to a designated heritage asset and the impact would cause material harm to the asset or its setting which is not outweighed by the proposal's economic, social and environmental benefits)."*

Section 8 of the NPPF deals with 'Promoting healthy communities' and seeks to achieve:

- *"Opportunities for meetings between members of the community who might not otherwise come into contact with each other, including through mix-use developments, strong neighbourhood centres and active street frontages which 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 quality of life or community cohesion; and*
- *Safe and accessible developments, containing clear and legible pedestrian routes, and high quality public space, which encourage the active and continual use of public areas."*

Section 10 deals with climate change. Paragraph 96 sets out that development should take into account the landform, layout, building orientation, massing and landscaping to minimise energy consumption. Furthermore, Paragraph 99 states that: *"... When new development is brought forward in areas which are vulnerable, care should be taken to ensure that risks can be managed through suitable adaptation measures, including through the planning of green infrastructure."*

2. Baseline Conditions

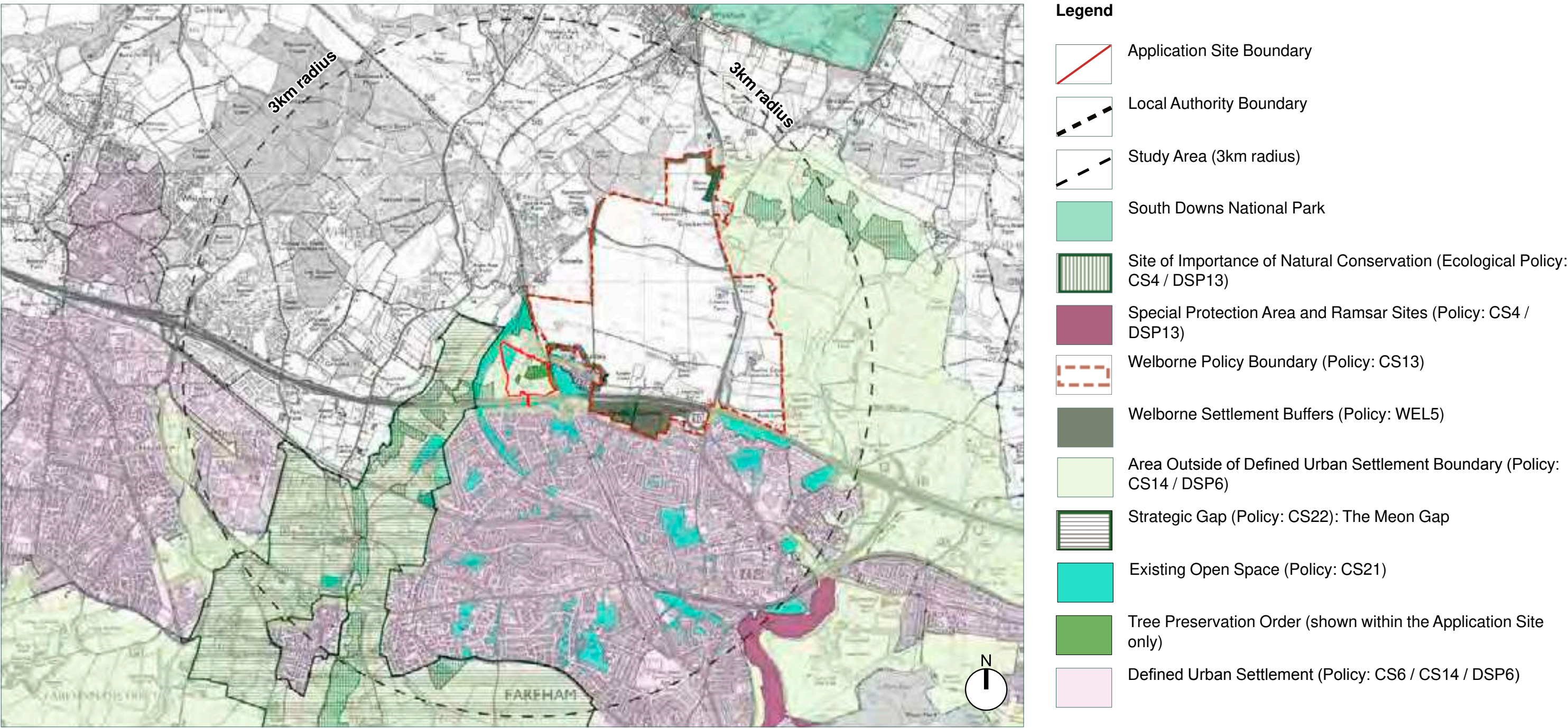


Figure 2.1 – Plan illustrating landscape and ecological designations as shown on the Fareham Borough Council 2015 Adopted Local Plan Proposals Map (fabrik, 2018)

2. Baseline Conditions

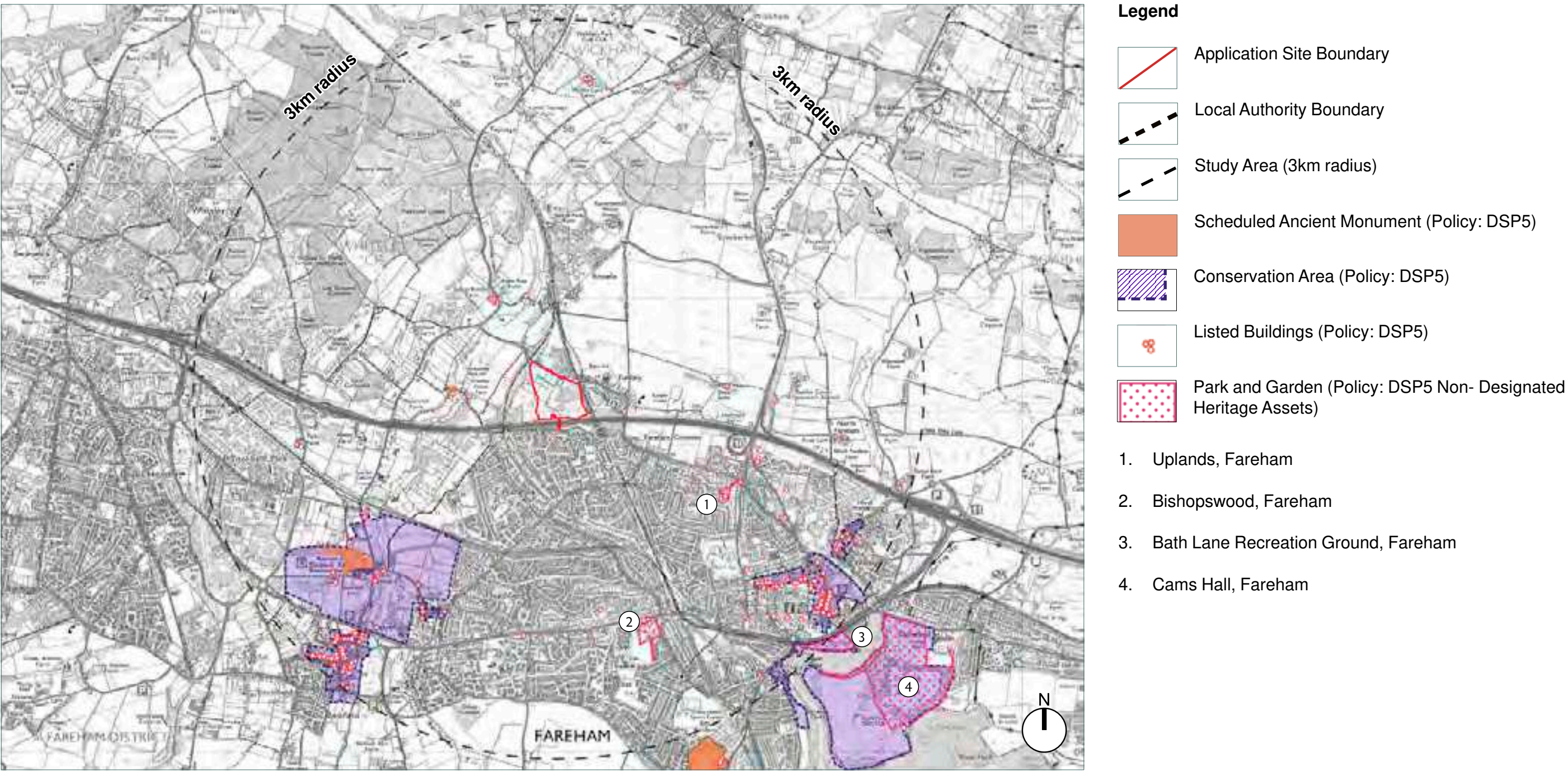


Figure 2.2 – Plan illustrating heritage assets within the 3km study area (fabrik, 2018)

2. Baseline Conditions

2.2 National Landscape Policy (continued)

Conserving and enhancing the natural environment is the topic of Section 11. Paragraph 109 states that: *“The planning system should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by:*

- protecting and enhancing valued landscapes, geological conservation interests and soils;*
- recognising the wider benefits of ecosystem services;*
- minimising impacts on biodiversity and providing net gains in biodiversity.”*

Paragraph 115 goes on to state that: *“Great weight should be given to conserving landscape and scenic beauty in National Parks, the Broads and Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty, which have the highest status of protection in relation to landscape and scenic beauty.”*

The Application Site does not lie within or form part of the setting to a valued landscape.

National Planning Practice Guidance - NPPG (March 14)

The NPPF is now supported by the on-line resource Planning Policy Guidance (PPG). There are a number of sections that relate to this LVA as set out below.

The PPG sets out guidance on Design at section ID 26 (updated on 6 March 2014) and the elements to be considered to achieve good design. Paragraph 001 under this section states that: *“The National Planning Policy Framework recognises that design quality matters and that planning should drive up standards across all forms of development. As a core planning principle, plan-makers and decision takers should always seek to secure high quality design.*

Achieving good design is about creating places, buildings, or spaces that work well for everyone, look good, last well, and will adapt to the needs of future generations.

Good design responds in a practical and creative way to both the function and identity of a place. It puts land, water, drainage, energy, community, economic, infrastructure and other such resources to the best possible use - over the long as well as the short term.”

Paragraph 002 states that: *“Good design should:*

- ensure that development can deliver a wide range of planning objectives*
- enhance the quality buildings and spaces, by considering amongst other things form and function; efficiency and effectiveness and their impact on well being address the need for different uses sympathetically.”*

Paragraph 004 goes on to state that: *“Development proposals should reflect the requirement for good design set out in national and local policy. Local planning authorities will assess the design quality of planning proposals against their Local Plan policies, national policies and other material considerations.”*

Paragraph 007 states that planning should promote local character (including landscape setting) - states:

“Development should seek to promote character in townscape and landscape by responding to and reinforcing locally distinctive patterns of development, local man-made and natural heritage and culture, while not preventing or discouraging appropriate innovation.

The successful integration of all forms of new development with their surrounding context is an important design objective, irrespective of whether a site lies on the urban fringe or at the heart of a town centre.

When thinking about new development the site’s land form should be taken into account. Natural features and local heritage resources can help give shape to a development and integrate it into the wider area, reinforce and sustain local distinctiveness, reduce its impact on nature and contribute to a sense of place. Views into and out of larger sites should also be carefully considered from the start of the design process.

Paragraph 009 relative to greenspaces and public places - includes the following:

“Development should promote public spaces and routes that are attractive, accessible, safe, uncluttered and work effectively for all users – including families, disabled people and elderly people. A system of open and green spaces that respect natural features and are easily accessible can be a valuable local resource and helps create successful places. A high quality landscape, including trees and semi-natural habitats where appropriate, makes an important contribution to the quality of an area.”

Landscape is a sub section under Section ID 8 on the Natural Environment (updated on 6 March 2014). Paragraph 001 on landscape character states that: *“One of the core principles in the National Planning Policy Framework is that planning should recognise the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside. Local plans should include strategic policies for the conservation and enhancement of the natural environment, including landscape. This includes designated landscapes, but also the wider countryside.*

Where appropriate, landscape character assessments should be prepared to complement Natural England’s National Character Area profiles. Landscape Character Assessment is a tool to help understand the character and local distinctiveness of the landscape and identify the features that give it a sense of place. It can help to inform, plan and manage change and may be undertaken at a scale appropriate to local and neighbourhood plan-making.”

Under the biodiversity, ecosystems and green infrastructure section, paragraph 015 on green infrastructure defined this as: *“... a network of multi-functional green space, urban and rural, which is capable of delivering a wide range of environmental and quality of life benefits for local communities. Green infrastructure includes parks, open spaces, playing fields, woodlands, street trees, allotments and private gardens.”*

2. Baseline Conditions

2.3 Local Landscape Policy

Introduction

The Fareham Borough Council is undergoing the process of producing a new Local Plan to reflect new housing and employment needs within the borough up to 2036. Before the emerging local plan is adopted by the Council, the policies within the Fareham Local Development Framework, Core Strategy (Adopted August 2011) form the principal documents within the Local Plan.

Current Policy: Fareham Local Development Framework, Core Strategy (Adopted August 2011)

Within the Adopted Core Strategy, the Council has set out strategic objectives to reflect the national policies, as well as to monitor and deliver a sustainable community within the borough.

The following objectives are pertinent to this LVA.

Strategic Objective SO1 aims to: *“To deliver the South Hampshire Strategy in a sustainable way, focussing development in Fareham, the Strategic Development Area north of Fareham and the Western Wards.”*

Strategic Objective SO8 aims to: *“To deliver a new sustainable settlement to the north of Fareham, creating 6,500-7,500 homes, up to 90,750 sq.m employment floorspace, a new district centre and other supporting retail and community provision.”* This relates to the Welborne settlement proposed to the east of Funtley.

SO10 states that the Local Authority wishes to: *“...manage, maintain and improve the built and natural environment to deliver quality places, through high quality design sustainability and maintenance standards, taking into account the character and setting of existing settlements and neighbourhoods and seeking safe environments which help to reduce crime and the fear of crime.”*

Whilst SO11 is concerned with green infrastructure, aiming to: *“...protect and enhance access to green infrastructure, the countryside,*

coast and historic environment whilst protecting sensitive habitats or historic features from recreational pressure, and protect the separate identity of settlements, including through the designation of strategic gaps.”

In terms of development proposals and designations, the following policies are pertinent to this LVA.

Policy CS4 relates to the green infrastructure within the borough and states: *“Habitats important to the biodiversity of the Borough, including Sites of Special Scientific Interest, Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation, areas of woodland, the coast and trees will be protected ...”* The policy goes on and states: *“Development Proposals will be permitted where Green Infrastructure provision in accordance with the Green Infrastructure Strategy has been integrated within the development where this is appropriate. Development proposals will provide for appropriate access to green space for informal recreation to avoid adverse impacts from recreation and other impacts on European 31 and Ramsar sites and on nationally and locally important sites.”*

Within the Core Strategy and the proposal map, the Welborne Policy Boundary is within the close distance to the Application Site to the north-east (refer to Figure 2.1). This future development allocates up to 6,000 dwellings with associated transportation links, green infrastructure and open spaces. The relates Policy is CS13 North of Fareham Strategic Development Area and states that: *“Permission will be granted for the development of a Strategic Development Area to the north of Fareham following the adoption of an Area Action Plan and the preparation of a comprehensive masterplan for the development. The development will include provision for between 6,500- 7,500 dwellings, unless it is found that this level of housing cannot be delivered without adversely affecting the integrity of protected European conservation sites. If any potential adverse effects cannot be avoided or adequately mitigated, the level and scale of development would need to be reduced accordingly to ensure that there are no adverse effects on the integrity of any European sites. The development will also provide supporting environmental, social and physical infrastructure, retail and employment floorspace to both support the development and to contribute towards meeting*

the development objectives of the South Hampshire Sub-Region. The new community will aim to be as self-contained as possible, whilst complementing and supporting the established town centre of Fareham and adjoining settlements.”

Policy CS14 refers to Development outside the defined settlement boundary, stating: *“Built development on land outside the defined settlements will be strictly controlled to protect the countryside and coastline from development which would adversely affect its landscape character, appearance and function.”*

Policy CS17 is concerned with High Quality Design, with focus on landscape and stating: *“All development, buildings and spaces will be of a high quality of design and be safe and easily accessed by all members of the community. Proposals will need to demonstrate adherence to the principles of urban design and sustainability to help create quality places. In particular development will be designed to:*

- respond positively to and be respectful of the key characteristics of the area, including heritage assets, landscape, scale, form, spaciousness and use of external materials;*
- provide continuity of built form, a sense of enclosure with active frontages to the street and safety of the public realm;*
- provide green infrastructure, including landscaping, open spaces, greenways and trees within the public realm...”*

The policy relating to the Protection and Provision of Open Spaces, CS21 states: *“The Borough Council will safeguard and enhance existing open spaces and establish networks of Green Infrastructure to add value to their wildlife and recreational functions. Development which would result in the loss of or reduce the recreational value of open space, including public and private playing fields, allotments and informal open space will not be permitted, unless it is of poor quality, under-used, or has low potential for open space and a better quality replacement site is provided which is equivalent in terms of accessibility and size.”*

Policy CS22 deals with developments within Strategic Gaps and states: *“Land within a Strategic Gap will be treated as countryside. Development proposals will not be permitted either individually or*

2. Baseline Conditions

2.3 Local Landscape Policy (continued)

cumulatively where it significantly affects the integrity of the gap and the physical and visual separation of settlements.

Strategic Gaps have been identified between Fareham/Stubbington and Western Wards/Whiteley (the Meon gap)...

Fareham Borough Local Plan Part 2: Development Sites and Policies (Adopted June 2015)

The Local Plan Part 2 reinforces the Core Strategy’s policies relating to the natural environment. Paragraph 4.1 summarises: *“The Natural Environment is a key asset of the Borough, which provides a significant contribution to the quality of life of residents and visitors. It not only provides a natural, green setting for the Borough’s settlement, but is also important for recreation and leisure uses as well as supporting the Borough’s biodiversity including internationally important habitats for wildlife. The Plan is important in establishing the right balance between planning for growth and protecting the natural environment.”*

Policy DSP40 Housing Allocations includes the following, which is of relevance to the proposed development site:

“Where it can be demonstrated that the Council does not have a five year supply of land for housing against the requirements of the Core Strategy (excluding Welborne) additional housing sites, outside the urban area boundary, may be permitted where they meet all of the following criteria:

- i. The proposal is relative in scale to the demonstrated 5 year housing and supply shortfall;*
- ii. The proposal is sustainably located adjacent to, and well related to, the existing urban settlement boundaries, and can be well integrated with the neighbouring settlement;*
- iii. The proposal is sensitively designed to reflect the character of the neighbouring settlement and to minimise any adverse impact on the Countryside and, if relevant, the Strategic Gaps;*

iv. It can be demonstrated that the proposal is deliverable in the short term; and

v. The proposal would not have any unacceptable environmental, amenity or traffic implications.”

Policy DSP2 concerns with any environmental impact of new developments to the existing development and wider landscape, and go on stating: *“Development proposals should not, individually, or cumulatively, have a significant adverse impact, either on neighbouring development, adjoining land, or the wider environment, by reason of noise, heat, liquids, vibration, light or air pollution (including dust, smoke, fumes or odour)....”*

Policy DSP5 relates to any developments affecting the setting of historical assets and states: *“Designated and non-designated heritage assets are an irreplaceable resource that will be conserved in a manner appropriate to their significance, to be enjoyed for their contribution to the quality of life of this and future generations. The wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits of their conservation will also be taken into account in decision making....”*The policy goes on and state: *“....The Council will conserve Scheduled Monuments, and archaeological sites that are demonstrably of national significance, by supporting proposals that sustain and where appropriate enhance their heritage significance. Proposals that unacceptably harm their heritage significance, including their setting, will not be permitted.*

Non-designated heritage assets including locally listed buildings, historic parks and gardens, and sites of archaeological importance will be protected from development that would unacceptably harm their Architectural and historic interest, and/or setting taking account of their significance.

Policy DSP6 relates to the Core Strategy CS14 on Development Outside of the Defined Urban Settlement Boundaries and states: *“There will be a presumption against new residential development outside of the defined urban settlement boundaries (as identified on the Policies Map).....A change of use of land outside of the defined urban settlement boundary to residential garden will only be permitted where:*

i. It is in keeping with the character, scale and appearance of the surrounding area; and

ii. It will not detract from the existing landscape; and

iii. It respects views into and out of the site.”

Policy DSP13 relates to the impact of new development on the nature conservation areas within the borough and states: *“Development may be permitted where it can be demonstrated that;*

- i. designated sites and sites of nature conservation value are protected and where appropriate enhanced;*
- ii. protected and priority species populations and their associated habitats, breeding areas, foraging areas are protected and, where appropriate, enhanced;*
- iii. where appropriate, opportunities to provide a net gain in biodiversity have been explored and biodiversity enhancements incorporated; and*
- iv. The proposal would not prejudice or result in the fragmentation of the biodiversity network.*

Proposals resulting in detrimental impacts to the above shall only be granted where the planning authority is satisfied that (this section of the policy should not be applied to impacts on SPA designated sites which are subject to stricter protection tests as set out in The Conservation of Species and Habitats Regulations (as amended) 2010);

- i. Impacts are outweighed by the need for, and benefits of, the development; and*
- ii. Adverse impacts can be minimised and provision is made for mitigation and, where necessary, compensation for those impacts is provided.*

Enhancements that contribute to local habitat restoration and creation initiatives as set out in the Hampshire Biodiversity Action Plan (or other similar relevant document) will be supported.”

2. Baseline Conditions

Supplementary Planning Documents

Planning Obligations Supplementary Planning Document for the Borough of Fareham (Excluding Welborne) Adopted April 2016

In terms of public open space, outdoor sport and children’s play equipment, Appendix B sets out that for developments of between 50-299 dwellings, 1.5ha per 1000 population is to be provided for parks and amenity open space. No sport provision is required for this scale of development. In terms of play provision, for developments between 50-199 dwellings, a LEAP is required.

Emerging Policy: Fareham Local Plan 2036 (Draft, Consultation Version)

Figure 2.3 on the following page illustrates the proposed amendments to the policies map. **Figure 2.4** shows the development allocation plan from Appendix G of the emerging local plan. The Application Site is proposed for residential development and new open space. Land to the north is also proposed as a residential allocation. Extracts of the policies relative to landscape matters are set out below:

Policy HA10 sets out the requirements of the proposed allocation, with a capacity for 55 dwellings and states that: “Planning permission will be granted provided that detailed proposals accord with the policies in the Local Plan and meet the following site specific requirements:

- a) The quantum of housing proposed shall be broadly consistent with the indicative site capacity; and
- b) Primary highway access shall be from Funtley Road; and
- c) Building heights are limited to a maximum of 2 storeys; and
- d) Safe pedestrian and cycle crossing points across Funtley Road and connectivity with the existing footpath/bridleway network in the vicinity of the site and eastwards towards the centre of Funtley village in order to maximise connectivity to nearby facilities and services; and

- e) The creation of a vehicular loop road on the site, allowing for pedestrians and cycle permeability across the site; and
- f) Proposals shall take account of the site’s landscape context by incorporating view corridors from Funtley Road through to the public open space allocation to the south of the residential allocation (as illustratively shown in Appendix G). The view corridors should form part of the on-site open space and should incorporate pedestrian and cycle links, whilst vehicular crossing links should be limited; and
- g) A 15m buffer shall be incorporated between development and the Great Beamond Coppice SINC to the east of the site; and
- i) The provision of a building / buildings for community uses, located in an accessible location to enable a range of uses for both existing and new residents; and
- j) Proposals shall either provide directly, or provide financial contribution towards the delivery (and maintenance where deemed necessary) of the following infrastructure, in line with the Council’s Planning Obligations SPD:
 - Public open space on and off-site (as illustratively shown in Appendix G) (in line with the Council’s Planning Obligations SPD); and
 - a Local Area of Play (LEAP) on-site (in line with the Council’s Planning Obligations SPD).

In light of the landscape setting, this development allocation is required to take a looser, less dense approach, applying a density of around 20 dwellings per hectare (dph). In light of the rural setting, significant natural landscaping should be incorporated, so that proposals are assimilated into the landscape. Part of this assimilation includes the incorporation of view corridors, between Funtley Road and the open space south of the site, which are required to maintain visual and physical connections through the site.

Additionally, the delivery of the community uses building and public open space are critical elements in making the development

acceptable, by providing additional assets for both the existing and new community. The community building envisaged is one that is multi-functional and flexible to allow for a range of small-scale community uses, whilst the proposed public open space should be more informal in nature, to take account of and strengthen the landscape setting.

Appendix F is a visual demonstration of the suggested approach to development in this location, taking account of the approach detailed above.”

The other pertinent policies of the Local Plan, relative to landscape and visual matters are:

Policy CF6: Provision and Protection of Open Space, which states that: “Proposals for new residential development will be required to provide open space to meet the needs of new residents in accordance with the thresholds and requirements set out in the Council’s Planning Obligations SPD.

Proposals seeking to develop on open space will not be permitted unless it can be clearly demonstrated that:

- a) The open space is surplus to local requirements and will not be needed in the long-term following a robust assessment; and
- b) Replacement provision will be at least equivalent or better in terms of quantity, quality and accessibility and there will be no overall negative impact on the provision of open space; or
- c) The development is for alternative recreational provision, which meets locally identified needs and clearly outweighs the loss of the original open space; or
- d) The loss of open space is replaced by a scheme which delivers high quality community, educational or health benefits and clearly outweighs the scale of the net loss of open space.”

2. Baseline Conditions

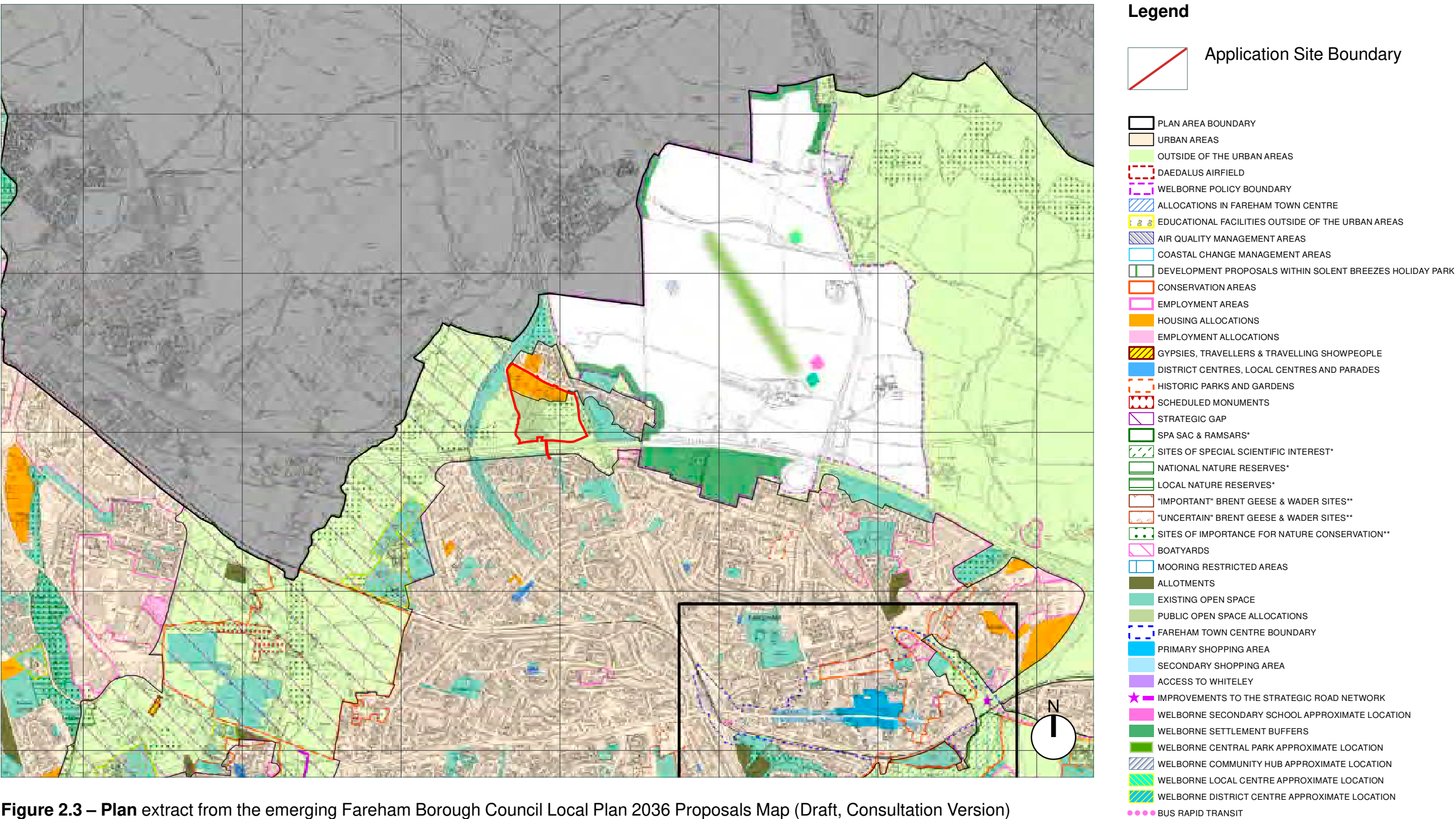


Figure 2.3 – Plan extract from the emerging Fareham Borough Council Local Plan 2036 Proposals Map (Draft, Consultation Version)

2. Baseline Conditions

Emerging Policy: Fareham Local Plan 2036 (Draft, Consultation Version) Continued

Policy NE1 deals with Landscape and states that: *“Development for all major applications will be permitted only where it can be demonstrated, through a robust landscape assessment that the proposals satisfy the specific development criteria contained within the Council’s Landscape Sensitivity Assessment for the character area in which the development is located.*

Development proposals must respect, enhance and not have severe adverse impacts on the character or function of the landscape that may be affected, with particular regard to:

- a) Intrinsic landscape character, quality and important features;*
- b) Visual setting, including to/from key views;*
- c) The landscape as a setting for settlements, including important views to, across, within and out of settlements;*
- d) The landscape’s role as part of the existing Green Infrastructure network;*
- e) The local character and setting of buildings and settlements;*
- f) Natural landscape features, such as trees, ancient woodland, hedgerows, water features and their function as ecological networks; and*
- g) The character of the Borough’s rivers and coastline, which should be safeguarded.*

Major development proposals shall include a comprehensive landscaping mitigation and enhancement scheme to ensure that the development is able to successfully integrate with the landscape and surroundings. The landscaping scheme shall be proportionate to the scale and nature of the development proposed and shall be in accordance with the enhancement opportunities specified in the

Council’s Landscape Sensitivity Assessment.”

Policy D1 is the topic for High Quality Design, setting out that all development proposals and spaces are to be of high quality, based on principles of urban design and sustainability to help create quality places. It includes the following:

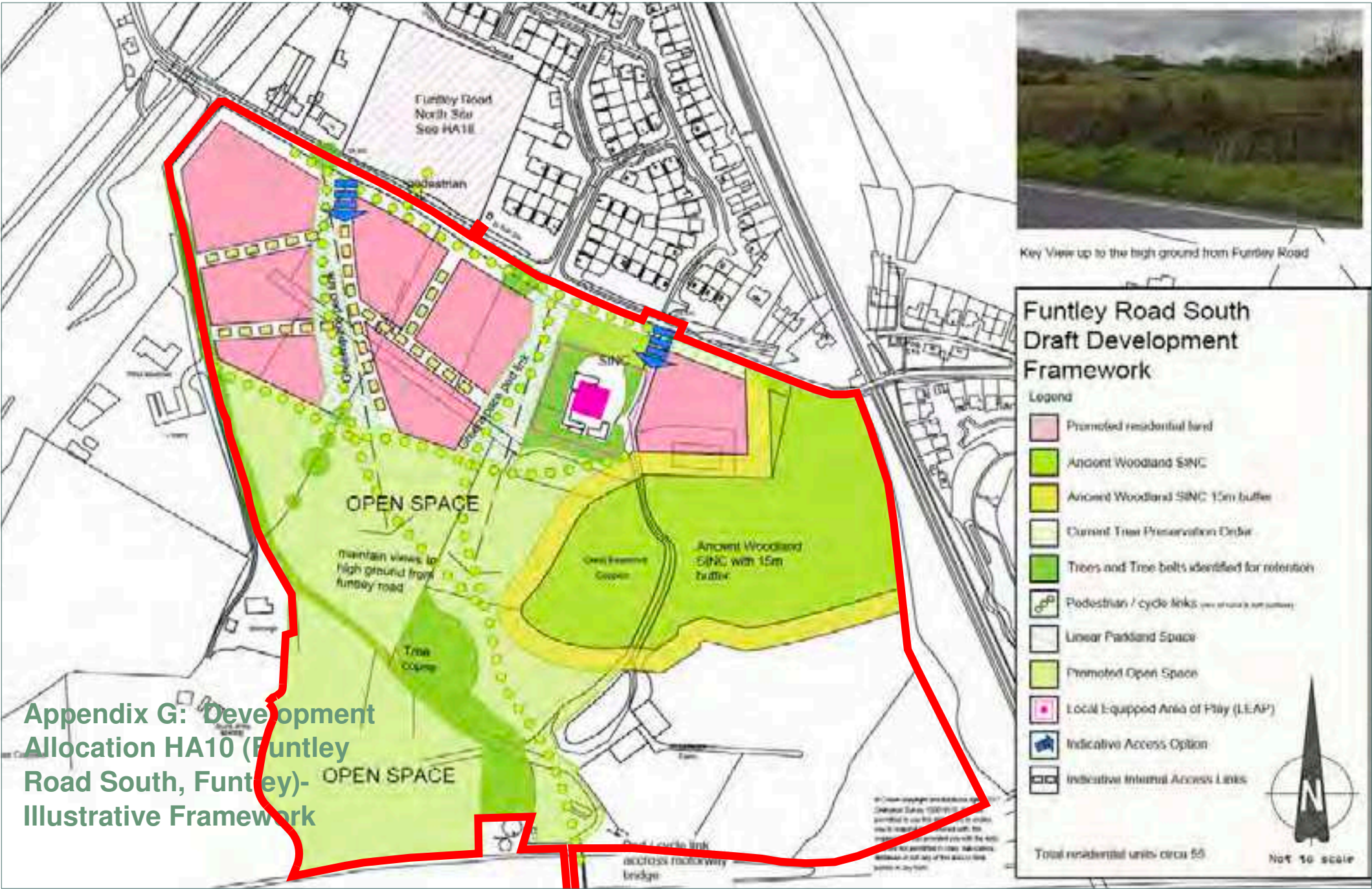
“Development proposals will be permitted where they:

- a) Respond positively to and be respectful of key characteristics of the area, including heritage assets, landscape, trees and landscape features, scale, spaciousness, form and the use of external materials;...*

In all instances proposals shall have regard to the adopted Borough Design Guidance SPD.”

In addition to the allocation pertaining to the Site, land to the north of Funtley Road (Funtley Road North Site HA18) is subject to an allocation for around 23 dwellings on land around 0.96ha in size (see Figure 2.4).

2. Baseline Conditions



Legend



Application Site Boundary

Figure 2.4 – Plan illustrating Development Allocation HA10 from the emerging Fareham Borough Council Local Plan 2036 (Draft Consultation Version)

2. Baseline Conditions

2.4 Introduction

The following paragraphs describe the landscape receptors firstly at contextual level and secondly at Application Site level.

2.5 Topographic Context

The topography of the study area is illustrated on the plan opposite in **Figure 2.5**.

Within the northern part of the study area, two major ridgelines predominately run in a broadly east to west orientation and stretch across the northern and north-eastern section of the study area. The heights are varied and reach approximately 50m AOD to Sager's Down located to the north west of the village of Knowle.

The River Meon runs in a north-east to south-west direction across the central part of the study area. It creates a large area of valley floor between the major settlement of Fareham and smaller suburb communities and villages to the west of the study area. To the east of the study area, the eastern section of the M27 motorway with the easternmost part of Fareham sits on the valley floor, which is formed by the Wallington River to the east of the study area.

The Application Site sits on the south-western fringe of Funtley village. The southern part of the Application Site lies on a ridgeline reaching approximately 55m AOD. The topography then falls towards Honey Lane to the west and Funtley Road to the north.

The value of this landscape receptor is assessed as ranging from **Low - Medium**.

2. Baseline Conditions

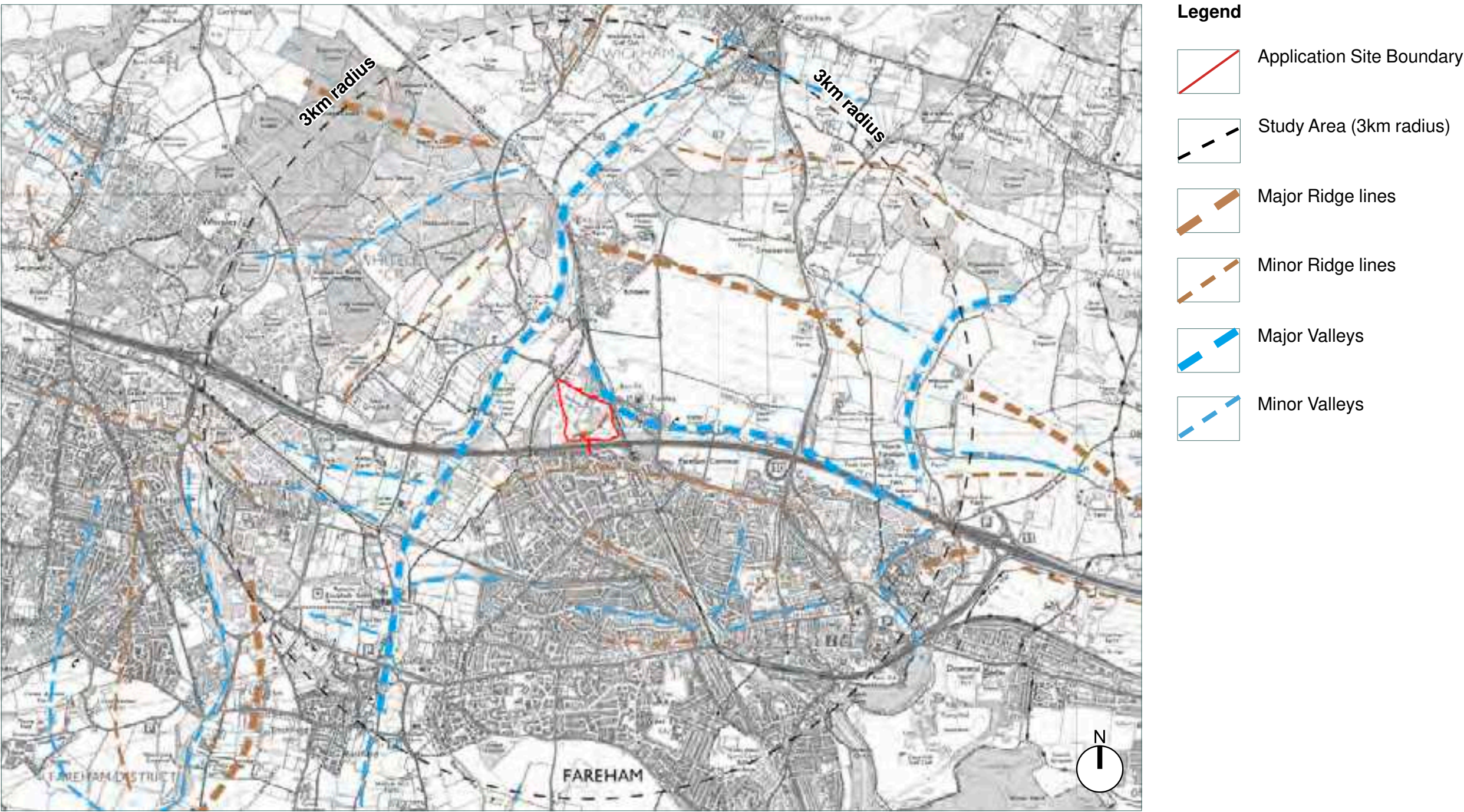


Figure 2.5 – Plan illustrating Topography and Drainage (fabrik, 2018)

2. Baseline Conditions

2.6 Contextual Landscape Elements

Broad Land Use and Land Cover:

Land cover across the northern part of study area is predominantly agricultural. A number of woodlands within the study area are either Ancient or Re-planted Woodlands. The Ancient Re-planted Woodland of Great Beamond Coppice is located within the north-eastern section of the Application Site.

The Great Beamond Coppice and the tree blocks within central northern and south-western section of the Application Site are also designated as Site of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC) and are covered by a Tree Preservation Order (TPO).

Field patterns within the study area are predominantly of small to medium scale and bounded by dense hedgerows, trees and enclosed rural lanes. The settlement of Fareham and its associated suburban areas dominates the southern part of the study area, whilst the village of Knowle is located to the north east of the Application Site. A number of smaller settlements and farmsteads are also scattered across the study area.

There are a series of locally designated Historic Park and Gardens present within the study area. Uplands is located approximately 1.5km to the south east of the Application Site, whilst the Bishopswood is located approximately 1.9km to the south east.

Additionally, the Scheduled Ancient Monument of Funtley Iron Works, with a group of Grade II Listed buildings including Ironmaster's House and Funtley House, are situated approximately 500m to the south west of the Application Site along the Ironmill Lane.

The value of this landscape receptor are assessed as ranging from **Low - Medium**.

2. Baseline Conditions



Figure 2.6 – Plan illustrating land use within the study area (fabrik, 2018).

2. Baseline Conditions

2.7 Contextual Public Rights of Way

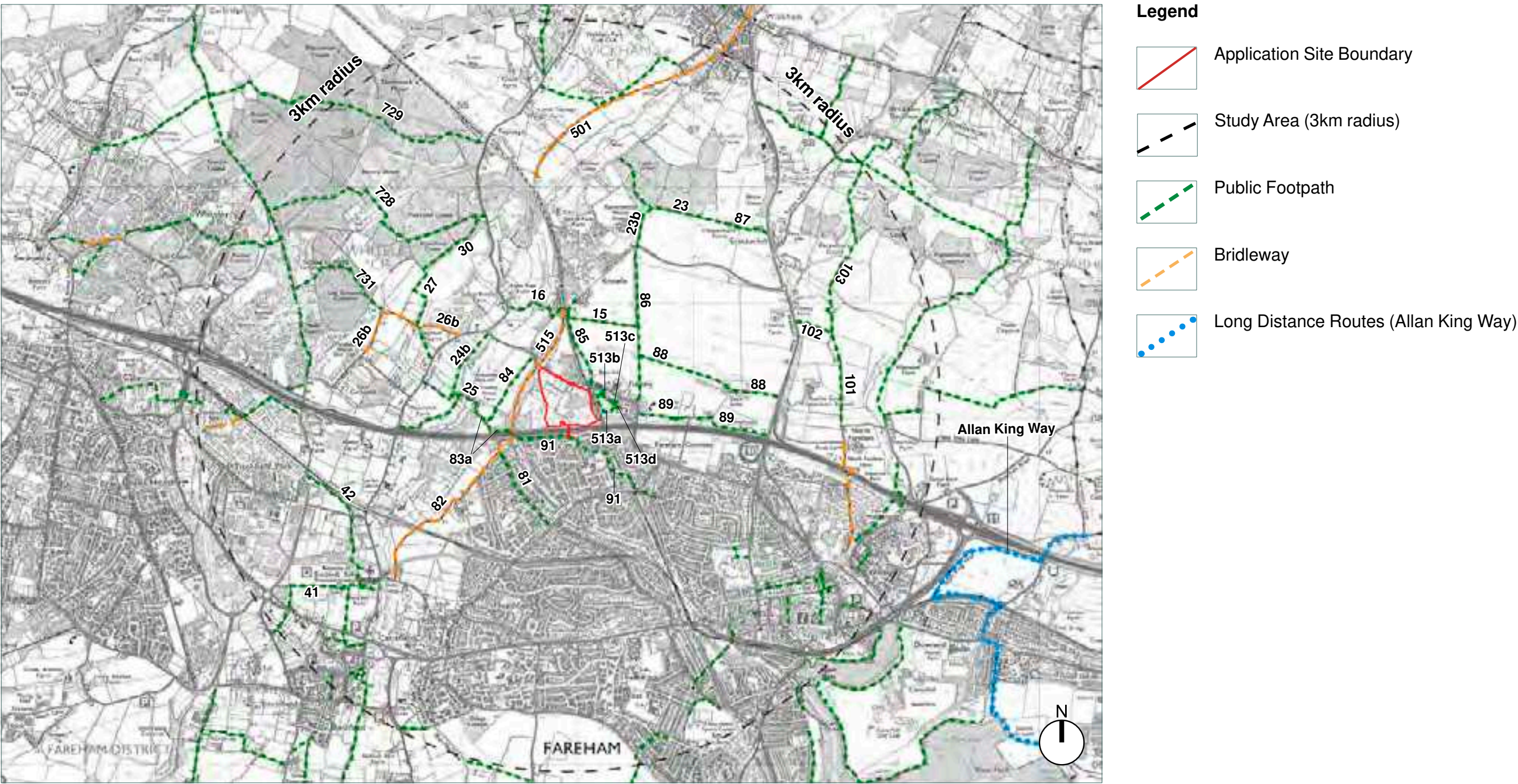
A series of public footpaths, bridleways with long distance trails are present across the study area.

Public footpaths 85, 513a, 513b, 513c and 513d traverse the landscape to the north east of the Application Site and provide connectivity between Lakeside, Funtley Road and Totsome Cottage to the north. Bridleway 515 to the north west of the Application Site connects Funtley Road and Mayles Lane to the north-west, over the M27 to the south west. To the south of the Application Site footpath 91 runs in a north west - south east direction along the M27 and creates the connection between bridleway 82 to the west, Red Barn Lane and Highlands Road to the south east.

The long distance walk of Allan King Way is located at the south-eastern edge of the study area, approximately 3.63km to the south east of the Application Site. This route provides the connection between the eastern fringe of Fareham to the wider landscape via Paradise Lane to the north east and Downend Road to the south east.

The value of these landscape receptors are assessed as ranging from **Medium - High**.

2. Baseline Conditions



2. Baseline Conditions

2.8 Contextual Movement Corridors

The M27 motorway is the major transport link crossing the study area in an east - west orientation immediately south of the Application Site. The A32 (Wickham Road) and A27 are the primary links from the M27 into Wickham to the north and Portchester to the east.

The secondary and tertiary roads provide connections between Fareham and smaller villages such as Funtley and Knowle. Within the immediate setting of the Application Site, Funtley Road runs along the northern boundary and connects to Tichfield Lane to the north and Kiln Road to the south.

The nearest mainline railway station to the Site is approximately 2km away in Fareham to the south-east. It provides train connections to London Waterloo, Portsmouth and Southampton.

The value of the movement corridors as a receptor are assessed as ranging from **Low - Medium**.

2. Baseline Conditions

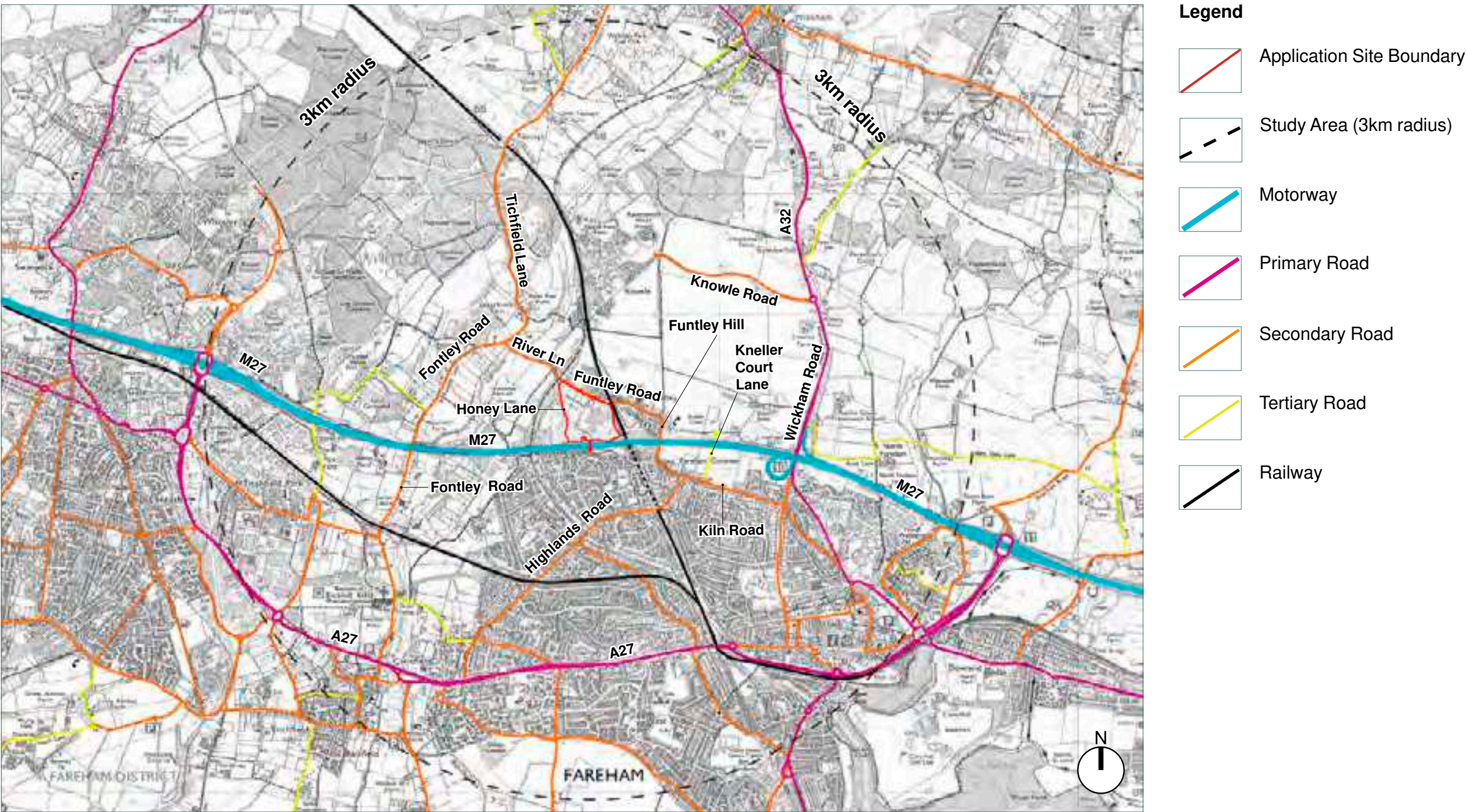


Figure 2.8 – Plan showing transportation links and road network within the study area (fabrik, 2018).

2. Baseline Conditions

2.9 Landscape Character Context

Introduction

The term ‘landscape’ commonly refers to the view or appearance of the land as perceived by people. Landscape applies to any natural, rural, urban, peri-urban areas, in land, water and seascape areas.

Landscape character is the combination of both natural / physical, cultural / social and perceptual / aesthetic influences, which give rise to a distinct, recognisable and consistent pattern of elements in the landscape that makes one landscape different from another, rather than better or worse and which define the ‘sense of place’. The landscape is not therefore simply a visual phenomenon.

The following sections set out the landscape character framework of the study area from the national and regional level through to county and district scale based upon existing character assessments undertaken by Natural England, Hampshire County Council and Fareham Borough Council.

National Landscape Character Assessment

The general character of the English countryside has been described at a national level in the Natural England publications ‘National Character Area Profiles’. The Application Site is located in National Character Area 128: South Hampshire Lowlands (2014). Refer to **Figure 2.9**.

The summary of the landscape character related to the study area is described below:

“The South Hampshire Lowlands National Character Area (NCA) is a low lying plain between the chalk hills of the Hampshire and South Downs and Southampton Water. Its highest point is an outlying chalk ridge – Portsdown Hill – but the bedrock geology is mostly open marine, estuarine and freshwater Tertiary deposits. The NCA

is dominated by the city and port of Southampton and its adjoining towns and suburbs – 29 per cent of the area is urban. In the more rural areas, it is a mixture of farmland, particularly pasture, and woodland.

Some 18 per cent of the land cover of the NCA is woodland, of which almost half is designated ancient woodland, a legacy of the Forest of Bere, a Royal Hunting Forest that once covered the area. Today the most significant blocks of woodland are West Walk near Wickham, Botley Wood at Swanwick and Ampfield Wood near Romsey.

The NCA is drained by several rivers: the lower reaches of the Test and Itchen, the source and headwaters of the Hamble and the middle section of the Meon.....”

The key characteristics pertinent to the study area are described as:

- *“Low-lying, undulating plain abutting the chalk downs to the north... Soils over much of the area are heavy and clayey with localised pockets of more freely draining soils on higher land.*
- *Fast-flowing chalk rivers in wide, open valleys with watermeadows and riparian vegetation that provide valuable wildlife habitats...*
- *Well-wooded farmed landscape (particularly to the east of Southampton), characterised by ancient woodland such as Botley Wood and West Walk.....*
- *Mixed agricultural landscape dominated by pasture with small pockets of horticulture and arable.*
- *An intimate and enclosed field pattern with many small and irregular fields generally bounded by mixed-species hedgerows or woodland.*
- *In parts, a very urban NCA dominated by the city and port of Southampton and other large towns such as Waterlooville and*

Havant. The more rural hinterland is characterised by small, loosely clustered or dispersed settlements, intermixed with isolated farmsteads.

- *Fragmented by major transport links, including the M3 to London and the M27 to Portsmouth which cross the NCA.*

The Site is partly typical of the description for the NCA, forming part of farmland at the fringe of a major urban area. The context to the Site also includes major transport links, as well as dispersed settlements and a wider more rural agricultural landscape.

The value of this landscape receptor is assessed as ranging from **Low - High**.

2. Baseline Conditions

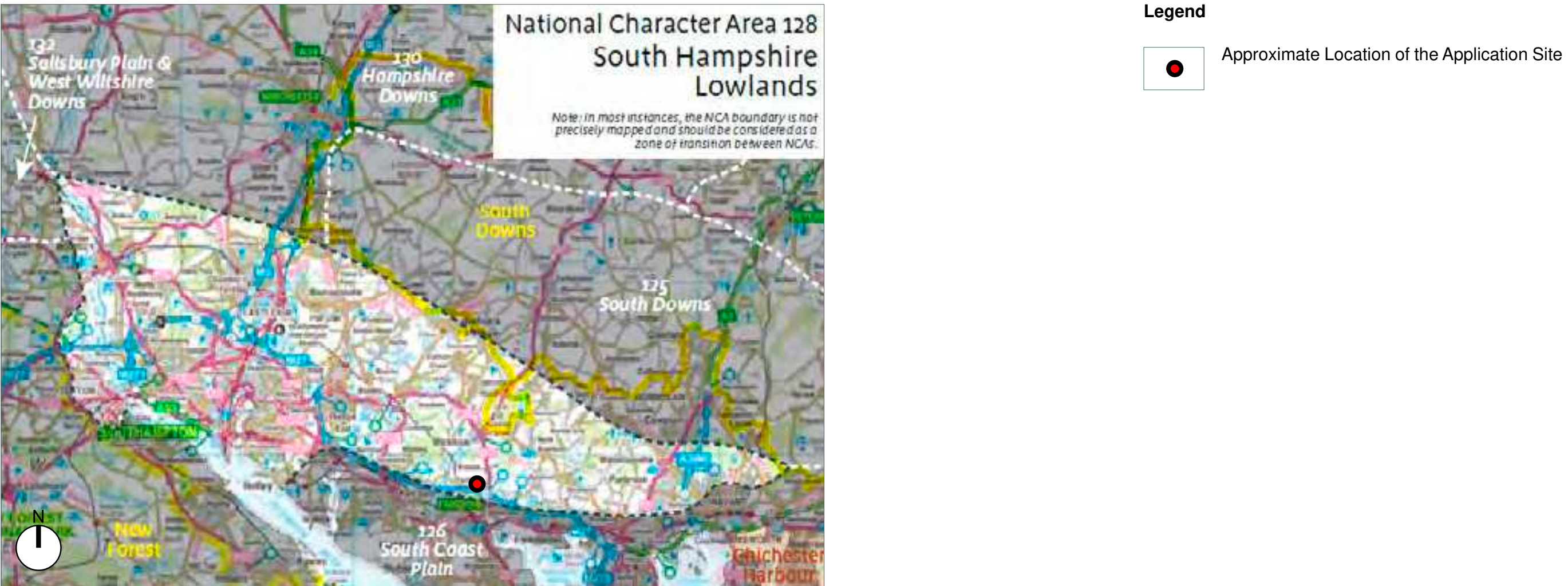


Figure 2.9 – Extract from National Landscape Character Area Map (Natural England, 2014)

2. Baseline Conditions

2.9 Landscape Character Context (continued)

County Landscape Character Assessment - 3E: Meon Valley

Within the Hampshire County Council Integrated Landscape Character Assessment (May 2012), the Application Site falls within LCA 3E: Meon Valley character area. Refer to **Figures 2.10 and 2.11**. The key characteristics pertinent to the study area as described as:

- *“A fairly narrow major river valley with a relatively narrow valley floor, which passes through downland, lowland mosaic and coastal plain landscapes.*
- *Southern valley sides are indented by dry valleys and scarp faces in the downland section.*
- *Increasing proportion of grazing and improved grassland land on the valley sides from the downland to the lowland landscapes.*
- *Woodland is common on the steeper slopes and is a particular feature where the Meon passes through the lowland mosaic and coastal plain landscapes.*
- *Major communication links follow close above the valley floor, eg A32, B3334 and the disused Meon Valley railway (now a recreational route).*
- *Extensive informal enclosure field patterns and significant water meadow (fairly simple layout) survive in the downs section while assarts and formal parliamentary enclosures dominate the lowland mosaic section.*
- *Strong pattern of nucleated settlements within the valley at strategic river crossing points with relatively little 20th century expansion.*

The physical character and land use related to the study area sets out that:

“...The Meon Valley can be divided into upper, middle and lower reaches associated with changing geology and landform of the downs, lowland clay and coastal plain respectively...”

The middle section (Soberton Heath to just north of Titchfield Abbey) is characterised by the presence of waterlogged soils associated with London clay. Sandier lighter soils do occur in association with the Wittering formation either side of the Meon around Wickham. The valley sides are generally a shallower gradient than in the downland setting and the valley width is narrower. Improved grassland and dairying predominate and there is a greater presence of semi and unimproved grassland on the valley bottom and woodland cover on the sides...”

The experience and perceptual character related to the study area is summarised as one where: *“The Meon Valley is full of contrasts and diversity. The downland section and lower reaches of the coastal section tend to be open landscapes whilst the opposite is true of the section in the lowland mosaic landscape. The course of the Meon valley is very distinct when viewed from the surrounding downland, appearing deceptively wooded in comparison to the surrounding chalk landscape. The river valley channel is rarely glimpsed amongst the heavily wooded landscapes in the lowland mosaic landscape.*

There are numerous opportunities for public access along and through the Meon Valley, including sections of several long distance routes such as the Wayfarer’s Walk, Monarch’s Way, South Downs Way and Solent Way. There is also a disused single rail track which linked Fareham, Wickham and Alton which today provides a popular, relatively flat multi user route.

The valley landscape has largely resisted expansion from adjoining urban areas and has remained relatively unchanged in recent times. As a result there is a strong sense of ruralness, seclusion, and

intimate landscape character and lack of development where the valley cuts through the south Hampshire clay lowlands. In the section where the A32 runs through the valley it is generally less tranquil than the surrounding downland landscape....”

The ‘Biodiversity Character’ is summarised as: *“... Beyond specific designations this landscape character area comprises improved grassland and arable land with patches of unimproved and semi-improved grassland (neutral or calcareous) and are often associated with the river, suggestive of water meadows. Woodlands form discrete patches within this landscape, ranging in size and type there are broadleaved woodlands, mixed plantations and parkland, some limited coniferous plantation and active coppice with standards. Ancient woodland is very limited in this landscape...”*

The Site is partly typical of the description for the county LCA, forming part of a valley that contains grazing land and woodland, with a nearby disused railway and public rights of way. The immediate Site context includes areas of relatively recent development and this and the Site is subject to some noise intrusion from the M27.

The value of this landscape receptor is assessed as ranging from **Low - High**.

2. Baseline Conditions

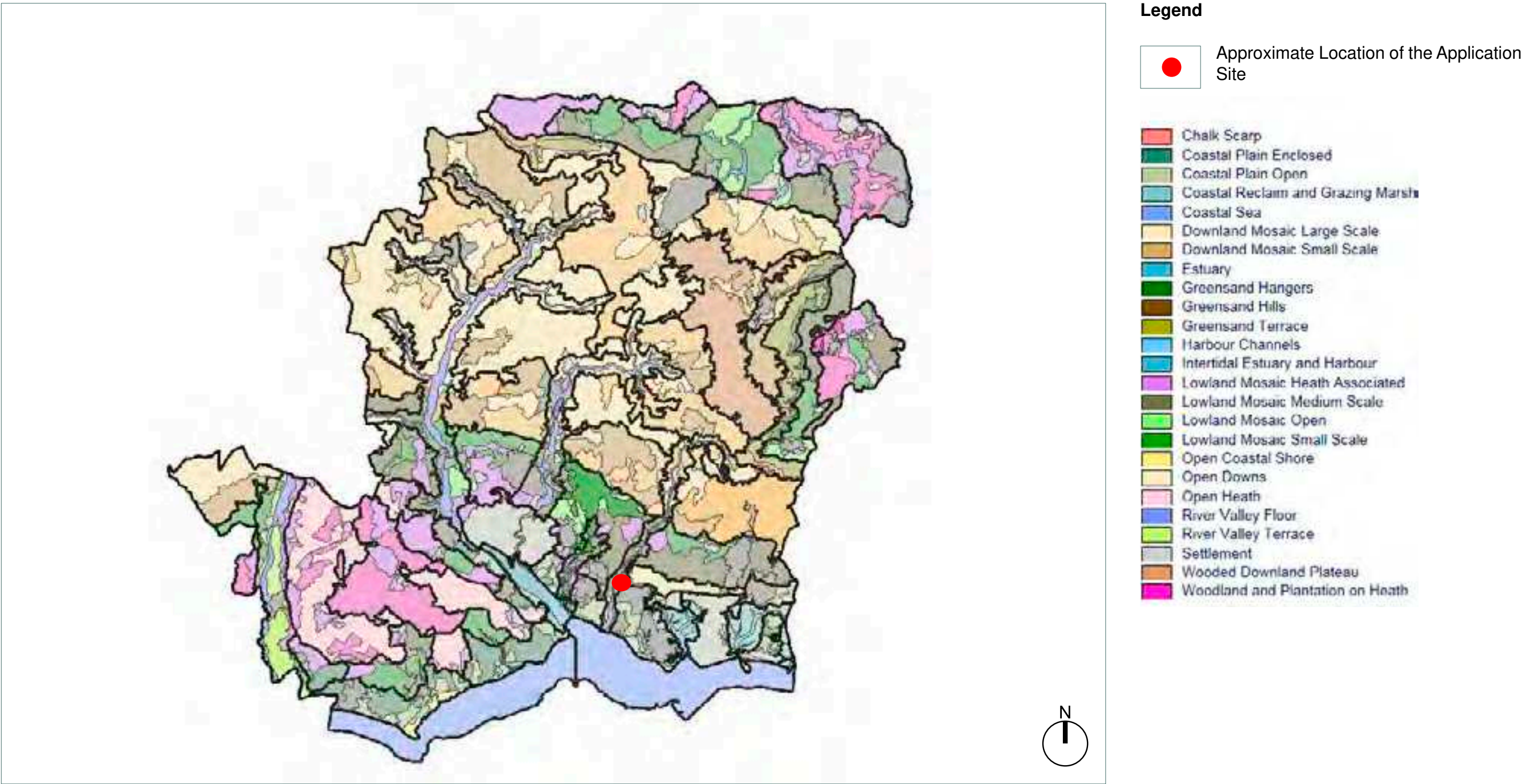


Figure 2.10 – Extract from Hampshire County Council Integrated Character Assessment Map (May 2012) showing the landscape types

2. Baseline Conditions

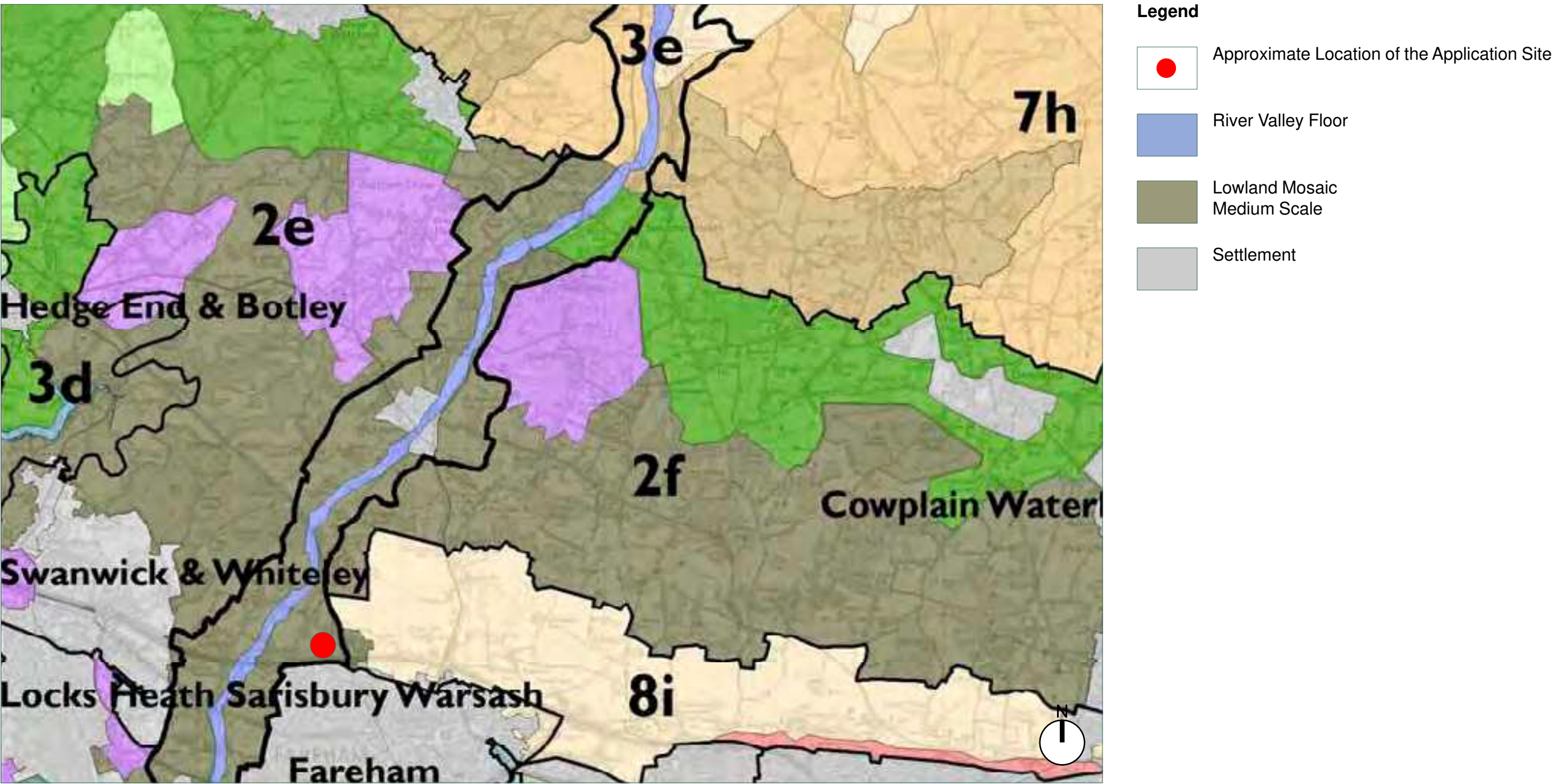


Figure 2.11 – Extract from Hampshire County Council Integrated Character Assessment Map (May 2012) showing the landscape character areas.

2. Baseline Conditions

2.9 Landscape Character Context (continued)

Local Level

Current Fareham Borough Landscape Assessment (May 1997)

This borough wide landscape character Assessment was carried out by Scott Wilson Resource Consultants for Fareham Borough Council in 1996 and covers both rural and urban areas.

Landscape Characters

Within Fareham Borough the assessment subdivides the landscape into 35 character areas (refer to **Figure 2.12**).

The Application Site is located entirely within the Landscape Character Area 6: Meon Valley. The character area is summarised as an area where:

“The Meon Valley character area embraces the whole length of the valley within the Borough, from Funtley in the north to the coast at Titchfield Haven. Although the immediate floor and valley sides are quite narrow in places, the character area embraces a wider swathe of landscape on either side of the valley that broadly defines the extent of open countryside within the corridor between the urban edges of Stubbington, Hill Head and Fareham to the east and Titchfield Village and Titchfield Park to the west.”

The following key characteristics are pertinent to the Application Site and its environs:

- *“a relatively gentle but distinctive valley landform, running through the Borough from Funtley in the north to the coast at Hill Head; Frequent woodland blocks;*
- *distinct valley floor characterised by small-scale pasture and variable cover of trees (typically willow and alder) in the narrower, upper reaches and broadening into open floodplain pasture and*

complex of wetland communities to the south at Titchfield Haven, where the natural qualities of the valley and maritime influences are most strongly evident; Small copses add to wooded character;

- *restricted vehicular access to the valley floor resulting in a generally quiet and intimate character in the northern and southern sections of the valley, making it attractive for quiet recreation and for wildlife;*
- *a mosaic of open farmland (part of the wider coastal plain farmland), minor wooded valleys and smaller, enclosed pastures bordering the valley to the south of Titchfield, the latter helping to buffer the intrusion of adjacent urban development and fringe farmland to the east on the setting of Titchfield Haven;*
- *a more fragmented character and stronger influences of urban development and roads within the central section of the valley, resulting in some damage to the integrity of the valley form and a more suburban character;*
- *garden centre and horticultural activity around Titchfield Abbey which detract from the setting of the historic Abbey and associated buildings (a Conservation Area);*
- *dense mosaic of wooded farmland mainly to the north of the railway which provides an intimate, rural context for the river valley, but with localised intrusion of the M27 motorway bridge.”*

In terms of enhancement opportunities, the assessment at para 4.27 states that: “... the Meon Valley is comparatively unspoilt and of a high quality but it is affected by roads, commercial horticultural activities and urban intrusions, particularly the central section. The emphasis should be to protect the important landscape and ecological resources of the river corridor, mitigate the effects of intrusive activities and undertake measures to reinforce the river valley character and strengthen its overall integrity.”

The priorities for enhancement, relative to the Application Site include:

- *“to protect the important landscape, ecological and historical resources... the pastoral character and features of the valley floor, the complex of wooded farmland...”*
- *to protect the overall integrity of the valley system from further fragmentation;*
- *to resist changes that would have an adverse impact on the rural character of the valley;*
- *to reduce the impact of roads, urban edges and horticultural development, possibly through new planting.”*

2. Baseline Conditions

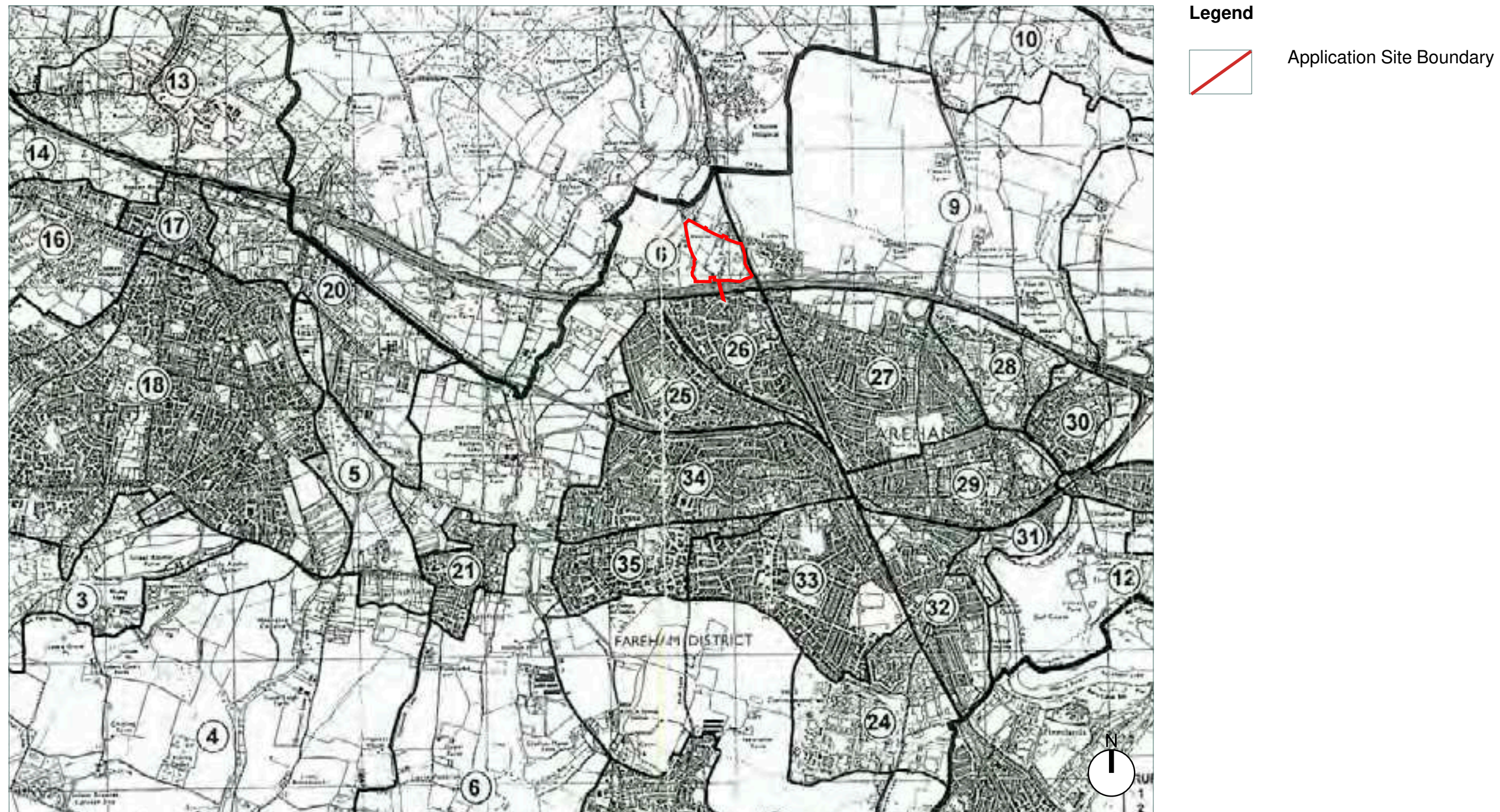


Figure 2.12 – Extract from Fareham Borough Landscape Character Assessment (May 1996) illustrating character areas.

2. Baseline Conditions

2.9 Landscape Character Context (continued)

Landscape Assessment (August 2017) Evidence Base to the Fareham Borough Council Local Plan 2036

As part of the evidence base to the emerging Local Plan, the Landscape Character Assessment has been updated. Part 1 includes the character assessment, with a landscape Sensitivity Assessment at Part 2.

In the updated assessment, the Application Site continues to be located in LCA 6: Meon Valley and within the Mixed Farmland and Woodland: Small Scale landscape type. The following extract is pertinent to the Application Site:

“The Meon Valley character area embraces the whole length of the valley within the Borough, from Funtley in the north to the coast at Titchfield Haven. Although the immediate floor and valley sides are quite narrow in places, the character area embraces a wider swathe of landscape on either side of the valley that broadly defines the extent of open countryside within the corridor between the urban edges of Stubbington, Hill Head and Fareham to the east and Titchfield Village and Titchfield Park to the west.

The Meon Valley is characterised by:

- *A relatively gentle but distinctive valley landform, running through the Borough from Funtley in the north to the coast at Hill Head;*
- *Distinct valley floor characterised by small-scale pasture and variable cover of trees (typically willow and alder) in the narrower, upper reaches and broadening into open floodplain pasture and complex of wetland communities to the south at Titchfield Haven...;*
- *A mosaic of open farmland (part of the wider coastal plain farmland), minor wooded valleys and smaller, enclosed pastures...;*

- *A more fragmented character and stronger influences of urban development and roads within the central section of the valley, resulting in some damage to the integrity of the valley form and a more suburban character;*
- *Dense mosaic of wooded farmland mainly to the north of the railway which provides an intimate, rural context for the river valley, but with localised intrusion of the M27 motorway bridge.”*

In Part 2 of the LCA, in the Sensitivity Assessment, the Application Site lies within Area 6.2 and sub section b, which is described as where: *“...built development also screens public views in from the edge of the Fareham urban boundary to the east.... The motorway cutting and railway corridors prevent views into the northern part of this area from the edge of Fareham and from the main village of Funtley. Wider views from the countryside areas to the north-west of this area are also screened by extensive vegetation cover and intervening landform, road and rail corridors etc...*

Within the area, there are no views from the motorway or rail corridors that cross the valley, and views from much of the road network within the area (including Southampton Road, Segensworth Road and Titchfield Road), are also substantially screened by roadside vegetation or buildings, with only very occasional glimpses. There are, however, some more open views through or over the roadside hedgerows into the river floodplain from Mill Lane, the lower part of Fishers Hill and from Bridge Street, which forms the southern boundary, and from Funtley Road and River Lane in the north.

The main views of the area are obtained from the extensive public rights of way network that runs through the valley landscape... Further routes run parallel to the railway embankment that divides areas 6.2a and 6.2b, and along the valley sides and disused railway line in the vicinity of Funtley to the north. These routes are generally well connected, and offer an appreciation of the various landscape, ecological and historic features within the valley and an opportunity to experience its unspoilt qualities and underlying sense of seclusion. Overall the quality and value of the available views and visual amenity is high, although affected in places by the influence of built

development or unsightly land uses....

The main people who could potentially be affected by changes in views would therefore be local residents, users of the PRow network within the valley... and users of the local road network within the area itself.”

In terms of Visual Sensitivity and Development Potential, the assessment identifies that: *“There are a few small pockets of land which are enclosed by strong hedgerows or vegetation an less visible, and/or lie within areas where views are already affected by built development or intrusive/ unsightly land uses (e.g. small pockets of undeveloped land within existing residential areas off the Funtley Road...) In all cases, any development would need to be small scale and sensitively integrated within the existing or new vegetation structure to avoid adverse visual impacts. Measures to improve the quality of views through the removal of intrusive or unsightly features... should be encouraged.”*

The assessment identifies the following relative to the Contribution to Green Infrastructure Network: *“This area makes a significant contribution to green infrastructure, particularly in respect of the riparian habitats and extensive areas of semi-natural woodland and tree cover within the river corridor (designated as SINC)s which are valuable ecological and landscape features. It also makes a significant contribution through the network of public rights of way that provide access for quiet recreation and appreciation of landscape, ecological and heritage assets... Crucially, this network provides both cross-valley links with the surrounding urban areas and links along the valley to the north and south. In addition to the PRow network, the area includes a few areas of publicly accessible open space, including a recreation ground to the north of the Southampton Road near Titchfield and playing fields, woodlands and the corridor of a disused railway line in the northern part of the area. The Meon Valley*
2.9 Landscape Character Context (continued)

Landscape Assessment (August 2017) Evidence Base to the

2. Baseline Conditions

Fareham Borough Council Local Plan 2036

is identified in the PUSH GI strategy as a ‘sub-regional scale blue corridor’ and project C6 of the strategy applies to the Upper Meon Valley and seeks “to conserve and enhance this area to ensure continued contribution to sense of place, climate change adaptation, providing open space close to urban areas for recreation and tourism”.

The Fareham GI Strategy 2014 proposes a number of GI enhancement projects across the area, the majority of which form part of larger “borough wide” projects that will enhance the area’s contribution to the wider GI network. These include:” (relevant to the local area and the Application Site)

“BW6 – General programme for the improvement/ repair of bridges within the rights of way network to ensure the continuation of high quality access to the countryside.

BW10 – Project to create a circular walking route encompassing the Meon Valley Trail, Shipwright’s Way and South Down’s Way, linking these existing routes together while enhancing their connectivity with the settlements of Fareham and Titchfield and the wider PRow network.

BW13 – Same as the PUSH Project C6 which applies to the whole of the Meon Valley LCA.

In terms of Sensitivity and Development Potential relative to GI the assessment states that: “Existing GI assets (e.g. the mosaic of riparian, grassland and woodland habitats as well as existing PRow and areas with public access) should be protected and, where possible, enhanced to maximise their ecological, landscape and amenity value, and development that would adversely affect them should be avoided. The emphasis in this area is more on making further improvements to the existing access and habitat links along the valley to the north and south, and the GI infrastructure within the urban areas to the east and west.”

The conclusions of the study for the 6.2 area are set out under a sub-section, Development Criteria and Enhancement Opportunities. Those aspects pertinent to the Application Site state that: “This is an

area of high overall sensitivity, particularly in respect of the character and quality of the landscape resource, the abundance of valued landscape, ecological and heritage features across a large proportion of the area, its role in preventing the coalescence of settlements and maintaining their distinctive separate identities and landscape settings, and its significant contribution to green infrastructure, particularly in respect of ecological and landscape assets and the extensive network of public rights of way and access routes within the area.

This wide range of sensitivities mean that development potential is highly constrained across the entire valley landscape and any significant development is likely to have unacceptable impacts upon one or more of the area’s important attributes. The only opportunity may be to accommodate development within small pockets of undeveloped land within existing residential areas, e.g. off the Funtley Road..., as long as it is of a similar character and scale to other dwellings within the locality and can be sensitively integrated within the landscape to avoid adverse impacts.

In order to protect and enhance the character and quality of landscape resources, views and visual amenity, urban character and green infrastructure, development proposals would need to:

- Protect and enhance features of recognised landscape, ecological, heritage or amenity value within the area as a whole, and the extensive network of public rights of way and other access routes within the valley...
- Protect and enhance the existing cover of woodland, trees, hedgerows and other mature vegetation along field boundaries, watercourses and roadsides, to maximise its screening, landscape and wildlife potential;
- Maintain the essentially secluded, rural and unspoilt countryside character of the valley landscape, and the local lanes and access routes within the area, avoiding intrusive or inappropriate urban styles of lighting, signage, paving etc. and other intrusive features;
- Be of a small-scale and located only in places where it can be carefully integrated within well-treed, strongly enclosed plots

of land in association with existing development, fits within the existing field pattern and is of a similar character and scale to similar built development within the locality;

- Maintain and enhance the function and quality of the existing GI network (in accordance with the PUSH and Fareham GI strategies) and take advantage of opportunities to strengthen and extend access and habitat links within the area, in particular with other parts of the Meon Valley and the urban areas on either side of the valley;
- Provide enhancement of the valley landscape... through removal or mitigation of intrusive or unsightly features, and restoration of field boundaries and other landscape features within ‘denuded’ or degraded landscapes (e.g. areas used for horse grazing or horticulture with a weak hedgerow structure and ‘fringe’ characteristics).”

The Site is largely typical of the description for the borough LCA, forming part of a valley with pasture, open farmland, urban development and areas of woodland. The M27 motorway results in some intrusion, and this, and the woodland and landform limit views. As described by the LCA, the Site forms a pocket of land that is enclosed by vegetation and is already somewhat affected by existing residential areas off Funtley Road. Vegetation within the Site is also important to the green infrastructure network of the character area. Significant development is inappropriate but small pockets of development such as off Funtley Road may be accommodated if of a similar scale or character to other dwellings.

The value of the landscape character area are assessed as being Low - **Medium**.

2. Baseline Conditions

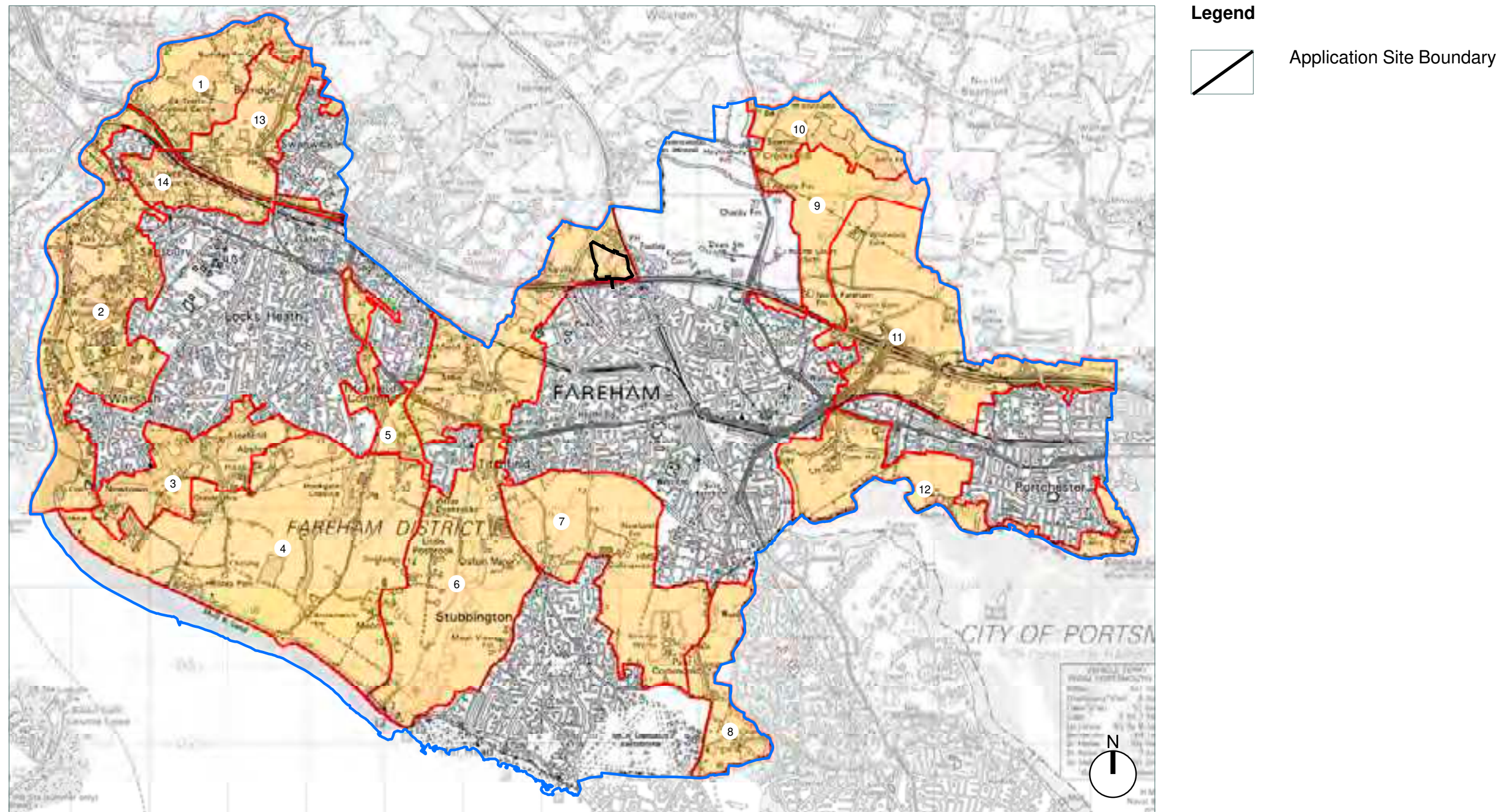


Figure 2.13 – Extract from Fareham Borough Landscape Character Assessment (2017) illustrating character areas.

2. Baseline Conditions

Table 2.1 Summary of Contextual Landscape Receptors and Value	
Landscape Receptors	Value
Heritage Assets	Medium
Topography	Low - Medium
Land Use	Low - Medium
Transport Links	Low - Medium
Public Rights of Way	Medium - High
Landscape Character	
National	Low - High
County	Low - High
Local	Low - Medium

2. Baseline Conditions

2.10 Existing Landscape Conditions at Site Level

Figure 2.14 illustrates the existing landscape elements within the Application Site.

Landscape Designations

The Application Site lies wholly in an Area Outside of the Defined Urban Settlement. The north-western section of the Application Site is designated as Existing Open Space. However, the emerging local plan proposes deletion of this existing open space and the incorporation of the site within the Funtley settlement boundary.

Great Beamond Coppice in the eastern part of the Application Site is an Ancient Re-planted Woodland, which together with the tree blocks within central northern and south-western sections of the Application Site are also designated as a SINC and are covered by a TPO.

Heritage Assets

There are no heritage designations on or adjacent to the Application Site, nor does it sit within or adjoin a Conversation Area.

Within the context to the Site is the Grade II Listed buildings of the Church of St Francis (to the east on Funtley Road). A Scheduled Ancient Monument, the site of Funtley Iron Works together with a group of Grade II Listed buildings including Ironmaster’s House and Funtley House are situated approximately 500m to the south west of Application Site, along the Ironmill Lane.

As such, at the site level, the value of this receptor is **Low**.

Topography

The Application Site lies on a north east facing slope with the localised steep ridgeline forming the southern boundary. The landform reaches approximately 52.98m AOD in the south west corner and falls towards a low point of approximately 18.77m AOD to the north-western corner of the Site.

The landform around the existing stables and built form within the north-eastern and southern part of the Application Site have been modified and where there is a level change of approximately 2m.

The value of this landscape receptor is assessed as **Medium** overall.

Land Use and Vegetation

The Application Site lies on the south-western fringe of the village of Funtley and is bound by Funtley Road to the north, Honey Lane to the west (and the elevated disused railway beyond) and the M27 to the south. There is currently no public access into the Site from the M27 and the footbridge. The Application Site is currently accessed from Funtley Road (opposite Stag Way).

The land use within the Application Site is predominantly pasture land (at the time of the assessment used as horse paddocks) bound by in the main by fencing comprising of timber post and rail, with additional wire in places. Woodland or hedgerows form some external and all external boundaries. There are also fences at the outer boundaries, within the vegetation. Access to the paddock is provided via a series of informal, mainly grassed private routes with the Site. Some hard surfacing occurs along the main access drive and parts of two tracks running west of this.

Small areas within the Application Site have been historically used as brick pit and brick yard. These have been restored back to agricultural use with imported clean soil and proposed planting following by the approval of the reinstatement scheme in April 2003 (Application Reference: P/03/0253/MW).

Great Beamond Coppice, alongside the other informal tree groups and treebelts form significant landscape features of the Application Site.

The value of this landscape receptor is assessed as **Medium** overall.

Landscape Character

The landscape character of the Application Site is described as consisting predominantly of a series of pasture fields with agricultural built form and associated hardstanding. The mature boundary vegetation and Great Beamond Coppice frames the fields and together with the landform, provides significant visual enclosure to the Application Site from the wider landscape.

The immediate setting to the Application Site comprises the predominantly two storey dwellings of Funtley to the north; the M27 motorway and the urban fringe of Fareham to the south; a combination of fields and dwellings to the west which is contained from the wider landscape by the mature tree belt associated with the elevated disused railway line; and to the east by the railway line in cutting and associated vegetation.

The northern section of the Application Site is therefore already influenced by the existing residential edges and is of a typical semi-enclosed character, consistent with the western edge of Funtley.

As set out under the published landscape character assessment section above, the Site is largely typical of the defined borough character area within which it lies.

The value of this landscape receptor is assessed as **Medium**.

Public Rights of Way

There are no public rights of ways located within or along the Site. However, the bridleway 515 (former railway line) is located in close proximity (approximately 38m) to the north-western part of the Site.

The value of this landscape receptor is therefore assessed as **Low**.

2. Baseline Conditions



Figure 2.14 – Plan showing the existing landscape conditions within the Site (fabrik, 2018)

2. Baseline Conditions

Table 2.2 Summary of Landscape Receptors and Value within Site	
Landscape Receptors	Value
Landscape Character	Medium
Heritage Assets	Low
Topography	Medium
Land Use and Vegetation	Medium
Landscape Character	Medium
Public Rights of Way	Low

2. Baseline Conditions

2.11 Internal Visual Survey

A visual inspection of the Application Site was conducted on 7th June 2017. A winter visual appraisal was carried out on 5th January 2018.

Figure 2.15 on the following page illustrates the location of the internal photographic viewpoints to the Site. Photos 1- 15 which follow, illustrate the existing Application Site conditions. Photos 14A and 15A are taken from slightly different positions to the summer photos. Photo 13A is taken from inside the Site, adjacent to the boundary, representing a winter view that is similar to summer external viewpoint 4.

While the summer and winter views show slight differences in the position of the viewpoint and focal lengths of camera lens used, there are otherwise, no material differences in the view.

2. Baseline Conditions



Figure 2.15 – Plan illustrating locations of internal photographs within the Site (fabrik, 2018)

2. Baseline Conditions

2.11 Photographic Study - views within the Application Site

Summer Views



Photograph – Viewpoint S1

View looking south from Funtley Road towards the northern portion of the Application Site. The existing tarmac access road is visible centrally within this view. The access road is lined by mature trees and established vegetation, which largely obscures views into the internal ground plane of the Site.



Photograph – Viewpoint S3

View looking north towards the northern Site boundary from the north-eastern part of the Application Site. The existing pasture grassland dominates this view with topography sloping towards the northern boundary. The mature tree belt lines along the north-eastern boundary obscure views out of the Application Site from this location.



Photograph – Viewpoint S2

View looking south west across the eastern portion of the Application Site from north-eastern corner. The existing pasture land dominates the foreground with topography rising towards the south. The existing built form is apparent in the middle distance with the Ancient Re-planted Woodland of Great Beamond Coppice evident in the distance. Views out to the east, west and south are obscured by the intervening mature boundary vegetation and landform.



Photograph – Viewpoint S4

View looking west towards the western boundary of the Application Site. The existing hardstanding forms the foreground of this view, interspersed with existing stable units in the middle distance. The existing mature trees and vegetation are apparent behind the existing stable blocks and obscure views out to the west from this location.

2. Baseline Conditions

2.11 Photographic Study - views within the Application Site

Winter Views



Photograph – Viewpoint S1 Winter View
There is little change to the visibility across the Site in winter.



Photograph – Viewpoint S2 Winter View
There is little change to the visibility across the Site in winter.



Photograph – Viewpoint S3 Winter View
There is slightly increased visibility towards vehicles on Funtley Road and of dwellings to the north of the Site, in winter.



Photograph – Viewpoint S4 Winter View
There is little change to the visibility across the Site in winter.

2. Baseline Conditions

2.11 Photographic Study - views within the Application Site (Continued)

Summer Views



Photograph – Viewpoint S5
View looking south west across paddocks within northern central section of the Application Site. The existing pasture grassland dominates the foreground, set on rising ground. Due to a section of lower hedging along the south-western Application Site boundary, the existing built form along southern section of Honey Lane is apparent in the distance.



Photograph – Viewpoint S6
View looking south west across paddocks within northern central section of the Application Site. The existing pasture grassland dominates the foreground with topography rising to meet the southern and south-western Site boundaries in the distance. Due to a section of lower hedging along the south-western Application Site boundary, the existing built form along southern section of Honey Lane is apparent in the distance.



Photograph – Viewpoint S7
View looking south west across paddocks within the south-eastern section of the Application Site. The existing pasture grassland dominates the foreground with topography rising towards the ridgeline in the middle distance. The existing vegetation is apparent in the distance, however, glimpsed views of the roofline of the existing residential built form along Lechlade Gardens (south of the M27) are apparent from this location.



Photograph – Viewpoint S8
View looking west across paddocks within the south-eastern part of the Application Site. The existing grass path and pasture grassland dominates this view with topography gently rising to meet the existing barns in the distance. The existing mature vegetation along the southern part of the Application Site and Great Beamond Coppice is evident in the distance and along with topography, obscures views out to the west and south from this location.

2. Baseline Conditions

2.11 Photographic Study - views within the Application Site (Continued)

Winter Views



Photograph – Viewpoint S5 - Winter View
Visibility across the Site remains largely the same in winter.



Photograph – Viewpoint S6 - Winter View
Visibility across the Site remains largely the same in winter, albeit there is slightly increased visibility of the property along Honey Lane. The landform prevents significant views beyond the Site boundary despite reduced leaf cover.



Photograph – Viewpoint S7 - Winter View
Visibility across the Site remains largely the same in winter. There is however, slightly increased visibility of existing dwellings south of the M27, without leaf cover to vegetation.



Photograph – Viewpoint S8 - Winter View
Visibility across the Site remains largely the same in winter. The landform prevents significant views beyond the Site boundary despite reduced leaf cover.

2. Baseline Conditions

2.11 Photographic Study - views within the Application Site (Continued)

Summer Views



Photograph – Viewpoint S9
View looking east across paddocks within the south-western section of the Application Site. The existing pasture grassland dominates the foreground with the landform falling towards the mature tree line in the middle distance. The existing mature vegetation along the south east section of the Application Site is apparent in the distance and obscures the majority of views out to the east and south. However, glimpsed views of rooflines of the existing residential built form within Funtley beyond the site, are apparent in the distance.



Photograph – Viewpoint S11
View looking north across paddocks within the south-western section of the Application Site. The existing pasture grassland dominates this view with topography rising to meet the field boundary. Existing vegetation along the western boundary and trees to the east are apparent and with landform, limits views out to the west and east. However, glimpsed views of a wider elevated landscape are evident in the distance to the north.



Photograph – Viewpoint S10
View looking north east within the central part of the Application Site. The existing understorey vegetation dominates the foreground with mature trees along the internal field boundaries. The existing topography slopes towards the north with views of Great Beamond Coppice apparent in the middle distance. Due to the existing landform, the roofline of existing residential built form along Funtley Road and Roebuck Avenue are apparent in the distance. Glimpsed views of an existing 3 storey built form within neighbouring village of Knowle are also evident in the far distance, through gaps within the existing boundary vegetation and landform.



Photograph – Viewpoint S12
View looking north across paddocks within the south-western section of the Application Site. The existing pasture grassland dominates this view with the existing topography falling steeply towards the north. An existing tree line to the east is evident in the distance and obscures views out to the east from this location. However, views of wider landscape to the north are evident with existing built form along Funtley Road visible due to existing landform.

2. Baseline Conditions

2.11 Photographic Study - views within the Application Site (Continued)

Winter Views



Photograph – Viewpoint S9 - Winter View
There is slightly increased visibility beyond the Site, including of dwellings within Funtley, in winter.



Photograph – Viewpoint S10 - Winter View
The photo is taken standing slightly closer to the fenceline than in summer. The lack of leaf cover allows increased visibility across the Site and to existing dwellings within Funtley and within Knowle village.



Photograph – Viewpoint S11 - Winter View
The viewing position is from a slightly higher point, allowing views across the Application Site as it slopes down to the north, and of existing properties just north of the Site, the disused railway line to the west, and wider elevated landscape beyond the built form at Funtley. Parts of built form at Knowle village and pylons form part of the scene to the north.



Photograph – Viewpoint S12 - Winter View
There is slightly increased visibility within the Site in winter, with glimpses of the barns in the south-eastern part area. The glimpses of Funtley and Knowle village (to left, beyond edge of photo) remain in winter.

2. Baseline Conditions

2.11 Photographic Study - views within the Application Site (Continued)

Summer Views



Photograph – Viewpoint S13

View looking north east across paddocks within the western part of the Application Site. The existing pasture grassland dominates this view with topography falling steeply towards the northern boundary. Partial views of hardstanding within the northern part of the Application Site are evident in the distance to the north east. Due to the existing topography, views of wider landscape beyond the Application Site are evident with existing built form along Funtley Road and Roebuck Avenue apparent from this location.



Photograph – Viewpoint S14

View looking east across paddocks within the north-western part of the Application Site. The existing pasture dominates this view with existing undulating topography rising towards to east and south west. The existing vegetation along northern boundary of the Application Site is visible with views of Great Beamond Coppice evident in the distance. Views out to east and south are obscured by the dense vegetation within Application Site. However, views of roof and upper storey of existing two storey built form along western part of Funtley Road are apparent through gaps within vegetation and landform.

2. Baseline Conditions

2.11 Photographic Study - views within the Application Site (Continued)

Winter Views



Photograph – Viewpoint S13 Winter View
In winter, the reduced leaf cover reveals more of the existing built form to the north of the Site.



Photograph – Viewpoint S14A Winter View
The viewpoint is taken from the access path south of the paddock from which summer view 14 was taken. In winter, there is slightly increased visibility of existing built form at Funtley to the north of the Site.



Photograph – Viewpoint S13A additional Winter View
View looking north to north-east from the south-western edge of the Site, by the boundary hedge which separates the Site from the existing property at the southern end of Honey Lane. This photo also provides a winter equivalent of external viewpoint 4. Existing built form at Funtley and further north of the village is visible beyond the Site. Existing outbuildings and part of Great Beamond Coppice are visible to the right in the photo.

2. Baseline Conditions

2.11 Photographic Study - views within the Application Site (Continued)

Summer and Winter Views



Photograph – Viewpoint S15
View looking south east across paddocks from the north-western part of the Application Site. The existing pasture dominates this view with existing undulating topography rising towards the south. The existing vegetation along the western Application Site boundary is visible with views of Great Beamond Coppice evident in the distance. The dense vegetation within the Application Site obscures views out to the west and south.



Photograph – Viewpoint S15A Winter View
The viewpoint is taken from the access path north of the paddock from which summer view 15 was taken. The landform and dense vegetation within the Site and at its boundaries mean that visibility beyond the Site remains similar in winter. There is a very limited glimpse of the roof of the building at the south end of Honey Lane (adjacent to the Site) and of the roof of a vehicle parked within its curtilage.

3. Visual Baseline Conditions and Sensitivities

3.1 Introduction

The extent to which the internal ground plane and vegetation associated with the Application Site are visible from the surrounding landscape is based on grading degrees of visibility. It is determined from a visual inspection of the land within the Site and its context from roads, public rights of way and properties.

Seasonal change in existing evergreen and deciduous plant material will affect the available views. Typically views will be different through the seasons with a greater sense of enclosure in the summer months when deciduous trees are in leaf.

The plans that follow show the actual visual summary of the Application Site from the immediate environs. The photographs 1-19 then describe each of these views.

No winter views were taken for photo viewpoints 15-19 due to the significant level of visual screening by vegetation and in places, by landform.

3.2 Visual Appraisal

The plans on the following pages (Figures 3.1 and 3.2) illustrate the visual summary of the land within the Application Site from the surrounding landscape.

Views of the internal ground plane and vegetation of the Application Site are limited to the immediate local landscape due to the undulating topography and intervening layers of vegetation and build form.

Residential Receptors

Views from residential receptors are limited to those located in close proximity to the Site along the Funtley Road, Roebuck Avenue, Stag Way and Honey Lane. Refer to photographs 4 - 8.

There is slightly increased visibility of the Site in winter, in particular for properties along the south sides of Funtley Road which have windows facing in the direction of the Site.

The value of the residential receptors is judged to be **medium**.

Historic Receptors

There are no views from the Listed Buildings and Scheduled Ancient Monument located in the study area - along the Ironmill Lane and Skylark Meadows within Skylark Golf and Country Club. Refer to photographs 11 and 19. There is no significant change in the visibility in winter, and these receptors are not considered as part of the visual impact appraisal.

Transport Corridors

There are open and partial views of the internal ground plane and landscape features of the Application Site from Funtley Road, Roebuck Avenue and southern section of Honey Lane. Views are only from those parts of these roads in close proximity to the Site. Views from the wider road network are truncated. Refer to photographs 4 - 8.

There are slightly increased views into the Site in winter from Funtley Road and Roebuck Avenue, without leaf cover. Views from Honey Lane remain largely obscured except for two sections to the north and south where there is a gap in the vegetation (north) and a low hedge (south) at the boundary with the Site.

The value of the transport corridors is judged to be **low**.

Public Rights of Way

The majority of receptors from the public rights of ways within the local, middle distance and wider landscape are truncated due to intervening topography, vegetation and built form. Refer to photographs 1, 2, 11 - 19.

In winter, from viewpoint 2 (path around the lake by Lakeside) within Funtley, there are increased glimpses through the vegetation along the railway embankments. As the ground plane of the Site is not discernible, it is not possible to distinguish any vegetation within the Site from the general dense vegetation visible around the railway line from this location.

Reduced leaf cover to vegetation along the disused railway line to the west of the Site (Bridleway 515) allows glimpses through to the ground plane of the Site, but only from positions in close proximity to the crossing over Funtley Road (photographs 12A and 14A). In these views, existing built form at Funtley is also visible.

The highest part of the Site to the south, around the existing telecommunications mast is visible as a part of panoramic views looking back to Funtley village from two Public Rights of Way to the east - see photographs 9 and 10 (from Footpaths 88 and 89 respectively).

From viewpoint 9 in winter, the ground plane of a small part of the south-eastern part of the Site, the telecomms mast and nearby existing barns are visible, together with Great Beamond Coppice and other boundary vegetation within the south astern area of the Site.

From viewpoint 10 in winter, the upper part of the mast, barns and small part of the Copse are visible above existing dwellings and vegetation at the edge of Funtley. The ground plane of the Site is obscured, even in winter.

No extensive views across the ground plane of the Site are available from these locations.

The existing southern boundary vegetation is visible from the M27 footbridge to the immediate south (photograph 3) however, this vegetation in turn obscures internal views of the land within the Application Site.

The value of the users of the public rights of way is judged to be **medium**.

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3. Visual Baseline Conditions and Sensitivities

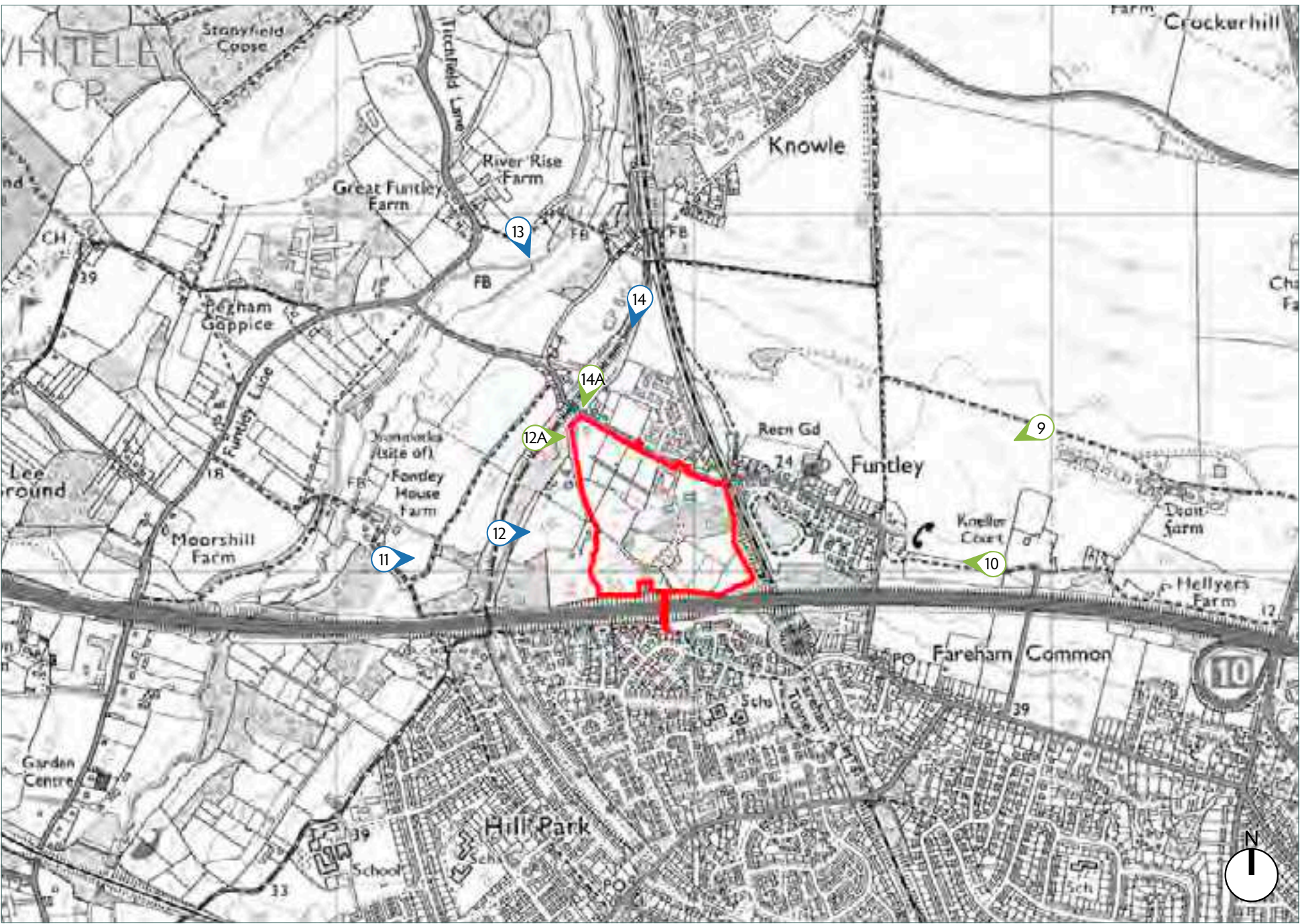


Figure 3.1 – Location Plan showing Visual Summary from the local area (fabrik, 2018)

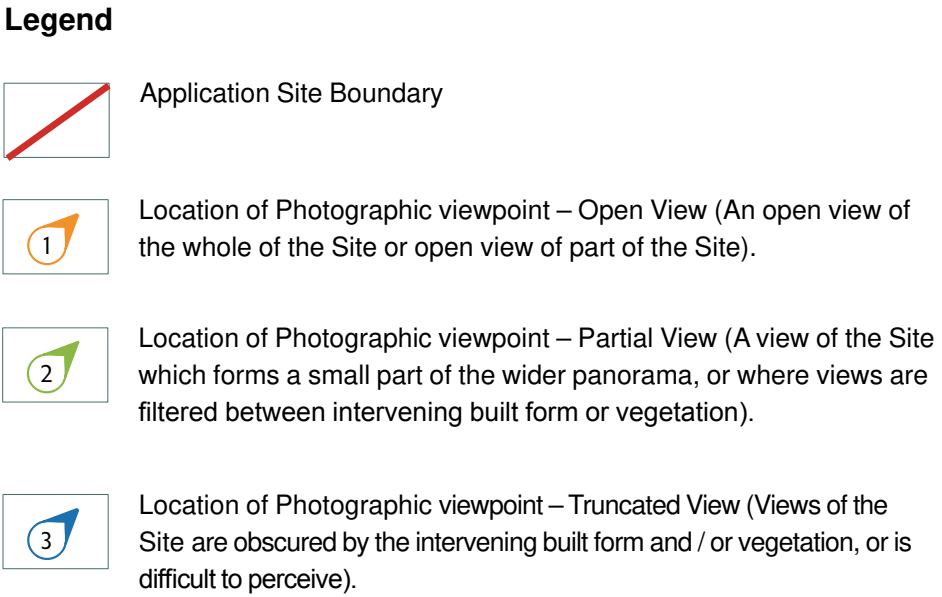


Figure 3.2 – Location Plan showing Visual Summary in close proximity to the Site (fabrik, 2017)

3. Visual Baseline Conditions and Sensitivities

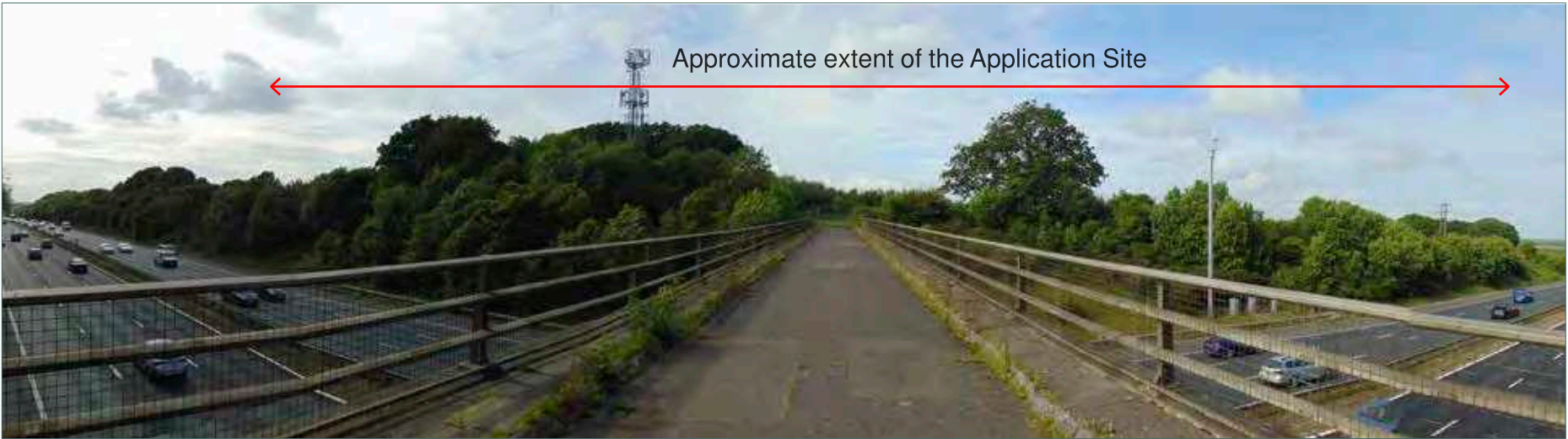
3.3 Visual Appraisal from the Local Area
Summer Views



Photograph – Viewpoint 1
View looking south west towards the Application Site from the eastern section of Funtley Lane (Footpath 85). The existing residential built form along Funtley Lane dominates this view with mature hedgerow forming a vegetated edge along this part of the lane. Glimpsed views of the top section of Great Beamond Coppice along the north-eastern edge of the Application Site is apparent. Views of the internal ground plane within the Application Site are truncated.



Photograph – Viewpoint 2
View looking west towards the Application Site from an informal footpath at the edge of the lake to the south west of Lakeside (south of Funtley Road). Mature trees and vegetation dominate this view and forms a green corridor along the path. The intervening vegetation, which includes that alongside the live railway (right, truncates any views of the internal ground plane within the Application Site from this location.



Photograph – Viewpoint 3
View looking north towards the Application Site from the footbridge to the south of the Application Site over the M27. The footbridge and the mature tree belt planted along the motorway edge dominates this view. Partial views of the existing mature trees and vegetation along the southern Application Site are evident behind the existing vegetation that lines the motorway. Views into other areas across the Application Site are truncated by the intervening vegetation and topography from this location.

3. Visual Baseline Conditions and Sensitivities

3.3 Visual Appraisal from the Local Area
Winter Views



Photograph – Viewpoint 1 Winter View
The photo is taken from a position standing slightly further west along Funtley Lane (due to the presence of a large vehicle on the road). However, in winter, there is no significant change in the visibility of the Site in winter from any section of this lane.



Photograph – Viewpoint 2 Winter View
There is no significant change in the visibility of the Site in winter.



Photograph – Viewpoint 3 Winter View
There is no significant change in the visibility of the Site in winter.

3. Visual Baseline Conditions and Sensitivities

3.3 Visual Appraisal from the Local Area

Summer Views



Photograph – Viewpoint 4
View looking east towards the Application Site from the existing hardstanding area associated with the private dwelling ‘Bramleigh’ located on Honey Lane. The existing boundary vegetation and pasture grassland within the Application Site dominates the view. Open view of the internal plane, boundary vegetation and the Great Beamond Coppice are apparent from this location.



Photograph – Viewpoint 5
View looking south east towards the Application Site from Funtley Road (by properties just east of the disused railway bridge). Views of existing residential built form along Funtley Road dominate the foreground with mature trees and vegetation along the northern Application Site boundary apparent. Views of the internal ground plane within the Site are truncated due to intervening boundary vegetation.



Photograph – Viewpoint 6
View looking south east towards the Application Site from the junction of Roebuck Avenue and Funtley Road. Views of existing residential built form around the entrance of Roebuck Avenue and mature trees and vegetation along the northern Site are apparent. Views of the internal ground plane within the Application Site are truncated due to intervening boundary vegetation.

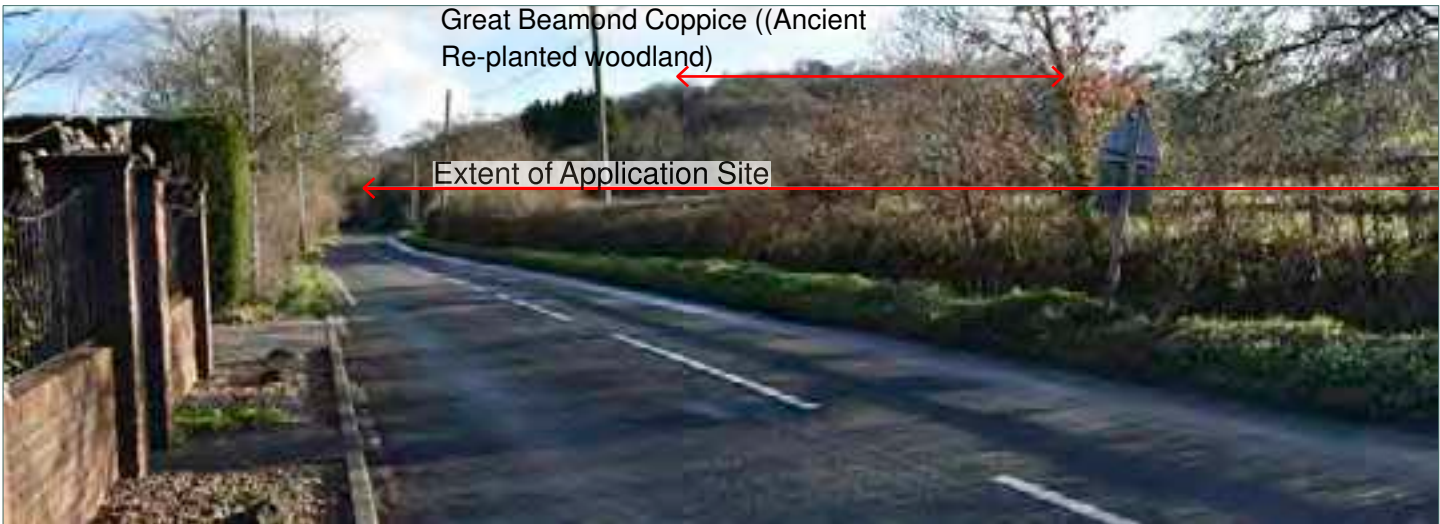


Photograph – Viewpoint 6b
View looking south east towards the Application Site from Roebuck Avenue. The residential built form with its associated private garden along Roebuck Avenue dominates this view with the topography within the Application Site rising towards the local ridgeline. Open views of the central part within the Application Site occur, funnelled along the road with mature vegetation evident in the distance. Views into other areas within the Application Site are truncated by intervening vegetation, topography and built form from this location.

3. Visual Baseline Conditions and Sensitivities

3.3 Visual Appraisal from the Local Area
Winter Views

Note: For the winter photo relating to Viewpoint 4 (taken from curtilage to Bramleigh), refer to internal winter viewpoint 13A (above) which is taken from the Site-side of the hedge at the boundary with the property Bramleigh.



Photograph – Viewpoint 5 Winter View
In winter, the ground plane of the Site becomes apparent without leaf cover to the northern boundary vegetation.



Photograph – Viewpoint 6 Winter View
There is little change in the visibility of the Site in winter.



Photograph – Viewpoint 6b Winter View
There is slightly increased visibility of the Site in winter.

3. Visual Baseline Conditions and Sensitivities

3.3 Visual Appraisal from the Local Area

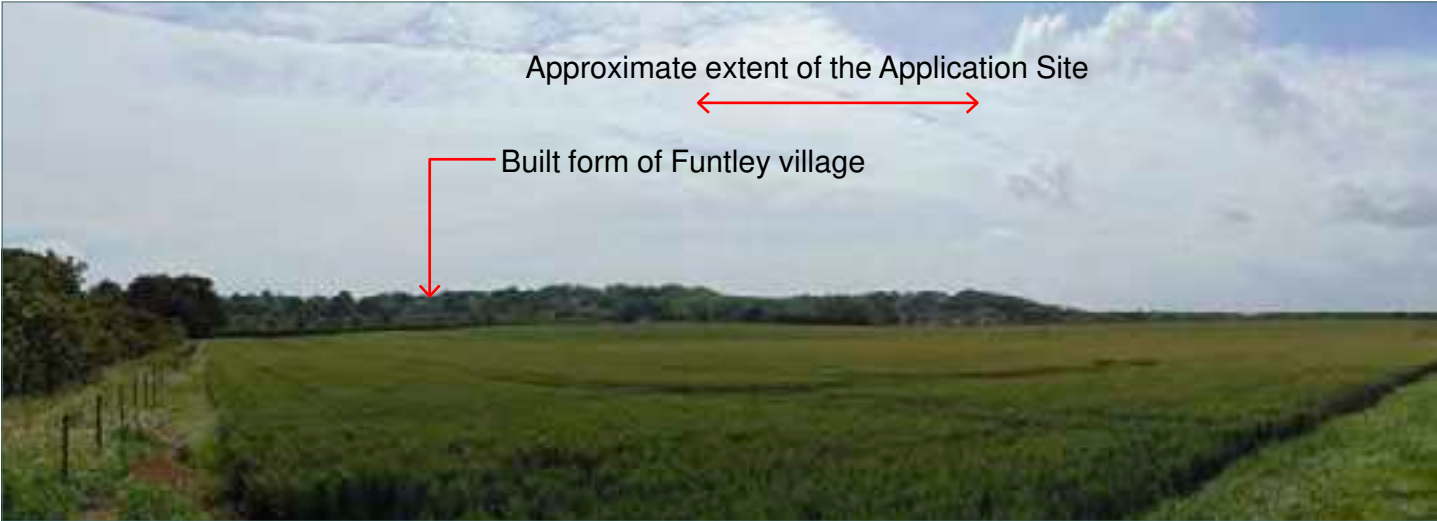
Summer Views



Photograph – Viewpoint 7
View looking south west towards the Application Site from the junction of Stag Way and Funtley Road. Views of mature trees and boundary vegetation along the northern Site boundary dominate this view and form a green corridor along Funtley Road. Views of the existing access road and entrance gate within the Application Site are apparent. Views of the ground plane within the Application Site are, however, truncated by the intervening vegetation.



Photograph – Viewpoint 8
View looking south west towards the Application Site from Funtley Road. Views of mature boundary vegetation and tree planting along the northern boundary of the Application Site dominate this view and form a green corridor along Funtley Road. Views of the internal ground plane of the Application Site are in turn truncated due to intervening boundary vegetation.



Photograph – Viewpoint 9
View looking south west towards the Application Site from Footpath 88. Open views of arable land dominate the foreground. The existing settlement of Funtley is evident in the distance with the topography rising sharply towards the ridgeline to the south west. Partial views of the mature vegetation along the southern boundary of the Application Site are evident. Glimpsed views of small sections of existing pasture grassland and the roof section of the existing built form within the southern section of the Application Site are also apparent in the far distance. Views of other parts within the Application Site are truncated due to intervening vegetation and landform.



Photograph – Viewpoint 10
View looking west towards the Application Site from Footpath 89. Open views of grassland dominates this view with mature trees and vegetation that define localised field boundaries in the middle distance. Glimpsed views of the top section of an existing mobile communication mast helps to identify the location of the Application Site in the wider landscape. Due to intervening vegetation and landform, views of the Application Site are truncated from this location.

3. Visual Baseline Conditions and Sensitivities

3.3 Visual Appraisal from the Local Area

Winter Views



Photograph – Viewpoint 7 Winter View
There is slightly increased visibility into the Site in winter.



Photograph – Viewpoint 8 Winter View
There are glimpses of the ground plane of the Site in winter without leaf cover.



Photograph – Viewpoint 9 Winter View
There is slightly increased visibility of the south-eastern part of the Site in winter - existing vegetation (including Great Beamond Coppice), small part of the ground plane, southern barns and telecommunications mast. Existing built form at Funtley is also more apparent.



Photograph – Viewpoint 10 Winter View
There is very slightly increased visibility of the south-eastern part of the Site in winter, the existing vegetation, southern barns and telecommunications mast. Existing built form at Funtley is also more apparent.

3. Visual Baseline Conditions and Sensitivities

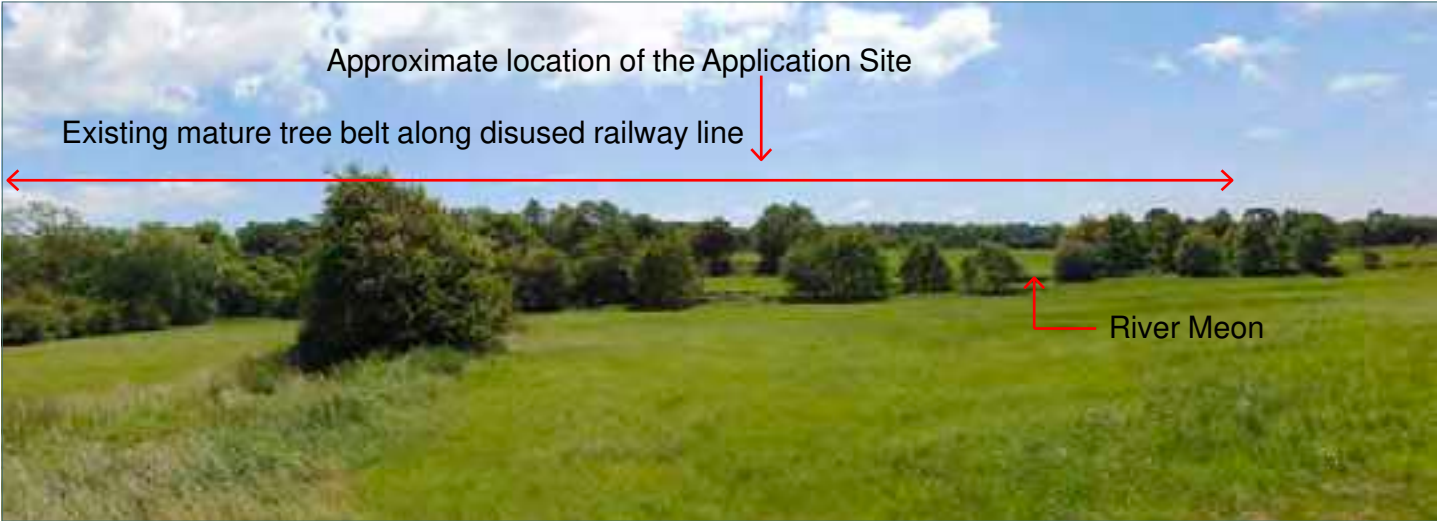
3.3 Visual Appraisal from the Local Area
Summer Views



Photograph – Viewpoint 11
View looking east towards the Application Site from Footpath 83a near a group of Listed Buildings (Ironmaster’s House and Funtley House) and the Scheduled Monument (Site of Funtley Iron Works). Views of pasture land with existing mature boundary vegetation dominate the foreground of this view. Views of the Application Site are truncated due to intervening vegetation and land form.



Photograph – Viewpoint 12
View looking east towards the Application Site from the southern section of Bridleway 515. Views of existing mature trees and vegetation dominate this view and form a green corridor along the footpath. Due to intervening vegetation, views of the Application Site are truncated from this location.



Photograph – Viewpoint 13
View looking south east towards the Application Site from footpath 16. Views of pasture land dominate the foreground with topography gently falling to meet the River Meon in the distance. Views of the existing tree belt along Mayles Lane and River Lane are apparent in the distance and obscure any views of the Application Site from this location.



Photograph – Viewpoint 14
View looking south towards the Application Site from the northern section of Bridleway 515. Views of existing mature trees and vegetation dominate this view and form a green corridor along the footpath. Due to intervening vegetation, views of the Application Site are truncated.

3. Visual Baseline Conditions and Sensitivities

3.3 Visual Appraisal from the Local Area

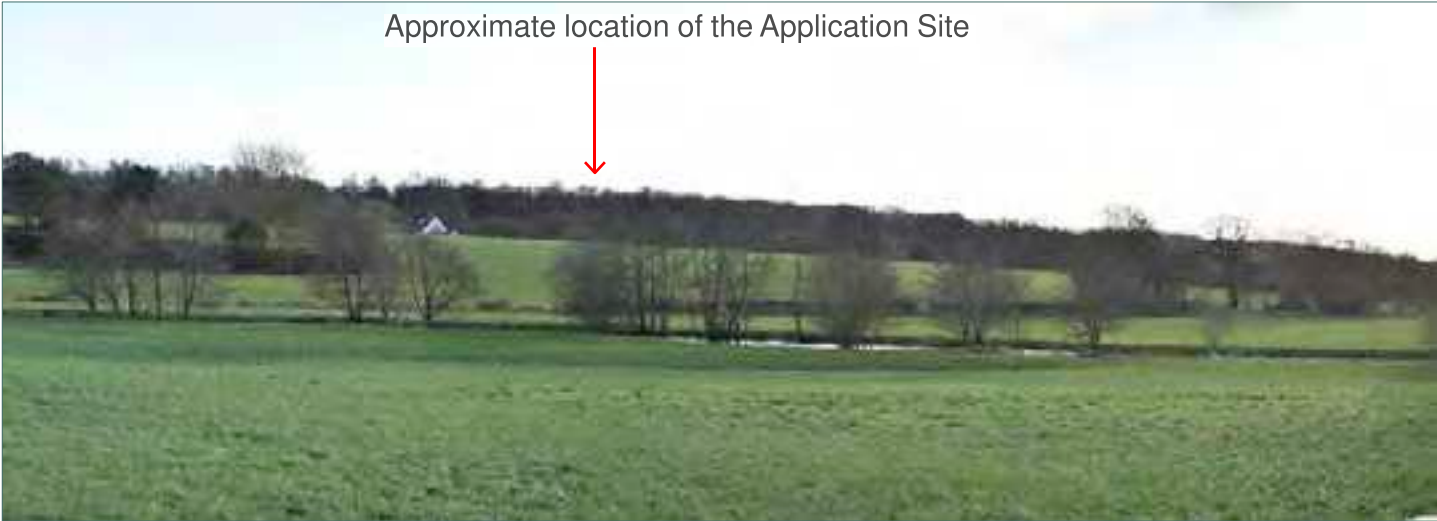
Winter Views



Photograph – Viewpoint 11 Winter View
There are no views towards the Site in winter.



Photograph – Viewpoint 12 Winter View
There are no views towards the Site in winter.



Photograph – Viewpoint 13 Winter View
There are no views towards the Site in winter. From a short section of Titchfield Lane just south-east of this viewpoint, there is a brief glimpse of the upper part of the telecommunications mast on the southern part of the Site, however, the Site and vegetation within it remains fully truncated from view due to the disused railway line and mature vegetation along it.



Photograph – Viewpoint 14 Winter View
There are no views towards the Site in winter.

3. Visual Baseline Conditions and Sensitivities

3.3 Visual Appraisal from the Local Area

Additional Winter Views



Photograph – Viewpoint 12A Additional Winter View
Winter view located near to the bridge crossing over Funtley Road. There are glimpses into the north-western part of the Site and of part of Great Beamond Coppice. Funtley Road and existing dwellings within the village are also glimpsed beyond vegetation along the disused railway line / Bridleway 515.



Photograph – Viewpoint 14A Additional Winter View
Winter view located near to the bridge crossing over Funtley Road. There are glimpses into the westerns part of the Site. Existing dwellings within the village are also glimpsed beyond vegetation along the disused railway line / Bridleway 515.

3. Visual Baseline Conditions and Sensitivities

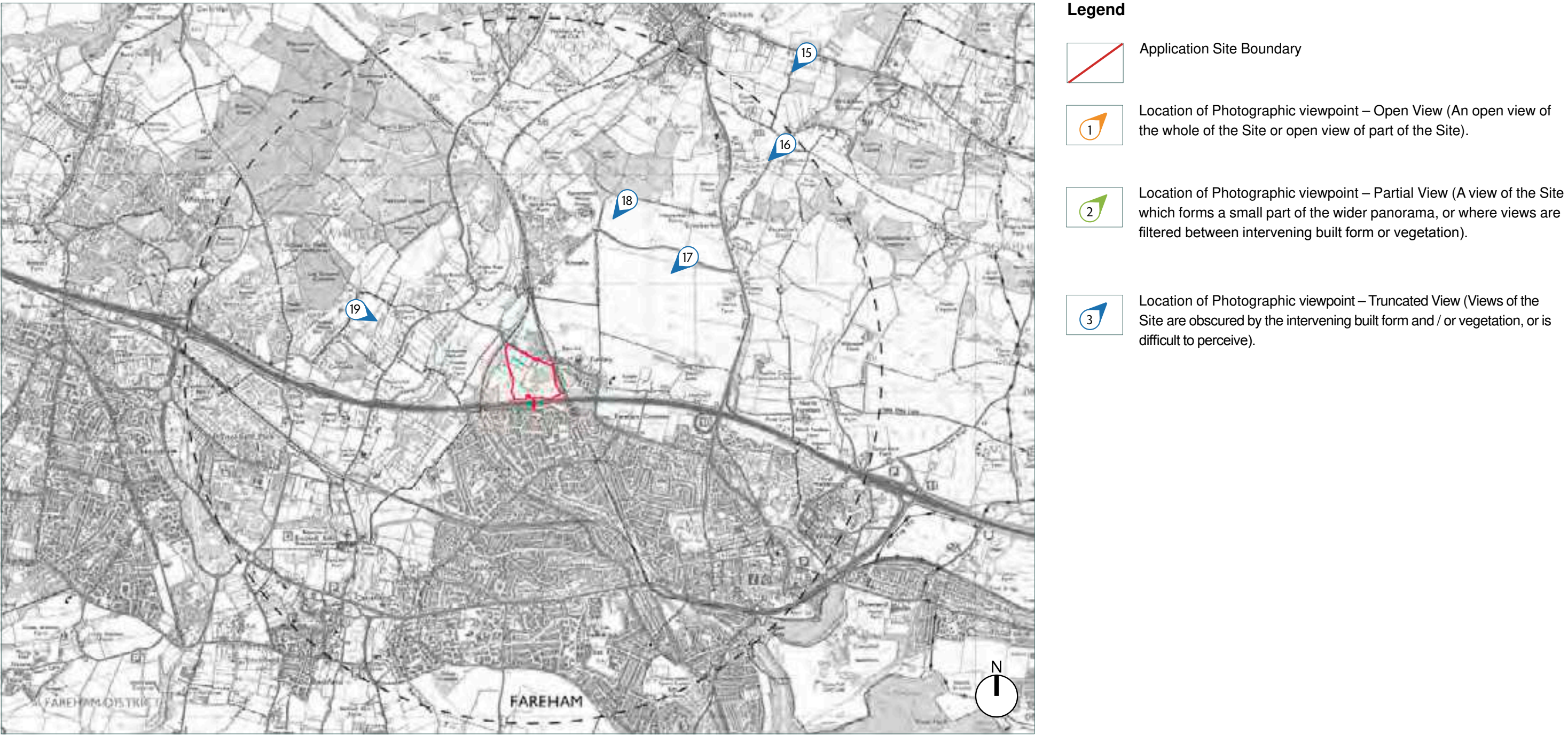


Figure 3.3 – Location Plan showing Visual Summary from the wider area (fabrik, 2018)

3. Visual Baseline Conditions and Sensitivities

3.4 Visual Appraisal from the Wider Study Area

Summer Views



Photograph – Viewpoint 15

View looking south west towards the Application Site from Footpath 11 adjacent to Wickham Road (southern boundary of South Downs National Park). Views of existing mature vegetation along either side of the footpath dominates this view and obscures any views towards the Application Site from this location.



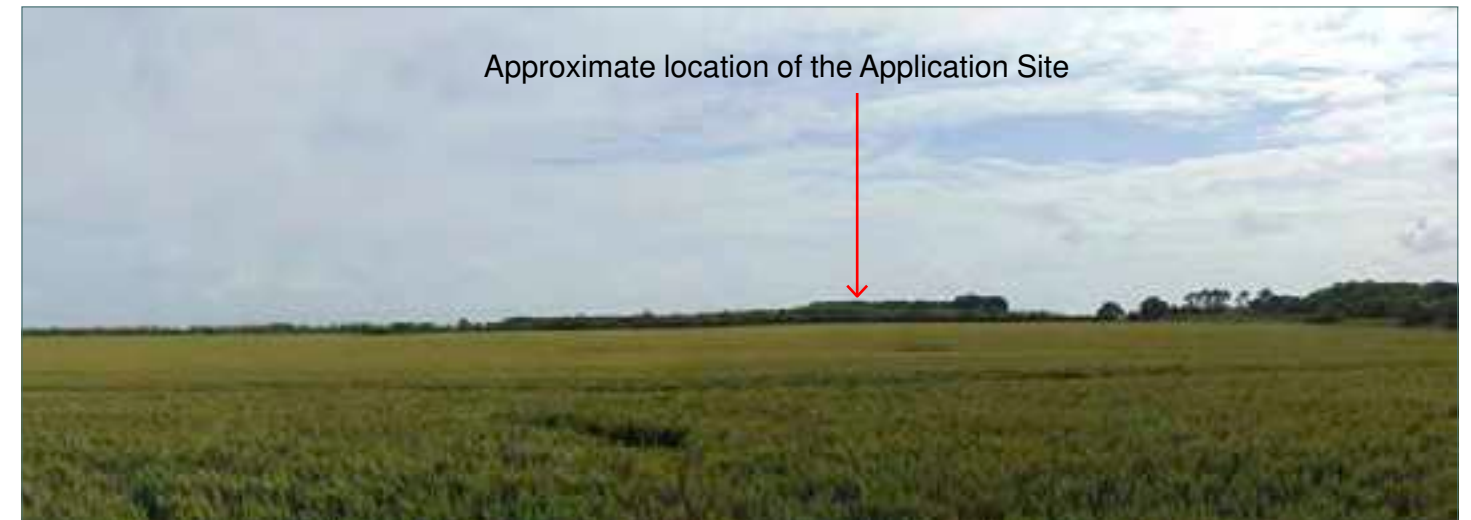
Photograph – Viewpoint 16

View looking south west towards the Application Site from the junction of Footpath 10 (Castle Farm Lane) and Forest Lane. Mature trees and vegetation along the lane dominate this view and create a green corridor along the lane. Views of the Application Site are wholly truncated by the intervening vegetation and topography.



Photograph – Viewpoint 17

View looking south west towards the Application Site from the cycle and footpath along the eastern section of Knowle Road. The cycle / footpath is apparent centrally within this view with mature hedgerows and vegetation evident on either side of the path. Due to intervening vegetation, views of the Application Site are wholly truncated from this location.



Photograph – Viewpoint 18

View looking south west towards the Application Site from Footpath 23b located along the southern part of Aylesbury Copse. Views of arable fields dominate this view with topography gently sloping towards the west. The existing tree belt to the south of Knowle Road is apparent in the distance from this location. Any views of the Application Site are truncated due to intervening topography and vegetation.

3. Visual Baseline Conditions and Sensitivities

3.4 Visual Appraisal from the Wider Study Area

Summer Views



Photograph – Viewpoint 19

View looking south east towards the Application Site from Bridleway 26b located in close proximity to a barn 20 metres south of Lee Ground (Grade II Listed Building) and Skylark Golf and Country Club. Mature trees and vegetation define the localised field boundaries and create a green corridor along the bridleway. Views of the Application Site are wholly truncated by the intervening vegetation and land form.

3. Visual Baseline Conditions and Sensitivities

Table 3.1 – Summary of Visual Receptors							
Representative Visual Receptor Viewpoint No.	Landscape Designation	Receptors	Extent of the land visible within the Application Site	Character and Amenity of the View	Elevation	Distance to Site	Value
1	Public footpath 85	Residential; Transient receptors on foot and bike and vehicle.	The internal ground plane within the Application Site is truncated from this location. However, the glimpsed view of top section of Great Beamond Coppice along the north-eastern is evident from this location.	<p>View looking south west towards the Application Site from the eastern section of Funtley Lane (Footpath 85). The existing residential built form along Funtley Lane dominates this view with mature hedgerow forming a vegetated edge along this part of the lane. Glimpsed views of the top section of Great Beamond Coppice along the north-eastern edge of the Application Site is apparent. Views of the internal ground plane within the Application Site are truncated.</p> <p>There is no significant change in the visibility of the Site in winter.</p>	Approximately 20m AOD	Approximately 174m	Medium - Low
2	Existing Open Space	Transient receptors on foot	The internal ground plane and the existing vegetation within the Application Site are truncated from this location.	<p>View looking west towards the Application Site from an informal footpath at the edge of the lake to the south west of Lakeside (south of Funtley Road). Mature trees and vegetation dominate this view and forms a green corridor along the path. The intervening vegetation, which includes that alongside the live railway (right, truncates any views of the internal ground plane within the Application Site from this location.</p> <p>There is no significant change in the visibility of the Site in winter.</p>	Approximately 20m AOD	Approximately 122m	Medium
3	Area Outside of Defined Urban Settlement Boundary	Transient receptors on foot	The internal ground plane within the Application Site is truncated from this location. However, partial views of the existing tree and vegetation across the southern section of the Application Site are evident from this location.	<p>View looking north towards the Application Site from the footbridge to the south of the Application Site over the M27. The footbridge and the mature tree belt planted along the motorway edge dominates this view. Partial views of the existing mature trees and vegetation along the southern Application Site are evident behind the existing vegetation that lines the motorway. Views into other areas across the Application Site are truncated by the intervening vegetation and topography from this location.</p> <p>There is no significant change in the visibility of the Site in winter.</p>	Approximately 50m AOD	Approximately 285m	Medium - Low

3. Visual Baseline Conditions and Sensitivities

Table 3.1 – Summary of Visual Receptors

Representative Visual Receptor Viewpoint No.	Landscape Designation	Receptors	Extent of the land visible within the Application Site	Character and Amenity of the View	Elevation	Distance to Site	Value
4	Area Outside of Defined Urban Settlement Boundary	Residential; Transient receptors on foot and vehicle.	Open views of existing vegetation and built form within the Application Site occur from this location. Open views of existing boundary vegetation, built form and ground plane of the Application Site are visible from this location	View looking east towards the Application Site from the existing hardstanding area associated with the private dwelling 'Bramleigh' located on Honey Lane. The existing boundary vegetation and pasture grassland within the Application Site dominates the view. Open view of the internal plane, boundary vegetation and the Great Beamond Coppice are apparent from this location. For the winter view see Site Internal Viewpoint 13A, which is taken from the Site-side of the hedge at the boundary with the property. Existing built form at Funtley and further north of the village is visible beyond the Site. Existing outbuildings and part of Great Beamond Coppice are visible to the right in the photo.	Approximately 35m AOD	Approximately 176m	Medium
5	Area Outside of Defined Urban Settlement Boundary	Residential; Transient receptors on foot and bike and vehicle.	Open views of existing boundary vegetation associated the Application Site occur from this location.	View looking south east towards the Application Site from Funtley Road (by properties just east of the disused railway bridge). Views of existing residential built form along Funtley Road dominate the foreground with mature trees and vegetation along the northern Application Site boundary apparent. Views of the internal ground plane within the Site are truncated due to intervening boundary vegetation. In winter, the ground plane of the Site becomes apparent without leaf cover to the northern boundary vegetation.	Approximately 18m AOD	Approximately 230m	Medium
6	Area Outside of Defined Urban Settlement Boundary	Residential; Transient receptors on foot and bike and vehicle.	Open views of existing mature tree and vegetation along the northern boundary of the Application Site occur from this location.	View looking south east towards the Application Site from the junction of Roebuck Avenue and Funtley Road. Views of existing residential built form around the entrance of Roebuck Avenue and mature trees and vegetation along the northern Site are apparent. Views of the internal ground plane within the Application Site are truncated due to intervening boundary vegetation. There is little change in the visibility of the Site in winter.	Approximately 19m AOD	Approximately 22m	Medium

3. Visual Baseline Conditions and Sensitivities

Table 3.1 – Summary of Visual Receptors

Representative Visual Receptor Viewpoint No.	Landscape Designation	Receptors	Extent of the land visible within the Application Site	Character and Amenity of the View	Elevation	Distance to Site	Value
6b	Area Outside of Defined Urban Settlement Boundary	Residential; Transient receptors on foot and bike and vehicle.	Open views of central part of internal ground plane within the Application Site occur with mature vegetation evident in the distance.	View looking south east towards the Application Site from Roebuck Avenue. The residential built form with its associated private garden along Roebuck Avenue dominates this view with the topography within the Application Site rising towards the local ridgeline. Open views of the central part within the Application Site occur, funnelled along the road with mature vegetation evident in the distance. Views into other areas within the Application Site are truncated by intervening vegetation, topography and built form from this location. There is slightly increased visibility of the Site in winter.	Approximately 20m AOD	Approximately 59m	Medium
7	Area Outside of Defined Urban Settlement Boundary	Residential; Transient receptors on foot, bike and vehicle.	Open views of existing mature tree and vegetation and the entrance access road along northern boundary of the Application Site occur. A small section of the existing northern boundary vegetation within the Application Site occur, evident in the middle distance.	View looking south west towards the Application Site from the junction of Stag Way and Funtley Road. Views of mature trees and boundary vegetation along the northern Site boundary dominate this view and form a green corridor along Funtley Road. Views of the existing access road and entrance gate within the Application Site are apparent. Views of the ground plane within the Application Site are, however, truncated by the intervening vegetation. There is slightly increased visibility into the Site in winter.	Approximately 20m AOD	Approximately 8m	Medium
8	Area Outside of Defined Urban Settlement Boundary	Residential; Transient receptors on foot, bike and vehicle.	Open views of existing mature tree and vegetation along north-eastern boundary of the Application Site occur from this location.	View looking south west towards the Application Site from Funtley Road. Views of mature boundary vegetation and tree planting along the northern boundary of the Application Site dominate this view and form a green corridor along Funtley Road. Views of the internal ground plane of the Application Site are in turn truncated due to intervening boundary vegetation. There are glimpses of the ground plane of the Site in winter without leaf cover.	Approximately 23m AOD	Approximately 60m	Medium

3. Visual Baseline Conditions and Sensitivities

Table 3.1 – Summary of Visual Receptors

Representative Visual Receptor Viewpoint No.	Landscape Designation	Receptors	Extent of the land visible within Application Site	Character and Amenity of the View	Elevation	Distance to Site	Value
9	Welborne Policy Boundary	Transient receptors on foot.	Glimpsed views of small section of existing pasture grassland and the roof section of the existing built form within southern section of the Application Site occur set within the wider panorama.	<p>View looking south west towards the Application Site from Footpath 88. Open views of arable land dominate the foreground. The existing settlement of Funtley is evident in the distance with the topography rising sharply towards the ridgeline to the south west. Partial views of the mature vegetation along the southern boundary of the Application Site are evident. Glimpsed views of small sections of existing pasture grassland and the roof section of the existing built form within the southern section of the Application Site are also apparent in the far distance. Views of other parts within the Application Site are truncated due to intervening vegetation and landform</p> <p>There is slightly increased visibility of the south-eastern part of the Site in winter - existing vegetation (including Great Beamond Coppice), small part of the ground plane, southern barns and telecommunications mast. Existing built form at Funtley is also more apparent.</p>	Approximately 23m AOD	Approximately 940m	Medium
10	Welborne Policy Boundary	Transient receptors on foot.	Glimpsed views of the top section of existing mobile mast adjacent to southern boundary of the Application Site occur with existing mature boundary vegetation evident, set within the wider panorama.	<p>View looking west towards the Application Site from Footpath 89. Open views of grassland dominates this view with mature trees and vegetation that define localised field boundaries in the middle distance. Glimpsed views of the top section of an existing mobile communication mast helps to identify the location of the Application Site in the wider landscape. Due to intervening vegetation and landform, views of the Application Site are truncated from this location.</p> <p>In winter, there is very slightly increased visibility of the south-eastern part of the Site in winter, the existing vegetation, southern barns and telecommunications mast. Existing built form at Funtley is also more apparent.</p>	Approximately 840m AOD	Approximately 15m	High

3. Visual Baseline Conditions and Sensitivities

Table 3.1 – Summary of Visual Receptors							
Representative Visual Receptor Viewpoint No.	Landscape Designation	Receptors	Extent of the land visible within Application Site	Character and Amenity of the View	Elevation	Distance to Site	Value
11	Area Outside of Defined Urban Settlement Boundary; Strategic Gap	Transient receptors on foot, bike and vehicle.	Views of the internal ground plane and the existing vegetation within the Application Site are truncated from this location.	<p>View looking east towards the Application Site from Footpath 83a near a group of Listed Buildings (Ironmaster’s House and Funtley House) and the Scheduled Monument (Site of Funtley Iron Works). Views of pasture land with existing mature boundary vegetation dominate the foreground of this view. Views of the Application Site are truncated due to intervening vegetation and land form. .</p> <p>There are no views towards the Site in winter.</p>	Approximately 15m AOD	Approximately 540m	High
12 and 12A	Existing Open Space	Transient receptors on foot.	Views of the internal ground plane and the existing vegetation within the Application Site are truncated from this location.	<p>View looking east towards the Application Site from the southern section of Bridleway 515. Views of existing mature trees and vegetation dominate this view and form a green corridor along the footpath. Due to intervening vegetation, views of the Application Site are truncated from this location, including in winter.</p> <p>From 12A (winter view) located near to the bridge crossing over Funtley Road, there are glimpses into the north-western part of the Site and of part of Great Beamond Coppice. Funtley Road and existing dwellings within the village are also glimpsed beyond vegetation along the disused railway line / Bridleway 515.</p>	Approximately 30m AOD	Approximately 240m	High

3. Visual Baseline Conditions and Sensitivities

Table 3.1 – Summary of Visual Receptors

Representative Visual Receptor Viewpoint No.	Landscape Designation	Receptors	Extent of the land visible within Application Site	Character and Amenity of the View	Elevation	Distance to Site	Value
13	Outside of Fareham Borough Council's local policy boundary	Transient receptors on foot.	Views of the internal ground plane and the existing vegetation within the Application Site are truncated from this location.	<p>View looking south east towards the Application Site from footpath 16. Views of pasture land dominate the foreground with topography gently falling to meet the River Meon in the distance. Views of the existing tree belt along Mayles Lane and River Lane are apparent in the distance and obscure any views of the Application Site from this location..</p> <p>There are no views towards the Site in winter. From a short section of Titchfield Lane just south-east of this viewpoint, there is a brief glimpse of the upper part of the telecommunications mast on the southern part of the Site, however, the Site and vegetation within it remains fully truncated from view due to the disused railway line and mature vegetation along it.</p>	Approximately 15m AOD	Approximately 745m	High
14 and 14A	Existing Open Space; Public bridleway 515	Transient receptors on foot.	Views of the internal ground plane and the existing vegetation within the Application Site are truncated from this location.	<p>View looking south towards the Application Site from the northern section of Bridleway 515. Views of existing mature trees and vegetation dominate this view and form a green corridor along the footpath. Due to intervening vegetation, views of the Application Site are truncated, including in winter.</p> <p>From 14A (winter view) located near to the bridge crossing over Funtley Road, there are glimpses into the westerns part of the Site. Existing dwellings within the village are also glimpsed beyond vegetation along the disused railway line / Bridleway 515.</p>	Approximately 25m AOD	Approximately 488m	High
15	Outside of Fareham Borough Council's local boundary, but is adjacent southern boundary of South Downs National (along Wickham Road)	Transient receptors on foot and bike and vehicle.	Views of the internal ground plane and the existing vegetation within the Application Site are truncated from this location.	View looking south west towards the Application Site from Footpath 11 adjacent to Wickham Road (southern boundary of South Downs National Park). Views of existing mature vegetation along either side of the footpath dominates this view and obscures any views towards the Application Site from this location.	Approximately 45m AOD	Approximately 3.74km m	Medium - High

3. Visual Baseline Conditions and Sensitivities

Table 3.1 – Summary of Visual Receptors

Representative Visual Receptor Viewpoint No.	Landscape Designation	Receptors	Extent of the land visible within Application Site	Character and Amenity of the View	Elevation	Distance to Site	Value
16	Area Outside of Defined Urban Settlement Boundary; Public footpath 10	Transient receptors on foot and bike and vehicle.	Views of the internal ground plane and the existing vegetation within the Application Site are truncated from this location.	View looking south west towards the Application Site from the junction of Footpath 10 (Castle Farm Lane) and Forest Lane. Mature trees and vegetation along the lane dominate this view and create a green corridor along the lane. Views of the Application Site are wholly truncated by the intervening vegetation and topography.	Approximately 55m AOD	Approximately 3km	Medium - High
17	Welborne Policy Boundary	Transient receptors on foot and bike.	Views of the internal ground plane and the existing vegetation within the Application Site are truncated from this location.	View looking south west towards the Application Site from the cycle and footpath along the eastern section of Knowle Road. The cycle / footpath is apparent centrally within this view with mature hedgerows and vegetation evident on either side of the path. Due to intervening vegetation, views of the Application Site are wholly truncated from this location.	Approximately 45m AOD	Approximately 1.62km	Medium
18	Welborne Policy Boundary	Transient receptors on foot.	Views of the internal ground plane and the existing vegetation within the Application Site truncated from this location.	View looking south west towards the Application Site from Footpath 23b located along the southern part of Aylesbury Copse. Views of arable fields dominate this view with topography gently sloping towards the west. The existing tree belt to the south of Knowle Road is apparent in the distance from this location. Any views of the Application Site are truncated due to intervening topography and vegetation.	Approximately 42m AOD	Approximately 1.74km	Medium - High
19	Public bridleway 26b; in close proximity of Barn 20m south of Lee Ground (Grade II Listed Building) and Skylark Golf & Country Club	Transient receptors on foot and horseback.	Views of the internal ground plane and the existing vegetation within the Application Site are truncated from this location.	View looking south east towards the Application Site from Bridleway 26b located in close proximity to a barn 20 metres south of Lee Ground (Grade II Listed Building) and Skylark Golf and Country Club. Mature trees and vegetation define the localised field boundaries and create a green corridor along the bridleway. Views of the Application Site are wholly truncated by the intervening vegetation and land form.	Approximately 35m AOD	Approximately 1.72km	Medium - High

4. Landscape Constraints and Opportunities

4.1 Introduction

The following landscape elements form a series of constraints and opportunities that will inform future development proposals:

4.2 Constraints

- The Ancient Woodland is to be retained and protected by a 15m buffer, with no development within this zone.
- Existing tree groups designed as SINC and TPO within the Site are to be retained and protected.
- Retention of the majority of the existing hedgerows along the ownership boundaries, with limited removal required to facilitate safe access into and out of the Site.
- The rooting zones and canopies of existing trees and hedges to be retained would be protected during construction works in accordance with the recommendations of the project arboriculturist and ecologist.
- While land within north-eastern part of the Site is designated as open space within the Core Strategy (adopted August 2011) in fact this is privately owned pasture land used for horse keeping and is not currently accessible to the public. The area is also proposed for deletion in the emerging local plan. The proposed development explores options to relocate this elsewhere within the Site, so that development within this less sensitive location near to the road and existing settlement may be developed.
- The existing topography within the northern section of the ownership is gently sloping towards Funtley Road. However, the undulating topography then rises sharply from the central part of the Site to meet the southern western boundary, and then falls again towards the south-eastern boundary. This restricts development to the area of land in the vicinity of Funtley Road.
- Timber pylons carrying overhead wires within the north-western part of the Site may be undergrounded where practicable.

- Due to the existing land form and close proximity to the neighbouring residential built form, there are a number of open views of the boundary vegetation, or views of the internal ground plane within the Site evident from neighbouring houses and the transient receptors in vehicles / on foot using Funtley Road and Honey Lane.

4.3 Opportunities

- Existing access into the Site (opposite Stag Way) to be retained and enhanced for vehicular and pedestrian access into the future development parcels.
- Bus route along Funtley Road passing by the Site.
- Large mature trees surrounding and within the Site present an opportunity to create a mature, well-established green structure.
- The potential to create green buffers with the opportunity for additional tree planting around future development parcels to provide an improved green settlement edge.
- To create a positive interface with the landscape where development parcels front the green infrastructure.
- Potential to create areas of public open space with pedestrian links within the development and to the wider landscape beyond. This may include opening up access to the bridge crossing over the M27.
- Potential to create a well-designed, discrete and accessible urban extension to Funtley and Fareham, rounding off the settlement, which is well contained by the existing boundary vegetation and topography of the Site.
- Land within the Site historically subject to excavation has been since reinstated back to agricultural use (as discussed in section 2.10). Therefore this land does not pose a constraint to development in terms of further excavation.

4. Landscape Constraints and Opportunities



5. Illustrative Proposed Development Parameters

5.1 Landscape Development Parameters

The landscape development parameters illustrated on **Figure 5.1** have been prepared by considering the landscape features of the Site and other areas within the Site along with landscape policy, landscape character and the visual constraints associated with the local landscape.

The parameters therefore seek to:

- Locate the development parcels on the lower slopes of the Site to the north to minimise cut and fill as well as in-keeping within the local residential character of Funtley and the northern fringe of Fareham.
- Minimise the visual impact of the future development by providing landscape buffer planting along the development boundaries.
- Maintain and enhance the existing landscape features of the Site by retaining, where possible, existing trees and supplementing with additional trees, woodland and hedgerow planting.
- Make use of the existing access to the Site for access to the proposed development, and provide replacement and enhancement planting within this area. A secondary emergency access from Funtley Road may also be required to the north-west of this.
- Where appropriate, contribute to an improved ecological value of the Site through the incorporation of native species within the landscape planting and grassland proposals.
- Make use of any sustainable drainage features to integrate a more diverse range of plant species, suited to temporary flooding.
- Provide public open space within the development and to the south. Incorporate pedestrian links to serve the new residents and the wider community within Funtley and Fareham. This would provide an alternative option to the existing designated open space within the north-western part of the Site (Core Strategy 2011). Pedestrian links may extend to the south through the opening up of the M27 footbridge.

5. Illustrative Proposed Development Parameters



6. Appraisal of Landscape and Visual Effects

6.1 Effects on Heritage Assets

The Site does not contain nor is adjacent to any heritage assets (such as Listed Building, Scheduled Ancient Monument and Conservation Areas). Therefore, there will be no change to the character of the landscape around these assets, and no views towards the proposed development are predicted from them (**neutral** effect).

6.2 Effects on Topography

Study area topography:

There will be no physical change to the existing topography across the wider study area since the changes will occur at Site and immediate Site level only.

The value is low - medium; susceptibility is low; and sensitivity is low. The magnitude of change would be neutral. Therefore the effect on the topography at the study area level is **neutral**.

Site topography:

The proposed development parcels have been carefully located on the lower slopes within northern part of the Site. Some limited regrading where the Site meets the public highway may be required to facilitate ease of access for all. There may be some localised modifications to the existing landform within the proposed development parcels, to facilitate access and to form effective development platforms. In addition, localised excavations would be made to create sustainable drainage features. It is expected that suitable excavated material would be retained on Site and reused in the open spaces where grassed areas and planting are proposed. Care would be taken to avoid impacts on the rooting zones of existing vegetation. Any inert spoil excavated may be suitable for reuse within areas of proposed hardstanding, subject to confirmation by the project engineer.

The value is medium; susceptibility is low - medium; and sensitivity is low - medium. The magnitude of change would be low - medium. Therefore, the effects on this receptor is likely to result in **minor - moderate** adverse effects at the construction phase. Since no

further earthworks would occur beyond the construction stage, the operational phase effects on the Site topography would be **neutral**.

6.3 Effects on Land Use

Study area land use:

Farmland

At wider landscape level, there will be no direct change to the wider arable and pasture lands across the study area as the proposed changed to the existing land use will occur at Site level only. Furthermore, existing areas of farmland are largely separated from the Site by existing settlement, the existing and disused railway lines and mature vegetation.

During construction, there may be some views of construction plant / structures from elevated areas of private farmland north of Funtley, up to Knowle village (indirect effect). During operation, there may be some partial views of the upper elements of the built form (namely rooflines) from this private farmland, seen in context with existing built form within the valley through which Funtley Road passes. Any views of open and planted land south of the proposed development would remain. This is also an indirect effect and no direct changes to these farmed areas would occur.

Settlement and transport corridors

The Site forms a context and setting to a small part of the existing Funtley village and a short section of Funtley Road. This would change through the introduction of built development within the northern part of the Site. This would result in a limited change to the settlement pattern and character of the road corridor by extending built form to the south of Funtley Road. A broad context of open, unbuilt land would remain to the south of the proposed built area. In addition, longer views towards the elevated land within the southern parts of the Site from existing built areas and of the canopy of mature trees and woodland in these parts of the Site, are likely to be maintained. The road corridor would become more enclosed by built form, albeit this is proposed to be set well back from the existing Site boundary hedge, incorporating open space, sustainable drainage

features and additional planting.

The settlement pattern of Fareham would remain unchanged, and there would be no change to the pattern of roads around the Site or wider study area.

Open spaces

There would also be no physical change to existing open spaces across the study area, including that at Lakeside to the east of the Site.

Appraisal of study area land use effects

The value of the land use at study area level is low - medium; susceptibility is low; and sensitivity is low - medium. The magnitude of change would be low - medium, with the greatest level of change experienced by those land uses within very close proximity to the Site (Funtley Road and a part of Funtley village). A number of areas would experience no change (Fareham and rural landscapes east and west of the Site). Limited indirect visual change may be experienced from farmland further north of Funtley up to Knowle village. Therefore, the effect on land use at the study area level would be at worst, **minor** negative, with the effects being very localised to the Site.

The many areas of mitigation planting associated with the proposed development would reduce the effects to at worst **minor** negative to **neutral** in the long term (year 15). Other positive benefits are predicted through the creation of new public open spaces that would be accessible to both existing and new residents.

There would therefore be a **neutral** effect to the settlement pattern of Fareham, existing open spaces and the existing transportation network.

6. Appraisal of Landscape and Visual Effects

6.3 Effects on Land Use (continued)

Site land use:

The areas within the Site would be permanently changed from privately owned pasture land to a residential development. The new uses would include associated green infrastructure incorporating, retained vegetation and woodland; new trees and boundary buffer planting; planting throughout the built areas; sustainable drainage features and a series green, open spaces within the built area and to the south of it.

The Site lies entirely within the landscape designation of Area Outside Of Defined Urban Settlement within the Core Strategy (adopted August 2011) and a part of the Site to the north-west is designated as existing open space within the Core Strategy. The latter is not currently accessible to the public and the land is within private ownership for equestrian uses.

The changes to incorporate a built development and new publicly accessible open spaces within these areas is consistent with Local Plan Part 2 Policy DSP40 Housing Allocations, and with emerging the emerging Local Plan 2036, which allocates the Site for residential development. In addition, the supporting Landscape Assessment update (part of the evidence base to the Plan) indicates that small scale and sensitively integrated development may be appropriate in this location, given the existing residential areas of Funtley Road.

At enabling construction stage, the existing uses of the Site would change, particularly in the areas proposed for built development and new access. However, change would be limited within the proposed open spaces of the community park to the south, except for the creation of new paths, and implementation of green infrastructure such as sustainable drainage, new grasslands and planting.

The construction site would gradually change to a built development, with associated landscape planting. The built element, while wholly changing land use, would only occur in a part of the Site to the north. The proposed community park would retain a largely open character to land to the south, and would incorporate new paths for walkers. This park, together with further linear greenspaces and an open

space incorporating play features, would be provide facilities for use by new and existing residents.

The value of the land use at Site level is medium; the susceptibility is medium - high; and sensitivity is medium - high. The magnitude of change would be medium - high at the enabling, construction and early years operational stages. Therefore, as with any greenfield site, the level of effects would be **moderate - major** negative, arising principally from the introduction of built form to the paddocks. In addition, the provision of publicly accessible open spaces would result in a **minor - moderate** positive effect from completion of development (Year 1).

By Year 15, mitigation planting would further temper the effects on the Site land use, so that at worst, **minor** negative effects are predicted. The positive effects of the open spaces would remain, while the many new areas of planting within the Site, and management of existing vegetation are also expected to give rise to positive effects (see para. 6.4).

6.4 Effects on Existing Vegetation

Study area vegetation:

There are expected to be no physical changes to the existing vegetation across the wider study area since the changes are proposed at Site level only. Existing vegetation along the north side of Funtley Road is not expected to be affected by the provision of new access into the Site.

The value is low - medium; susceptibility is low; and sensitivity is low. The magnitude of change would be neutral. Therefore the effect on the vegetation at the study area level is **neutral**.

Site vegetation:

The Great Beamond Coppice, the existing tree groups near the existing access entrance and the tree blocks within the south-western part of the Site are designated as Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in the Core Strategy. The mature vegetation and trees within these areas are to be retained and protected during

the construction works, with careful consideration given to the recommendations of the project ecologist and arboriculturist.

The proposed development would protect and retain the Ancient Replanted Woodland of Great Beamond Coppice and majority of mature trees and boundary vegetation within the Site. A 15m buffer would be retained to the Coppice.

There is expected to be some loss of existing trees and boundary vegetation within the Site to accommodate the proposed development parcels and access roads. A part of this includes dense, ornamental conifers of limited value to landscape character. Further arboricultural works may be undertaken to other vegetation within the wider Site area, if deemed necessary by the relevant professional for health and safety reasons, to remove any dead, dying, diseased or dangerous parts of the retained vegetation.

The value of the vegetation at Site level is medium; susceptibility is medium; and sensitivity is medium. The magnitude of change arising from the limited necessary vegetation loss at enabling / construction stage is predicted to be medium, giving rise to at worst, **moderate** negative effects. However these effects would be localised to the northern part of the Site where built form is proposed.

Effects on the majority of the vegetation within the Site are expected to be **neutral** or potentially positive, where management of vegetation would ensure its retention and longevity.

There is ample opportunity within and around the proposed built area and proposed community park, for replacement and additional tree, hedge, shrub and other planting, including landscape buffer planting, making use of species appropriate to the space, position and function. This would mitigate for and improve, the visual and landscape effects of the vegetation removal required to facilitate effective development.

Further details are set out in the Design and Access Statement (DAS) accompanying the planning application.

6. Appraisal of Landscape and Visual Effects

6.4 Effects on Existing Vegetation (continued)

The planting would be implemented during the construction stage with the effects in place by Year 1 of the operational stage. The low magnitude of change would give rise to **minor** positive effects. The positive effects of this planting on the landscape assets of the Site, and views within and towards the built area, would further increase over time, as this matures. The effect on the Site vegetation by Year 15 would therefore be **moderate** positive.

6.5 Effects on Public Rights of Way

Study area public rights of way:

There would be no physical change to the existing public rights of way network during construction or operation. Visual effects are considered separately.

The value is medium - high; susceptibility is low; and sensitivity is medium. The magnitude of change would be neutral. Therefore the effect on the topography at the study area level during construction and operation is **neutral**.

There are opportunities to provide pedestrian connections between the proposed development and existing Bridleway 515 (along the disused railway line) to the immediate west. It may also be possible to open up a connection to Fareham via the footbridge over the M27 to the immediate south of the Site. This in turn could facilitate access by existing residents in this location to the open space and rights of way network north of the motorway.

As such, at the operational stage, the magnitude of change is predicted to be low, with effects the effects being **minor - moderate** positive in Years 1 and 15.

6.6 Effects on Landscape Character

National and county landscape character:

There would be **negligible** effects to the landscape character at national character level (NCA128 South Hampshire Lowlands) and county character level (LCA 3E Meon Valley). This is because the limited scale of the proposed development, and relatively high level of physical and visual enclosure of the Site, would result in changes that occur principally at the Site, and immediate local level.

There would be no change to the Portsdown Hill chalk ridge or Meon River described at NCA level, and the proposed development would form a very small part of NCA128 that is described as being dominated by large towns and with fragmentation by major transport links including the M27.

At county level, the proposed development would not affect the recreational route along the disused railway line to the west, and would retain a significant area of unbuilt land to the south, separating it from the motorway and Fareham settlement. Vegetation within the Site would be retained and protected as far as is practicable and potential adverse effects on the SINC's and Ancient Replanted woodland within the Site have been designed out of the development proposals.

The value of the national and district character varies from low - high; susceptibility is low; and sensitivity is low - medium. The magnitude of change would be negligible, and therefore the effects would be **negligible**.

Borough and Site landscape character:

At Fareham Borough level, the Site lies within LCA 6: Meon Valley. While the Site comprises of pasture land, it is nonetheless subject to the nearby influences of relatively recent built form at Funtley, the live railway to the east and M27 and Fareham urban fringe to the south. The proposed development would form a limited addition to this existing built context.

The proposed development is set out to closely follow the parameters for the Site allocation set out in the emerging Local Plan. Thus, there would be built form in the northerly, lower lying and more level parts of the Site, forming a limited extension to the existing Funtley village. Like the existing residential development north of Funtley Road, development would be set back to allow a leafy green and spacious character to be retained along the road. Development is not proposed on the steep slopes or high ground of the Site.

In accordance with the LCA, the proposal protects the important landscape features of the Site - the steeply sloping landforms, unbuilt skyline, mature vegetation and openness to the south; while proposing to integrate many new areas of planting, including in association with new sustainable drainage features.

Development would, like the existing village, be kept to the relatively low lying part of the valley within which it lies, limiting the potential for widespread visual effects.

The proposed built form would respond to the positive aspects of existing built form both north of Funtley village and within the wider settled areas. A generous network of green infrastructure and open spaces are proposed. Further details are set out in the DAS accompanying the planning application.

The value of the borough character varies from low - medium; susceptibility is medium; and sensitivity is low - medium. The magnitude of change would be medium - high at the Site level only, reducing to negligible - low with distance across LCA6 from the Site. Therefore, the effects would be at worst, **moderate - major** negative for the parts of the Site proposed for built development at the construction and operational stage (Year 1). This is due to the change in character from semi-enclosed pasture fields to a residential development.

The changes beyond the proposed built area, would be at worst, **minor - moderate** negative (Year 1) for those areas immediately around the proposed built area - the existing village to the north and open land retained to the south - due to changes to the context and setting of these areas.

6. Appraisal of Landscape and Visual Effects

6.6 Effects on Landscape Character (continued)

However, further afield, the effects would be at worst, **minor** or **negligible**, due to the physical and visual separation of the Site from most of the area of Fareham borough LCA 6: Meon Valley.

As the planting associated with the green infrastructure areas matures through time, the landscape and visual effects would improve, so that at Site level, these are expected to be no greater than **minor** negative (on a clear day in winter) and at best, **minor** - **moderate** positive (Year 15) due to the additional physical enclosure, landscape integration and visual softening and screening provided by the proposed planting. In turn, the effects on the parts of the character area surrounding the Site would also be further tempered in the medium to long terms.

6.7 Effects on Visual Receptors

Residential Receptors

The residential receptors that will experience the most direct and proximate views of the construction site and emerging built development would be occupants of the few dwellings to the north side of Funtley Road, just east of the railway Bridge (Viewpoint 5).

Some additional residents along the north side of Funtley Road would also experience direct views, albeit with filtering of views through tall vegetation along both sides of Funtley Road - see Viewpoints 6, S13A, and winter views S3 and 7. This vegetation becomes more of a screen in summer views (with leaf cover). However, parts of this may require removal to facilitate access into the Site from Funtley Road and the built development, which in turn, may further increase visibility into the Site in the short term.

Further visual receptors along Roebuck Avenue and Stag Way may experience some partial and oblique views of the construction site and emerging built form where the roads themselves allow visibility toward parts of the Site - see Viewpoints 6b and 7 (winter view). The

Site boundary vegetation provides a greater level of visual screening to some views in summer. As above, some loss of vegetation may be required to facilitate access into the Site and the development itself, which may further increase visibility into the Site in the short term.

In all of these views, construction hoardings may partially obscure views.

There would also be oblique and more distant views of the construction site and emerging built development from the property (Bramleigh) at the south end of Honey Lane, due to its position on elevated ground and the relatively low level hedge at the boundary with the Site (Viewpoints S5, S6 and S13A, and summer Viewpoint 4). The views would be in context with existing views towards built form north of Funtley Road. While built form would be brought forward in the view, existing longer distance views towards the lower Downs, part of Knowle village and other built areas to the north of Funtley would be largely retained.

The completed development and newly implemented planting would create a new element in these views, replacing part of existing views of pasture fields. The areas of the Site remaining unbuilt would appear as a park with new areas of planting.

The value of the residential receptors is medium; susceptibility is medium - high; and sensitivity is medium - high. The magnitude of change at the construction and Year 1 operational stage would be medium - high, and therefore the effects would be at worst, **moderate** - **major** negative (Year 1), for the relatively limited number of residents with potential views towards the proposed development. The many areas of mitigation planting would contribute to some visual softening of the built areas in the early years. However in the mid to long terms this is predicted to create a significant amount of visual softening and screening, and therefore a bettering of the visual effects. Thus by Year 15, the effects are predicted to reduce to at worst, **minor** negative (the greater effects being on a clear day in winter).

Views from the dwelling at the south end of Honey Lane would retain long views out to the distant countryside to the north, albeit beyond additional areas of built form and planting within the valley. Views from dwellings to the north side of Funtley Road are likely to retain some partial views of the higher, southern parts of the Site, as a backcloth to the built form in the foreground.

Receptors using Roads

The views would be very similar to those described for the residential receptors above, and therefore includes parts of Funtley Road, Honey Lane, Roebuck Avenue and Stag Way (see Viewpoints 4-7, 8 and S13A). In all cases, the views would be transitory and Site hoardings may partly screen views.

Views from the western part of Funtley Road are likely to be more open due to the more limited nature of existing vegetation here, albeit the necessary vegetation removal to facilitate access and development to the east may also increase visibility into the Site in the short term.

Views from Honey Lane are rather more limited by existing vegetation at the boundary with the Site, even in winter. Visibility is mainly from two gaps in this vegetation at the north and south ends of the lane.

The value of the receptors using the roads is low; susceptibility is low; and sensitivity is low. The magnitude of change at the construction and Year 1 operational stage would be medium - high, and therefore the effects would be at worst, **minor** - **moderate** negative (Year 1). The setback of development from the roads edging the Site and landscape buffer planting would contribute to mitigating effects in the short to medium terms. By year 15, the landscape buffers would provide more robust visual softening and screening, reducing the effects to at worst, **minor** negative.

6. Appraisal of Landscape and Visual Effects

6.7 Effects on Visual Receptors (continued)

Receptors using Public Rights of Way and M27 footbridge

There is a slight possibility that users of Public Footpaths 88 and 89 to the east of Funtley (Viewpoints 9 and) may be aware of tall construction plant within the Site, should this be required to facilitate development. There may also be some awareness of works to provide the proposed community park in the south-eastern part of the Site. Any potential views to the construction site would be distant and form part of a wide panorama that includes parts of Funtley, the telecommunications mast on the Site and pylons carrying overhead wires, as well as farmland and vegetation in the intervening areas. The construction effects are therefore predicted to be **negligible**.

Due to the landform of the Site and vegetation and built form in the intervening areas, no notable views of the proposed development or associated proposed community park are predicted from these two footpaths. The operational effects are therefore predicted to be **neutral**.

From Public Bridleway 515 to the immediate west of the Site, walkers and equestrians in the vicinity of the bridge crossing over Funtley Road are likely to gain glimpsed views of the construction site and emerging built form. Views would be filtered by existing vegetation along the disused railway embankment and less apparent from the section north of Funtley Road than from that to the south - see winter Viewpoints 12A and 14A. By the operational stage, these glimpses would be replaced by a completed development, seen in context with existing partial views through the vegetation of existing dwellings north of Funtley Road.

The value of the receptors using Bridleway 515 is medium; susceptibility is medium; and sensitivity is medium. The magnitude of change at the construction and Year 1 operational stage would be medium, and therefore the effects would be at worst, **moderate** negative (Year 1). The setback of development from the western and

northern edges of the Site and landscape buffer planting here and to the south would contribute to mitigating effects in the short to medium terms. By year 15, the landscape buffers would provide more robust visual softening and screening, reducing the effects to at worst, **minor** negative. In summer, views to the proposed development are likely to be less evident as existing vegetation would reduce visibility towards the Site.

From the bridge crossing over the M27, there is little opportunity for views into the Site and no notable views of the construction phase for the southern community park are proposed. The land proposed for the built development would not be visible either during or following construction. Therefore effects are judged to be **minor** for this receptor.

Discounted Visual Receptors

No views during construction or operation are predicted from the following middle distance and wider area locations as the views are truncated by landform, vegetation and / or built form: Viewpoints 1 and 2 - Funtley Lane and Lakeside; summer Viewpoints 12 and 14 from Bridleway 515, to the west; and more distant Viewpoints 11, 13 and 19 (from the west / north-west) and 15 - 18 (from the north-east). No views towards the Site were identified from the South Downs National Park.

7. Policy Compliance

7.1 Emerging Fareham Local Plan 2036 (Draft Consultation Version)

The proposed development is consistent with the Development Allocation for the Site (Policy HA10), set out in the emerging Fareham Local Plan 2036 (see Figure 2.4). It confines the proposed development to the northern parts of the Site; and creates new public open space in the form of parkland with paths to the south. It respects a 15m buffer to Great Beamond Coppice and protects the majority of the existing vegetation within and bounding the Site. The proposal creates new public open space with play elements in the north, incorporating existing vegetation designated as a SINCE. The proposed open spaces more than compensate for the loss of the existing designated open space land within the Site (which is not currently accessible to the public).

Access is proposed to be taken from Funtley Road, making use of the existing access track into the Site. Green corridors, buffers and spaces are integral to the proposed built and green infrastructure areas. Sustainable drainage features are proposed, potentially contributing to the biodiversity and landscape value of the Site. View corridors would be retained between development blocks, allowing views towards the undeveloped southern slopes from Funtley Road to be retained. In accordance with emerging Policy CF6, the open space provision would more than compensate for the change of use of the existing open space designation with the Site (which is not currently accessible to the public).

A total of 55No dwellings are proposed in accordance with the Site allocation. The built form would respect the positive aspects of existing settlement character, and further details on this, and the proposed landscape mitigation are set out in the DAS. Community facilities and pedestrian and cycle links to surrounding areas to the north, south, west and east are also proposed (Policy D1).

The setbacks of the proposed development from the Site boundaries to the north and west, and proposals for landscape buffers with many new areas of planting here and to the south, would create a significant landscape framework that together with the retained

vegetation would contribute to effective landscape integration of the built areas.

In turn, this planting, as well as planting within the built areas would contribute to meaningful visual softening and partial screening of the development from surrounding built areas, while partial views of the higher, undeveloped slopes of the Site would be retained. This is consistent with the aims of the policy.

The confinement of the proposed built area to the existing, developed valley floor (through which Funtley Road runs) would limit the extent to which the proposals would impact on the character of the Site and wider surrounding landscape (Policies NE1 and D1). This is because this part of the Site already benefits from a high degree of landscape and visual containment, by surrounding landform (including railway embankments), built form and existing mature and dense vegetation. The higher slopes of the Site, which are intervisible with elevated farmland north of Funtley and up to Knowle village, would remain undeveloped and additional planting is proposed in these locations.

7.2 National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG)

In terms of section 7 of the NPPF and NPPG section ID 26 relating to design, the proposed development seeks to provide attractive, high quality and inclusive design; with a strong sense of place, that is integrated with and respectful to the character and pattern of the local area. The proposed provision of a community building, community park and public open space with play areas provide opportunities for social interaction and active lifestyles. The built areas would be developed on the basis of perimeter blocks with good natural surveillance to all public areas. Adaptability and efficiency of the built environment would be important considerations. The proposed development carefully considers the topography of the Site and potential impact on views in the layout and form of the built areas.

In accordance with sections 8 (healthy communities) and 10 (climate change) of the NPPF, the areas of green and blue infrastructure would support action to combat effects of climate change through

provision of shading, water attenuation, and carbon absorption. Consistent with section 10 of the NPPF. Regarding NPPF section 11 (natural environment) the proposals protect the undulating landform of the Site and the majority of the existing vegetation, and seek to improve the biodiversity of the Site by creating further diversity to the range of planting and grassland types within it.

In accordance with NPPG Paragraphs 009 and 015 the proposed development promotes green infrastructure including a number of open and green public spaces; it respects natural features, and promotes a high quality landscape with many areas of planting that contributes to the quality of the local area. By placing development in the lower parts of the Site, and in association with existing built form, the wider landscapes of the Site would be maintained as open, while there would be negligible impact on surrounding areas (NPPG section ID 8).

7.3 Fareham Local Development Framework, Core Strategy (Adopted August 2011)

In turn, these proposals for the Site are consistent with the Fareham Core Strategy (2011) Strategic Objectives SO10 (to manage, maintain and improve the built and natural environment to deliver quality places, taking into account the character and setting of existing settlements); SO11 (to protect sensitive habitats and maintain separate settlement identity); as well as Policy CS4 (protection of habitats important to biodiversity and provision of accessible green space for informal recreation); Policy CS14 (to protect countryside from adverse effects on landscape, character and function arising from development); Policy C17 (to create high quality development that adheres to good urban design and sustainability principles, that is respectful of landscape, scale, form and spaciousness, and that includes greenways and trees within the public realm); Policy CS21 (to seek to provide alternative, and better public open space provision to replace the designated area of open space within the Site); and, Policy CS22 (the proposal does not affect the Strategic Gap located west of the disused railway line).

7. Policy Compliance

7.4 Fareham Borough Local Plan Part 2: Development Sites and Policies (Adopted June 2015))

Referring to the Fareham Borough Local Plan Part 2 (2015), the proposed development:

- Seeks to mitigate and improve any potential impacts on neighbouring development and adjoining land, through respectful layout and provision of a robust landscape framework (In accordance with Policies DSP2 and DSP40);
- Does not adversely affect heritage assets (In accordance with Policies DSP5 and DSP40);
- Lies outside of the Defined Urban Settlement Boundary, but is located close to and would be in keeping with the character, scale and appearance of surrounding areas; is sited and designed to integrate with the existing settlement and prevent detracting from existing landscape; and is laid out to respect views into and out of the Site and to the elevated land to the south (In accordance with Policies DSP6 and DSP40);
- Protects designated nature conservation sites and provides additional planting within or around these; provides a wide range of new grassland, herbaceous, aquatic, shrub, hedge and tree planting, including native species and species supporting potential habitat creation, nectar and pollen provision; and retains the majority of the existing vegetation on the Site, providing a number of new landscape buffers and other areas of planting, as well as sustainable drainage ponds that would contribute to maintaining and reinforcing the biodiversity network (In accordance with Policies DSP13 and DSP40); and
- Does not adversely affect a Strategic Gap (In accordance with Policy DSP40).

In terms of the Planning Obligations Supplementary Planning Document for the Borough of Fareham (Excluding Welborne) Adopted April 2016, the proposed development provides a village green integrating play features to the north; and a community park to the south. In total, over 53% of the Site area (8.62ha out of 16.18ha) would remain undeveloped, for use as open spaces and for green and blue infrastructure.

7.5 Landscape Character

In accordance with Statement of Opportunity 1 (SEO1) set out in the profile for **National Character Area 128: South Hampshire Lowlands**, the proposed development promotes creative and effective sustainable development, including a well-connected network of high-quality greenspace, which would benefit local communities, protect local distinctiveness, encourage public understanding and enjoyment of the natural environment, and help to mitigate the impacts of climate change.

In addition, in accordance with SEO2, the proposed development would protect, manage and enhance the area's historic well-wooded character – including its ancient semi-natural woodlands and hedgerows – to link and strengthen habitats for wildlife, and improve recreational opportunities.

There is also opportunity, in accordance with SEO3 to diversify the grassland habitats with the Site, providing recreational opportunities and potential improved biodiversity.

In accordance with the opportunities for **Hampshire County Landscape Character Area 3E: Meon Valley**, the proposed development:

- Keeps development within the valley bottom and avoids building on the slopes and elevated parts of the Site;
- Retains the majority of the existing vegetated boundary structure to the Site;
- Provides many areas of green infrastructure with retained and new planting; and
- Creates potential pedestrian / cycle links to existing settlements and public rights of way.

In accordance with the priorities for enhancement for **Fareham Borough Landscape Character Area 6: Meon Valley**, the proposed development:

- Protects important landscape and ecological resources, woodland and the slopes and ridge of the Site, which form part of the valley within which it lies;
- Creates a development that is limited in extent and which relates well to the existing Funtley village, maintaining an informal, rural character to the southern parts of the Site (community park);
- Provides opportunity to remove unsightly features from the Site;
- Sets development away from the Site boundaries, providing space to reinforce existing boundary vegetation with additional landscape buffers, that protect the character of the nearby roads and settlement. Where vegetation removal is required to facilitate safe access and egress from the Site, this would be minimised as far as possible, with new planting provided within the Site, outside of visibility splays; and
- Reinforces the retained green infrastructure network with many new areas of planting, including as part of the sustainable drainage strategy.

8. Summary and Conclusions

8.1 Summary of the baseline conditions

The Site is located at south-western edge of Funtley village in Hampshire and is bound by Funtley Road to the north and Honey Lane to the west.

The Site lies wholly within the landscape designation of 'Areas outside of Defined Urban Settlement' as defined in the proposal map of the Fareham Borough Core Strategy (adopted August 2011), whilst the area within north-western part of the Site is also designated as 'Existing Open Space' albeit this is not currently accessible to the public. The Ancient Woodland of Great Beamond Coppice is also located within the north east of the Site.

The Great Beamond Coppice is designated as a Site of Importance for Nature Conservation together with the existing tree groups located near the existing access entrance along the northern boundary and south-western boundary as shown on Figures 2.1 and 4.1. There are no other landscape designations within the Site. The Site is also subject to the influences of the nearby M27 motorway, settlement at Funtley village and the live railway to the east; with the addition of a telecommunications mast and timber poles carrying overhead lines within the Site. Therefore, the existing Site is considered to have a medium landscape value overall.

The Site is allocated for residential units in the emerging Fareham Local Plan 2036, subject to Policy HA10. In addition, the updated Borough Landscape Assessment (part of the Local Plan evidence base) indicates that small scale and sensitively integrated development could be accommodated in this location. The development allocation would remove the open space designation within the Site, albeit other existing policy provision seeks the provision of alternative or better uses. Several new, publicly accessible open spaces are therefore included as part of the scheme proposals.

Across the study area, there are a number of heritage assets comprising of Listed Buildings, Scheduled Ancient Monuments and local non-designated heritage asset Historic Parks and Gardens. There are no heritage assets located within or adjacent to the Site and none would be affected by the proposed development.

Views of the Site from the wider landscape (including the South Downs National Park) are truncated due to the undulating landform and intervening vegetation, whilst open and partial views of the internal ground plane and vegetation within and along the Site are apparent from the receptors located within close proximity of the Site - along parts of Funtley Road, Stag Way, Roebuck Avenue, Honey Lane; along part of Bridleway 515 to the west, near the bridge crossing over Funtley Road; and from parts of Public Footpaths 88 and 89 to the east of Funtley.

8.2 Summary of the landscape effects

The proposed development within the Site would not noticeably alter the landscape character at the national or county levels as discussed in this LVIA (**negligible** effects).

It is predicted that there would be, at worst, a **moderate - major** negative effect on land use landscape character at Site level - that is, the parts of the Site proposed for built development, due to the change in character from semi-enclosed pasture fields. Beyond this built area, the effects on the character of the wider Site and immediate context is predicted to be at worst, **minor - moderate** negative, but on the wider Borough character area, effects would be no greater than **negligible** or **minor**. Nevertheless, the proposed development is sited in close proximity to existing settlement and would not affect separate settlement identity or gaps.

Some modifications to landform would be required within the Site to provide safe access into, out of and within the proposed development, and to provide effective development platforms. The more steeply sloping and elevated parts of the Site would not be built on, with localised ground modelling only required to construct new pedestrian and cycle paths.

The effect on the Site landform is predicted to be at worst, **minor - moderate** negative at the construction stage only. Vegetation removal within the Site would be limited to that essential to facilitate effective development, to provide a safe area for new residents, or for other arboricultural or ecological reasons as identified by the relevant project specialists. The effects are predicted to be at worst, **moderate** negative at the construction stage, albeit these effects would be largely localised to the area proposed for built form.

The proposed development would, from the outset, be contained within an existing landscape framework of retained and protected mature hedges, trees, tree belts and woodland. There would also be retained open land (for community park uses) to the south. The proposed village green open space to the north would include play facilities and incorporate the retained SINC.

As the many areas of proposed landscape mitigation planting mature, the short term negative effects on land use and landscape character identified above would improve considerably with time, further reinforcing landscape integration, visual softening and partial screening.

Thus the effects on Site character and the immediate context would reduce by Year 15 to at worst **minor** negative (a clear day in winter) to at best **minor - moderate** positive, due to the ongoing positive management of the existing vegetation within the Site, and reinforcement of this with an additional robust network of varied landscape planting, diverse grasslands and planting associated with the proposed sustainable drainage features.

The many new areas of planting proposed would replace vegetation lost, while providing a considerable additional resource to the Site. Therefore, the effect on the Site vegetation is predicted to be **minor** positive in Year 1 and **moderate** positive by Year 15 when this is maturing.

8. Summary and Conclusions

8.2 Summary of the landscape effects (continued)

In terms of land use and the designated open space area of the Site, the provision of a total of 8.62ha of new publicly accessible open space with the proposed development is predicted to give rise to **minor - moderate** positive effects from Year 1 of operation. This would mean that over 53% of the total Site area of 16.18ha) would remain undeveloped and semi-rural in character.

Furthermore, the potential to provide pedestrian and cycle links to existing settlement north of Funtley Road, to Bridleway 515 to the west, and to Fareham to the south (by opening up the bridge link over the M27), the proposed development is predicted to give rise to **minor - moderate** positive effects on the public rights of way network from Year 1.

8.3 Summary of the visual effects

Regarding visual effects, the most noticeable visual change arising from the proposed development would be for the road users of Funtley Road and residents along the north side of the road, including a few residents of Stag Way and Roebuck Avenue. The views would be direct and in close range of the Site, albeit some views would be partly filtered by existing boundary vegetation.

Residents of Bramleigh at the south end of Honey Lane would have more distant and elevated views to the proposed development, seen in context with existing development at Funtley, and the farmland, and built areas including part of Knowle village to the north of Funtley. While development would be brought forward in these views, overall, the character and amenity of the panoramic views would be retained.

The construction and Year 1 operational effects are predicted to be at worst, **moderate - major** negative for residents along Funtley Road / Stage Way / Roebuck Avenue / Honey Lane; and **minor - moderate** negative for the transient receptors using Funtley Road. The mitigation planting associated with the built development would reduce these visual effects to at worst, **minor** negative for Funtley

Road residents and road users by Year 15. The scheme proposes to retain views beyond the built area to the elevated and more open higher ground within the community park to the south.

No notable visual effects are predicted from Public Footpaths 88 and 89 to the east of Funtley, due to the limited areas of the Site visible, and screening by landform, built form at Funtley and vegetation in the intervening areas.

From Bridleway 515 to the west, some partial views and glimpses of the proposed development would be seen beyond existing vegetation along the embankments of the disused railway line. These views would be in context with partial views and glimpses of existing built form to the north of the Site, and would be in context with retained semi-open parkland with additional planting south of the built area. The Year 1 effects are predicted to be at worst, **moderate** negative, and only from a short section of the Bridleway in the vicinity of the bridge crossing over Funtley Road. By Year 15, the softening and enclosing effect of mitigation planting is predicted to reduce the visual effects to at worst, **minor** negative. There would be no views of the development from most sections of the Bridleway due to physical and visual separation by dense vegetation in the intervening areas.

8.3 Conclusions

It is considered that the proposed development, which is subject to an allocation in the emerging Fareham Local Plan 2036, would represent a relatively limited and logical extension to an existing settlement. No widespread landscape or visual effects are predicted, and those effects predicted to occur at a Site and immediate site context level can be effectively mitigated and compensated for. The proposed development also offers opportunity for long term management of the Site and its mature vegetation (including Ancient Replanted Woodland); and provision of an additional robust structure of green infrastructure incorporating a diverse range of planting and grasslands, including within the areas of sustainable drainage. There would be the provision of a considerable area of new publicly accessible open space. The development is proposed to

be well connected to existing settlement and public rights of way. In conclusion, therefore, with careful consideration of the constraints and opportunities of the Site, an appropriate development can be provided without substantial harm to landscape or views, but which provides a number of community and landscape benefits.

Appendix 1 – fabrik LVA Methodology

A1.1 Introduction

The methodology employed in carrying out an LVA or LVA with an impact statement of the Site, is drawn from the Landscape Institute and the Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment's "Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment" (GLVIA) Third Edition (Routledge 2013).

The term landscape is defined as an area perceived by people, whose character is the result of the action and interaction of nature and / or human factors. It results from the way that different components of our environment – both natural and cultural / historical interact together and are perceived by us. The term does not mean just special, valued or designated landscapes and it does not only apply to the countryside. The definition of landscape can be classified as:

- All types of rural landscape, from high mountains and wild countryside to urban fringe farmland (rural landscapes);
- Marine and coastal landscapes (seascapes); and
- The landscape of villages, towns and cities (townscapes).

An LVA with an impact statement provides a description of the baseline conditions and sets out how the study area and site appears, or would appear, prior to the proposed development. The baseline assessment is then used to predict the landscape and visual impacts arising from the proposed development. The assessment of impact is carried out as part of the iterative design process in order to build in mitigation measures to reduce the impacts as much as possible. The impact assessment will identify and assess effects during the construction and operational stages of the proposed development.

A1.2 Summary Overview of LVA Methodology

The LVA baseline assessment describes:

- Each of the landscape elements which then collectively inform landscape character for the contextual area to the site and the site itself;
- The character, amenity and degree of openness of the view from a range of visual receptors (either transient, serial or static views);
- The current baseline scenarios;
- The value of each of the landscape and visual receptors.

Landscape effects derive from changes in either direct or in-direct changes to the physical landscape, which may give rise to changes to the individual landscape components which in turn effects the landscape character and potentially changes how the landscape is experienced and valued.

Visual effects relate to the changes that arise in the composition, character and amenity of the view as a result of changes to the landscape elements.

The assessment of effects therefore systematically:

- Combines the value of the receptor with the susceptibility to the proposed change to determine the sensitivity of the receptor;
- Combines the size, scale, geographic extent, duration of the proposals and its reversibility in order to understand the magnitude of the proposal.
- Combines the sensitivity of the each of the receptors and the magnitude of effect to determine the significance of the effect.
- Presents the landscape and visual effects in a factual logical, well-reasoned and objective fashion.
- Indicates the measures proposed over and above those designed into the scheme to prevent/avoid, reduce, offset, remedy, compensate for the effects (mitigation measures) or which provide an overall landscape and visual enhancement;

- Sets out any assumptions considered throughout the assessment of effects.

Effects may be positive (beneficial) or negative (adverse) direct or indirect, residual, permanent or temporary short, medium or long term. They can also arise at different scales (national, regional, local or site level) and have different levels of significance (major, moderate, low, negligible or neutral / no change). The combination of the above factors influences the professional judgement and opinion on the significance of the landscape and visual effect.

The following sections sets out in more detail the assessment process employed.

A1.3 Establishing the Landscape Baseline

Desk and Field Studies: The initial step is to identify the existing landscape and visual resource in the vicinity of the proposed development – the baseline landscape and visual conditions. The purpose of baseline study is to record and analyse the existing landscape, in terms of its constituent elements, features, characteristics, geographic extent, historical and cultural associations, condition, the way the landscape is experienced and the value / importance of that particular landscape. The baseline assessment will also identify any potential changes likely to occur in the local landscape or townscape which will change the characteristics of either the site or its setting.

An desk study is carried out to establish the physical components of the local landscape and to broadly identify the boundaries of the study area. Ordnance survey (OS) maps and digital data is used to identify local features relating to topography/ drainage pattern, land cover, vegetation, built developments/settlement pattern, transport corridors/definitive public rights of way and any historic or prominent landscape features, which together combine to create a series of key characteristics and character areas. Vertical aerial photography will be used, to supplement the OS information. At this stage, any special designated landscapes (such as Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty, National Parks, Green Belt, Conservation Areas, Listed Buildings, Areas of Special Character); heritage or ecological assets are identified. A review of information available in terms of any published historic landscape characterisation together with any other landscape / capacity / urban fringe and visual related studies is carried out at this stage.

Landscape character assessment, is the tool for classifying the landscape into distinct character areas or types, which share common features and characteristics. There is a well established methodology developed in the UK by the Countryside Agency and Scottish Natural Heritage in 2002, with further guidance published by Natural England in 2014. The national and regional level character assessments are often available in published documents, however the local / district or site levels may need to be set out

based on a combination of desk studies and field survey work. The character assessment will also identify environmental and landscape opportunities, recent changes, future trends and forces for change where they may be important in relation to the proposal, especially considering how the landscape appears, or would appear prior to the commencement of development. The condition of the landscape, i.e. the physical state of an individual area of landscape, is described as factually as possible. The assessment of landscape importance includes reference to policy or designations as an indicator of recognised value, including specific features or characteristics that justify the designation of the area. The value of that landscape by different stakeholders or user groups may also influence the baseline assessment.

If published local / site level landscape character assessments are not available, the landscape is to be classified into distinctive character areas and / or types, based on variations in landform, land cover, vegetation / settlement pattern, field pattern, enclosure, condition, value and etc. The classification will take into account any National, County/District and Parish level landscape character assessments.

These desk based studies are then used as a basis for verification in the field.

Judgements on the value of both the landscape and visual receptor are made at the baseline stage.

Landscape Value

Value is concerned with the relative value or importance that is attached to different landscapes. The baseline assessment considers any environmental, historical and cultural aspects, physical and visual components together with any statutory and non-statutory designations and takes into account other values to society, which may be expressed by the local community or consultees. These tables are considered a starting point for consideration in the field. The landscape designations are to be considered in terms of their ‘meaning’ to today’s context. The following table sets out the criteria

and definitions used in the baseline assessment to determine landscape value at the local or site level (in addition to condition / quality as set out on the previous page). Wherever possible information and opinions on landscape value is to be sought through discussions with consultees, stakeholders and user groups.

Table A1.1 sets out the criteria used to determine landscape condition / quality and value at the local or site level in the field.

Table A1.1 – Landscape Value Criteria

Criteria
High (Very Good / Good Condition) International - National - Regional Scale
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Exceptional landscape with outstanding perceptual qualities. Very attractive, intact, natural, scenic, rare, wild and tranquil. The landscape may include World Heritage Sites, National Parks, Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty or Heritage Coast or key elements/features within them; together with any non-statutory designations. Alternatively, the landscape may be un-designated but is valued as set out in published landscape character assessments and which, for example, identify and artistic and literary connections which assist in informing the identify of a local area (such as ‘Constable Country’);Recognisable landscape or townscape structure, characteristic patterns and combinations of landform and landcover are evident, resulting in a strong sense of place;No or limited potential for substitution and which is susceptible to small changes;A landscape that contains particular characteristics or elements important to the character of the area;A valued landscape for recreational activity where the experience of the landscape is important;Good condition with -appropriate management for land use and land cover, or with some scope to improve certain elements;Distinct features worthy of conservation;Unique sense of place;No or limited detracting features.

Criteria
Medium (Good - Ordinary Condition) Regional - Local Scale
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ordinary landscape and perceptual qualities. The landscape may include local designations such as Special Landscape Areas, Areas of Great Landscape Value, Strategic or Local Gaps; or un-designated but value expressed through literature, historical and / or cultural associations; or through demonstrable use by the local community; together with any non-statutory designations. Alternatively, the landscape may be valued through the landscape character assessment approach.• Distinguishable landscape or townscape structure, with some characteristic patterns of landform and landcover;• Potential for substitution and tolerant of some change;• Typical, commonplace farmed landscape or a townscape with limited variety or distinctiveness;• A landscape which provides recreational activity where there are focused areas to experience the landscape qualities;• Scope to improve management;• Some dominant features worthy of conservation;• Some detracting features.
Low (Ordinary - Poor Condition) Local /Site Scale
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Poor landscape and perceptual qualities. Generally un-designated. Certain individual landscape elements or features may be worthy of conservation and landscape either identified or would benefit from restoration or enhancement (such as local parks and open spaces). Alternatively, the landscape may be valued through the landscape character assessment approach.• Monotonous, weak, uniform or degraded landscape or townscape which has lost most of it's natural or built heritage features and where the landcover are often masked by land use;• Tolerant of substantial change;• A landscape which provides some recreational activities with limited focus on the landscape attributes;• Lack of management and intervention has resulted in degradation;• Frequent dominant detracting features;• Disturbed or derelict land requires treatment.

A1.4 Establishing in the Visual Baseline

Desk and Field Studies: The visual baseline will establish the area in which the site and the proposed development may be visible, the different groups of people who may experience the views, the places where they will be affected and the nature, character and amenity of those views.

The area of study for the Visual Assessment is determined through identifying the area from which the existing site and proposal may be visible (the Zone of Theoretical Visibility or ZTV). The baseline ZTV of the site is determined through either manual topographical analysis (a combination of desk and field based analysis which are considered appropriate for Landscape and Visual Appraisals and projects below the EIA threshold) or digital mapping based on bare earth modelling, (which do not take account of features such as vegetation or built form) constructing a map showing the area where the proposal may theoretically be visible. The extent of the mapping will depend on the type of proposal. The actual extent of visibility is checked in the field (both in the summer and winter months if the project timescales allow) to record the screening effect of buildings, walls, fences, trees, hedgerows and banks not identified in the initial bare ground mapping stage and to provide an accurate baseline assessment of visibility. Viewpoints within the ZTV should also be identified during the desk assessment, and the viewpoints used for photographs selected to demonstrate the relative visibility of the site (and any existing development on it and its relationship with the surrounding landscape and built forms). The selection of a range of key viewpoints will be based on the following criteria for determination in the field:

- The requirement to provide an even spread of representative, specific, illustrative or static / kinetic / sequential / transient viewpoints within the ZTV and around all sides of the Site.
- From locations which represent a range of near, middle and long distance views (although the most distant views may be discounted in the impact assessment if it is judged that visibility from this distance will be extremely limited).
- Views from sensitive receptors within designated, historic or cultural landscapes or heritage assets (such as from within World Heritage Sites; adjacent to Listed Buildings - and co-ordinated

- with the heritage consultant - Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty or Registered Parks and Gardens) key tourist locations and public vantage points (such as viewpoints identified on OS maps).
- The inclusion of strategic / important / designed views and vistas identified in published documents.

Views from the following are to be included in the visual assessment:

1. Individual private dwellings. These are to be collated as representative viewpoints as it may not be practical to visit all properties that might be affected.
2. Key public buildings, where relevant (e.g. libraries; hospitals, churches, community halls etc)
3. Transient views from public viewpoints, i.e. from roads, railway lines and public rights of way (including tourist or scenic routes and associated viewpoints);
4. Areas of open space, recreation grounds and visitor attractions; and
5. Places of employment, are to be included in the assessment where relevant.

A1.4 Establishing in the Visual Baseline (continued)

The final selection of the key viewpoints for inclusion in the LVA will be based proportionately in relation to the scale and nature of the development proposals and likely significant effects and in agreement with the LPA.

The visual assessment should record:

- The character and amenity of the view, including topographic, geological and drainage features, woodland, tree and hedgerow cover, land use, field boundaries, artefacts, access and rights of way, direction of view and potential seasonal screening effects will be noted, and any skyline elements or features.
- The type of view, whether panoramas, vistas or glimpses.

The baseline photographs are to be taken in accordance with the Landscape Institutes technical guidance on Photography and Photomontage in LVIA (Landscape Institute 2011). The extent of visibility of the range of receptors is based on a grading of degrees of visibility, from a visual inspection of the site and surrounding area. There will be a continuity of degree of visibility ranging from no view of the site to full open views. Views are recorded, even if views are truncated of the existing site, as the proposed development may be visible in these views. To indicate the degree of visibility of the site from any location three categories are used:

- a) **Open View:**
An open, unobstructed and clear view of a significant proportion of the ground plane of the site; or its boundary elements; or a clear view of part of the site and its component elements in close proximity.
- b) **Partial View:**
A view of part of the site, a filtered or glimpsed view of the site, or a distant view where the site is perceived as a small part of the wider view;

- c) **Truncated View:**
No view of the site or the site is difficult to perceive.

Following the field survey (which should cover ideally both winter and summer views) the extent to which the site is visible from the surrounding area will be mapped. A Photographic Viewpoint Plan will be prepared to illustrate the representative, specific and illustrative views into / towards and within the Site (if publicly accessible) and the degree of visibility of the site noted. This Plan will be included in a Key Views document for agreement with the Local Planning Authority and any other statutory consultees as part of the consultation process. The visual assessment will include a series of annotated photographs, the location and extent of the site within the view together with identifying the character and amenity of the view, together with any specific elements or important component features such as landform, buildings or vegetation or detracting features which interrupt, filter or otherwise influence views. The photograph will also be annotated with the Value attributed to the receptor or group of receptors.

By the end of this stage of the combined landscape and visual site study, it will be possible to advise, in landscape and visual terms, on any specific mitigation measures required in terms of the developments preferred siting, layout and design.

Value of Visual Receptors

Judgements on the value attached the views experienced are based on the following criteria.

Table A1.2 – Value Attached to Views

Value	Criteria
High	Views from landscapes / viewpoints of national importance, or highly popular visitor attractions where the view forms an important part of the experience, or with important cultural associations. This may include residential receptors in Listed Buildings where the primary elevation of the dwelling is orientated to take advantage of a particular view (for example across a Registered Park and Garden or National Park).
Medium	Views from landscapes / viewpoints of regional / district importance or moderately popular visitor attractions where the view forms part of the experience, or with local cultural associations. This may include residential receptors where the primary elevation of the dwelling is orientated to take advantage of a particular view.
Low	Views from landscapes / viewpoints with no designation, not particularly important and with minimal or no cultural associations. This may include views from the rear elevation of residential properties.

Susceptibility of the Visual Receptor to the Proposed Change

The susceptibility to the proposed changes in views and visual amenity occur as a result of the occupation or activity of people experiencing the view and the extent to which their attention or interest may be focused on the views and the visual amenity they experience. The grouping of susceptibility of the visual receptors is set out later in this document.

A1.5 Predicting and Describing the Landscape and Visual Effects

An assessment of visual effect deals with the change on the character and amenity arising from the proposal on the range of visual receptors.

The assessment of effects aims to:

- Identify systematically and separately the likely landscape and visual effects of the development;
- Identify the components and elements of the landscape that are likely to be affected by the scheme;
- Identify interactions between the landscape receptors and the different components of the development at all its different stages (e.g. enabling, construction, operation, restoration etc);
- Indicate the secondary mitigation measures over and above those already designed into the scheme proposed to avoid, reduce, remedy or compensate for these effects;
- Estimate the magnitude of the effects as accurately as possible and considering this in relation to the sensitivity of the receptor; and
- Provide an assessment of the significance of these effects in a logical and well-reasoned fashion.

Having established the value of the landscape and visual receptor, the effects are then considered in relation to the magnitude of change, which includes the size / scale, geographical extent of the areas influenced and the duration and reversibility.

Wherever possible tables or matrixes will be used, linked with the illustrative plans, so that the landscape and visual effects are recorded and quantified in a systematic and logical manner. Consideration is given to the impacts on completion of development at Year 1 and at maturity (Year 15) (to represent short, medium and long term effects) so that the effects of the development after mitigation has matured are identified. Assumptions or limitations to the assessment will also be set out.

Effects will include the direct and/or indirect impacts of the development on individual landscape elements / features as well as the effect upon the general landscape character and visual receptors.

Landscape Susceptibility

Landscape susceptibility is evaluated by its ability to accommodate the proposed change (i.e. the degree to which the landscape is able to accommodate the **proposed** change without undue consequences for the maintenance of the baseline situation and / or the achievement of landscape planning policies and strategies) as set out in Table A1.2.

As part of the assessment of the landscape character and its component parts, conclusions will be drawn as to the overall susceptibility of the landscape / landscape elements and visual environment to the type of development proposed. Existing landscape capacity assessments may form a starting point for the refinement of the assessment of landscape susceptibility at the local and site level.

Table A1.3 – Landscape Susceptibility Criteria

Susceptibility	Criteria
High	A landscape or townscape particularly susceptible to the proposed change, which would result in significant negative effects on landscape character, value, features or individual elements.
Medium	A landscape or townscape capable of accepting some of the proposed change with some negative effects on landscape character, value, features or elements.
Low	A landscape or townscape capable of accommodating the proposed change without significant negative effects on landscape character, value, features or elements.

Landscape Sensitivity

The assessment of landscape sensitivity is then combined through a judgement on the value attributed to that landscape receptor / component and the susceptibility of the landscape receptor to the proposed change using the following matrix.

Table A1.4 - Landscape Sensitivity

		Landscape Receptor Susceptibility		
		High	Medium	Low
Landscape Value	High	High	High - Medium	Medium
	Medium	High - Medium	Medium	Medium - Low
	Low	Medium	Medium - Low	Low - Negligible

Visual Susceptibility

The susceptibility of the different types of people to the changes proposed is based on the occupation of the activity of the viewer at a given location; and the extent to which the persons attention or interest may be focussed on a view, considering the visual character and amenity experienced at a given view. The criteria used to assess the susceptibility of a visual receptor are summarised below.

Table A1.5 – Visual Susceptibility Criteria

Susceptibility	Criteria
High	People with particular interest in the view, with prolonged viewing opportunity, including: Residents where views contribute to the landscape setting enjoyed by the community; those engaged in outdoor recreation, such as those using public rights of way; views from within the designated landscapes and heritage assets where the views of the surroundings are an important contributor to the experience; travellers along scenic routes.
Medium	People with moderate interest in the view and their surroundings, including: Communities where the development results in changes in the landscape setting or value of views enjoyed by the community; people travelling through the landscape, where the appreciation of the view contributes to the enjoyment and quality of that journey; people engaged in outdoor recreation, where their appreciation of their surrounding and particular view is incidental to their enjoyment of that activity.
Low	People with momentary, or little interest in the view and their surroundings, including: People engaged in outdoor sport; People at their work place; Travellers where the view is fleeting or incidental to the journey.

Visual Sensitivity

The sensitivity of visual receptors in views is based on the professional judgement combining the value and susceptibility to change on that visual receptor.

Table A1.6 - Visual Sensitivity

		Visual Receptor Susceptibility		
		High	Medium	Low
Value of Visual Receptor	High	High	High - Medium	Medium
	Medium	High - Medium	Medium	Low
	Low	Medium	Low	Low - Negligible

A1.6 Magnitude of Effects

In determining the magnitude of landscape effects, this will consider:

1. Scale and size of the change in the landscape (considering the changes to individual components and the effect this has on contribution to landscape character; the degree to which aesthetic or perceptual aspects of the landscape are altered; whether the effect changes the key characteristics of the landscape);
2. Geographic extent over which the landscape effects will be experienced (effects limited to the site level; effects on the immediate setting; effects relating to the scale of the landscape type or character area; effects on a larger scale such as influencing several landscape character areas); and
3. The duration, permanence and reversibility of the proposal.

Similar to landscape effects, the magnitude of visual effects will consider:

1. Scale and size of the change to the view (considering loss or addition of features to the view and proportion of the view occupied by the proposed development; the degree of contrast or integration of any new landscape features or changes in the landscape and characteristics in terms of form, scale, mass, line, height, colour and texture; and the nature of the view of the proposed development relative to the time over which it will be experienced and whether views will be full, partial or glimpses).
2. Geographical extent (including the angle of the view; the distance of the viewpoint to the proposed development; and the extent of the area over which the changes would be visible).
3. The duration, permanence and reversibility of the proposal.

A1.7 Significance of Effects

The two principal criteria determining the significance of effects are the sensitivity of the receptor in relation to the magnitude of effect. A higher level of significance is generally attached to the magnitude of change on a sensitive receptor; for example, a low magnitude of change on highly sensitive receptor can be of greater significance than very high magnitude of change on low sensitivity receptor. Therefore, whilst the table opposite sets out a starting point for the assessment, it is important that a balanced and well reasoned professional judgement of these two criteria is provided and an explanation provided.

In order to develop thresholds of significance, both the sensitivity of receptors and the magnitude of change must be classified for both landscape receptors and visual receptors as set out in the tables below. Where landscape effects are judged to be adverse, additional mitigation or compensatory measures are to be considered. The significant landscape effects remaining after mitigation are then to be summarised as the residual effects.

Magnitude Elements					Overall Magnitude of Change
Size / Scale	Geographic Extent	Duration	Permanence	Reversibility	
Major	Wide or Local; Direct and open view	Long - Short Term	Permanent or Temporary	Irreversible or Reversible	High
Major	Site Level; Direct and open view	Long - Short Term	Permanent or Temporary	Irreversible or Reversible	High - Medium
Moderate	Local / Site Level; Direct or oblique, partial view	Long - Short Term	Permanent or Temporary	Irreversible or Reversible	Medium - Low
Minor	Local / Site level; Oblique partial or glimpsed view	Long - Short Term	Permanent or Temporary	Irreversible or Reversible	Low
Negligible	All of the above and a truncated view	Long - Short Term	Permanent or Temporary	Irreversible or Reversible	Negligible

The criteria for each of the above is to be determined relative to the size and scale of the individual project applying professional judgement and opinion.

However, the following are typically used:

- Size and Scale:** relates to the combination of the following (and are linked to the descriptions set out under table A1.9):
- extent of existing landscape elements that will lost (to proportion of the total extent that is lost) and the contribution that the element has to landscape character;
 - the degree to which aesthetic or perceptual aspects of the landscape are altered (addition or removal of features and elements)
 - whether the effect changes the key distinctive characteristics of the landscape;
 - size and scale of change in the view with respect to the loss or addition of features in the view and changes to the composition, including the proportion of the view occupied by the proposed development;
 - the degree of contrast or integration of any new features or changes in the townscape with the existing or remaining townscape or landscape elements and characteristic terms of form, scale, mass, line, height, colour and texture;
 - the nature of the view of the proposed development, in terms of relative amount of time over which it will be experienced and whether views will be open, partial, glimpsed.

Geographic Extent: The geographic area over which the landscape effects will be felt relative to the proposal; and relative to visual receptors is to reflect the angle of the view; the distance of the viewpoint; the extent of the area over which the changes would be visible.

Duration, Permanence and Reversibility: These are separate but linked considerations and are project specific. For example, changes to a brownfield urban site could be reversible. Construction impacts are likely to be short term, temporary, but see the start of a permanent change. Operational effects are likely to be long term, permanent and either irreversible or reversible, depending on the nature of the project.

No change: If there is no change to the landscape or visual receptor then the overall magnitude of change will be **Neutral**.

A1.7 Significance of Effects (continued)

Effects will be described clearly and objectively, and the extent and duration of any negative / positive effects quantified, using four categories of effects, indicating a gradation from high to low.

Table A1.7 - Sensitivity and Magnitude of Effects

		Landscape and Visual Receptor Sensitivity		
		High	Medium	Low
Magnitude of Change	High	Major	Moderate to Major	Moderate
	Medium	Moderate to Major	Moderate	Minor - Moderate
	Low	Moderate to Major	Minor - Moderate	Minor
	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible
	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral

The degree of effect is graded on the following scale in relation to the significance criteria above:

Table A1.9 - Significance of Landscape and Visual Effects

Effect Significance	Criteria
Substantial negative / adverse effect	Where the proposals would cause the substantial or significant loss of key mature landscape elements and characteristic features / a significant deterioration in the character and amenity of the view in terms of perceptual qualities / or introduce element(s) considered to be wholly and substantially uncharacteristic of the area; and where the proposals would result in a significant change, or more notable change in more distant views, on the character and amenity of the view from the range of visual receptors.
Major negative / adverse effect	Where the proposals would cause the total loss of key mature landscape elements and characteristic features / a major deterioration in the character and amenity of the view in terms of perceptual qualities / or introduce element(s) considered to be wholly and substantially uncharacteristic of the area; and where the proposals would result in a significant change, or more notable change in more distant views, on the character and amenity of the view from the range of visual receptors.
Moderate negative / adverse effect	Where the proposals would cause the loss of some of the key landscape elements and / or particularly representative characteristic features / or introduce elements considered significantly uncharacteristic of the area; and a noticeable deterioration in the character and amenity of the view from the range of visual receptors.
Minor negative / adverse effect	Where the proposals would cause the loss of some landscape elements or characteristic features / introduce elements characteristic of the area; and a barely perceptible deterioration in the character and amenity of the view from the range of visual receptors.

Negligible	Where the proposals would have no discernible deterioration or improvement in the existing baseline situation in terms of landscape elements or view.
Neutral	Where the proposals would result in no change overall (resulting in no net improvement or adverse effect).
Minor positive / beneficial effect	Where the proposals would result in minor loss or alteration or improvement of the key elements and features / provide a small enhancement to the existing landscape elements or characteristic features; and cause a barely perceptible improvement in the existing view for the range of receptors.
Moderate positive / beneficial effect	Where the proposals would cause some enhancement to the existing landscape elements or characteristic features / noticeable improvement in the character and amenity of the existing view from a range of visual receptors.
Major positive / beneficial effect	Where the proposals would cause a major enhancement to the existing landscape elements or characteristic features / noticeable improvement in the character and amenity of the existing view from a range of visual receptors.
Substantial positive / beneficial effect	Where the proposals would cause a significant enhancement to the existing landscape elements or characteristic features / wholesale improvement in the character and amenity of the existing view from a range of visual receptors.

Effects assessed as being greater than moderate are considered to be a significant effect.

A1.8 Effects During Site Enabling and Construction

It is recognised that project characteristics and hence sources of effects, will vary through time. The initial effects arise from the site enabling and construction works. Sources of landscape and visual effects may include:

- The location of the site access and haulage routes;
- The origin and nature of materials stockpiles, stripping of material and cut and fill operations / disposal and construction compounds;
- The construction equipment and plant (and colour);
- The provision of utilities, including lighting and any temporary facilities;
- The scale, location and nature of any temporary parking areas and on-site accommodation;
- The measures for the temporary protection of existing features (such as vegetation, trees, ponds, etc) and any temporary screening (such as hoarding lines); and
- The programme of work and phasing of development.

A1.9 Effects During Operation (at Year 1)

At the operational stage, the sources of landscape and visual effects may include:

- The location, scale, height, mass and design of buildings in terms of elevational treatment; structures and processes, including any other features;
- Details of service arrangements such as storage areas or infrastructure elements and utilities and haulage routes;
- Access arrangements and traffic movements;
- Lighting;
- Car parking;
- The noise and movement of vehicles in terms of perceived effects on tranquillity;
- Visible plumes from chimneys;
- Signage and boundary treatments;
- Outdoor activities that may be visible;

- The operational landscape, including landform, structure planting, green infrastructure and hard landscape features;
- Land management operations and objectives; and
- The enhancement or restoration of any landscape resource of particular view.

A1.10 Mitigation and Compensatory Measures

The purpose of mitigation is to avoid, reduce and where possible, remedy or offset, any significant (major to minor) negative (adverse) effects on the landscape and visual receptors arising from the proposed development. Mitigation is thus not solely concerned with “damage limitation”, but may also consider measures that could compensate for unavoidable residual effects. Mitigation measures may be considered under three categories:

- Primary measures that intrinsically comprise part of the development design through an iterative process;
- Standard construction and operational management practices for avoiding and reducing environmental effects; and
- Secondary (or residual) measures designed to specifically address the remaining effects after the primary and standard construction practices have been incorporated.

If planting is required as part of the mitigation measures, it is proposed that areas of planting are introduced as part of the proposed development and the height of this planting will be considered as follows (dependent on plant specification and details of the scheme):

- Planting at completion / short term: 3-5 metres (dependent on plant specification).

Strategies to address likely negative (adverse) effects include:

- Prevention and avoidance of an impact by changing the form of development;
- Reduce impact by changing siting, location and form of development;

- Remediation of impact, e.g. by screen planting;
- Compensation of impact e.g. by replacing felled trees with new trees; and
- Enhancement e.g. creation of new landscape or habitat.

A1.11 Guidelines for Mitigation:

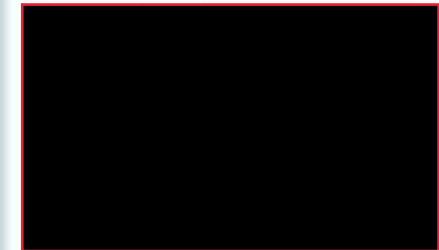
- Consultation with local community and special interest groups, if possible, on the proposed mitigation measures is important;
- Landscape mitigation measures should be designed to suit the existing landscape character and needs of the locality, respecting and building on local landscape distinctiveness and helping to address any relevant existing issues in the landscape;

Many mitigation measures, especially planting, are not immediately effective. Where planting is intended to provide a visual screen for the development, it may also be appropriate to assess residual effects for different periods of time, such as day of opening at Year 1.

- The proposed mitigation measures should identify and address specific landscape issues, objectives and performance standards for the establishment, management maintenance and monitoring of new landscape features.
- A programme of appropriate monitoring may be agreed with the regulatory authority, so that compliance and effectiveness can be readily monitored and evaluated.

Report presented by

Fabrik Ltd.,



Reside Developments Ltd
The Dutch House
132-134 High Street
Dorking RH4 1BG

Telephone: 01306 877500
Email: jmunton@residedevelopments.co.uk
residedevelopments.co.uk

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Report presented by

Rummey environmental



Reside Developments Ltd
The Dutch House
132-134 High Street
Dorking RH4 1BG

Telephone: 01306 877500
Email: amunton@residedevelopments.co.uk
residedevelopments.co.uk

Fareham Local Plan 2037 – Publication Version Consultation

Representations on behalf of Solent University
in relation to Warsash Maritime Academy
(HA7)

December 2020

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Mervyn McFarland
mervyn.mcfarland@turley.co.uk

Client
Solent University

Our reference
SOUS3009
18 December 2020

1. Introduction

- 1.1 These representations have been prepared by Turley on behalf of Solent University.
- 1.2 Our client owns the land interest at Warsash Maritime Academy, Fareham which forms the proposed Policy HA7 allocation.
- 1.3 Each of our responses relates to a particular policy or paragraph and this report is structured accordingly.
- 1.4 We can confirm we wish to appear at the Examination in Public in due course and look forward to continuing to engage with the Local Plan process.

2. Policy H1: Housing Provision

- 2.1 Policy H1, of the Publication Version of the Fareham Local Plan 2037 does not properly address housing provision as it does not set out the minimum number of homes the Council is required to deliver.
- 2.2 It is appreciated that there has been some uncertainty around the housing requirement figure due to on-going national debate relating to the standard method to be adopted by the Government. At the time of submitting this response, the government has confirmed its approach which will require the Council to deliver 508 new homes per annum.
- 2.3 The 508 dwelling per annum figure should be viewed in the context of the unmet housing need which identifies in adjacent local authority areas, specifically Portsmouth. It is acknowledged that the Council has identified additional homes to help meet the identified short-fall in adjacent areas however this contribution is likely to be insufficient and we consider that the Council should do more to contribute to the substantial unmet needs across the south Hampshire sub-region.
- 2.4 Paragraph 2a-010 of Planning Practice Guidance (PPG) outlines that there will be circumstances where it is appropriate to plan for a higher housing figure than that identified through the standard method. One of these is where an authority has agreed to take on the unmet needs of another area (in this case Portsmouth) as discussed above. The minimum level of housing required should therefore be the local housing need figure plus unmet need within a neighbouring area which the Council has agreed to take.
- 2.5 Housing need arising from other growth strategies, for example the Partnership for South Hampshire (PfSH) strategy for sub-regional employment growth should also be taken into account in determining the minimum housing requirement.
- 2.6 We consider therefore that Policy H1 is not sound as currently drafted on the basis that:
- (a) It does not adopt the recently confirmed standard method approach;
 - (b) It does not take sufficient account of the scale of unmet housing need in adjacent local authority areas, nor make sufficient provision to help address this unmet need, as required by the NPPF;
 - (c) It does not sufficiently take account of economic growth strategies for the wider (PfSH) area.

3. Policy HA7: Warsash Maritime Academy,

- 3.1 Part of the land at Warsash Maritime Academy, which is no longer required for educational use, was proposed for allocation in the preceding version of the Fareham Local Plan 2037 and we submitted representations on behalf of Solent University at that stage. A copy of the previous representations is attached as Appendix 1.
- 3.2 Solent University supports the allocation of the Warsash Maritime Academy site for a primarily residential re-development as proposed by Policy HA7. The site comprises previously developed land which is no longer required for educational use by the University and can be brought forward for redevelopment at an early stage in the local plan period. The Council is at an advanced stage in negotiations for the sale of the site to a third party who will deliver a residential-led redevelopment proposal.
- 3.3 Whilst the University, as land-owner is fully supportive of the principle of the allocation however, it considers that there are certain detailed requirements within the policy that need to be amended to ensure that Policy HA7 is effective and that development on the site is deliverable, at an early stage in the plan process, and is not unnecessarily constrained. In its current form the policy is considered unsound
- 3.4 We have set out in detail below the changes which we consider are required to Policy HA7 to ensure that it is effective.

Allocated Use

- 3.5 The draft allocation identifies the proposed use of the site as “residential” with an indicative yield of 100 dwellings.
- 3.6 SSU supports this allocation and acknowledges that it is intended to bring forward a residential-led redevelopment of the site. The policy should acknowledge however that the site includes two Listed Buildings (Shackleton and Moyana) which will be retained and converted as part of any redevelopment proposal. Flexibility is sought in terms of other uses that might be provided within these buildings to ensure that the site makes the greatest possible contribution to meeting identified needs (including the need for housing) and that beneficial uses can be found for the Listed Buildings. Whilst it is possible that both Shackleton and Moyana could be redeveloped for residential use, proposals have yet to be developed and the form and internal spaces of the buildings could be equally suited to other uses, for example as commercial space (Use Class E) in the case of Moyana or hotel accommodation in the case of Shackleton. It is not intended that these uses would be prioritised above residential use however, to provide an appropriate degree of flexibility to secure the optimum use of the Listed Buildings, the potential for alternative use should be recognised in the allocation.
- 3.7 We therefore request that the wording in respect of the Allocated Use is amended to state:

Allocated Use: Residential (including Use Classes C1, C2, C2a C3 and C4) with potential for commercial (Class E), Institutional (Class F1) or Community (Class F2) use of Moyana.

Indicative Yield

- 3.8 Policy HA7 identifies an Indicative Yield for the allocation of 100 dwellings.
- 3.9 Having regard to our comments in respect of Policy H1, we consider it important that each allocated housing site should make the maximum possible contribution to meeting identified housing need, compatible with the environmental character of the site and surrounding area.
- 3.10 The University has previously made submissions to the SHLAA suggesting that the indicative site capacity should be increased and remains of the view that the indicative yield of 100 units is an underestimate of site capacity. Feasibility work undertaken in the context of the disposal of the site indicated that the site could potentially accommodate around 150 homes. The final number of homes delivered will be affected by the nature of the uses introduced to the Listed Buildings and it is acknowledged that if non-residential uses are introduced then the number of dwellings provide as part of the comprehensive redevelopment of the site will be lower.
- 3.11 We propose that the indicative yield should be amended to refer to 150 units, with the final capacity determined through the development management process taking account of the re-use of the Listed Buildings.

Site Specific Requirements

Requirement (a)

- 3.12 The University acknowledges that there may be potential for the Listed Shackleton building to be converted to flats however this should not be a requirement. It is possible that alternative uses (for example hotel use (Use Class C1) or residential institutional use (Use Class C2) could be accommodated within the building and would equally, or better, safeguard its architectural and historic interest. The policy does not need to be prescriptive with regard to the use of the Listed building and, to our knowledge, no work has been undertaken by the LPA to establish that conversion to flats would represent the optimal use.
- 3.13 Accordingly, we request that the words “including conversion of the building currently known as the Shackleton building to flats” are deleted from requirement (a).

Requirement (g)

- 3.14 The need to deliver an appropriate re-use of the Listed Buildings on the site as part of proposals for the comprehensive redevelopment of the allocated site is recognised. The agreement of Historic England to proposals for re-use of the buildings is not required and there is no reason why Historic England would need to be involved in proposals for the re-use of the buildings which are Listed at Grade II.
- 3.15 Accordingly we request that the words “(subject to agreement with Historic England) are deleted from requirement (g) and that the words “or other compatible uses” are added at the end of the requirement.

Requirement (j)

- 3.16 The University recognises that it is important in both landscape and biodiversity terms, to ensure that efforts are made to incorporate the best quality trees into a future development proposal. We object however to the requirement for all trees on the site to be retained.
- 3.17 Area Tree Preservation Orders are recognised to be a 'blunt-tool' in dealing with tree protection. Moreover, the Area Tree Preservation Order which is imposed upon the site dates from 1993. As part of its work to assess the development potential of the Upper Site the University has commissioned an updated Tree Survey. The University has engaged with the LPA with a view to reviewing and refining the Area Tree Preservation Order such that it identifies and protects the most important trees on the site.
- 3.18 The university requests that the wording of Requirement (j) is amended to require the submission of a tree survey and arboricultural impact assessment as part of any planning application for the redevelopment of the site such that tree retention can be fully assessed through the development management process. The requirement to retain all trees should be deleted.

4. Policy D5: Internal Space Standards

- 4.1 Policy D5 requires developments to meet national spaces standards as a minimum.
- 4.2 The University wishes to see good quality homes delivered on the HA7 allocation site however the presence of Listed Buildings, which will need to be sensitively converted and adapted to new use, means that circumstances may arise on the site, and elsewhere in the Borough, where it may not be possible to fully achieve national space standards working within the existing building fabric.
- 4.3 We consider that Policy D5 is unsound as it has not been justified and should not be applied in a blanket manner to all developments.

5. Summary and Conclusions

- 5.1 These representations have been prepared by Turley on behalf of Solent University in respect of the Fareham Borough Local Plan 2037 Consultation.
- 5.2 Our client owns the land interest at Warsash Maritime Academy, Fareham which forms the proposed Policy HA7 allocation.
- 5.3 In summary:
- The plan is unsound in that Policy H1 does not set out the minimum number of homes the Council is required to deliver and the quantum of housing being planned for is in itself insufficient to meet identified housing needs when the unmet needs of adjacent areas are taken into account.
 - We fully support the proposed allocation of the HA7 site at Warsash Maritime Academy. The land is surplus to the University's requirements as part of its educational estate with teaching and learning activities which previously took place on the site having been relocated. The site is available, and capable of delivering much needed housing, in the early years of the plan period.
 - Whilst supporting the principle of the HA7 allocation, we consider that there are various detailed aspects of the allocation policy which require amendment in order for the policy to be effective.
 - We have concerns regarding policy D5 - Internal Space Standards which we consider is not justified.

Appendix 1: Representations to Regulation 18 Fareham Local Plan Consultation

Turley Office
The Pinnacle
20 Tudor Road
Reading
RG1 1NH

T 0118 902 2830

Respondent details:

Title:	
First Name:	Unknown2
Last Name:	Unknown2
Job Title: (where relevant)	
Organisation: (where relevant)	
Address:	
Postcode:	
Telephone Number:	
Email Address:	

1) Paragraph: 4.2

Legally compliant	Yes
Sound	No
Complies with the duty to co-operate	No

Please provide details you have to support your answers above

Para 4.2 of the Publication Plan is unsound because it bases housing numbers on a proposed new methodology for calculating need and there is a tangible risk that it may not be adopted by the government. In addition Page 37 Paras 4.12, 4.16 and Policy HP1 Illustrates that whilst a contingency buffer of 1094 homes has been made, the Plan is heavily reliant on the certainty of delivery on 4858 houses at Welborne.

What modification(s) is necessary to make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

The LPA should wait until Government has confirmed the methodology for calculating OAHN

How would the modification(s) you propose make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

It would ensure the Plan is consistent with Government Policy

Your suggested revised wording of any policy or text:

The LPA will defer any allocations until the Government has confirmed the Methodology for calculating OAHN

If your representation is seeking a modification to the plan, do you consider it necessary to participate in the examination hearing session(s)?

No, I don't want to take part in a hearing session

2) Paragraph: 5.41

Legally compliant	Yes
Sound	No
Complies with the duty to co-operate	Yes

Please provide details you have to support your answers above

Para 5.41 The LPA argues for an average occupancy rate of 2.4 for a 4/5 bed dwelling in regards to Nitrate budget calculations. To the contrary, it is stated here that the spectrum of occupancy for affordable homes will be in the range of 4-6. The claims in the Publication Plan are therefore not reflected in the council's own proposals and requirements.

What modification(s) is necessary to make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

Review to provide a more reasonable level of occupancy for Dwellings when determining Nitrate budgets

How would the modification(s) you propose make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

It would make the Plan more realistic in terms of the real average occupancy levels in the Housing proposed locally

Your suggested revised wording of any policy or text:

The Nitrate budget calculations should be undertaken with respect to average occupancy rates in the area (The Council's own figures for Affordable homes is between 4 and 6 people per dwelling and not 2.4 - So the number should probably be in the region of 3-4 at a minimum.

If your representation is seeking a modification to the plan, do you consider it necessary to participate in the examination hearing session(s)?

No, I don't want to take part in a hearing session

3) Policy: CC4 - Renewable and Low Carbon Energy

Legally compliant	Yes
Sound	No
Complies with the duty to co-operate	No

Please provide details you have to support your answers above

Para 8.6 Section 8 mentions the requirement of meeting CO2 emission reduction targets, but instead of stating what the targets should be, the Plan simply refers to individual developments power generation rather than what each should deliver over and above Building Regulations requirements, on this basis the plan is not Positively Prepared Para 11.34 The council will support applications where development exceeds Building Regulations but no percentage target for improvement has been set. The Plan is therefore not a Sound and effective approach to carbon emissions reduction in the Borough. Para 11.36 Developers are encouraged to design for natural ventilation and green infrastructure but no standards are set. Just meeting building regulations will not see the country meet the Government promised carbon reductions. The council therefore should set standards to ensure developers are designing for sustainability much like the London boroughs that are using new standards of SAP10 which although not yet within building regulations, should be adhered to.

What modification(s) is necessary to make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

Ensure that the Plan includes emission reduction Targets in order to meet or exceed the levels that can contribute to the Governments overall Carbon reductions.

How would the modification(s) you propose make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

It is not sufficient to just require Developers to meet/exceed current Building Regulations when their are no specific percentage reductions mentioned

Your suggested revised wording of any policy or text:

The LPA will allow Developments when it has been calculated that the local carbon emissions generated by the site has been reduced by x% and that the site conforms with Government Policy SAP 10

If your representation is seeking a modification to the plan, do you consider it necessary to participate in the examination hearing session(s)?

No, I don't want to take part in a hearing session

4) Paragraph: 7.13

Legally compliant	Yes
Sound	No
Complies with the duty to co-operate	Yes

Please provide details you have to support your answers above

Para 7.13 Local retail/commercial facilities figures do not cater for the additional houses in Warsash. For example, no additional convenience goods floor space has been allocated to Warsash.

What modification(s) is necessary to make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

Assessment of LOCAL amenities including Retail floorspace

How would the modification(s) you propose make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

It would contribute to making the developments Sustainable

Your suggested revised wording of any policy or text:

Any allocation must be justified in terms of the number of Dwellings proposed, by a review of the strain on Local Amenities and Infrastructure. If either is assessed to be inadequate, Allocation will not be approved until such local infrastructure/amenities have satisfied the assessed needs of the community.

If your representation is seeking a modification to the plan, do you consider it necessary to participate in the examination hearing session(s)?

No, I don't want to take part in a hearing session

5) Paragraph: 7.18

Legally compliant	Yes
Sound	No
Complies with the duty to co-operate	No

Please provide details you have to support your answers above

Para 7.18 Out of town shopping is discussed, but not defined; Out of town shopping will take jobs and customers away from local shopping areas and will increase traffic on the routes in and out of Warsash and Locks Heath.

What modification(s) is necessary to make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

A review of Local Shopping needs (vs Out of Town) is needed before any allocations are made

How would the modification(s) you propose make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

Will contribute to Sustainability by cutting down on vehicular movements and adding to local employment numbers

Your suggested revised wording of any policy or text:

Before any allocation is approved the LPA will assess the Local Retail and Shopping facilities to minimise the need for vehicular trips, provide for local employment and contribute to the Sustainability of such Allocation.

If your representation is seeking a modification to the plan, do you consider it necessary to participate in the examination hearing session(s)?

No, I don't want to take part in a hearing session

6) Policy: TIN4 - Infrastructure Delivery

Legally compliant	Yes
Sound	No
Complies with the duty to co-operate	No

Please provide details you have to support your answers above

Para 10.26 Infrastructure Delivery Plan Section 5.4 Education is planned with HCC but the period of any proposed extensions for child placements is only up to 2021 whereas the Plan covers up to 2037. This is not a sound approach for the education of our children. Education Para 10.27 Infrastructure Delivery Plan Table item 83 calls for section 106 provisions of additional Early Years Foundation Provision (EYP) within the Western Wards however HA1 does not indicate the placement of a nursery or pre-school within the development area. Where is the child placement contribution to be allocated as the IDP calls for the addition of 83 placements whereas there are over 1000 new dwellings being proposed for the Warsash area alone.

What modification(s) is necessary to make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

Include child placements forecast to 2037 (not 2021) and review the EYP numbers for 1000 new dwellings proposed in Warsash

How would the modification(s) you propose make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

Would cover the Plan duration and reflect a reasonable demand based on the actual number of new Dwellings (83 placements is obviously too low!)

Your suggested revised wording of any policy or text:

The Child Placements and EYP up to 2037 will be assessed and Schools extensions funded and planned accordingly to accommodate the increased Educational needs of the area.

If your representation is seeking a modification to the plan, do you consider it necessary to participate in the examination hearing session(s)?

No, I don't want to take part in a hearing session

7) Policy: TIN4 - Infrastructure Delivery

Legally compliant	Yes
Sound	No
Complies with the duty to co-operate	Yes

Please provide details you have to support your answers above

Para 10.26 Infrastructure Delivery Plan calls for the expansion of health care provision through the addition of further GP locations in the Western Wards, However the table provided within the document only provides an historic timeline pre-dating the Local Plan. This is not a Sound approach taking into consideration that HA1 alone will bring an additional 830 dwellings.

What modification(s) is necessary to make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

Need to commit to appropriate increase in local doctors and dentists (healthcare needs)

How would the modification(s) you propose make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

Make it relevant to current and future needs (not based on historic data) and be sufficient to support the additional 1000 dwellings proposed for Warsash

Your suggested revised wording of any policy or text:

Local Healthcare facilities will be assessed and committed to, using future predicted demand from over 1000 new dwellings in the Warsash area

If your representation is seeking a modification to the plan, do you consider it necessary to participate in the examination hearing session(s)?

No, I don't want to take part in a hearing session

Respondent details:

Title:	Mrs
First Name:	Charlotte
Last Name:	Varney
Job Title: (where relevant)	[No Reply]
Organisation: (where relevant)	[No Reply]
Address:	
Postcode:	
Telephone Number:	
Email Address:	

1) Paragraph: BOROUGHWIDE POLICIES (HP4, HP10, H1, E1, R1-4, CC1-4, NE1, NE3-6, NE8-10, TIN1-2, D1-3, D5, HE1, HE3-6)

Legally compliant	No
Sound	No
Complies with the duty to co-operate	No

Please provide details you have to support your answers above

The map boundaries for the Warsash area have been moved post the planning. This is not legal, sound or compliant with a duty to cooperate.

Para 1.5 Introduction: Statement of Community Involvement Paragraph 2.1 says a "variety of methods" should be used to solicit comments from the public. Because paper-based documents failed to be employed across the borough, a large proportion of residents were deprived of sharing their opinion. This was exacerbated by Covid restrictions, limiting the access to libraries and the council office. The Publication Plan Introduction Page 1 specifies that representations should focus solely on "Tests of Soundness" but is contradictory to FBC's guidance in Fareham Today which includes the additional areas of "Legal Compliance" and "Duty to Cooperate" This is misleading and confusing to members of the public wishing to provide commentary. Community Involvement Since 2017 residents' concerns have not been considered regardless of protest marches, deputations and objections raised. For example, despite a petition exceeding the prerequisite number of signatures needed to trigger a Full Council meeting debate, such debate was refused, even after a challenge was raised to the Council's scrutiny Board. It is discriminatory that community-generated evidence carries less weight than that provided by Developers consultants. E.g. regarding previous use of land in Nitrate budget calculations similarly with traffic survey results captured by residents and Community Speedwatch teams. Para 4.7 The Warsash Neighbourhood Forum (although now defunct) were never consulted with respect to their intention to allocate housing, in line with Para 66 of the NPPF.

What modification(s) is necessary to make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

Return to original boundaries

The Publication Plan Introduction Page 1 specifies that representations should focus solely on "Tests of Soundness" but is contradictory to FBC's guidance in Fareham Today which includes the additional areas of "Legal Compliance" and "Duty to Cooperate" This is misleading and confusing to members of the public wishing to provide commentary

How would the modification(s) you propose make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

Return to original boundaries would be the correct thing to do.

The Publication Plan Introduction Page 1 specifies that representations should focus solely on “Tests of Soundness” but is contradictory to FBC’s guidance in Fareham Today which includes the additional areas of “Legal Compliance” and “Duty to Cooperate” This is misleading and confusing to members of the public wishing to provide commentary.

Your suggested revised wording of any policy or text:

I am not a legal expert and therefore suggest the people who wrote the policy make the correct amendments

The Publication Plan Introduction Page 1 specifies that representations should focus solely on “Tests of Soundness” but is contradictory to FBC’s guidance in Fareham Today which includes the additional areas of “Legal Compliance” and “Duty to Cooperate” This is misleading and confusing to members of the public wishing to provide commentary.

If your representation is seeking a modification to the plan, do you consider it necessary to participate in the examination hearing session(s)?

No, I don't want to take part in a hearing session

No, I don't want to take part in a hearing session

2) Paragraph: 1.16

Legally compliant	No
Sound	No
Complies with the duty to co-operate	No

Please provide details you have to support your answers above

Para 1.16: No mention is made of the 2017 unadopted draft Plan and Officers confirm it is the previous, 2015 plan which is extant. Para 4.8 Allows the LPA to consider Housing sites allocated in the previous adopted (extant) Local Plan. Yet, whilst HA1 did not feature in the extant 2015 Plan, page 38 ignores this, stating that housing will be provided through HA1 and other local sites. The total new homes proposed for specific sites across the Borough (not including Welborne) is 1342. It is an unfair distribution for HA1 (proposed at 830 dwellings) to contribute 62% of this quantum. Moreover, whilst FBC recently enjoyed an overall reduction in new houses of 22.5% they are now proposing Warsash should endure a 20% increase in their local number! Housing Allocations There is no joined up “Masterplan” for HA1 (with developers working in complete isolation of one another). Therefore, another environmental impact assessment must be conducted showing the cumulative effect of HA1 in its entirety. Para 4.19 Housing policies HA(2,5,6,8,11,14,16,18,20,21,25) are no longer proposed allocations. So, why was HA1 singled out as an allocation and how was the Objectively Assessed Housing Need arrived at for this site? Developers have taken advantage of the LPA’s decision to propose HA1 within (the now defunct) 2017 Plan and have submitted Applications that the LPA have resolved to grant permission on (many ahead of and likely contrary to) the Publication Plan. Others claiming their sites fit well with HA1 has now resulted in the boundaries of HA1 being adjusted to accommodate them. This seems to mark an inappropriate powershift toward the Developers

What modification(s) is necessary to make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

Para 4.19 Housing policies HA(2,5,6,8,11,14,16,18,20,21,25) are no longer proposed allocations. So, why was HA1 singled out as an allocation and how was the Objectively Assessed Housing Need arrived at for this site?

How would the modification(s) you propose make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

Developers have taken advantage of the LPA’s decision to propose HA1 within (the now defunct) 2017 Plan and have submitted Applications that the LPA have resolved to grant permission on (many ahead of and likely contrary to) the Publication Plan. Others claiming their sites fit well with HA1 has now resulted in the boundaries of HA1 being adjusted to accommodate them. This seems to mark an inappropriate powershift toward the Developers.

Your suggested revised wording of any policy or text:

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If your representation is seeking a modification to the plan, do you consider it necessary to participate in the examination hearing session(s)?

No, I don't want to take part in a hearing session

3) Policy: CC1 - Climate Change

Legally compliant	No
Sound	No
Complies with the duty to co-operate	No

Please provide details you have to support your answers above

Para 8.60 Section 8 mentions the requirement of meeting CO2 emission reduction targets, but instead of stating what the targets should be, the Plan simply refers to individual developments power generation rather than what each should deliver over and above Building Regulations requirements, on this basis the plan is not Positively Prepared Carbon Reduction Para 11.34 The council will support applications where development exceeds Building Regulations but no percentage target for improvement has been set. The Plan is therefore not a Sound and effective approach to carbon emissions reduction in the Borough. Para 11.36 Developers are encouraged to design for natural ventilation and green infrastructure but no standards are set. Just meeting building regulations will not see the country meet the Government promised carbon reductions. The council therefore should set standards to ensure developers are designing for sustainability much like the London boroughs that are using new standards of SAP10 which although not yet within building regulations, should be adhered to

What modification(s) is necessary to make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

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How would the modification(s) you propose make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

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Your suggested revised wording of any policy or text:

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If your representation is seeking a modification to the plan, do you consider it necessary to participate in the examination hearing session(s)?

No, I don't want to take part in a hearing session

4) Paragraph: 9.1

Legally compliant	No
Sound	No
Complies with the duty to co-operate	No

Please provide details you have to support your answers above

Para 9.10 Whereas the LPA is aspiring to Nitrate Neutrality, Strategic Policy NE1 requires designated sites be protected and ENHANCED Likewise Para 9.50 (Policy NE4) confirms permissions will be granted when the integrity of designated sites be maintained or IMPROVED. Finally, Page 199 Para 9.54 indicates that proposals for development should provide a net REDUCTION in eutrophication for designated sites in an unfavourable condition. The LPA's approach therefore contravenes both the Habitats Directive and the Publication Plan in respect of these policies. Furthermore, a leading QC's opinion is it is unclear how any development could be contemplated in the Western Wards without negatively impacting the SAC and RAMSAR sites and therefore based on proximity alone, this would invalidate the deliverability of these developments. As per advice from Natural England, it is the responsibility of the LPA to fulfil its legal obligations and satisfy themselves beyond scientific doubt, that adverse effects on the designated SAC, SPA and RAMSAR sites, from harmful nutrients generated by new residential development, has been mitigated (rather than compensated). There is doubt that the LPA is applying the Natural England advice correctly and lawfully in this respect.

What modification(s) is necessary to make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

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How would the modification(s) you propose make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

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If your representation is seeking a modification to the plan, do you consider it necessary to participate in the examination hearing session(s)?

No, I don't want to take part in a hearing session

5) Paragraph: 2.1

Legally compliant	No
Sound	No
Complies with the duty to co-operate	No

Please provide details you have to support your answers above

Policy HA1 (currently a Greenfield site), is proposed to be re-designated as an urban area (via the re-definition of Settlement Boundaries ref. WW17). In the Foreword to Publication Plan: Greenfield sites are less favoured locations for development. Para 2.10 states Fareham Borough will retain its identity, valued landscapes and settlement definition and will protect its natural, built and historic assets. The proposed allocation of Policy HA1 contradicts these aspirations and those of Para 2.12 "Strategic Priorities" which strive to maximise development within the urban area and away from the wider countryside and to create places which encourage healthier lifestyles. The re-designation of the Policy HA1 to urban status and the movement of the Settlement Boundary to encompass it, is a blatant and possibly, unethical, manoeuvre by stealth of the council, to suit its own objectives. Strategic Policy DS1 (Paras 5.6 and 3.36) deals with the need (in exceptional circumstances and where necessary and justified) for residential development in the countryside on previously developed land. Additionally, Policy HP1 calls for the efficient use of existing buildings to meet such need on a one-for one replacement dwelling basis. These conditions do not apply to HA1 and therefore it seems the "convenient" alternative was for FBC to redraw the urban boundary

What modification(s) is necessary to make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

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If your representation is seeking a modification to the plan, do you consider it necessary to participate in the examination hearing session(s)?

No, I don't want to take part in a hearing session

6) Paragraph: 5.24

Legally compliant	No
Sound	No
Complies with the duty to co-operate	No

Please provide details you have to support your answers above

Policy HP4 (Para 5.24) HA1 fails to meet criteria e) as the proposal would demonstrably have unacceptable environmental, amenity and traffic implications. Policy HA1: Page 51 refers to traffic routes and despite recommendation to limit access to 6 dwellings on Greenaway Lane, the plan proposes for up to 140 dwellings to use this as access through a widening of the Lane. This will result in a considerable negative impact on the character of the lane and to the safety of its non-vehicular users. In general, Page 54 suggests 7 new accesses onto the already very busy Brook Lane and Lockswood Road, as well as one additional access at Brook Lane, via 3 entry points from Greenaway Lane. The position and proximity of these access points will be a recipe for serious gridlock and accident blackspots. Infrastructure Para 10.15 Transport plan does not include an analysis of streets where the majority of the houses are proposed. Why, when there are 830 new dwellings proposed, hasn't more consideration been given to HA1 in the transport assessment. With an average of 2 cars per dwelling, an additional 1660 vehicles will be on local roads and there is no reference for the mitigation required to reduce congestion by 2037. The Plan fails the Test of Soundness by not being Positively Prepared in this respect. Para 10.14 The Local Plan Strategic Transport Assessment at Para 14.16 reads; "In conclusion, based on the work of this Strategic Transport Assessment, it is considered that the quantum and distribution of the development proposed in the Fareham Local Plan, and the resulting transport impacts, are capable of mitigation at the strategic level, and that the plan is therefore deliverable and sound from a transport perspective." This statement doesn't include the area HA1, of the local plan with 830 homes and isn't assessed within the The Local Plan Strategic Transport Assessment document. Policy HA1: Page 52 indicates the need for the provision of "2 junior football pitches" Why are these not shown in the Masterplan

What modification(s) is necessary to make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

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Your suggested revised wording of any policy or text:

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If your representation is seeking a modification to the plan, do you consider it necessary to participate in the examination hearing session(s)?

No, I don't want to take part in a hearing session

7) Paragraph: 3.27

Legally compliant	No
Sound	No
Complies with the duty to co-operate	No

Please provide details you have to support your answers above

Para 3.27 fig 3.2 There are actually more than the indicated 8 potential growth areas shown on the map (assuming that these are construed as being the proposed allocations). This needs correction. Housing Need Methodology Para 3.37 is in conflict with Para 4.13 over the definition of small-scale development – is it sites of less than 1 Ha or development of not more than 4 dwellings? Para 4.2 of the Publication Plan is unsound because it bases housing numbers on a proposed new methodology for calculating need and there is a tangible risk that it may not be adopted by the government. In addition Page 37 Paras 4.12, 4.16 and Policy HP1 Illustrates that whilst a contingency buffer of 1094 homes has been made, the Plan is heavily reliant on the certainty of delivery on 4858 houses at Welborne.

What modification(s) is necessary to make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

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How would the modification(s) you propose make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

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Your suggested revised wording of any policy or text:

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If your representation is seeking a modification to the plan, do you consider it necessary to participate in the examination hearing session(s)?

No, I don't want to take part in a hearing session

8) Paragraph: 5.41

Legally compliant	No
Sound	No
Complies with the duty to co-operate	No

Please provide details you have to support your answers above

Para 5.41 The LPA argues for an average occupancy rate of 2.4 for a 4/5 bed dwelling in regards to Nitrate budget calculations. To the contrary, it is stated here that the spectrum of occupancy for affordable homes will be in the range of 4-6. The claims in the Publication Plan are therefore not reflected in the council's own proposals and requirements.

What modification(s) is necessary to make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

Para 5.41 The LPA argues for an average occupancy rate of 2.4 for a 4/5 bed dwelling in regards to Nitrate budget calculations. To the contrary, it is stated here that the spectrum of occupancy for affordable homes will be in the range of 4-6. The claims in the Publication Plan are therefore not reflected in the council's own proposals and requirements.

How would the modification(s) you propose make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

Make the numbers reasonable and recalculate the proposal realistically

Your suggested revised wording of any policy or text:

Use occupancy rates of 4-6

If your representation is seeking a modification to the plan, do you consider it necessary to participate in the examination hearing session(s)?

No, I don't want to take part in a hearing session

9) Paragraph: 8.6

Legally compliant	No
Sound	No
Complies with the duty to co-operate	No

Please provide details you have to support your answers above

ara 8.60 Section 8 mentions the requirement of meeting CO2 emission reduction targets, but instead of stating what the targets should be, the Plan simply refers to individual developments power generation rather than what each should deliver over and above Building Regulations requirements, on this basis the plan is not Positively Prepared

What modification(s) is necessary to make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

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No, I don't want to take part in a hearing session

10) Paragraph: 11.34

Legally compliant	No
Sound	No
Complies with the duty to co-operate	No

Please provide details you have to support your answers above

Para 11.34 The council will support applications where development exceeds Building Regulations but no percentage target for improvement has been set. The Plan is therefore not a Sound and effective approach to carbon emissions reduction in the Borough

What modification(s) is necessary to make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

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No, I don't want to take part in a hearing session

11) Paragraph: 11.36

Legally compliant	No
Sound	No
Complies with the duty to co-operate	No

Please provide details you have to support your answers above

ara 11.36 Developers are encouraged to design for natural ventilation and green infrastructure but no standards are set. Just meeting building regulations will not see the country meet the Government promised carbon reductions. The council therefore should set standards to ensure developers are designing for sustainability much like the London boroughs that are using new standards of SAP10 which although not yet within building regulations, should be adhered to

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ara 11.36 Developers are encouraged to design for natural ventilation and green infrastructure but no standards are set. Just meeting building regulations will not see the country meet the Government promised carbon reductions. The council therefore should set standards to ensure developers are designing for sustainability much like the London boroughs that are using new standards of SAP10 which although not yet within building regulations, should be adhered to

If your representation is seeking a modification to the plan, do you consider it necessary to participate in the examination hearing session(s)?

No, I don't want to take part in a hearing session

12) Paragraph: 7.13

Legally compliant	No
Sound	No
Complies with the duty to co-operate	No

Please provide details you have to support your answers above

Para 7.13 Local retail/commercial facilities figures do not cater for the additional houses in Warsash. For example, no additional convenience goods floor space has been allocated to Warsash. Facilities Para 7.18 Out of town shopping is discussed, but not defined; Out of town shopping will take jobs and customers away from local shopping areas and will increase traffic on the routes in and out of Warsash and Locks Heath

What modification(s) is necessary to make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

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How would the modification(s) you propose make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

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Your suggested revised wording of any policy or text:

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If your representation is seeking a modification to the plan, do you consider it necessary to participate in the examination hearing session(s)?

No, I don't want to take part in a hearing session

13) Paragraph: 10.26

Legally compliant	No
Sound	No
Complies with the duty to co-operate	No

Please provide details you have to support your answers above

ara 10.26 Infrastructure Delivery Plan Section 5.4 Education is planned with HCC but the period of any proposed extensions for child placements is only up to 2021 whereas the Plan covers up to 2037. This is not a sound approach for the education of our children. Education Para 10.27 Infrastructure Delivery Plan Table item 83 calls for section 106 provisions of additional Early Years Foundation Provision (EYP) within the Western Wards however HA1 does not indicate the placement of a nursery or pre-school within the development area. Where is the child placement contribution to be allocated as the IDP calls for the addition of 83 placements whereas there are over 1000 new dwellings being proposed for the Warsash area alone.

What modification(s) is necessary to make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

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How would the modification(s) you propose make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

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Your suggested revised wording of any policy or text:

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If your representation is seeking a modification to the plan, do you consider it necessary to participate in the examination hearing session(s)?

No, I don't want to take part in a hearing session

14) Paragraph: 10.26

Legally compliant	No
Sound	No
Complies with the duty to co-operate	No

Please provide details you have to support your answers above

ara 10.26 Infrastructure Delivery Plan calls for the expansion of health care provision through the addition of further GP locations in the Western Wards, However the table provided within the document only provides an historic timeline pre-dating the Local Plan. This is not a Sound approach taking into consideration that HA1 alone will bring an additional 830 dwellings..

What modification(s) is necessary to make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

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How would the modification(s) you propose make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

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Your suggested revised wording of any policy or text:

ara 10.26 Infrastructure Delivery Plan calls for the expansion of health care provision through the addition of further GP locations in the Western Wards, However the table provided within the document only provides an historic timeline pre-dating the Local Plan. This is not a Sound approach taking into consideration that HA1 alone will bring an additional 830 dwellings..

If your representation is seeking a modification to the plan, do you consider it necessary to participate in the examination hearing session(s)?

No, I don't want to take part in a hearing session

15) Paragraph: 1.28

Legally compliant	No
Sound	No
Complies with the duty to co-operate	No

Please provide details you have to support your answers above

Para 1.28 In agreeing to take up a shortfall in homes of 847 from Portsmouth, Fareham Council are taking a risk as the new methodology for calculating Housing Need has not been signed off by the Government and the Housing Delivery test will not be available during this public consultation period.

What modification(s) is necessary to make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

Para 1.28 In agreeing to take up a shortfall in homes of 847 from Portsmouth, Fareham Council are taking a risk as the new methodology for calculating Housing Need has not been signed off by the Government and the Housing Delivery test will not be available during this public consultation period.

How would the modification(s) you propose make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

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Your suggested revised wording of any policy or text:

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If your representation is seeking a modification to the plan, do you consider it necessary to participate in the examination hearing session(s)?

No, I don't want to take part in a hearing session

Respondent details:

Title:	Mr
First Name:	Tobin
Last Name:	Rickets
Organisation: (where relevant)	O

Agent details:

Title:	Mrs
First Name:	Pippa
Last Name:	Cheetham
Job Title: (where relevant)	Planning Director
Organisation: (where relevant)	Varsity Town Planning
Address:	<div></div>
Postcode:	
Telephone Number:	
Email Address:	

1) Policy: DS1 - Development in the Countryside

Legally compliant	Yes
Sound	No
Complies with the duty to co-operate	Yes

Please provide details you have to support your answers above

O&H's land lies predominantly to the south of Hook Park Road and immediately to the east of the settlement identified as an Urban Area on FBC's Development Strategy drawing. It is simply identified as Countryside. O&H's development concept for the land south of Hook Park Road is to bring forward a landscape-led scheme which identifies a series of self-build plots interconnected by an enhanced green infrastructure network. This would effectively extend the existing Urban Area eastwards and create an opportunity to strengthen the landscape structure in this area. The scale of development would be circa 50 dwellings, making a modest contribution to FBC's housing land supply over the plan period. This would also have the effect of continuing the sparse pattern of development that characterises the Hook Valley. Design controls could be employed that would ensure that the built development comes forward within a set of parameters. These would ensure that excellent design criteria are met but would draw on locally distinctive characteristics. There would also be an opportunity through the design control to demand the highest environmental standards. The reason for seeking its inclusion in the Local Plan is so that the site can be comprehensively planned and ensure that sustainability benefits are delivered for both the new and existing community. FBC's approach to delivering self-build housing in the Local Plan is inflexible and will not meet market demand for this type of tenure. The proposed policy limits self-build opportunities to predominantly being delivered via a percentage target on larger sites. As master developer, O&H have delivered many complex, large-scale sustainable urban extensions and, in their experience, the delivery of self-build dwelling on these sites is neither a reliable source of supply nor what the self-build market is seeking. Paragraph 61 of the NPPF states, "...the size, type and tenure of housing needed for different groups in the community should be assessed and reflected in planning policies (including, but not limited to, those who require affordable housing, families with children, older people, students, people with disabilities, service families, travellers, people who rent their homes and people wishing to commission or build their own homes)." The footnote that supports this paragraph states, "Under section 1 of the Self Build and Custom Housebuilding Act 2015, local authorities are required to keep a register of those seeking to acquire serviced plots in the area for their own self-build and custom house building. They are also subject to duties under sections 2 and 2A of the Act to have regard to this and to give enough suitable development permissions to meet the identified demand." It is suggested that the demand for self-build housing will not be met by supplying land in urban areas and on sustainable urban extensions. Part of the attraction of self-build is the opportunity to test the boundaries of innovative and exceptional design and to do so in small clusters on larger plots than would be made available on strategic sites. In order to meet a variety of self-build demand, it is contended that flexibility should be built into policies DS1, DS3 and HP9. The Council would be able to ensure that unsustainable development was resisted by invoking other Local Plan policies.

What modification(s) is necessary to make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

The addition of a criterion to Policy DS1 and the inclusion of Policy HP9 under criterion e (new criterion 'f').

How would the modification(s) you propose make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

Flexibility in where self-build housing can be located will meet the requirements of paragraph 61 of the NPPF and the requirements of the Self Build and Custom Housebuilding Act 2015.

Your suggested revised wording of any policy or text:

Strategic Policy DS1: Development in the Countryside Proposals for development in the countryside, which is defined as land outside the Urban Area boundary as shown on the Policies map, will be supported where the proposal: a) Is for development associated with an existing lawful dwelling, or b) Is proposed on previously developed land and appropriate for the proposed use, or c) Is for self-build housing of high design quality, or d) Is for retail, community and leisure facilities, tourism or specialist housing where it can be demonstrated that there is a local need for the facility that cannot be met by existing facilities elsewhere; or e) Is for a new or replacement building, conversion and/or extension within an existing educational facility (as identified on the Policies map) and would not result in the loss of playing fields and/or sports pitches unless it can be demonstrated that these facilities are no longer required or they can be adequately replaced elsewhere on site or, f) Is for housing development compliant with one of the following policies: HP1, HP2, HP4, HP5, HP6, HP9 or HP11, or g) Is for employment development compliant with one of the following policies: E1 or E5, or h) Is for a new small-scale employment development to convert or extend an existing building, or replace a redundant or derelict structure, or i) Provides infrastructure that meets an overriding public need. In addition, proposals will need to demonstrate that they; i. Require a location outside of the urban area, and ii. Conserve and enhance landscapes, sites of biodiversity or geological value and soils, and iii. Recognise the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside and, if relevant, do not significantly affect the integrity of a Strategic Gap, and iv. Maintain the character of the undeveloped coast, and v. Are not on Best and Most Versatile agricultural land.

If your representation is seeking a modification to the plan, do you consider it necessary to participate in the examination hearing session(s)?

Yes, I want to take part in a hearing session

Please outline in the box below why you consider it necessary to take part in the hearing session(s):

The landowner has experience of delivering land for self-build housing in other parts of the country and would be able to offer an insight into market demand and the difficulties surrounding the reliance of delivering self-building housing on strategic sites or sustainable urban extensions.

2) Policy: DS3 – Landscape

Legally compliant	Yes
Sound	No
Complies with the duty to co-operate	Yes

Please provide details you have to support your answers above

It is considered that the Landscape Sensitivity Assessment goes too far in dictating where future development can and cannot be located. The Council's reliance on the findings of this Assessment to restrict the location of development does not allow for a scenario where development brings with it landscape benefits and enhancements. The Landscape Sensitivity Assessment has not been independently scrutinised and should not be relied upon as a development management tool.

What modification(s) is necessary to make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

Remove footnote 12 from Policy DS3.

How would the modification(s) you propose make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

Policy DS3 provides adequate protection for Areas of Special Landscape Quality. The draft policy introduces a location specific development management tool which has not been independently tested but is given absolute autonomy in dictating what is and what is not a suitable and sustainable location for development.

Your suggested revised wording of any policy or text:

Areas of Special Landscape Quality have been identified in the Borough and are shown on the Policies map. Development proposals shall only be permitted in these areas where the landscape will be protected and enhanced. Development in the countryside shall recognise the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside, paying particular regard to: a) Intrinsic landscape character, quality and important features; b) Visual setting, including to/from key views; c) The landscape as a setting for settlements, including important views to, across, within and out of settlements; d) The landscape's role as part of the existing Local Ecological network; e) The local character and setting of buildings and settlements, including their historic significance; f) Natural landscape features, such as trees, ancient woodland, hedgerows, water features and their function as ecological networks; and g) The character of the Borough's rivers and coastline, which should be safeguarded. Major development proposals must include a comprehensive landscaping mitigation and enhancement scheme to ensure that the development is able to successfully integrate with the landscape and surroundings. The landscaping scheme shall be proportionate to the scale and nature of the development. proposed.

If your representation is seeking a modification to the plan, do you consider it necessary to participate in the examination hearing session(s)?

Yes, I want to take part in a hearing session

Please outline in the box below why you consider it necessary to take part in the hearing session(s):

The landowner would wish their landscape consultant to participate at any Hearing on this matter.

3) Policy: HP9 - Self and Custom Build Homes

Legally compliant	Yes
Sound	No
Complies with the duty to co-operate	Yes

Please provide details you have to support your answers above

O&H's land lies predominantly to the south of Hook Park Road and immediately to the east of the settlement identified as an Urban Area on FBC's Development Strategy drawing. It is simply identified as Countryside. O&H's development concept for the land south of Hook Park Road is to bring forward a landscape-led scheme which identifies a series of self-build plots interconnected by an enhanced green infrastructure network. This would effectively extend the existing Urban Area eastwards and create an opportunity to strengthen the landscape structure in this area. The scale of development would be circa 50 dwellings, making a modest contribution to FBC's housing land supply over the plan period. This would also have the effect of continuing the sparse pattern of development that characterises the Hook Valley. Design controls could be employed that would ensure that the built development comes forward within a set of parameters. These would ensure that excellent design criteria are met but would draw on locally distinctive characteristics. There would also be an opportunity through the design control to demand the highest environmental standards. The reason for seeking its inclusion in the Local Plan is so that the site can be comprehensively planned and ensure that sustainability benefits are delivered for both the new and existing community. FBC's approach to delivering self-build housing in the Local Plan is inflexible and will not meet market demand for this type of tenure. The proposed policy limits self-build opportunities to predominantly being delivered via a percentage target on larger sites. As master developer, O&H have delivered many complex, large-scale sustainable urban extensions and, in their experience, the delivery of self-build dwelling on these sites is neither a reliable source of supply nor what the self-build market is seeking. Paragraph 61 of the NPPF states, "...the size, type and tenure of housing needed for different groups in the community should be assessed and reflected in planning policies (including, but not limited to, those who require affordable housing, families with children, older people, students, people with disabilities, service families, travellers, people who rent their homes and people wishing to commission or build their own homes)." The footnote that supports this paragraph states, "Under section 1 of the Self Build and Custom Housebuilding Act 2015, local authorities are required to keep a register of those seeking to acquire serviced plots in the area for their own self-build and custom house building. They are also subject to duties under sections 2 and 2A of the Act to have regard to this and to give enough suitable development permissions to meet the identified demand." It is suggested that the demand for self-build housing will not be met by supplying land in urban areas and on sustainable urban extensions. Part of the attraction of self-build is the opportunity to test the boundaries of innovative and exceptional design and to do so in small clusters on larger plots than would be made available on strategic sites. In order to meet a variety of self-build demand, it is contended that flexibility should be built into policies DS1, DS3 and HP9. The Council would be able to ensure that unsustainable development was resisted by invoking other Local Plan policies.

What modification(s) is necessary to make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

An additional sentence should be added to the first paragraph of Policy HP9.

How would the modification(s) you propose make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

The Local Plan would then be providing sufficient flexibility to meet the requirements of policy 61 of the NPPF and the Self Build and Custom Housebuilding Act 2015.

Your suggested revised wording of any policy or text:

Policy HP9: Self and Custom Build Homes Proposals that provide for self and/or custom build homes within the Urban Area boundary, as defined on the policies map, will be supported in principle. Outside of the Urban Area boundary, proposals for self-build homes of high design quality will be supported in principle where they can demonstrate enhancement of the local landscape. On sites of 40 dwellings or more (gross), 10% of the overall dwellings shall be provided through the provision of plots for sale to address local self or custom build need. Such provision shall: a) be provided as serviced plots; and b) ideally be provided in grouped plots; and c) ensure design parameters are in place to provide a framework that takes account of the existing and emerging built form; and d) ensure design parameters are in place that ensure no significant detrimental impact on the amenity of existing, and potential neighbouring, self or custom build plots arises. Plots which are marketed appropriately but not sold within 12 months of initial promotion, may be developed for housing other than as self and/or custom build homes. Sites that appear to have been subdivided for the purposes of application submission so as to avoid the 40 dwelling threshold, or sites that feature as part of cluster of adjoining development sites, shall be considered cumulatively and if progressed on an individual basis 10% of dwellings shall be provided in accordance with this policy. Where a site's size and density make it unsuitable for self/custom build provision, exemption from the policy will be considered on an individual basis. For example, flatted development or specialist/older person accommodation.

If your representation is seeking a modification to the plan, do you consider it necessary to participate in the examination hearing session(s)?

Yes, I want to take part in a hearing session

Please outline in the box below why you consider it necessary to take part in the hearing session(s):

The landowner has extensive experience in delivering land for self-build housing across other parts of the country and could offer insight into problems associated with over-reliance on strategic sites for delivering this tenure of housing.

Non survey response

Received – 14.12.2020

Is an agent appointed: No

Name: Mr Graham Webb



Which part of the Local Plan is this representation about?

Housing policy

What modification(s) is necessary to make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

No more building of houses anywhere in the Gosport/ Fareham area

How would the modification(s) you propose make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

If I understand the question- it would make the air cleaner- less traffic fumes, less of an impact on the NHS

Your suggested revised wording of any policy or text:

Sorry no idea what to write here

If your representation is seeking a modification to the plan, do you consider it necessary to participate in the examination hearing session(s)?

Yes

Please outline in the box below why you consider it necessary to take part in the hearing session(s):

As a local person near the A32- and the centre of Fareham- I listen, and at work talk about the traffic and the land we all hope will not be built on

Winchester City Council response to Fareham Borough Council

Regulation 19 Local Plan Consultation (6th November – 18th December 2020)

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on your Regulation 19 Local Plan Consultation. The representations below relate to key cross-boundary issues and follow previous comments Winchester City Council has submitted in respect of earlier consultations on the emerging Local Plan, and discussions under the Duty to Cooperate.

Strategic Policy DS2: Development in Strategic Gaps

The City Council considers Policy DS2 to be sound and to satisfy the duty to cooperate insofar as it defines and protects the Meon Gap by defining the boundaries of the gap in a consistent way to those within Winchester District.

Strategic Policy H1: Housing Provision

The City Council supports the intention of Policy H1 to meet the Borough's housing requirement under the Standard Methodology and provide an element to contribute to meeting unmet need in neighbouring authorities, pending an updated Partnership for South Hampshire Joint Strategy. However, while a Local Plan is able to use the current Standard Methodology requirement and fix this on submission of the Plan, Policy H1 appears to be based on a significantly lower figure that results from a Government consultation which is not yet confirmed. Similarly, the unmet needs of neighbouring authorities will also be subject to the final Standard Methodology requirement for these authorities and their ability to provide it.

The City Council recognises the difficulties of setting a housing requirement when neither element is yet fixed, but would suggest that it may be necessary for the Plan to be updated by way of Modifications in order to be meet the tests of soundness and the Duty to Cooperate in relation to the housing requirement. Alternatively, an early review may be needed once the final requirements are clarified.

The City Council has no comments to raise in respect of the additional site allocations which are largely within the Borough's developed area and are not considered to impact significantly on Winchester City Council's area.

Policy HP11: Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople

The City Council considers Policy HP11 to be sound as it provides for the needs of gypsies and travellers to be met. It welcomes that fact that the Local Plan has been able to identify sufficient sites to meet the Borough's need for traveller sites, but the City Council has been unable to identify sufficient plots for travelling showpeople through its Gypsy & Traveller DPD and has asked the Borough Council whether it can help meet this need during discussions under the Duty to Cooperate. While Policy HP11 may allow for permission to be granted to meet such a need, the explanatory text is not clear whether suitable sites have been sought to help meet the unmet need for travelling showpeople's sites in the south of Winchester District.

Strategic Policy E1: Employment Land Provision & Policy E4: Solent 2

The City Council supports the continued allocation of land at Solent 2 for employment use and considers this to be sound and supportive of the duty to cooperate.

Yours sincerely,

Adrian Fox

Strategic Planning Manager

Fareham Borough Council Local Plan 2037 Consultation (Regulation 19 of the Town and Country Planning Act (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012)

Consultation Response Pinks Hill, Wallington

**Prepared on behalf of Vistry Homes Limited
December 2020**

Document control

Document:	Fareham Local Plan 2037 Reg 19 consultation	
Project:	Pinks Hill, Wallington, Fareham	
Client:	Vistry Homes Limited	
Job Number:	HP16040-A097690	
File Origin:	\\southampton14\Shared\data\2007\Linden\HL07009 - HL04000-61 Pinks Hill, Fareham\reg 19 rep	
Revision:	Final	
Date:	18.12.20	
Prepared by	Checked by	Approved by
Nick Billington	Chris Lyons	Chris Lyons

Contents

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2.0	Local Plan Housing Strategy	4
3.0	Sustainable Development at Pinks Hill	6
4.0	Other Policies	10
5.0	Conclusion	14

Appendices

Appendix 1a – FBC Local Plan Supplement Consultation Response (Feb 2020)

Appendix 1b – FBC Local Plan 2036 Consultation Response (Dec 2017)

Appendix 2 – Hampshire County Council Response to app 19/0894/OA in relation to Pinks Hill road

Appendix 3 – Site Access Drawing SK05

1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 These representations have been prepared by WYG on behalf of Vistry Group who have an interest in the land at Pinks Hill, Fareham which is in a single ownership. The Group was formed in January 2020 following the successful acquisition by Bovis Homes Group PLC from Galliford Try Plc of Linden Homes and their Partnerships & Regeneration businesses. Vistry Partnerships is the Group's affordable homes and regeneration specialist. Working in close partnership with housing associations, local authorities and government agencies, it is one of the UK's leading providers of affordable housing and sustainable communities.
- 1.2 This representation follows various previous representations made during the preparation of the Fareham Borough Council (FBC) plan. Most recently this included a representation in relation to the FBC Draft Local Plan 2036 Supplement in January 2020. Our previous representations are appended at Appendix 1. The site has previously also been promoted as part of the Council's Call for Sites and Draft Local Plan Regulation 18 consultation, and these previous representations remain valid.
- 1.3 This representation relates to Fareham Borough Council's Regulation 19 consultation in relation to the Fareham Borough Council Local Plan 2037 (hereafter referred to as 'the plan').
- 1.4 The site extends to approximately 5.3 hectares and had, until the publication of the current version of the plan, been proposed by FBC for allocation for residential development, with an indicative capacity of 80 dwellings, in the Fareham Borough Draft Local Plan (2017) under Policy HA8.
- 1.5 These representations consider the Local Plan and the supporting evidence base, which are the subject of a Regulation 19 Consultation which runs until 18th December 2020, focusing on whether it: has been positively prepared; is legally compliant and sound; and whether the duty to cooperate has been met. This document will demonstrate that the decision to seek to deliver a lower number of houses than the adopted Method for Calculating Housing Need requires is not justified or sound and undermines the Council's Duty to Cooperate. It will then go onto show that the removal of draft policy HA8 is not justified by the sites available, achievable and deliverable status and its highly sustainable location in Wallington, which is borne out by the Council's own evidence.

2.0 Local Plan Housing Strategy

- 2.1 On the 22nd of October 2020 FBC's Cabinet? approved the publication Local plan for regulation 19 consultation ahead of submission to the Secretary of State for independent examination. The publication of the 'submission' local plan followed several previous iterations, tweaks and consultation on the emerging plan. This included major changes to the plan in 2018 and 2019 to accommodate additional housing to reflect the Government's adopted Method of Calculating Housing Need.
- 2.2 In August 2020 the Government published a document entitled 'Changes to the current planning system', which proposed an alternative Standard Method for Assessing Housing Numbers in strategic plans (hereafter referred to as the 'SMAHN'). The current iteration of The Plan was subsequently based on the SMAHN.
- 2.3 On the 16th December 2020 the Government announced their response to the consultation, confirming that they "...have decided the most appropriate approach is to retain the standard method in its current form".¹ Alongside the announcement, the Government published a table confirming the indicative local housing need for Fareham would be 514, the same need as identified by FBC in their Local Plan Supplement. The Planning Practice Guidance has also been updated to reflect the announcement.
- 2.4 We appreciate the untimely change in approach by central government has placed the council in a difficult position. However, for the plan to be 'sound' the housing requirement will need to be revised to reflect the latest planning practice guidance. Owing to the resultant and significant changes this entails, we are of the view that a further round of consultation should be undertaken prior to The Plan's submission. This representation is made on the assumption that FBC will review their approach in light of the Government announcements and changes to the PPG in relation to calculating housing need made on the 16th December 2020. If the plan is submitted in its current form, we request the opportunity to participate in and comment further on the currently proposed housing requirement and the methodology behind it.
- 2.5 Vistry Group maintain that site HA8 remains available and deliverable and can help meet the council's housing requirement in the short term.

¹ <https://www.gov.uk/government/consultations/changes-to-the-current-planning-system/outcome/government-response-to-the-local-housing-need-proposals-in-changes-to-the-current-planning-system> [accessed 16.12.2021]

Summary

- 2.6 In summary, there have been fundamental changes in circumstances since The Plan was produced. As a result The Plan in its current form fails to deliver the housing the area needs owing to the abandonment of the proposed revisions to the SMAHN. Consequentially, Policy H1 relating to the strategy to deliver the housing the area needs is therefore unsound. The current adopted housing method would represent a far more robust starting point to help deliver the housing the Borough requires.

3.0 Sustainable Development at Pinks Hill

- 3.1 Vistry Group (which encompasses Linden homes) has previously submitted various promotion documents and representations confirming that the site is deliverable, achievable and suitable for development. Our previous site promotion has demonstrated that development of the site represents sustainable development in an accessible location. Until this most recent iteration of the plan, the site had been proposed for allocation with reference HA8, which demonstrates that FBC also considered it a suitable site for development.

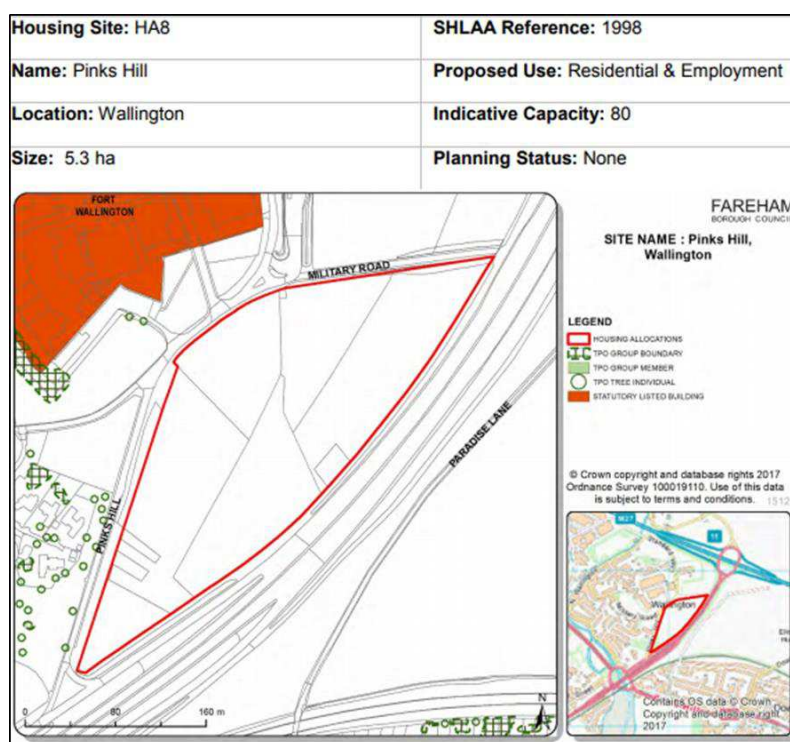


Figure 1 - Extract from Fareham Draft Local Plan (2017)

- 3.2 The January 2020 consultation on the local plan supplement continued to consider the site in accordance with the Council's intended strategy for development as the extract from the 2036 supplement demonstrates, showing Pinks Hill continuing to be allocated:

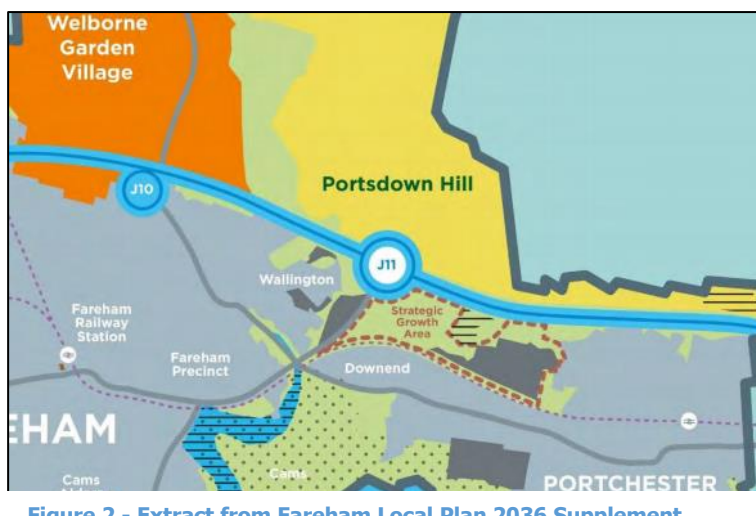


Figure 2 - Extract from Fareham Local Plan 2036 Supplement

- 3.3 However, the regulation 19 plan, subject of this consultation, excludes the site from allocation,. Given the change in circumstances and the resultant uplift in housing requirement, Vistry Group can confirm that site HA8 remains available and developable for reasons set out below.
- 3.4 Firstly, the site is within walking and cycling distance of a range of facilities, including Fareham Town centre. It also has excellent access to the strategic road network and good access to public transport. There are no overriding technical constraints to its development.
- 3.5 The site is not considered an area of landscape sensitivity, nor is it in an identified gap where development of the site could physically or visually be considered to result in landscape harm or coalescence. It is also a well contained site with strong defensible boundaries formed by a mixture of existing built form, including the A27 to the south-east, and strong planting.
- 3.6 In respect of Highways, it has been demonstrated that a suitable access can be provided to the site (see appendix 3). Vistry is committed to providing suitable pedestrian access to the site to provide a safe and convenient route for people to access the facilities and services in Wallington and Fareham. Formal details of pedestrian routes would be submitted with a planning application, but, the adjoining roads are in public ownership and no overriding constraints to their provision are envisaged.
- 3.7 In terms of traffic impacts of the development on the surrounding road network, and in particular Pinks Hill road, it has been demonstrated that no overriding issues arise. Pinks Hill and Military road, avoiding the site, are not adopted highways managed by the Highways

Authority (HCC) - they are though owned and managed by a public body, Fareham Borough Council, meaning ownership issues are not an overriding constraint. HCC, in its formal responses to extant planning applications in Wallington (P/19/0894/OA), has confirmed that with suitable works to Pinks Hill, the cumulative impacts of development in the area can be appropriately accommodated (Appendix 2). Indeed, upgrading the road to potentially adoptable standard offers an opportunity for FBC, as owners of the road, to potentially remove its liability for maintenance and management through offering it for adoption to the Highways Authority.

- 3.8 In regards noise from nearby uses and roads, we have also demonstrated that, with suitable mitigation in place, the site can form a suitable living environment for residents.
- 3.9 The site is also not within an Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) and the proposals are located and will be designed such that sustainable forms of travel, such as walking and cycling, will be prioritised to reduce CO₂ and NO₂ production.
- 3.10 Our previous submissions in relation to the regulation 18 consultation and supplement consultation are included at Appendix 1 and set out in more detail how the site is suitable, achievable and available when tested against the comments of the SEA and SHELAA. These comments largely remain relevant and demonstrate there are no overriding issues preventing the sites allocation and development.
- 3.11 The previous allocation of the site by FBC, and its designation in the 2019 SHELAA as a Suitable, achievable and available site proves that the site has no overriding constraints which would prevent its development. This includes matters relating to highways.
- 3.12 The site also consistently scores well in the most recent SEA. The site is considered in three different ways by the SEA, despite being promoted as a single residential site. Nonetheless, the site consistently scores positively whether appraised as a whole site or in parts.

ID	Fareham Town Centre & other brownfield sites	SA1	SA2	SA3	SA4	SA5	SA6	SA7	SA8	SA9	SA10	SA11	
1998	Land at Pinks Hill (south-east part)	++	+/-	+	+	++	+/-	+/-	-	0	0	+	
1352	Land at Pinks Hill, Wallington (north-west part)	++	+/-	+	+/-	+	+/-	+/-	-	0	0	-	
1998	Pinks Hill, Wallington					++	+/-	+	+/-	-	0	0	+

Figure 3 - Extract from the SEA (November 2020)

- 3.13 Overall, the submission version SEA confirms the site is suitable for development and should be selected.

1998	Pinks Hill, Wallington	Selected - suitable site, low landscape sensitivity
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Figure 4 - Extract from Appendix G of the SEA November 2020

- 3.14 The site also scores comparably, and in some instances better than sites chosen for allocation, including against sites not yet benefitting from planning permission or a resolution to grant.
- 3.15 The site's sustainability was confirmed by the SHELAA December 2019 which concluded that the site is suitable, available and achievable. However, the latest SHELAA (September 2020) confusingly then suggests the site is not suitable or achievable, despite its previous acceptability in the 2019 SHELAA, and its positive scoring in the latest SA.
- 3.16 Vistry welcomes the fact that the latest SHELAA now considers the site for a minimum of 130 units and no employment, which we have previously argued is a more appropriate and efficient use of the site and hence this change is supported.
- 3.17 Furthermore, the latest SA sets out an even more positive appraisal of the site.
- 3.18 Overall, the site offers an excellent opportunity to deliver at least 130 homes on a sustainable and accessible site. The sites suitability for development continues to be recognised by the evidence published supporting the plan, which ranks the site highly on the majority of SA objectives. Development of the site also continues to cohere with FBC's preferred plan strategy (option 2F). There are also no overriding technical constraints to the site's development. The site should therefore be reincluded for allocation in the plan to make an important and sustainable contribution to FBC's housing need. Failure to include the site in the plan to meet the increase in housing requirement would represent an unsound and unjustified approach to the consideration of sites for development which does not cohere with the requirement that plans be positively prepared to meet the areas housing need.

4.0 Other Policies

Policy HP5 – Affordable housing

- 4.1 Vistry is committed to providing an appropriate quantum and mix of affordable housing on site to meet local needs.
- 4.2 Vistry supports the wording of part (iv) of policy HP5 which recognises that local need and site characteristics are key drivers of mix but suggest that Market Signals also be added to the considerations.

Policy HP9 – Self and Custom Build Housing

- 4.3 Custom build and self-build development is an important part of the Government's agenda to widen the choice of homes and encourage greater variety by supporting small and medium size housebuilders. The need for self and custom build plots is recorded through registers kept by Councils and a duty has been placed on LPAs to grant planning permission to satisfy this need in full. As set out in our regulation 18 representation to the 2017 draft plan, it is considered that the policy is too blunt and fails to account for the particular needs and requirements of potential self and custom home builders. Self/custom building housing is a dynamic housing need that can vary considerably year-on-year and therefore a more dynamic policy is required that enables the requisite amount of self/custom building development land to come forward in places and on sites that reflects the actual need as identified by the local self-build register.
- 4.4 It is not clear whether the Council has considered alternative approaches to the delivery of self-build plots. It is important that the Council examines all options in line with PPG before placing additional burdens on the development industry. The PPG also sets out at para 025 of the Self build and custom build housebuilding page that the Council should seek to encourage landowners to consider the provision of self-build plots and facilitate access where they are interested. The approach taken by the Council clearly goes beyond encouragement as it requires the provision of plots without site specific prior engagement about what is realistic and achievable on a given site, taking account of its particular context and local circumstances.
- 4.5 It is also questionable whether there will be a high demand for self-build plots within a wider residential estate. In our experience, self-builders seek either bespoke 'self-build' sites (such as that proposed by application P/19/0130/OA – see below) or individual self-build units, often in the countryside. Provision as part of a larger scale site is hence likely to lead to poor take up of

the self-build plots and not meet the requirements of those on the register, whilst also resulting in additional cost and wasted developable space on sites such as Pinks Hill.

- 4.6 If the Council considers that a quota-based policy is the preferred approach to satisfying the self/custom build need in Fareham then a more flexible approach should be adopted. For example, the proportion of plots being brought forward as self-build should only reflect the need demonstrated on the register. This should also factor in locational choice as clearly demand exhibited in one part of the Borough is specific to that location and it would be unreasonable to expect those on the register to satisfy their need elsewhere. If a specific quota is applied, then this should be regarded as a starting point for negotiations and with the relevant caveat that such a requirement could be set aside or reduced on the grounds of viability or contextual factors relevant to the site.
- 4.7 Vistry Group do offer a 'self-finish' product whereby the developer works with the potential home buyer to design the interior layout, fixtures and fitting to provide a bespoke interior product for the purchaser, akin to custom build options. This offers an alternative, more appropriate, route for delivery of a self/custom build type product as part of a larger site, whilst still making the most efficient use of the site and the time and resources required.
- 4.8 In the case of Pinks Hill, an application for an entirely self-build scheme of 26 dwellings is under consideration adjacent to the site (FBC ref P/19/0130/OA). This would likely take the foreseeable demand within Wallington for Self-build plots on a site designed to cater specifically to the self and custom build market. If further plots were delivered on Pinks Hill, there is a very real risk that these plots could be left empty due to the saturation of self-build plots in the very immediate area. This is a good example of why draft Policy HP9 is too blunt and needs to be made more flexible and dynamic, responding to the actual demand for self-build plots as identified on the register.
- 4.9 Notwithstanding the above, if the quota-based approach is adopted, Vistry support the inclusion of the 'fall back' that any self-build plots that are not taken up can be developed as standard units as part of the wider site. It is suggested that this fall back be made more agile by reducing the period to six months to reduce potential expensive delays on site. Consideration should also be given to how any self-build plots would fit conveniently and safely within the wider development site as their inclusion introduces logistical and health and safety challenges not recognised by the policy or supporting text.

Policy NE2 – Biodiversity net Gain

- 4.10 Vistry is committed to protecting and enhancing ecology on the sites it delivers and welcomes efforts to utilise opportunities to improve biodiversity on sites. However, there appears to be inconsistent consideration of the potential affects of imposing a Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) requirement on the deliverability and viability of sites, which could have implications for site delivery.
- 4.11 Firstly, in viability terms, we note that a £500 sum per dwelling has been assumed as the 'cost' of implementing BNG, based on figures provided by Natural England. However, the basis on which this 'average' figure has been arrived at by Natural England is not apparent from the published evidence base. The BNG cost is also likely to vary substantially depending on the baseline ecological value of a particular site and the ability to provide enhancements.
- 4.12 There also does not appear to have been an assessment of how the requirement to provide BNG might affect site capacity. Some habitats which may require enhancement are particularly land intensive and so may reduce the developable area of sites, which in turn may reduce site yields and viability.
- 4.13 A blanket £500 per dwelling assumption in testing the viability of the policy is therefore too blunt a measure of its affect on viability.
- 4.14 Finally, recognition, either within the policy or supporting text, should be given to the potential use of 'credits' to achieve BNG where net gains are not achievable on site.

Policy NE8 – Air Quality

- 4.15 Vistry is pleased that amendments have been made to this policy. However, whilst improved from its original wording, it still remains somewhat ambiguous, particularly the first paragraph of the policy which states that major development "shall...contribute to the improvement of local air quality". It should be made abundantly clear within the policy that this does not mean major developments need to demonstrate they are 'air quality neutral'. This still could have the unintended consequence that, where a development has even a slight negative change to air quality, it could be refused. To reiterate however, that alongside requirements for electric vehicle charging points should be measures to ensure security of supply and sufficient capacity from National Grid and local distribution networks, to support the promotion of, and increased reliance on, electric vehicles. Vistry nonetheless supports the overall principle of the policy and strongly endorses adopting measures to minimise harm to air quality in the area. This will include

imbedding measures in the design of the site that will encourage people to walk and cycle to local facilities and services, reducing the need to travel by car.

5.0 Conclusion

- 5.1 In conclusion, the Fareham Borough Council draft Local Plan 2037 in its current form is not sound for the reasons set out in this representation. The principal reason the plan is not considered sound and not positively prepared following the abandonment of the SMAHN published by the Government for consultation in August 2020. The Council should instead utilise the adopted methodology as set out by the PPG which indicates a local need of 514 units per annum.
- 5.2 A reconsideration of the housing numbers upwards to reflect the adopted housing method, the actual sub regional housing shortfall and the historic under delivery in the Borough resulting in affordability issues would allow FBC to plan positively for good growth to positively meet its housing needs. Owing to the significant changes to the Plan this necessitates we would urge the Council to undertake a further round of consultation on a revised plan reflective of housing needs as set out in the PPG. This approach will significantly reduce the risk of The Plan being found unsound at EiP.
- 5.3 The land at Pinks Hill represents a suitable, achievable and available site, ready for allocation in a revised plan to meet the Council's actual housing need. The site has historically been proposed for allocation, and even on the latest Council Evidence, the site is considered 'suitable' for development due to its sustainable location and in accordance with the Council's chosen strategy. The site can provide new housing supply early in the plan period, within the first 5 years of the plan, which will help mitigate any potential delays to the delivery of larger sites such as but not limited to Welborne. The site should therefore be reallocated for development to help meet the evidenced housing need in the Borough. Vistry look forward to working with the Council to bring forward the site development.



Regulation 19 – Submission Draft

Project:	Land west of Downend Rd, Portchester	Date:	17 December 2020
Subject:	Fareham Local Plan	Reference:	249501F

Representation made to Fareham's Draft Local Plan 2037

Formal submission of representation will be made on 18 December via email to Fareham Borough Council.

Response to consultation form

A1. Is an agent appointed:

Yes: ☒

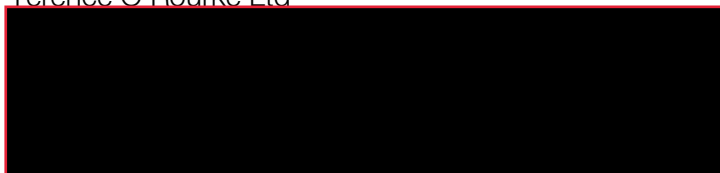
No: ☐

A2. Please provide your details:

Title: c/o agent
First name:
Last name:
Job title:
Organisation: Miller Homes
Address:
Postcode:
Telephone number:
Email address:

A3. Please provide the Agent's details:

Title: Mrs
First name: Lindsay
Last name: Goodyear
Job title: Associate Director
Organisation: Terence O'Rourke Ltd
Address:
Postcode:
Telephone number:
Email address:





B1. Which part of the Local Plan is this representation about?

4.2 & 4.16	Paragraph (B1a)
H1	Policy (B1b)
	Policies map (B1c)

B1a Which paragraph?

Table 4.2 Housing Requirement and Sources of Supply and paragraph 4.2
Housing provision paragraph 4.16

B1b Which policy?

H1: Housing provision

B1c Which part of the policies map?

n/a

B2. Do you think the Publication Local Plan is:

	Yes	No
Legally compliant	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Sound	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Complies with the duty to co-operate	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

B3. Please provide detail you have to support your answers above

Fareham's Housing Need

The housing requirement identified in the plan is not sound or legally compliant, it fails these tests as it is not based on the Standard Methodology set out in the PPG and the plan presents no evidence to demonstrate local exceptional circumstances for diverging from this approach. In failing to follow the Standard Methodology approach the plan is failing to “*significantly boost*” the supply of land for new homes as required by the NPPF (paragraph 59).

The NPPF is clear that development needs must be met (NPPF 11) and that, with respect to housing, “*strategic policies should be informed by a local housing need assessment, conducted using the standard method in national planning guidance unless exceptional circumstances justify an alternative approach which also reflects current and future demographic trends and market signals*” (paragraph 60, our emphasis).

The standard methodology figure for Fareham is 514 dwellings per annum. This should form the basis for the plan as a minimum. The identified plan ‘requirement’ of 403 dpa (excluding provision for unmet need from adjacent authorities) falls significantly short of this figure and is not an effective basis on which to build a plan.



Paragraph 4.2 of the plan states that it is appropriate to use the draft methodology figure of 403pda because the current methodology is based on out-of-date housing figures. The Council is wrong in its approach. This does not comprise an exceptional circumstance the Council were clearly hoping to rely on a new approach published by the Government for consultation but on which Minister where always clear that this could not be relied upon. The approach is not justified, not positive and clearly unsound as demonstrated by the revisions to the standard method on the 16 December 2020, confirming the starting point for Fareham is 514 dpa.

Significantly, the overall level of need identified must ensure that land supply does not become a 'limiter' in achieving the national aspirations. Hence, the approach that has been taken in the Reg 19 plan, to use the revised draft methodology in order to reduce the planned requirement is seriously flawed, and undoubtedly inconsistent with the NPPF.

In short, the revised draft methodology figure does not provide a suitable or sound basis on which to plan, it falls significantly short of meeting the Council's needs and as such it is not an appropriate strategy, is unjustified and clearly inconsistent with the NPPF.

The significant reduction cannot be considered to align with Government policy to "*significantly boost*" the supply of housing (NPPF paragraph 59) or as a positively prepared plan. Particularly, when earlier work has demonstrated there are deliverable, sustainable and suitable sites available now to meet that need.

The draft Plan also notes, at paragraph 4.2, that the housing requirement will now be fixed for a period of 2 years at this low level, to allow for the submission and examination of this Plan. The Planning Practice Guidance (PPG), allows that in cases where "*the local housing need calculated using the standard method may be relied upon for a period of two years from the time that a plan is submitted for examination*" (paragraph 008, ref ID: 2a-008-20190220). This is not the case here, as the plan is not based on the standard method set out in the PPG and updated on the 16 December 2020, but a proposed approach to the standard method that was published for consultation but was never adopted as policy. The result is significant under delivery of homes required. Reliance on this figure for the next two years is not justified or consistent with National Policy, in this context and is likely to result in a significant under-delivery of much need market and affordable housing.

Housing Provision: Stepped Approach

Again, the stepped approach to housing land supply is entirely inconsistent with the NPPF. The plan seeks to justify a stepped approach on the basis of when sites are likely to deliver. This is the wrong way round. The NPPF requires a clear and staged approach:

1. Identify the overall need (para 60)
2. Identify sufficient deliverable sites to meet the five-year need (para 67)
3. Identify sufficient developable sites to meet the need post year 6 (para 67)

NPPF paragraph 73 does not facilitate a stepped approach, indeed the PPG confirms:

"The method provides authorities with an annual number, based on a 10 year base line, which can be applied to the whole plan period." (2a-012-20190220)



It is understood that there is reliance on delivery at Welborne, but this development already has a resolution to grant planning permission and is relied on in the five-year supply. Other sites are said, at paragraph 4.16, to be expected to start delivering at the end of the five-year period. If this is the case, more land should be identified to contribute to the deliverable five-year supply. In fact, the Council had identified more land to do just that, at the earlier stage of consultation, and has deleted sustainable sites from the deliverable supply; the root cause of the problem.

It is unacceptable for the Council not only to fail to plan for sufficient housing land but to seek to delay and limit provision to the later part of the plan period, leaving a whole generation without sufficient housing. By illustration, if the Council pursues this course of action, supply of housing will not catch up with housing need until year 2035, as follows:

Year	21/22	22/23	23/34	24/25	25/26	26/27	27/28	28/29	29/30	30/31	31/32	32/33	33/34	34/35	35/36	36/37
Need	514	514	514	514	514	514	514	514	514	514	514	514	514	514	514	514
Accumulating	514	1028	1542	2056	2570	3084	3598	4112	4626	5140	5654	6168	6682	7196	7710	8224
Stepped Requirement	450	450	450	450	450	480	480	480	480	480	625	625	625	625	625	625
Accumulating	450	900	1350	1800	2250	2730	3210	3690	4170	4650	5275	5900	6525	7150	7775	8400
Shortfall / surplus	-64	-128	-192	-256	-320	-354	-388	-422	-456	-490	-379	-268	-157	-46	65	176

This is not a positive approach to addressing housing need. Policy H1 is inconsistent with the NPPF and unsound, working against the Government imperative to meet need and boost housing land supply

Housing supply

Whilst the proposed changes to the standard method need some work, the message in the consultation paper and in the Planning for the Future White Paper, is clear that the planning system needs to ensure *"sufficient land is released for homes"* (paragraph 6, Changes to the current planning system, consultation paper). In fact, paragraph 6, goes on to highlight the issue that adopted local plans only provide for 187,000 homes a year, significantly below the 300,000 homes a year government target and also less than the 241,000 homes delivered in 2019. This is a clear indication that local plans are failing to provide sufficient homes to meet needs. A planned step change in delivery is essential.

Fareham has suffered from consistent under delivery of housing for many years, as evidenced by the Council's latest Annual Monitoring Reports (2018-2019), published February 2020. Even in the last few years a delivery deficit of 272 new homes has accumulated in the three years between 2016/2017 - 2019/2020, if assessed against the housing standard methodology need figure base-dated at April 2020 (514dpa).

Further, Appendix B of the draft Local Plan outlines an anticipated delivery deficit of 152 new homes between 2021/2022 and 2022/2023, even against the low target of 403 dpa.

As set out by the Government and reflected at the national level, this clearly highlights the need to plan for more homes now, to ensure both market and affordable housing



is delivered to meet the identified need. As set out above, it is inconsistent with the NPPF and unjustified in Fareham Borough to take the approach of retrofitting the requirement to supply towards the latter part of the plan period, from a target of 450 dpa in 2021/22 - 2025/26, to 480 dpa in 2026/27 - 2030/31 and 625 dpa in 2031/32 - 2036/2037.

Identifying deliverable sites is key. However, the plan does not take this approach.

Table 4.2 includes 552 dwellings with outstanding planning permission (be that full or outline) to be delivered in the plan period but it provides no evidence that all these permissions will progress to completion of new homes at the point envisaged.

Clearly this evidence, lacking from the Reg 19 consultation, is absolutely essential in order to test the effectiveness of the plan. The housing trajectory at Appendix B of the plan provides insufficient information to understand how the Council can maintain a five-year housing land supply. It is meaningless and falls far short of the requirement to demonstrate a five year supply and, given the primary reliance on sites rather than broad areas of search, it would be appropriate for the trajectory to set out the anticipated rate of development for those sites, in accordance with NPPF paragraph 73.

In this context, and prior to the publication of an appropriate and transparent evidence base, we would make the following comments.

There is significant reliance on the delivery on new homes at the Welborne Garden Village to meet Fareham's housing target. Welborne accounts for 4,020 homes in the plan period and was original intended to meet housing needs across the sub-region, something that seems to have been lost in the current plan.

Welborne has already suffered from significant delays. An outline planning application was submitted in 2017. Whilst there is a resolution to approve (made in October 2019), the outline consent has not been granted, because the section 106 has yet to be agreed. This is unsurprising, as for such a significant new settlement the section 106 will be complicated. Fareham Housing Land Supply Statement, dated June 2020, suggested that the S106 would be signed and permission issued "*in the near future*" (paragraph 28). Over five months later it has not been signed and outline permission has not been issued.

Once the S106 is agreed and signed by all parties, reserved matter details will need to be prepared, submitted and agreed by the Council and pre-commencement conditions discharged. Construction of dwellings on site could be years away, as infrastructure to support the new homes will need to be provided before the homes themselves.

One of the most significant barriers to delivery at Welborne is the junction 10 improvements to the M27. Only 1,000 dwellings can be delivered before this improvement work is complete. As such it is needed early. The junction 10 improvements are forecast to cost between £85m and £100m, at present it is understood that there is a significant funding gap, with a shortfall of between £55 to £70 million. Press articles suggest that the Council and Partners wrote to the Prime Minister stating that "*the delivery of Welborne Garden Village is in jeopardy unless government funding is urgently found*" (the article was published in Portsmouth News on 8 October 2020, written by Richard Lemmer).



The plan itself does not provide a detailed trajectory for Welborne, neither is there relevant information in the supporting evidence base. The plan states that delivery is expected in the “*short to medium term*”. There is no evidence provide with the plan to demonstrate how and if this will happen or if and how the funding for the junction improvement could be sourced.

The significant funding gap in this key infrastructure requirement casts significant doubt over the ability to deliver Welborne within the timescales anticipated in the plan, or indeed if the full development potential of the site can be achieved. Any slippage in delivery, which seems likely based on the funding gap set out above, will reduce the delivery of homes in the plan period. Welborne is a significant site in the plan, delivering almost half of the plan's housing requirement. Any delay would have significant consequences for the plan and the five year supply position. To avoid significant consequences for the plan, other deliverable sites should be allocated to ensure housing delivery meets needs.

The Council's latest five-year position statement (June 2020, which is not included in the evidence base for the plan) indicates delivery of 30 dwellings could commence in 2022-2023 but this was based on a consent “*in the near future*”. Further delay has clearly occurred and funding of the most critical infrastructure remains unsecure, placing in considerable doubt the ability to deliver 450 dwellings at Welborne between 2022 and 2025 (Fareham's Housing Land Supply Position Statement dated June 2020).

The current position of the Council (dated 24 June 2020) is that it can only demonstrate a deliverable five-year supply of 2,177 homes at 1 April 2020, representing a supply of 4.03 years. This is based on a 5% buffer, but it is likely that the Council will move to a 20%. The statement provided does not include sufficient evidence to demonstrate all the sites included are deliverable as some fall outside the NPPF's categories (page 66 definition of deliverable). At this point in time, the identified total supply of 8,389 homes in Policy H1 to cover the period 2021 – 2037 includes sites with planning permission and on windfalls, but there is no clarification or visibility as to how this plan-period supply from 1 April 2021 relates to the five-year period from 1 April 2020. Also, there are variances on windfall rates etc.

Until the evidence base is published, there is no clarity of the supply but what is clear is that additional deliverable land is required in order to meet the NPPF requirements.

The Borough's affordability

The NPPF is clear that the of the requirement to “*significantly boost*” the supply of land for new homes. The reason for this is made clear in the government's response to “Changes to the current planning system” updated 16 December 2020, that this is about:

“giving a new generation the chance to access the homes they deserve. The same chances generations before them were given. This is a matter of social justice and inter-generational fairness. It would be wrong for our built environment to respond only to the needs of older, wealthier people. We can and must strive to build more homes, but to do so with sensitivity and care for the environment, heritage and the character of existing communities” (our emphasis)

The Housing White Paper 'Planning for the Future', August 2020, also recognises the need to *"increase the supply of land available for new homes where it is needed to address affordability pressures, support economic growth and the renewal of our towns and cities and foster a more competitive housing market"* (page 18).



Paragraph 1.42 of the draft Local Plan outlines the Borough's affordability issues, namely for first time buyers and households of low income. The Council also highlights that there is now an ageing population that needs to be taken account of.

In the year ending 2019, Fareham's average house price was £288,500. This is approximately 20% higher than the national average in the same year, which according to ONS¹ was £231,996.

To help alleviate the affordability issue, the draft Local Plan should be seeking to boost the supply of housing and reduce the affordability gap.

What is more, the Borough's Affordable Housing Strategy, October 2019, identifies a current affordable need in the Borough of 3,000 households and need across the plan period of 3,500 affordable homes (circa 233 dpa). Delivery at this level would require a significant step change from the current position.

These affordable homes will primarily be delivered in combination with market housing.

It is notable that the housing land supply promoted in the draft local plan amounts to 8,389 new homes. However, 94 of those homes comprise outstanding small permissions and 1,224 'windfalls', noted in the plan as likely to comprise previously developed land. Both categories are highly unlikely to achieve any significant quantum of affordable housing. Further, as noted above, 847 homes are to meet needs from adjacent boroughs and would therefore attract affordable need from adjacent boroughs rather than addressing Fareham Borough need.

Discounting these elements of supply, all housing supply (market and affordable) will be in the region of 6,224 dwellings, so in order to meet the affordable demand 56% would need to be affordable. However, the policy HS5 affordable targets (which are varied depending on location in the Borough) are averaged at 31% affordable across the Borough.

Clearly the overall supply, in combination, will not achieve this level of provision, in fact provision relative to need is likely to be dismal. This is another justification to increase supply above and beyond the standard methodology need figure.

Conclusion

The NPPF is clear that to be found sound the plan must be positively prepared seeking to meet the Borough's objectively assessed housing needs as established by the standard methodology. The use of the draft standard methodology, as set out in the consultation document, as a basis for the housing requirement is untenable, unjustified and inconsistent with the NPPF and Government imperative to boost housing land supply.

¹ <https://www.ons.gov.uk/economy/inflationandpriceindices/bulletins/housepriceindex/march2020>

The stepped approach to housing delivery is equally inconsistent to the NPPF and unjustified given the additional sustainable sites available, that were previously promoted by the Council as sustainable alternatives (see below). Nothing has changed, and the current omission of these sites renders the plan unsound.



Currently Policy H1 is inconsistent with the NPPF and unsound. To ensure consistency with national policy, specifically, the need to significantly boost the supply of housing, in the plan and the five-year period, the Borough needs to allocate more sites for housing now.

Land to the west of Downend Road (site ID 3009), and to the north of allocation HA4 (site ID 3130)

Regardless of whether the plan needs to identify more land to deliver the homes required to meet housing need, the Council has excluded from the draft plan the land to the west of Downend Road and land to the north of allocation H4. Both sites present suitable, sustainable extensions to Portchester, that will benefit from the services and facilities provided there.

Land to the north of the allocation H4 (ID 3130), could provide a sustainable extension to this allocation, delivering around 100 new homes. It is well connected to the existing settlement and the allocation, and as such would provide a sensible rounding off of the town in this location.

The SHELAA raises concerns in regard to the delivery of the site due to the capacity of the junction of Downend Road at the A27. These concerns are not borne out by the Council's own transport evidence base. In its Strategic Transport Assessment (September 2020) and associated assessments, FBC assessed the earlier spatial strategy for the Borough, which included both the earlier allocation sites (such as HA2 Newgate Lane and HA5 Romsey Avenue), as well as the two SGAs, one at Stubbington and the other comprising the Portchester SGA at Downend Road. In broad terms the Council has therefore assessed the impacts of just over 12,000 dwellings of growth, including 1,000 dwellings at Downend Road, rather than the 8,400 dwellings it now proposes. Overall, the Council assessed the traffic impacts of the projected growth and this assessment does not show a severe or even significant impact arising at the A27 / Downend Road / Shearwater Lane junction. Overall, FBC concluded that, subject to appropriate mitigation on those junctions that do suffer significant impacts, the proposed local plan growth was acceptable:

14.16. In conclusions, based on the work of this Strategic Transport Assessment, it is considered that the quantum and distribution of the development proposed in the Fareham Local Plan, and the resulting transport impacts, are capable of mitigation at the strategic level, and that the plan is therefore deliverable and sound from a transport perspective.

On this basis, there is no reason to discount the land North of H4 on transport grounds.

The land to the west of Downend Road (ID 3009) had been included in the Council's January 2020 update to the local plan as a strategic growth area to deliver new homes, a clear indication that the Council was confident that new homes could be delivered in a suitable and sustainable way in this area.

The approach was clearly support by neighbouring authority, Portsmouth City Council, that responded to the consultation on the 25 February 2020, noting that:



“As outlined above Portsmouth has unmet housing need and potentially unmet employment need. Both of the two Strategic growth areas are reasonably accessible to Portsmouth. However, of the two areas, north of Downend is better located to accommodate unmet housing need from Portsmouth, with a close geographical proximity to the city and good transport links via the M27/ A27, Portchester railway station and the proposed Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) line. A specific reference to Portsmouth's unmet housing need in relation to the North of Downend Strategic Growth Area would provide a clear indication of how the two authorities are dealing with Portsmouth's unmet need through the Duty to Cooperate.”

Significant technical work has been undertaken to demonstrate that the site is in a sustainable and suitable location to deliver new homes effectively in the plan period. This work was undertaken in close liaison with Fareham Borough Council and the benefits of the site are clearly recognised by the neighbouring authority.

The site could deliver between 500 and 600 new homes. It abuts the settlement boundary of Portchester, which is established as a sustainable settlement with good rail connections and local employment opportunities. This site also benefits from relatively close proximity to Fareham town centre and access to the services, shops and facilities provided by the town centre.

The SHELAA incorrectly identifies that further work is required to demonstrate a suitable highways solution. Significant work has been undertaken conjunction with the Council, Hampshire County Council, Highways England to demonstrate that the Land can be suitably delivered with access to the A27 achievable, beyond what would normally be required at this stage of the plan. Concept stage design work was presented, supported by extensive supporting information on traffic flows and modelling, each which demonstrate that a new junction to the A27 south of the M27 is achievable. Both HE and HCC confirmed that they were satisfied at this stage that there are no overriding reasons that such a scheme cannot be accommodated.

To add further confidence to this position, the Council's own evidence base assessed the potential impacts of the Land West of Downend Road site, considering 650 dwellings on the land in association with 350 on the HA4 scheme. This forms the Council's current evidence base and has not been reassessed based on its current spatial strategy. The Council's own assessment concludes that the growth assessed (including the SGA) would be deliverable.

Moreover, the delivery of the Lane West of Downend Road site has the potential to provide a substantial contribution to addressing the infrastructure issues that the Borough faces. Particularly, the access strategy discussed in detail with FBC, HCC and HE includes the delivery of a new link road between the A27 corridor (south of M27 Junction 11) and Downend Road. This new road infrastructure will have the effect of significantly reducing traffic levels on the existing A27 corridor through Portchester and at key congestions points, particularly the Delme Roundabout, by removing traffic travelling between Portsdown Hill Road and the M27 corridor. By removing through traffic from the existing A27 corridor through Portchester, the scheme will provide a significant benefit to the operation of the existing network and will form part of the infrastructure solution for the Borough.

To concluded both sites 3130 and 3009 would provide suitable and sustainable sites to deliver new homes, whether these are required to meet the identified housing need or whether they are included in the plan to boost the supply of land for homes.



B4a. What modifications(s) is necessary to make the Local Plan legally compliant and or sound?

The annual requirement for Fareham should be set as at least 514 dwellings per annum in accordance with the Standard Method. This should be planned to be delivered over the plan period, without reliance on delivery later in the plan period.

Additional sites, including SHELAA site 3130 and 3009 should be allocated to help meet this requirement and the market and affordable housing need. In addition, these sites have been identified as key to helping meeting additional unmet need from neighbouring authorities. The evidence base fully supports and justifies the inclusion of this in the plan.

B4b. How would the modification(s) you propose make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

The above modifications would resolve the concerns we have with this policy of the plan.

B4c. Your suggested revised working of any policy or text:

The policy needs to be completed revised based on the Standard Methodology figure of 514dpa. This will need to be undertaken in liaison with neighbouring authorities who will need to assess if they can meet their needs assessed using the Standard Methodology approach.

As a result of the increased requirement, there should then be the inclusion of a new housing allocation(s) to include sites 3130 and 3009.

B5. If your representation is seeking a modification to the plan, do you consider it necessary to participate in the examination hearing session(s)?

Yes: ☒

No: ☐

B5a. Please outline in the box below why you consider it necessary to take part in the hearing session(s):

Miller Homes should be provided with an opportunity to participate at the hearing part of the examination. The issues raised in regard to the soundness of the Draft Local Plan, in the submitted representation, require detailed examination before an independent inspector.



Sent by email to: consultation@fareham.gov.uk

15th December 2020

Dear Sir/Madam,

Response to the consultation on the Fareham Borough Local Plan 2037

Foreman Homes would like to thank Fareham Borough Council for giving us the opportunity to comment on the emerging Local Plan. We would welcome, in due course, participating in hearings of the Examination in Public.

The following comments are related to:

- Policy H1: Housing Provision
- Policy HP2: New Small-Scale Development outside the Urban Areas
- Policy HP4: Five-year Housing Land Supply
- Policy HP5: Provision of Affordable Housing
- Policy HP9: Self and Custom Build Houses
- Policy NE2: Biodiversity Net Gain
- Policy HA1: North and South of Greenaway Lane
- Policy HA15: Beacon Bottom West, Park Gate
- Policy HA27: Land off Rookery Avenue
- Policy HA34: Sovereign Crescent

Policy H1: Housing Provision

The policy is not sound as it is not consistent with national policy.

Housing Requirement

Paragraph 4.2

The paragraph sets out how the housing need is determined through the use of the standard methodology set out in National Planning Practice Guidance (PPG). Under this method the housing need for Fareham currently stands at a minimum 514 dwellings per annum (dpa), the Council have

**Unit 1, Station Industrial Park, Duncan Road,
Park Gate, Southampton SO30 1BX**
0330 333 7365 foremanhomes.co.uk

Foreman Homes Limited registered in England Company no 03313213



not however, adopted this method in calculating the housing need. As it is rightly said, in August 2020 the Government released a consultation on a new standard methodology and this is how the housing requirement has been calculated. This methodology is, however, yet to be adopted and therefore the resultant identified housing requirement figure set out in the policy falls way below what is currently required to accommodate the growing need in the Borough (as per the current standard methodology). Due to this shortfall, the policy is contrary to paragraph 60 of the National Planning Policy Framework which states that the strategic policies should be informed by a local housing need assessment, conducted using the standard method in the NPPG, and therefore the Council's approach to calculating housing need is incorrect and considered unsound.

Housing Supply

Paragraph 4.8

The paragraph sets out that in order to meet the requirement, the Council have taken into account existing commitments including applications that have 'resolution to grant' which equate to 4,858 (including Welbourne). The latest Five Year Housing Land Supply Position (June 2020) sets out that Planning Inspectors found that applications with a 'resolution to grant planning permission' are not considered deliverable in terms of the definition set out in Annex 2 of the NPPF. The sites with resolution to grant, except for those that relate to allocated housing sites within the Council's adopted Local Plan, should not be included in the five year housing land supply calculations. A number of sites are dependent on nutrient neutrality solutions, and although these are now starting to come forward there is no guarantee these sites will be deliverable. It is not clear as to whether these figures have been removed from the projected land supply calculation in the Local Plan 2037, but if they haven't these numbers need to be adjusted to reflect the projected housing land supply.

Housing Provision

Paragraph 4.19

The paragraph sets out a number of previous housing allocations that have been removed as they are considered to be no longer available or suitable. Not all sites have been examined as part of these comments, however, the removal of allocations HA16 (Military Road) and HA20 (North Wallington and Standard Way) is considered unjustified (Appendix 1). These sites are available and are also suitable for development in the short term, these sites were identified in the SHELAA as being suitable, available and achievable (Appendix 2). There has been no change in circumstances since

these sites were allocated in the previous iteration of the plan, therefore they should not be removed. There are live applications for both sites (ref: P/19/0130/OA and P/19/0894/OA). The allocation site HA16 would contribute 26 self-build dwellings and HA20 would provide 29 dwellings towards the housing numbers. These sites are important in bringing forward housing numbers to meet Fareham's land supply. The de-allocation of the self-build site is contrary to policy 61 of the NPPF which states that "housing need for different groups (including those wishing to commission or build their own homes) should be assessed and reflected in planning policies". The removal is also contrary to the self and custom build requirement that the Council promotes in Policy HP9 which identifies a need for these dwellings in the Borough. The proposed developments include the provision of both market and affordable units the removal of the allocation is again contrary to paragraph 61 of the NPPF. The removal of these sites is unjustified and will result in the loss of much needed housing, including affordable and self-build, the policy is therefore considered unsound.

Conclusions on Policy H1

The Policy is not sound as considered on the basis that:

- It uses a standard method for assessing housing need that is still out to consultation and potentially subject to change.
- It is not clear as to whether the calculated land supply includes applications which have resolutions to grant, if sites have been incorporated numbers should be adjusted to remove these permissions in accordance with the definition of "deliverable" as set out in the NPPF.
- The removal of allocated sites HA16 and H20 is unjustified as they were previously considered by the Council to be suitable and deliverable and there have been no changes in circumstances.

Policy HA1: North and South of Greenaway Lane

The policy is sound as it is consistent with national policy

The allocation allows for 824 dwellings which make a significant contribution towards the five year housing land supply. The policy is consistent with Paragraph 61 which states the housing needed for different groups in the community should be assessed and reflected in the planning policies, the strategic development will allow for the provision of a different size, type and tenure of houses which will accommodate different groups. The policy is also compliant with paragraph 67 of the NPPF which states "*Planning policies should identify a supply of a) specific, deliverable sites for years one to five*



of the plan period and b) specific, developable sites or broad locations for growth for 6-10 and where possible for years 11-15 of the plan.” The site specific policies are positively prepared and effective in accordance with paragraph 35 of the NPPF. The allocation sets out housing numbers which have been incorporated into the five year housing land supply calculations and it is therefore considered essential in bringing forward housing numbers over the plan period.

Foreman Homes have submitted two outline applications on two parcels of land on the northern side of Greenaway Lane. An outline application for the land to the east of Brook Lane (ref: P/17/0845/OA) for the development of up to 180 dwellings with access off Brook Lane has a resolution to grant planning permission. The second application was submitted in 2018 and for residential development of up to 80 dwellings on the site known as land to the west of Lockwood Road (ref: P/18/0590/OA). Both sites are developable and available in the short term and can be built out within years one to five of the plan period once planning permission is granted.

Policy HA15: Beacon Bottom West, Park Gate

The policy is sound as it is consistent with national policy

The allocation allows for 29 dwellings which make a significant contribution towards the five year housing land supply. The policy is consistent with Paragraph 61 which states the housing needed for different groups in the community should be assessed and reflected in the planning policies, the development will allow for the provision of a different size, type and tenure of houses which will accommodate different groups. The policy is also compliant with paragraph 67 of the NPPF (as set out above). The site specific policies are positively prepared and effective in accordance with paragraph 35 of the NPPF. The allocation sets out housing numbers which have been incorporated into the five year housing land supply calculations and it is therefore considered essential in bringing forward housing numbers over the plan period.

There is a current planning application for 29 dwellings (P/18/1258/FP) which meets the policy requirement and is supported by the Council. The site is developable and available in the short term and can be built out within years one to five of the plan period once planning permission is granted.



Policy HA27: Land off Rookery Avenue

The policy is sound as it is consistent with national policy

The allocation allows for 32 dwellings which make a significant contribution towards the five year housing land supply. The policy is consistent with Paragraph 61 which states the housing needed for different groups in the community should be assessed and reflected in the planning policies, the development will allow for the provision of a different size, type and tenure of houses which will accommodate different groups. The policy is also compliant with paragraph 67 of the NPPF (as set out above). The site specific policies are positively prepared and effective in accordance with paragraph 35 of the NPPF. The allocation sets out housing numbers which have been incorporated into the five year housing land supply calculations and it is therefore considered essential in bringing forward housing numbers over the plan period.

There is a current planning application for 32 dwellings (P/19/0870/FP) which meets the policy requirement and is supported by the Council. The site is developable and available in the short term and can be built out within years one to five of the plan period once planning permission is granted. The site is defined as brownfield land, therefore development would make effective use of the land and policy is supported by the NPPF Paragraph 117-119.

Policy HA34: Sovereign Crescent

The policy is sound as it is consistent with national policy

The allocation allows for 38 dwellings which make a significant contribution towards the five year housing land supply. The policy is consistent with Paragraph 61 which states the housing needed for different groups in the community should be assessed and reflected in the planning policies, the development will allow for the provision of a different size, type and tenure of houses which will accommodate different groups. The policy is also compliant with paragraph 67 of the NPPF (as set out above). The site specific policies are positively prepared and effective in accordance with paragraph 35 of the NPPF. The allocation sets out housing numbers which have been incorporated into the five year housing land supply calculations and it is therefore considered essential in bringing forward housing numbers over the plan period.



There is a resolution to grant an application for 38 dwellings (P/18/0484/FP) which meets the policy requirement and is supported by the Council. The site is developable and available in the short term and can be built out within years one to five of the plan period once planning permission is granted.

Policy HP2: New Small-scale Development

The policy is not sound as it is not consistent with national policy.

The overarching principle of this policy is supported, however, the policy as it is currently written is not consistent with national policy. Paragraph 122 and 123 of the NPPF set out that planning policies should support development that makes efficient use of land in order to meet as much of the identified need for housing within the area. The restriction of 4 dwellings on sites on the edge of urban areas may not be constructive to making efficient use of the land as some sites may be able to accommodate more. It is suggested that the threshold be increased to 10 units which would reflect the definition of a minor development as set out in Annex 2 of the NPPF.

Paragraph 5.16

Paragraph 5.16 supports Policy HP2 (New Small-Scale Development Outside the Urban Area) and sets out what is considered to be sustainable in relation to walking distances from the site to nearby facilities. These criteria are based only on walking and not cycling distances, which should be considered as it is another form of transport that the Council is promoting. The distances set out in the criteria should be based on the Manual for Streets which sets out what is considered to be sustainable:

- 800m is a comfortable walking distance.
- 2km is a reasonable walking distance.
- Cycle distance has a range up to 5 miles.

Recommendations

The threshold of not more than 4 dwellings should be amended to a threshold of not more than 10 dwellings.

Walking distances set out in the policy should be changed to be in line with the Manual for Streets. Cycling distances should also be considered as cycling is promoted as a sustainable alternative to the



use of a car. If the distances are set to those currently suggested in the draft plan, a number of sustainable sites will be discounted and the policy would not make sufficient use of land

Conclusions on Policy HP2

Although the Policy is generally supported, as it is written it is currently considered to be unsound:

- The limit of 4 dwellings is not constructive to making the most efficient use of land as set out in paragraphs 122 and 123 of the NPPF
- Sustainable distances only consider walking distances and not cycling or multi modal trips.

Policy HP4: Five-year Housing Land Supply

The policy is sound as it is consistent with national policy

Policy is positively prepared and justified and is consistent with paragraph 35 of the NPPF. The policy reflects the existing policy DSP40 of the Local Plan Part 2 which has allowed for the delivery of dwellings towards the housing land supply of the borough. The continuation of this approach to providing housing land supply is considered appropriate and pro-active. This will allow for a contingency plan if the developments set out in Policy HP1 do not come forward within the plan period and the 5 year housing land supply falls short.

Policy HP9: Self and Custom Build Houses

The policy is unsound as it has not been justified

Although it is agreed that provisions should be made for self and custom build dwellings and applications should be supported in principle, the requirement for sites over 40 to set aside 10% of dwellings is unjustified and inconsistent with national policy.

The requirement would place burdens on house builders which may not be justified. The Self and Custom Build Background Paper suggests that a significant proportion of sites were met through windfall sites and this is likely to continue. Evidence therefore suggests that the Council, through normal development management processes, is supporting sufficient plots to come forward without imposing a requirement on major developments. In addition, Policy H2 will support the delivery of additional sites that will be more attractive to both self and custom build housing. If the demand is being met by smaller sites, as it currently is, there is no requirement or justification to rely on major housing developments, which are likely to be less attractive. The requirement for a developer to wait



12 months before selling a dwelling as it is not required as a self-build is unjustified and reduces the amount of housing available on the open market and as a result reduce housing figures.

Conclusion of Policy HP9

The policy is unjustified and is not positively prepared in accordance with paragraph 35 of the NPPF. The policy is not required there should be deleted.

Strategic Policy E1: Employment Land Provision

The policy is unsound as it is not in accordance with national policy

The policy sets out there is a requirement of 104,000m² of new employment floor space required over the plan period and this will be provided over three sites. It is suggested that there is a need for a contingency plan in case these sites do not come forward to meet the required space. A number of employment allocations, which were allocated in the previous iteration of the draft local plan, have been removed which is considered to be unjustified as they were considered sustainable and deliverable and key to bringing forward much needed employment space. It is argued that further sites should be allocated to ensure there is no shortfall if the allocated sites do not come forward or are not suitable for the needs of future employers.

The employment allocation E5 (Standard Way, Appendix 3) included in the previous edition of the emerging Local Plan 2037 was identified as a site that could provide 2000m² of flexible employment floor space. This site was identified in the SHELAA as being suitable, available and achievable (Appendix 4). There has been no change in circumstances since these sites were allocated in the previous iteration of the plan, therefore they should not be removed. The site is still available and developable which is evident through the live application on site – P/19/0196/OA.

Conclusion of Policy E1

The reliance on three allocations does not allow for flexibility if these sites do not come forward. The floorspace required over the plan period does not take into consideration fluctuation in the employment market, therefore, further allocations should be included in the policy.

Policy NE2: Biodiversity Net Gain

The policy is unsound as it is not in accordance with national policy

Policy reflects the Government's suggestion that new development should improve the biodiversity on their site to show a 10% net gain over the pre-development baseline. Whilst it is recognised that this is the Government's current favoured position, it is likely that there will be transition period to allow the development industry to adapt to the proposed changes. As such, it is suggested that the policy remains consistent with paragraph 170 of national policy to seek net gains in biodiversity and not include the requirement to show a 10% net gain. A policy without a specific percentage requirement would be consistent with current policy and should the relevant legislation be enacted, as currently proposed, such a policy would be sufficiently flexible to support a 10% requirement and any transition period.

Conclusion of Policy NE2

Although policy reflects the Government's current favoured position a percentage requirement should not be set as it is contrary to paragraph 170 which does not set out a specific percentage.

Conclusion

At present it is not considered that the plan is sound, as measured against the tests of soundness set out in paragraph 35 of the NPPF, for the following reasons:

- Housing needs have not been assessed in accordance with standard methodology as set out in the PPG;
- It is not clear as to whether the calculated land supply includes applications which have resolutions to grant, if sites have been incorporated, numbers should be adjusted to remove these permissions in accordance with the definition of "deliverable" as set out in the NPPF.
- The removal of allocated sites is unjustified
- Policy H2 is inconsistent with national policy with regard to making the most effective use of land;
- Requirement for 10% of plots on sites over 40 units be allocated for self-builders is unjustified;

A number of policies are considered sound in accordance with paragraph 35 of the NPPF in that they are positively prepared, justified and effective. These include:

- Policy HA1: North and South of Greenaway Lane



- Policy HA15: Beacon Bottom West, Park Gate
- Policy HA27: Land off Rookery Avenue
- Policy HA34: Sovereign Crescent
- Policy HP4: Five-year Housing Land Supply

We hope these representations are of assistance in taking the plan forward to the next stage of plan preparation and examination. Should you require any further clarification on the issues raised in this representation please contact me.

Yours faithfully,

Katherine Richards BSc MSc MRTPI

Katherine.richards@foremanhomes.co.uk

**Unit 1, Station Industrial Park, Duncan Road,
Park Gate, Southampton SO30 1BX**
0330 333 7365 foremanhomes.co.uk

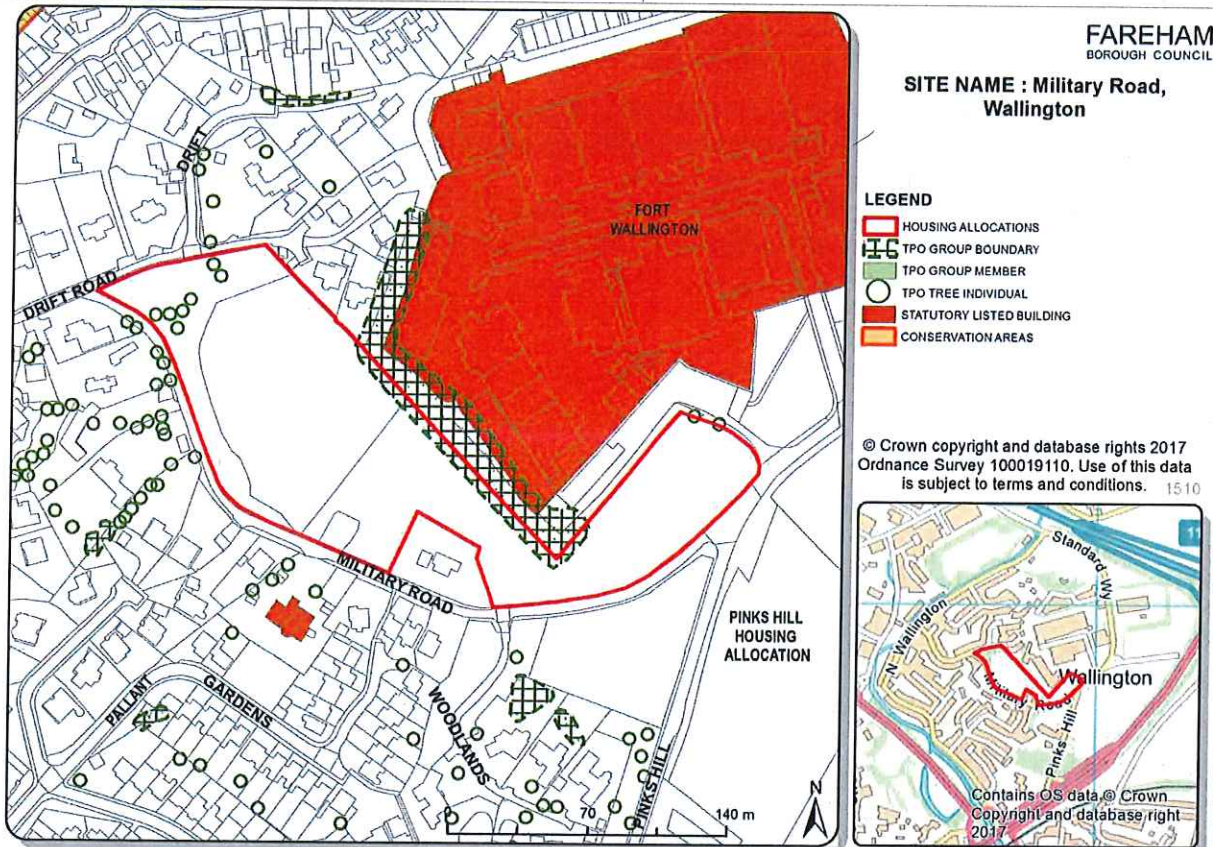
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Appendix 1: Allocations HA16 and H20 removed from the Local Plan

DEVELOPMENT ALLOCATIONS



Housing Site: HA16	SHLAA Reference: 27
Name: Military Road	Proposed Use: Self and Custom Build
Location: Wallington	Capacity: 26 dwellings
Size: 2.2 ha	Planning Status: None



Planning permission will be granted provided that detailed proposals accord with the policies in the Local Plan and meet the following site specific requirements:

- a) The provision of land for self and custom build housing, to include the provision of serviced plots; and
- b) Provision of an illustrative masterplan to identify the layout of individual plots;
- c) The quantum of housing proposed is broadly consistent with the indicative site capacity; and
- d) Primary highway access shall be focused from Military Road; and
- e) Building heights shall be limited to a maximum of 2 storeys; and
- f) Safe pedestrian and cycle access and crossing points from the site to Pallant Gardens, Drift Road and Pinks Hill housing allocation (HA8); and
- g) Existing trees subject to a Tree Preservation Order should be retained and incorporated within the design and layout of proposals in a manner that does not impact on living

DEVELOPMENT ALLOCATIONS



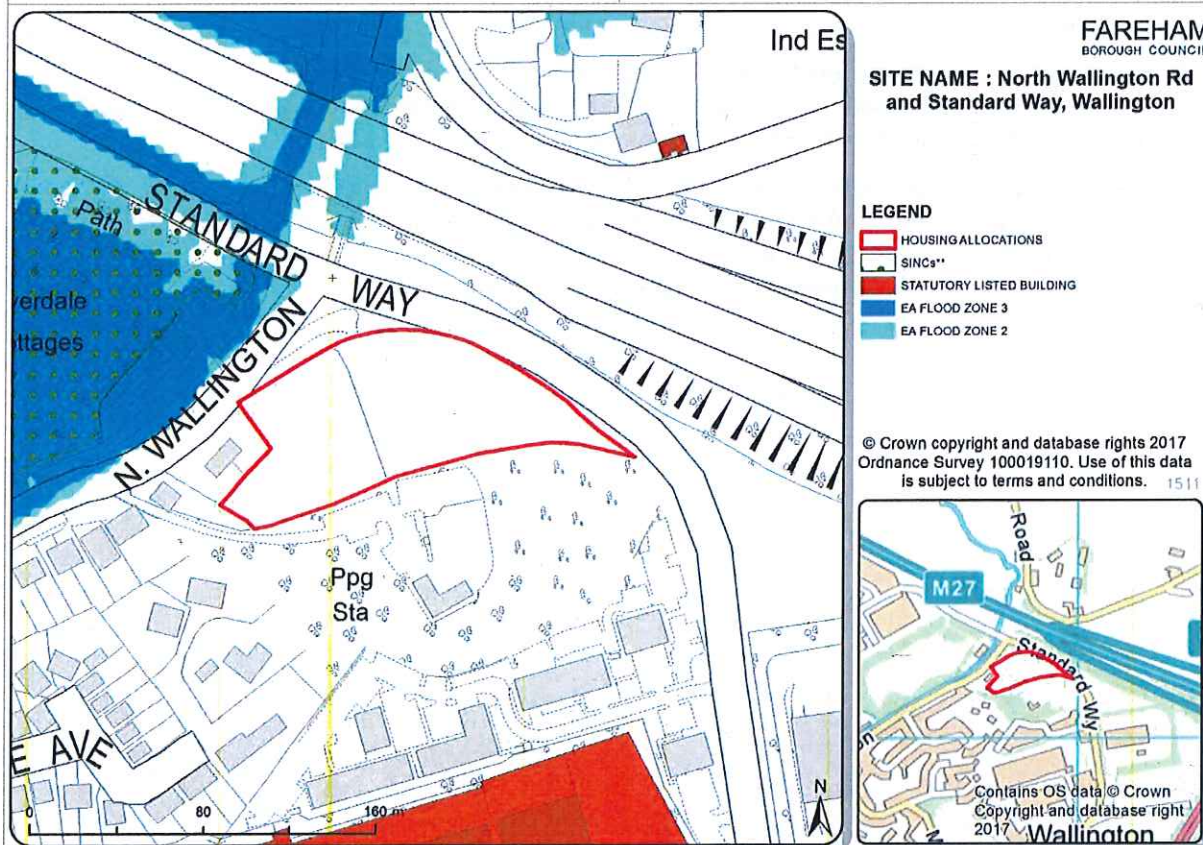
conditions or prevent damage to any nearby dwellings, roads, footpaths or other infrastructure; and

- h) A Heritage Statement shall accompany any application to provide details on the potential impact of proposals on the conservation and setting of the Fort Wallington façade; and
- i) Proposals shall demonstrate that the development will have no adverse impacts upon groundwater in respect of its location in Zone 1; and
- l) Proposals shall either provide directly, or provide a financial contribution towards the delivery (and maintenance where deemed necessary) of the following infrastructure, in line with the Council's Planning Obligations SPD:
 - Off-site highway improvement and mitigations works; and
 - Local schools and early-years childcare infrastructure (as identified by the Local Education Authority); and
 - On-site open space which shall be provided on the eastern part of the site in order to provide an appropriate setting to the Fort Wallington façade.

DEVELOPMENT ALLOCATIONS



Housing Site: HA20	SHLAA Reference: 324
Name: North Wallington and Standard Way	Proposed Use: Residential
Location: Wallington	Indicative Capacity: 21 dwellings
Size: 0.87 ha	Planning Status: None



Planning permission will be granted provided that detailed proposals accord with the policies in the Local Plan and meet the following site specific requirements:

- The quantum of housing proposed is broadly consistent with the indicative site capacity; and
- Primary highway access shall be focused from North Wallington; and
- The height of buildings shall be limited to a maximum of 2 storeys; and
- The design and layout of proposals shall retain and strengthen the existing tree boundary located along the southern perimeter of the site. The existing trees and hedgerows shall also be retained along North Wallington and Standard Way frontage except where access points may be required; and
- Proposals will need to minimise any impact upon the amenity of the adjacent pump house residences; and
- Proposals shall include a safe pedestrian and cycle crossing point of North Wallington

DEVELOPMENT ALLOCATIONS



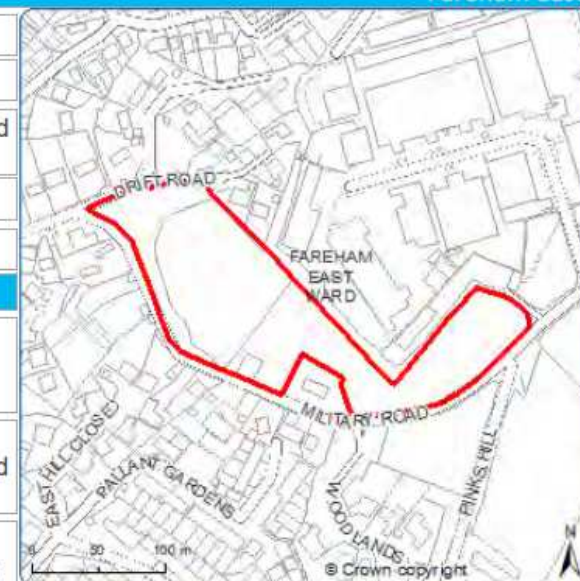
to/from the site with Standard Way; and

- g) A noise assessment shall accompany an application for residential development to assess the level of noise from the M27. The design and layout of proposals must take account of any noise mitigation measures that are identified by the assessment; and
- h) Provision of an air quality assessment to identify appropriate on-site measures to mitigate NO₂ emissions arising from the M27 (in accordance with Policy INF2); and
- i) Proposals shall demonstrate that the development will have no adverse impacts upon groundwater in respect of its location in Zone 1; and
- j) Proposals shall either provide directly, or provide a financial contribution towards the delivery (and maintenance where deemed necessary) of the following infrastructure, in line with the Council's Planning Obligations SPD:
 - Off-site highway improvement and mitigations works; and
 - Local schools and early-years childcare infrastructure (as identified by the Local Education Authority); and
 - Enhancements to existing off-site open space.

Appendix 2: SHELAA Site 27 (Military Road) and Site 324 (North Wallington and Standard Way)

5. Developable Housing Site Assessments

SITE DETAILS		Developable Housing Site	Fareham East
ID:	27	Site Name: Military Road, Wallington	
Current Land Use:	Paddock		
Surrounding Land Use:	Residential to north and along south boundary. Employment (Fort Wallington) to northeast (Grade II Listed Building)		
Gross Site Area (ha):	2.17	Housing Yield (estimate):	26
Employment Yield (estimate):	0	Gypsy and Traveller Pitches (estimate):	0
SUITABILITY			
Constraints:	Public ROW, Agricultural Land Grade 2, Minerals and Waste 2016 Brick Clay and Superficial sand/gravel, Within 500m of SPA, Within 500m of Ramsar, Within 500m of SSSI, TPOs, Ground Water Protection Zone, Countryside		
Highways/ Pedestrian Access:	Access via Drift Road would be unsuitable. Improvements to the Military Road/ Pinks Hill junction would be required but is considered feasible. Pinks Hill would require improvement to the A27 slip road. Pedestrian and cycle connections would be required to link the site to local services.		
Conservation Comments:	Fort Wallington is a grade II listed building. One of a series of forts built in the 19th century for the defence of Portsmouth Harbour. The south facing curtain wall survives, development of the eastern area would harm the setting of the listed building. The existing northern boundary marks the line of the fort perimeter, retaining a break to define the outline of the former fort would be preferable.		
Noise/Air Quality Assessment:	A noise assessment would be required given the sites proximity to Fort Wallington Industrial Estate but otherwise unlikely to be any issues in this regard.		
Archaeology:	Site not within identified area of archaeological potential.		
Ecology Comment:	Site provides good habitat for notable invertebrate and supports dormice and reptiles. Bat flight line connectivity between wooded habitats and flight line/grazing/roosting habitat for intertidal grazing birds. Woodland should be maintained and any introduced gaps should minimise loss of connectivity. Lighting strategy should leave edges dark.		
Accessible Facility Types: 7/10	Within 1600m of a Secondary School, within 800m of a Convenience Store or Supermarket, within 1200m of a GP Surgery, within 1600m of a Major Employment Areas, within 800m of a Accessible Green or Play Space, within 1600m of a Town/District or Local Centre, within 800m of a Community/Leisure Facility		
Suitability Comment:	Suitable highways improvements required. Development must have regard to TPOs, Listed Building and ecological potential. Proximity of Fort Wallington Industrial Estate with regards to noise impact should be considered.		
Is the site suitable?	Yes	Is the site available?	Yes
		Is the site considered achievable?	Yes

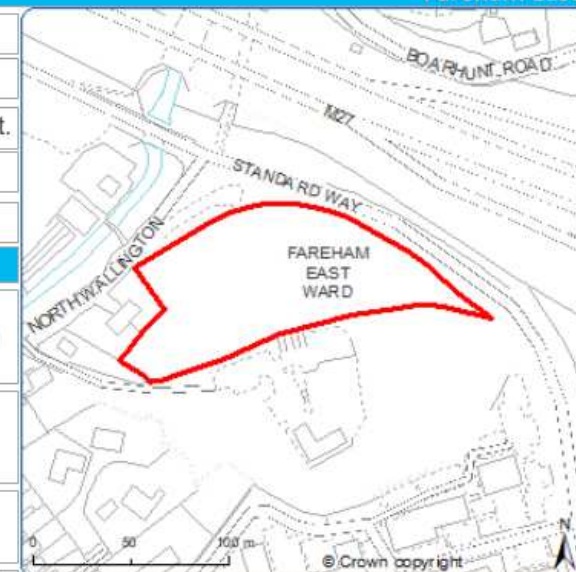


SITE DETAILS	Developable Housing Site	Fareham East
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ID:	324	Site Name:	North Wallington Rd and Standard Way, Wallington
Current Land Use:	Agricultural Land		
Surrounding Land Use:	SINC to the west, residential and commercial to the south. M27 to the north and road frontage to the east.		
Gross Site Area (ha):	0.87	Housing Yield (estimate):	21
Employment Yield (estimate):	0	Gypsy and Traveller Pitches (estimate):	0

SUITABILITY

Constraints:	Public ROW, Agricultural Land Grade 2, Minerals and Waste 2016 Brick Clay, Superficial sand/gravel and Safeguarded Site, Ground Water Protection Zone, Countryside, Within 50m of potentially infilled and gassing ground, groundwater source protection zone.
Highways/ Pedestrian Access:	It is considered that a suitable access can be created onto Standard Way or North Wallington Road. An assessment of the capacity of North Wallington Road to accommodate additional traffic should be undertaken.
Conservation Comments:	No known constraints
Noise/Air Quality Assessment:	Site is in close proximity to the motorway and therefore noise issues would need to be addressed. Noise and air quality assessments required.
Archaeology:	Site not within identified area of archaeological potential
Ecology Comment:	Development should buffer woodland margins and scrub. Scrub at margins likely to support reptiles and invertebrates, possible notable plants.
Accessible Facility Types: 5/10	Within 800m of a Convenience Store or Supermarket, within 1600m of a Major Employment Areas, within 800m of a Accessible Green or Play Space, within 1600m of a Town/District or Local Centre, within 800m of a Community/Leisure Facility
Suitability Comment:	Site suitable for residential development subject to appropriate mitigation measures to address noise issues.



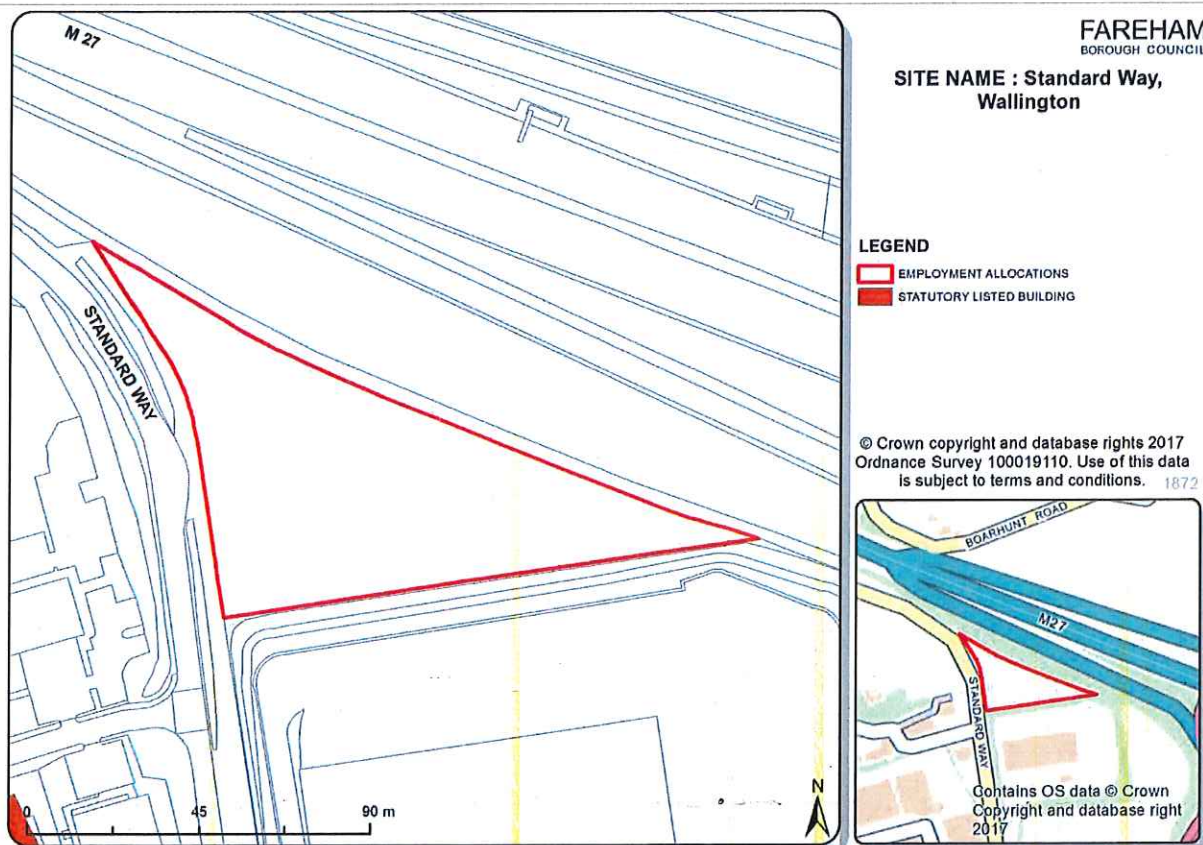
Is the site suitable?	Yes	Is the site available?	Yes	Is the site considered achievable?	Yes
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Appendix 3: Allocation E5 removed from the Local Plan

DEVELOPMENT ALLOCATIONS



Employment Site: E5	SELAA Reference: 20
Name: Standard Way	Proposed Use: Employment (B1, B2 or B8)
Location: Standard Way, Wallington	Capacity: 2,000 sq. metres
Size: 0.6 ha	Planning Status: None



Planning permission will be granted provided that detailed proposals accord with the policies in the Local Plan and meet the following site specific requirements:

- The quantum of employment floorspace shall be broadly consistent with the indicative site capacity; and
- Primary vehicular access shall be obtained from Standard Way; and
- Provision of safe pedestrian and cycle connections from the site and along Standard Way up to the junction with North Wallington; and
- Provision of a noise assessment that identifies appropriate mitigation to address noise from the A27, M27 and neighbouring industrial area; and
- Provision of an air quality assessment to identify appropriate measures to mitigate NO₂ emissions arising from the development in accordance with Policy INF2; and
- Boundary vegetation and trees should be retained, apart from where removal is necessary for highways safety reasons; and

DEVELOPMENT ALLOCATIONS

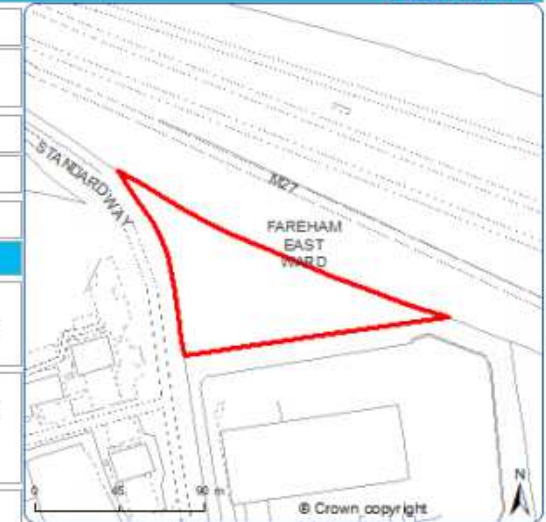


- g) Proposals shall either provide directly, or provide a financial contribution towards the delivery (and maintenance where deemed necessary) of the following infrastructure:
- Off-site highway improvement and mitigations works.

Appendix 4: SHELAA Site 20 (Standard Way)

7. Developable Employment Site Assessments

SITE DETAILS		Developable Employment Site	Fareham East
ID:	20	Site Name:	Standard Way, Wallington
Current Land Use:	Vacant. Small paddock area located to the north of Standard Way and to the north of Fareham Heights office park. Lined with trees with access off of Standard Way and M27 to north.		
Surrounding Land Use:	Adjoining motorway M27 to northeast; Frontage to Standard Way to west; adjoining WTS to south.		
Gross Site Area (ha):	0.59	Housing Yield (estimate):	0
Employment Yield (estimate):	2,000sqm	Gypsy and Traveller Pitches (estimate):	0
SUITABILITY			
Constraints:	Public ROW, Agricultural Land Grade 2, Minerals and Waste 2016 Brick Clay, Superficial sand/gravel and Safeguarded Site, Ground Water Protection Zone, Countryside, Within 50m of potentially infilled and gassing ground, groundwater source protection zone.		
Highways/ Pedestrian Access:	This site would appear to have the potential for access created from Standard Way. The junction location would need to be towards the southern end of the frontage for visibility purposes. Measures would also need to be put in place to limit additional commercial vehicle activity on Pinks Hill or to make width improvements along its length.		
Conservation Comments:	No known constraints		
Noise/Air Quality Assessment:	No known issues.		
Archaeology:	There are no archaeological sites currently recorded at this location although Fort Wallington sits within the immediate vicinity. It is in an area that might be regarded as within the field of fire (setting) of the fort, but the fort and the views from t		
Ecology Comment:	The site comprises Priority Habitat Coastal and Floodplain Grazing Marsh with woodland boundaries. Buffers to be retained with significant margins. Appears suitable for bats, badger and may support territory of barn owl.		
Accessible Facility Types:	4/10	Within 1600m of a Major Employment Areas, within 800m of a Accessible Green or Play Space, within 1600m of a Town/District or Local Centre, within 800m of a Community/Leisure Facility	
Suitability Comment:	The site falls within an area that has an overriding 'urban fringe' character, due to the urban character of the adjoining industrial estate and waste transfer. The site lies within a field to the north of the waste transfer station, which is mostly hidden by vegetation, with only occasional glimpses through gateways along Standard Way. Visibility of the site is therefore relatively limited, and visual sensitivity is quite low, whilst strong vegetation cover significantly reduces intrusion from the motorway, and creates an enclosed and attractive parcel of land of lower quality landscape value. Site is suited for either B2 or B8 employment uses.		
Is the site suitable?	Yes	Is the site available?	Yes
		Is the site considered achievable?	Yes



Fareham Borough Council Local Plan (Reg.19) Proposed Submission Version Consultation

Hampshire County Council Response – 18 December 2020

Hampshire County Council does consider the local plan to be sound and legally compliant. The County Council welcomes the opportunity to respond on this consultation and sets out its comments firstly on the Transport Assessment and then on specific local plan policies in its capacity as the local highways authority, local education authority and in its role as an adult services provider with a focus on specialist care.

The County Council then sets out its comments on specific site allocations in its capacity as the local highway authority, local minerals and waste planning authority and also as the local education authority with responsibility for school place planning.

Policy HA2: Newgate Lane South (removal as a housing allocation)

Hampshire County Council is the Local Highway Authority (LHA) for all roads in Hampshire except for motorways and trunk roads and the LHA response is concerned with the potential highway and transportation impacts of the land use proposals set out by the borough council on the local road network. HCC's primary concern as highway authority is the efficient use, management and maintenance of the local highway network. Ensuring that all new development mitigates its impact on the Hampshire network is the function of the highway authority.

The LHA submitted comments in December 2017 and February 2020 in response to the draft local plan regulation 18 consultations. As part of both responses the LHA submitted an objection to policy HA2 (Newgate Lane South). This objection is not resubmitted due to the removal of policy HA2 as an allocated housing site from the revised development strategy in the Publication Plan.

Transport Assessment

At the time of the previous draft local plan consultation in January 2020 the evidence base did not include a completed Transport Assessment (TA) to replace the interim TA published in support of the 2017 draft local plan consultation therefore the local highway authority submitted a holding objection. The TA has now been finalised and forms part of the Publication Plan evidence base.

The LHA supports the methodology used by FBC in preparing a borough-wide TA and the use of the strategic model known as the Sub Regional Transport Model (SRTM) to assess the wider transport impacts of the strategic disposition of proposed development across the Borough.

The Fareham Local Plan - SRTM modelling report (2020) sets out the Baseline, the Do minimum (with local plan development) scenario and the Do Something (with mitigation) model runs and forms part of the transport evidence base. As part of the strategic transport modelling the LHA understands that a total of 2,150 dwellings was attributed to the proposed Strategic Growth Areas (SGAs) and included in the Do minimum scenario. This means that the strategic modelling was carried out using a higher housing number than is currently proposed in the Publication Plan. The LHA recognises that the strategic modelling with the higher housing number represents a worst-case scenario and that the limitations of the SRTM do not allow for localised impacts at junctions to be attributed to specific development sites. Consequently, it is not possible for the SRTM to isolate the transport impacts of the SGAs on the highway network. Therefore, the LHA accepts the outputs from the strategic modelling report and has not requested an additional model run of the SRTM to reflect the removal of the two SGAs and subsequent lower housing number.

The SRTM modelling report indicates that the incremental impact of all the site allocations including the SGAs is forecast to affect links and junctions across the highway network and particularly along the A27 corridor through Fareham borough. The future resilience of the A27 corridor is a concern for the LHA which is why the LHA is undertaking a transport study for the A27 corridor which the County Council will seek to adopt as future strategy. The strategy will seek to incorporate a multi modal approach that facilitates a modal shift away from private car use. Future transport assessments of development sites along the A27 corridor should take this into account and have regard to the emerging transport strategy.

A key aspect of the A27 corridor strategy will be the application of the 'Link and Place' approach to street planning and design. This approach recognises a street functions as both a link (that is movement by all modes of transport including pedestrians) and a place (destination in itself) and will help determine policy priorities between competing users with a greater emphasis on the function of places. This 'link and place' approach is being developed as a Hampshire County Council policy which will be fully imbedded in the next Local Transport Plan for Hampshire (Local Transport Plan 4).

The TA assessed the cumulative impacts of the site allocations and demonstrates that the significant transport impacts of the local plan development on the highway network can be mitigated through proposed highway interventions. The TA specifically highlights the junction at Parkway/Leafy lane which is north of the M27 junction 9 and serves the Whiteley business estate in the adjoining district of Winchester City Council. The Parkway/Leafy Lane junction is predicted to be significantly impacted by local plan development traffic (with long queues along Leafy Lane) and meets the criteria for requiring mitigation.

However, this junction does not warrant a Do Something mitigation scheme for increased junction capacity. This is because the Leafy Lane arm of the junction leads to a residential area with a 20mph zone reinforced by vertical speed reduction measures. The policy approach by the LHA is to reduce rat-running along Leafy Lane between

Fareham and Whiteley. Therefore, an alternative highway scheme which strengthens the current situation of suppressing flows along Leafy Lane should be the mitigation scheme to be taken forward. The LHA will need further discussions with both Fareham Borough Council and Winchester City Council to establish the form of any mitigation scheme if it is required.

The Do Something modelling for the TA proposed five mitigation schemes for increased junction capacity and modelled only the highway impacts of increased motorised vehicle traffic. There are other solutions for mitigating the transport impacts from local plan development which are more in line with the emerging policy agenda on decarbonising transport from Government and Hampshire County Council. These mitigation options would generally follow a sequential approach to assess their impact on the local road network and the role they can play in traffic reduction and reducing transport emissions starting with measures to avoid the need to travel, active travel measures, public transport (SE Hampshire rapid transit) and finally localised junction improvements. This wider and sequential approach to mitigation will need to be applied to all site-specific transport assessments.

Development Strategy

The LHA acknowledges that the Publication Plan proposes a lower housing number than in the previous draft local plans. This lower housing number is in response to a lower level of housing growth proposed by Government in its consultation in August 2020 on a new standard methodology for calculating the annual housing need. The LHA recognises that FBC need to await the outcome of the Government's consultation before the Publication Plan with the lower housing number can proceed to adoption in line with the FBC's revised Local Development Scheme (September 2020).

The consequence of a reduced housing number is a change to the development strategy and the removal of several housing sites. The LHA supports the removal of housing site HA2 Newgate Lane South. The LHA submitted an objection to policy HA2 in the previous draft local plan consultations.

The LHA also supports the removal of the Strategic Growth Area policy from the Publication Plan. The South of Fareham and North of Fareham Strategic Growth Areas were included in the draft local plan consultations and the LHA submitted a holding objection.

Climate Change

Fareham Borough Council as Local Planning Authority has a legal duty to help meet the requirements of the Climate Change Act 2008. The LHA wishes to be reassured that the borough Council has satisfied itself that the Publication Plan goes far enough in supporting the Government and Hampshire County Council policies on climate change that have emerged during the local plan preparation process. This is in view of the Hampshire County Council's recently adopted climate change strategy and targets to be

carbon neutral by 2050 and resilient to a two degree rise in temperature. For Hampshire to meet these targets, which are in line with Government legal requirements, land-use planning and transport policies at the local district level need to play a strong role and are likely to be most effective at the plan making stage.

The LHA acknowledges the transport evidence submitted in the Strategic Transport Assessment which shows how the traffic impact of the local plan development can be mitigated in traffic and transport terms. The LHA wishes to see demonstrated how the local plan proposals, in relation to transport and how we travel, will contribute to the longer-term goal of achieving carbon neutrality and building resilient networks and systems.

Strategic Policy CC1: Climate Change

The LHA supports the amended climate change chapter and strategic policy CC1 however the supporting text needs more detail with reference to the County Council's adopted Climate Change Strategy (2020) and targets including the resilience of the highway network.

Policy NE8: Air Quality

The local plan correctly identifies road transport emissions as the main source of air pollution which is relevant to the County Council's responsibilities as both highway and public health authority. The LHA supports the local plan commitments to reduce, minimise and mitigate road transport emissions and their impact. However, the Air Quality Policy NE8 needs to be more specific and should be amended to include the policy text 'development should deliver sustainable transport (public transport, walking and cycling) as part of improving air quality'.

Policy TIN1 Sustainable Transport

Given the connection between transport, local plan allocations, air quality and health, there is a lack of commentary or cross reference on air quality management within the Transport Chapter. For example, the supportive text needs to make clear how the transport policies (such as Sustainable Transport TIN1) contribute to both the climate change objectives of reducing CO2 emissions and to the air quality objectives of reducing air pollution.

The LHA recommend amending policy TIN1 on Sustainable Transport to make direct reference to the role of sustainable transport in improving air quality. The supporting policy text also needs to refer to the Air Quality Management Areas / Clean Air Zone designation (on sections of the A27 and A32) and the Air Quality Action Plans in place due to concerns over nitrogen dioxide levels caused by road traffic. Likewise, the Air Quality section needs to refer to the transport chapter and policies and the role they play in mitigating the transport impacts on air quality.

The Transport chapter needs to refer to the Strategic Transport Assessment and the impacts of the local plan traffic on air quality in particular air pollution from the M27, the A32 and A27. This should be cross-referenced with the air quality work carried out as part of the AQMAs and the local plan Sustainability Appraisal. The LHA supports transport mitigation measures of sustainable and active travel modes as an alternative to making private vehicle trips which help overall to reduce emissions harmful to human health and the environment. The LHA would not support any transport mitigation measures which threatened to undermine the success of the current Air Quality Management Areas.

The Transport chapter needs to strengthen the commitment to deliver high quality walking and cycling facilities with reference to the Government's new cycle infrastructure design guidance in Local Transport Note 1/20. Reference to cycle infrastructure design should also be included in the Design chapter.

To contribute to reducing car use, opportunities for enhancing and encouraging active travel to and from school should be encouraged and implemented working closely with Hampshire County Council Children's Services and Highways Departments. The County Council will require the provision of safe walking and cycle routes to schools and existing routes to be enhanced where necessary to improve walking and cycling numbers. Contributions from developers will be sought where necessary including for the production and monitoring of school travel plans (STP's).

PolicyTIN3: Safeguarded Routes

The LHA supports the new policy TIN3 Safeguarded routes in relation to delivering bus rapid transit in Fareham and Portchester. However, the supporting text should refer to the future extensions of the SEHRT network to the west of Fareham towards Segensworth, Swanwick Station, Whiteley and the North Whiteley major development area and to serve the Solent Enterprise Zone at Daedalus and adjacent coastal settlements.

Strategic Policy R4 Community and Leisure Facilities

Hampshire County Council Children's Services consider that it is important that the impact of additional housing is assessed and where necessary developer contributions are provided to provide additional childcare places either through on-site facilities or the expansion of nearby provision. The impact will be assessed on a case-by-case basis.

The County Council also provides an Early Years guidance note on this issue for the Borough Council to consider in their plan making in relation to the future need and housing allocations.

Strategic Priority 8

Hampshire County Council Adult Services welcome the reference to affordable housing and the need to address the specific needs of different groups in the community, including the elderly and people with disabilities. However, it is recommended that reference is made to the need to meet a range of housing needs, including those in need of affordable housing and those in need of specialist housing including the elderly and people with disabilities in Strategic Policy H1: Housing Provision.

Consideration should also be given to whether opportunities are available to encourage specialist housing provision in specific site allocations.

Policy HP 5: Affordable Housing

The County Council recommend that Policy HP5 or the supporting text should encourage the provision of housing to meet a range of needs, including specialist housing to meet older persons' needs (such as extra care housing) and those with disabilities.

Policy HP7: Adaptable and Accessible Dwellings

The County Council notes that the Specialist Housing Topic Paper includes reference to the low cost of providing homes to above base accessibility standards. Although there is a correlation between age and mobility, people of all ages may have some mobility impairment, either permanently or temporarily.

The proposed percentages of housing the policy requires to be built to higher accessibility standards is modest and given the rate at which the stock is added to each year it will be a very long time before a significant supply of accessible housing is available in the Borough. With such modest levels of provision, the likelihood of a person who develops mobility impairment will find themselves in a home that can meet their needs is low. Adopting a requirement for a larger proportion of the stock to be built to Cat2 standards in particular would better meet individuals' changing needs and support the creation of sustainable communities by reducing the need to move to find suitable accommodation.

Policy HP 8: Older Persons and Specialist Housing Provision

The inclusion of an enabling policy is welcomed by the County Council; however it is recommended there is specific mention of specialist provision of affordable housing, including extra care housing and housing for those with disabilities. It is noted that specific housing allocations are made only in respect of sheltered accommodation (Policies HA42 / 43 /44). The County Council consider that these sites may also be suitable for other forms of specialist housing, including extra care housing and housing for those with disabilities. It is recommended those policies are amended to reflect this.

The County Council supports the opportunity for exception type development in specific circumstances in this policy and Policy HP6.

Housing Site Allocations

The County Council has considered the housing allocations in its capacity as the local highways authority, local education authority and local minerals and waste planning authority and provides the following commentary.

An initial assessment of the impact on school place planning has been considered based on the level of housing identified, and details are highlighted below for specific sites where there will be an impact on the supply of local school places at primary, secondary and education for pupils with Special Educational Needs and Disabilities (SEND).

The County Council as the local minerals and waste planning authority is pleased to see that some of the comments regarding mineral and waste safeguarding, from the Regulation 18 consultation, have been considered and included within the Regulation 19 proposed submission document. Within the County Council's Regulation 18 response a list of sites that were deemed to require a Mineral Resource Assessment as part of any potential application was provided. It is noted that all the allocated housing sites that the County Council made such comments on have been removed from the Proposed Submission Document as being no longer available or no longer suitable.

Housing Allocation Policy HA1 – North and south of Greenaway Lane – 824 dwellings

The development of 824 dwellings will create additional pressure for school places locally at primary, secondary and special schools. It is welcomed that the need for developer contributions has been identified and they will be sought to provide additional educational infrastructure where required. Pedestrian and cycle paths should be provided to local schools and existing routes enhanced where necessary to promote active travel to and from schools.

Whilst the County Council welcome the inclusion of site-specific requirements for Minerals Assessments across the Proposed Submission Document, based upon the County Council's data, this site does not sit within the Minerals and Waste Consultation Area (MWCA). As such, the County Council do not require that an application for the site be accompanied by a Minerals Assessment, as outlined in site-specific requirement j.

Housing Allocation Policy HA3 – Southampton Road – 384 dwellings

The identification of the need for developer contributions for education and ensuring safe walking/cycling routes to local schools are provided, is welcomed.

Whilst the County Council welcome the inclusion of site-specific requirements for Minerals Assessments across the Proposed Submission Document, based upon the County Council's data, this site does not sit within the Minerals and Waste Consultation Area (MWCA). As such, the County Council do not require that an application for the site be accompanied by a Minerals Assessment, as outlined in site-specific requirement k.

Housing Allocation Policy HA4 – Downend Road East, Portchester – 350 dwellings

It is welcomed that the need for developer contributions has been identified and they will be sought to provide additional educational infrastructure where required. Pedestrian and cycle paths should be provided to local schools and existing routes enhanced where necessary to promote active travel to and from schools.

Whilst the County Council welcome the inclusion of site-specific requirement j, that the site will require a Minerals Assessment prior to any development. The County Council would also like to bring to the Borough Council's attention that this allocated housing site sits within the safeguarded buffer zone of Warren Farm and Down End Quarry, a safeguarded waste site operated by Veolia Environmental Services (UK) Plc.

The safeguarded buffer zone is informed by the safeguarded sites list as defined through 'Policy 26: Safeguarding - waste infrastructure' of the adopted Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan (2013) (HMWP). The purpose of this policy is to protect current and potential waste sites from pressures to be replaced by other forms of development, including through 'encroachment' where nearby land-uses impact their ability to continue operating.

It is often the case that appropriate buffers and mitigation measures can make potential nearby development compatible. Any mitigation measures would need to be undertaken by the proposed non-minerals or waste development (i.e. the allocated housing development) and reduce potential impacts to and from the safeguarded site to levels that would ensure the safeguarded site could continue its intended waste use.

Usually, the mitigation measures would need to focus on impacts such as noise, dust, visual impact, odour and traffic movements. They can take a variety of forms, including landscape design, tree planting, barriers, building design and orientation and use of different building materials.

The appropriate mitigation measures are best informed through direct discussions with the operator of the safeguarded site as they will be most be aware of operational requirements. However, the County Council is also available for further discussions, as well as facilitation, if required.

With regard to the above site, the County Council would therefore request further wording be added to the site-specific requirements of allocated housing site HA4 as set out below:

“the provision of evidence that the safeguarded site has been considered within any forthcoming planning application, how operator comments have been taken into account and what impacts these comments have had on the proposed development design. Details of any mitigation measures chosen as a result of the analysis should also be included with an application for the site”.

In the unlikely event that it is not possible to agree appropriate mitigation measures, the County Council would seek evidence that the waste management capacity can be relocated or provided elsewhere and delivered.

Housing Allocation Policy HA9 - Heath Road

Whilst the County Council welcome the inclusion of site-specific requirements for Minerals Assessments across the Proposed Submission Document, based upon the County Council’s data, this site does not sit within the Minerals and Waste Consultation Area (MWCA). As such, the County Council do not require that an application for the site be accompanied by a Minerals Assessment, as outlined in site-specific requirement g.

Policy HA2: Newgate Lane South

The County Council as local highway authority supports the removal of policy HA2 Newgate Lane South.

Strategic Growth Area

The County Council as local highway authority supports the removal of the Strategic Growth Area policy.

Employment Allocations

The County Council has considered the employment site allocations in its capacity as local minerals and waste planning authority and provides the following commentary.

Policy E2 - Faraday Business Park

Whilst a number of the allocated housing sites have had site-specific requirements added to them for Minerals Assessments, allocated employment site E2 - Faraday Business Park has not had any added. In line with the County Council’s Regulation 18 response to the local plan consultation, the County Council again request that a site-specific requirement be added to this allocated site policy so that any forthcoming planning application would need to be accompanied by a Minerals Resource

Assessment. The County Council recommend adding the following site-specific wording: The site is within a Minerals Consultation Area. Minerals extraction may be appropriate, where environmentally suitable, subject to confirmation of the scale and quality of the resource.

The County Council would like to take this opportunity to reiterate that any development or significant redevelopments of land may impact mineral resources. As minerals can only be worked where they are found, it is important that viable mineral resources are 'safeguarded' (protected) from needless sterilisation by other development to help to secure a long-term future supply of minerals. Mineral resources are necessary for a vast array of construction activities and their availability is a prerequisite for any housing development. As such, the NPPF requires planning authorities to define Minerals Safeguarding Areas and adopt policies so that, 1) known locations of mineral resources of local and national importance are not needlessly sterilised by non-mineral development, 2) if it is necessary for non-mineral development to take place, the prior extraction of minerals, where practicable and environmentally feasible, is encouraged.

Keely, Lauren

From: June Ward <[REDACTED]>
Sent: 10 December 2020 15:39
To: Consultation
Subject: Fwd: FBC Continued
Attachments: FBC Continued .docx

For the attention of Katherine Trott

Begin forwarded message:

From: June Ward <[REDACTED]>
Date: 6 December 2020 at 22:28:00 GMT
To: June Ward <[REDACTED]>
Subject: FBC Continued

Dear Katherine,

As discussed with you Friday 4 December I enclose the start of my comments on the consultation document which you said you would be able to put in the appropriate boxes as I am unable to as I found that I could not continue without logging on, each time which was not how the system should've worked.

When we spoke you said that you had not received the second paragraph that I submitted so I am hoping that I will start there, as you have already received my first submission.

As I am not able to view the pro forma I hope you will be able to put them into the correct boxes as obviously with only one iPad that I am using to work on and one for my notes which I have made, it would be too torturous.

So onto matters of legal compliance which I believe is paragraph 1.6

There is no mention of the 2017 unadopted draft plan although it has been confirmed that it was in the previous 2015 plan.

Although there was an overall reduction in the new housing it would appear that Warsash is actually going to take 20% more. HA1 has no joined up thinking. There should be an environmental impact on all of the sites proposed , so that each one is not seen in isolation.

Paragraph 4.19 states that many of the housing policies brackets HE256 811 1416 1820 2125 and no longer considered to be proposed allocations. I should like to know how objectively assessed housing need arrived at the fact that site HA1 was to take the bullet.

It would appear that the developers have taken advantage of the LPA's decision that proposing HA1 would mean that they have carte blanche to submit applications. I believe this is contrary to the publication plan. It would also appear that in order to fit in as many houses as possible into HA1 the boundaries have been adjusted to accommodate them. How does this not look as though the Developers have the upper hand and are actually driving this through.

So onto the Habitats directive which again comes under Matters of legal compliance.

Paragraph 9.10 is about nightrates neutrality strategic policy. I cannot see how the policy which requires designated sites to be protected and enhanced and improved is adhered too. I think the word I am looking for is there should be a net reduction the designated sites in unfavourable conditions. The LPA's way of adjudging is the exact opposite. It would appear that this is in direct contravention of both the habitats directive and the publication plan policies. The developments contemplated would be negatively impacting the SAC and RAMSAR sites. I cannot see that under these circumstances it would be a valid option.

I am calling it a day at present and wonder if you can reply to acknowledge receipt of this and that I am actually doing the right thing and making comments that you can import into the documentation,

Many thanks,

June Ward



Dear Katherine,
This next part of my document relates to the Test of Soundness

I am not at all happy with the settlement definition.

Policy HA1, which is supposedly a greenfield site is proposed to be changed to an urban area – via the redefinition of settlement boundaries reference WW 17. Greenfield sites are not particularly favourable for development as it says in the forward to the publication plan.

Paragraph 2.10 says that Fareham Borough aims to retain the identity of the amazing valuable landscape and settlement definition, protecting it's natural, built and historic assets. As someone who has lived in Warsash 45 years and been conversant with this area for nearly 10 years before that, ie the late 1960's, is a complete contradiction. What was once a very gentle countryside location seems to have been redesignated giving it up and status. And the change of the settlement boundary to enable this to happen is in my view completely unethical and beyond belief. I take exception to the fact that policy HP1 calls for the efficient use of existing buildings to meet such need on a 1 for 1 replacement dwelling basis. This is not applicable for HA1 and it would appear that FBC has managed to redraw the urban boundary.

My next comment on test of soundness is where infrastructure is concerned.

This concerns policy HP4 to be found paragraph 5.24; I think HA1 demonstrably fails to have any thing other than a detrimental effect on the environment, certainly the traffic (witness the two and a half hours to get off the motorway on Friday 4 th December, where all roads in and out of Warsash were snarled up, as we are a peninsula....or has this not occurred to anyone) and amenity has implications. Even now I feel that I cannot venture out too far from Warsash for fear of not getting back at a reasonable time due to the amount of traffic on the few roads in and out of Warsash. Warsash almost appears to be a prison! Don't go anywhere because you can't get back to your house!

This ties in with my next point policy HA1. Page 51 talks about traffic routes. As I have said earlier it almost feels that one is imprisoned in Warsash. I note that there was a recommendation that there should only be six dwellings and Greenaway Lane now I see that the plan proposes for 140 houses and that to enable this to be accessed the lane needs to be widened. I think the clue is in the word Lane. This is a delightful lane to walk through but with that amount of traffic proposed would be considerably dangerous. It is already "take your life in your hands to cross Warsash Road" let alone the impact of trying to walk within what was once considered countryside. As one gets older and appreciates the ability to be able to walk along country lanes. Page 54 suggests there should be seven new accesses onto an incredibly busy Brook lane and Lockswood Road as well as an additional iaccess at Brook Lane via three entry points from Greenaway Lane. I have already had to change my surgery where I was a patient for 40 odd years as it was impossible to get to the surgery on time due to the amount of traffic. My surgery is now in locks Heath Centre. I note that there was an occasion some time in the last few few weeks that the Air ambulance was unable to land; and ambulance was unable to get there because of the gridlock. My point is very much that the proximity of these access points and the position of such will cause even more gridlock. We are a peninsular we are hemmed in. More traffic will make us feel that we are even more in a cage.

Continuing with my other comments about infrastructure

Paragraph 10.15 where has that been an analysis of roads where the new houses are proposed. If we are considering 830 new dwellings what about the transport assessment for HA1. Although there could be an average of two cars per dwelling I know from experience that at one point, with our daughters coming and going from University, we had five cars in the driveway, which we could accommodate.....many of the new homes will not have this advantage, and extra cars will be accommodated on the roads.. how therefore is there no reference for the mitigation required to reduce congestion by 2037. Plan as presented failed the test of soundness by not being positively prepared in this respect. In this very Rural area one has to have access to a car to get anywhere, unless being confined to one's home is the way forward for FBC. I cannot see that paragraph 10.14 helps any of us.

I have had the pleasure of one of my family is moving closer to live with me in Warsash and the boys are very involved in outdoor activities so it was a joy that I saw there was provision of two junior football pitches however these appear to be missed off of the master plan?

Document 3 for FBC

Dear Katherine,

This relates to Test of soundness-

Housing need methodology

I think there is a disparity CE paragraph 3.27 figure 3.2. The map shows that there are eight possible growth areas when there are actually more than this. Could you confirm which is the correct one.

Again paragraph 3.37 does not align with paragraph 4.13 regarding the definition of small-scale development. In other words, is it sites of less than 1Ha or development of not more than four dwellings.

Again under the same heading; paragraph 4.2 of the publication plan is dubious as it bases housing numbers on the proposed new methodology for calculating need and there is some concern that this may not be adopted by the government. Also page 37 paragraphs 4.12, 4.16 and policy HP13 illustration says that the contingency barrier of 1094 has been made. I think the plan is very dependent that 4858 houses at Welbourne will be delivered.

Occupancy rates

Paragraph 5.41 states that a four or five bed house would have an average occupancy rate of 2.4 with regard to nitrate budget calculations. However it also states that the range of occupancy for affordable homes will be between 4-6 persons. This does not marry up with the claims in the publication plan for what the council needs and requires.

Carbon reduction

Paragraph 8.60 section 8 does not state what the target should be for the requirement of meeting CO2 emission targets. It simply refers to individual developments power generation. I would contend that the plan is not positively prepared.

Paragraph 11.34 does not state what the meeting of CO2 emission reduction targets should be. The plan just refers to individual developments power generation so again I contend that plan is not positively prepared.

Paragraph 11.36 no standards have been set for the developers to design for natural ventilation and green infrastructure. I cannot see how just meeting building regs, allies with the Governments needs to meet the promised carbon reduction. The council should lead by example by setting standards to ensure that developers are designing for sustainability. We need to look to the future using the new standards SA10.

Retail facilities

Paragraph 7.13 if Warsash is to have more houses then there will be additional retail facilities needed and with that will be the need for more parking spaces as many who have lived in this area for decades need to use their own transport for shopping, hairdressers, and many other facilities that this village has provided. It is already a job to cross the road from one side to the other and more cars to the area will make this even more impossible. There would need to be a crossing area to allow children to cross safely to get to the bus stop or to Brookfield School as well as the many elderly people who need to cross from one side to the other.

Paragraph 7.18 although out-of-town shopping is discussed it is not however defined. As one gets older one prefers to take ones custom to the local shops as driving is not so pleasurable. If we are to be encouraged to shop elsewhere this will increase the amount of traffic on our heavily congested roads.

Education

Paragraph 10.26 infrastructure delivery plan section 5.5. I note that education is planned with Hampshire county council however the period of any proposed extensions only covers to 2021. The plan however goes up to 2037. My grandchildren are already in three different schools within the area, two of which need cars. Offering houses to be developed but then not having school places it's not a sound approach to help to realise the dreams of future generations.

Paragraph 10.27 Infrastructure delivery plan table item 83 calls for section 106 provisions of additional early years foundation provision within the western wards. However H a one does not say if there is going to be a nursery or preschool within the proposed development area. There should be a child placement contribution to be allocated as there are over 1000 new houses being proposed for the Warsash area alone. Again If parents need childcare provision they would have to travel out of this immediate area in order to access provision; not at all ideal, adding to traffic chaos, length of time travelling to and from child care setting and not allowing children to make friendships with those who they might be at school with when they reach statutory age.

Healthcare

As regards Paragraph 10.26 the infrastructure delivery plan calls for the expansion of healthcare provision through further GP practices in the western wards. The document however only provides an historic timeline through dating the local plan. This is not a sound approach considering that HA1 will bring in additional 830 houses. It is already impossible to get an appointment at the nearest GP practice within a week.

Complies with duty to cooperate
Housing need methodology

Paragraph 1.28 which agrees to take up the shortfall of homes from Portsmouth, numbering 847, would appear that FBC are taking a risk as the new methodology for calculating housing need has not been signed off by the Government. Also during this time of public consultation the housing delivery test will not be available

Paragraph 3.10 The rewinding of the Stubbington strategic gap was made without consultation with the council offices or elected members. It came via an announcement through a press release after the start of the full council meeting, which was in the process of debating this plan.

Local Plan Comments December 2020 from Steve Metcalf

19 Romsey Avenue - Portchester

Romsey Ave Development - Planning application P/18/1073/FP

I must endorse the decision by Fareham Borough Council that the land south of Romsey Ave site be taken off the Local Fareham Plan.



Why:-

1. Environmental reasons, Natural England stated that any development would go against the protection of all the wildlife that use the field. Especially Brent Geese and the other Geese and waders use the field every year. Deer also use the field as its their habitat to live there.

Regarding Brent Geese, Portsmouth City Council set aside a piece of land called 'Castle Field' Southsea where decoy plastic geese were installed. They have not worked at all as Brent Geese have a lot more intelligence than that.

2. The growing of food on the field every year for over 40 years. Its mostly Grade 1 agricultural land.

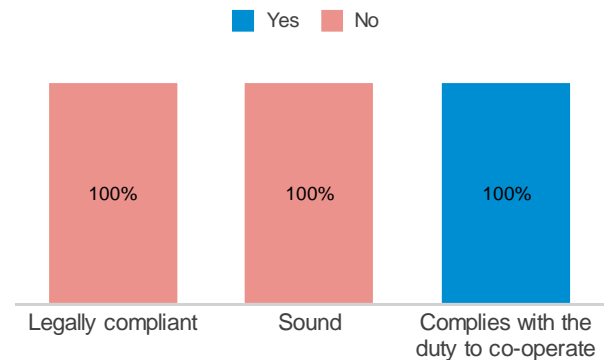
That is a potential loss as a community we can ill afford, especially with Brexit.

3. The Access plan to the field south of Romsey Ave site has been proven to be both incapable of being safe and sensible but would also have been a major inconvenience to all the residence who live in Romsey Ave, Hatherley Crescent and Beaulieu Ave.

All three roads are used a 'Rat Run' at school times for both Wicor Primary School and Cams Hill Senior School.

4. The local services i.e Health Centres and Schools are already full and no account of this has been taken in account, where potentially another 600 to 1000 people would have been accommodated in Portchester.

	Legally compliant	Sound	Complies with the duty to co-operate
Total	1	1	1
Yes	0 0%	0 0%	1 100%
No	1 100%	1 100%	0 0%



Respondent: Mr Russell Prince-Wright (2711-221013)

Legally compliant	No
Sound	No
Complies with the duty to co-operate	Yes

Please provide details you have to support your answers above

Housing policies HA(2,5,6,8,11,14,16,18,20,21,25) are no longer proposed allocations. So, why has HA1 been singled out as an allocation and where is the Evidence for the Objectively Assessed Housing Need in the local area to support this site allocation?

What modification(s) is necessary to make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

Add HA1 to the list of excluded Site Allocations (that were consulted on for the Draft Local Plan 2017 but never proposed)

How would the modification(s) you propose make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

It would rely on valid Allocation information from the extant Plan rather than on the abandoned 2017 draft Plan

Your suggested revised wording of any policy or text:

Insert "HA1" before "HA2"

If your representation is seeking a modification to the plan, do you consider it necessary to participate in the examination hearing session(s)?

No, I don't want to take part in a hearing session

Early Years requirements in major new developments – a summary

This document provides summary guidance for Hampshire County Council and other agencies in determining a requirement for early years and childcare places to support new housing developments and to inform local planners.

This document augments the extant guidance entitled 'Early Years requirements in major new developments' where detailed estimates of place requirements, take up of early education entitlements for government funded hours, and parental demand are provided. This document is a guide to supply and demand in localised areas, and specifically addresses the Early Years requirements for the area of:

Fareham Borough

In looking at the demand for childcare in an area the Services for Young Children (SfYC) team typically look at the ward and adjoining areas Small Area Population Forecast (SAPF) data and assess it against the known supply of places. Childcare places need to be monitored regularly as the demand for childcare is directly and indirectly influenced by national and local policies. This childcare sufficiency work is carried out by the SFYC team and it is requested that prior to any development we are consulted and are able to share our up to date knowledge of the childcare need in the area.

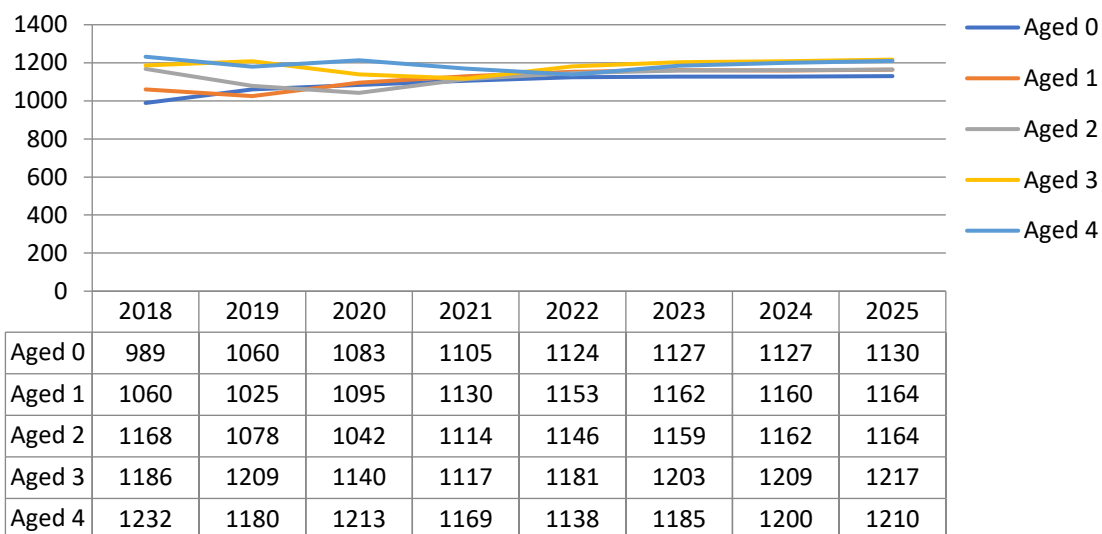
SFYC monitors childcare need for all early year's age cohorts. Early Years Education (EYE) is a statutory offer which is available universally to all three- and four-year olds from the term after their third birthday. For two-year olds, the offer is limited to children of families who meet low income criteria. There is no statutory EYE offer for children aged nought and one year old, but the local authority has a statutory duty under the Childcare Act 2006 to ensure working parents of children aged nought to five can access suitable childcare to meet their needs. This duty extends to children up to twelve years old for Out of School Care.

The overall Fareham area child population aged 0 and 4 years old dipped in 2019 by 83 but is projected to grow by a net 250 between 2018 and 2025 – 0.45% on 2018. The high-level trend projection to 2025 is shown below (Fig.1).

Significant growth in Fareham North ward is anticipated due to the impact of the Welbourne development. Most other ward areas are projected to see either a much slower increase or slight decrease in child numbers, with the overall picture apart from Fareham North showing a broadly static position.

Fig. 1

Fareham area population trend forecast 2018-2025



1. Demand for places:

The starting point is to calculate the number of children in each age group expected from the SAPF data. It must be noted that the SAPF is a modelled population forecast. It also does not take into account the fact that parents don't always take up their childcare places in the same district in which they live.

We know from market data that for each age cohort the percent of children requiring childcare in an early setting is typically:

Aged 0 – 1 yr old	17%
Aged 2 yr old	70%
Aged 3 yr old	99%
Aged 4 yr old	66% (It is assumed that 34% of this age cohort is typically at school)

Early Years Education (EYE) is a statutory offer which is available universally to all 3- and 4-year olds. For two-year olds, the offer is limited to children of families who meet low income criteria. In Hampshire, children can start their free entitlement in the term after their second/third and fourth birthday and can receive a maximum of 570 hours per child's eligibility year. From 2017 the Government increased the offer to 1140 hours for working parents; publicly known as the "30 hours offer".

EYE hours are not limited to the school academic year, offering parents the flexibility to take up their hours across the number of weeks that the provision is open. The demand for three-year-old places is high and trend data in Hampshire indicates that in the region of 90-95% of the three-year-old population take up this entitlement. It is, therefore, expected that there will be continued high demand from this age group within any new housing development.

The demand for four-year-old places, prior to their starting school, is also high. However, due to four-year olds taking up their school place, often in the September after their fourth birthday, the demand within the pre-school and nursery sector is in the region of 32-36% of the four-year-old population.

The demand for two-year olds continues to grow for families who meet certain low income level criteria outlined in section 2 below.

2. Low income families

Where housing developments include a significant level of social housing, shared ownership schemes and/or dwellings that would attract low income families, developers and planners should consider accessibility to affordable early years education and childcare.

Developers and planners should be aware that, since September 2014, the provision of free early years education to eligible 2-year olds is a statutory offer. The offer provides the same choices for parents as the free early years' education entitlement for 3- and 4-year olds. The exception is that the eligibility is primarily based on income assessment.

3. Space requirements and regulations

The space required to fulfil these requirements is stipulated within the [Statutory Early Years Foundation Stage](#) ¹

Section 3.57 sets out premises requirements and states, the premises and equipment must be organised in a way that meets the needs of children. In registered provision, providers must meet the following indoor space requirements:

- Children under two years: 3.5 m² per child.
- Two-year olds: 2.5 m² per child.
- Children aged three to five years: 2.3 m² per child.

These calculations should be based on the net or useable areas of the rooms used by the children, not including storage areas, thoroughfares, dedicated staff areas, cloakrooms, utility rooms, kitchens and toilets.

All early years and childcare operators must register with Ofsted as the regulatory body. Ofsted will inspect an organisation's ability to meet expected standards covered within the Early Years Foundation Stage. The Early Years Foundation Stage also contains expected minimum requirements for the suitability of premises which can be found within the same statutory framework document (accessed through the link on page 3). It is expected that all early years and childcare providers are able to meet requirements to deliver the free early years entitlement at the highest quality and Hampshire providers are expected to achieve and maintain "good" and "outstanding" inspection results.

¹ Statutory Early Years Foundation Stage 2014

4. What developers should provide

Developers should consider 80 early years places for every 1,000 houses and that these places are offered through a mix of facilities where possible. The childcare planning should allow for flexible hours of opening and covering at least 7am to 7pm for full day care.

For 1,000 houses, it is anticipated that one full day provision of 50+ places, together with an additional 30 places from shared community premises, would meet the needs of this size of development.

Where developments provide a high number of social housing dwellings, it is considered there will be the potential for greater demand for affordable childcare and access for two-year-old funded provision. It is likely that this childcare will be required to support employment activities and, therefore, any provision to support lower income families should have regard to the flexibility of opening and closing times of childcare to meet the employment or return to learning requirements of parents and carers.

The location of the childcare provision is parental choice, some choose for their childcare to be located near to their home address and some choose childcare close to their work- place.

The childcare market has also seen parents preferring provision that is close to, or on the site of, infant or primary schools where the school site is large enough to accommodate the provision.

5. Timing of the early years and childcare development

There must be early consideration of the allocation of the sites and/or premises for early years and childcare. It is recommended that such provision is considered for development and occupation at the same time as that for primary schools. This is especially important within developments that have little or no accessible early years and childcare provision adjacent to the new housing development.

The impact of a new housing development, alongside current capacity in the early years and childcare market, should also be considered in terms of early occupation of families and their ability to access provision and whether any interim measures are put in place prior to thresholds of dwellings occupied being reached.

6. How this should be provided

Recent practice suggests to planners / developers that provision should be made for early years and childcare facilities for children 0- 5 years within their plans for the housing developments. Childcare facilities should either be associated within / alongside community facilities or in a dedicated space identified and available for development. In either case, it is suggested that there are advantages with locating adjacent to, or combined with, primary school sites.

For dedicated nursery/childcare facilities, we suggest an area of 0.25 hectares. For combined school / pre-school sites this can be reduced to 0.2 hectares as there can be economies with a more flexible site layout when both are planned together. These

site areas are estimates that the Council has used in other recently provided facilities but will need to be tested against the draft accommodation briefs.

It is assumed that the sites would be made available through an open and transparent process to interested early years and childcare providers; or through the district councils and community associations where it is expected that childcare will be operated within community facilities.

The location of any provision must enable good access for walking along safe and pushchair accessible routes as well as having good public transport and motor-vehicle transport links and be within a 1-2 mile radius of the main housing development.

It should be noted that early years and childcare provisions of 50+ places are considered more economically viable and may attract the best investment opportunity from the sector.

It is also a requirement that a childcare operator that is seeking to accommodate children for free early years education makes an application to Hampshire County Council prior to opening their provision. Any developer who has engaged a childcare establishment to deliver or take up opportunity on their site should ensure the childcare provider contacts Services For Young Children at Hampshire County Council via email childcare@hants.gov.uk at the earliest opportunity.

7. Comments on identified Sites in Fareham Local Plan 2037, Housing Need and Supply

https://www.fareham.gov.uk/PDF/planning/publicationplan/Publication_plan_FINA_L.pdf

Ha1 North and South Of Greenaway Lane (824 dwellings)	This proposal would generate demand for an additional 50+ childcare places. The respective development allocations within the draft local plan require proposals to address these needs either directly or by way of a financial contribution. These places are essential, to meet the needs of working families
HA3 Southampton Rd (348 dwellings)	This proposal would generate demand for an additional 20+ childcare places. The respective development allocations within the draft local plan require proposals to address these needs either directly or by way of a financial contribution towards the expansion of existing provision. These places are essential, to meet the needs of working families.

HA4 Downend Rd East (350 dwellings)	This proposal would generate demand for an additional 20+ childcare places. The respective development allocations within the draft local plan require proposals to address these needs either directly or by way of a financial contribution towards the expansion of existing provision. These places are essential, to meet the needs of working families. In our Spring 2020 Childcare Sufficiency Audit Portchester West was identified as an area to be closely monitored due to the collective new and planned housing developments in the area.
HA7 Warsash Maritime Academy (100 dwellings)	The plan does not indicate the provision of childcare facilities. Depending on the housing mix and age demographic of the residents, a small number of additional childcare places for age 2-4 yr olds could be needed. In our Spring 2020 Childcare Sufficiency Audit Warsash was identified as an area to be closely monitored due to the collective new and planned housing developments in the area. Existing settings are close to capacity, including Out of School provision. These places are essential, to meet the needs of working families
HA9 Locksheath Rd (70 dwellings)	The plan does not indicate the provision of childcare facilities. Depending on the housing mix and age demographic of the residents, a small number of additional childcare places for age 2-4 yr olds could be needed
HA10 Funtley Road Sth (55 dwellings)	The plan does not indicate the provision of childcare facilities. Depending on the housing mix and age demographic of the residents, a small number of additional childcare places for age 2-4 yr olds could be needed

<p>FTC 1 (20 dwellings) FTC 2 (100 dwellings) FTC 3 (120 dwellings) FTC 4 (94 dwellings) FTC 5 (49 dwellings) FTC 6 (45 dwellings)</p>	<p>The plan does not indicate the provision of childcare facilities. These are generally small developments in dispersed locations; however collectively they create 428 dwellings in the Fareham Town Centre Area. A new Full Day Care nursery offering approximately 50 places has opened in Fareham Town Centre which may relieve the pressure on places in the area. The impact of new housing on childcare sufficiency in Fareham Town Centre will need to be closely monitored by SFYC.</p>
<p>Planned developments with less than 50 dwellings (HA12,HA13,HA15,HA19,HA22,HA23,HA24,HA26,HA27,HA28,HA29,HA30,HA32,HA33,HA34,HA35,HA36,HA37,HA38,HA39,HA41)</p>	<p>These are smaller developments in dispersed locations. Depending on the housing mix and age demographic of the residents any generated demand can most likely be accommodated in existing provision.</p>

8. Contact

Hampshire County Council's Children's Services can be contacted to discuss any support requirement in selection of appropriate high quality early years and childcare providers or any aspects of the regulation and legislation requirements.

The childcare and early years education development team can be contacted via childcare@hants.gov.uk

Links to documents that may support design of childcare buildings:

<http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20110118095356/http://www.cabe.org.uk/files/sure-start-every-building-matters.pdf>

Fareham Borough Council Local Plan (Reg.19) Proposed Submission Version Consultation

Hampshire County Council Response – 18 December 2020

Hampshire County Council does consider the local plan to be sound and legally compliant. The County Council welcomes the opportunity to respond on this consultation and sets out its comments firstly on the Transport Assessment and then on specific local plan policies in its capacity as the local highways authority, local education authority and in its role as an adult services provider with a focus on specialist care.

The County Council then sets out its comments on specific site allocations in its capacity as the local highway authority, local minerals and waste planning authority and also as the local education authority with responsibility for school place planning.

Policy HA2: Newgate Lane South (removal as a housing allocation)

Hampshire County Council is the Local Highway Authority (LHA) for all roads in Hampshire except for motorways and trunk roads and the LHA response is concerned with the potential highway and transportation impacts of the land use proposals set out by the borough council on the local road network. HCC's primary concern as highway authority is the efficient use, management and maintenance of the local highway network. Ensuring that all new development mitigates its impact on the Hampshire network is the function of the highway authority.

The LHA submitted comments in December 2017 and February 2020 in response to the draft local plan regulation 18 consultations. As part of both responses the LHA submitted an objection to policy HA2 (Newgate Lane South). This objection is not resubmitted due to the removal of policy HA2 as an allocated housing site from the revised development strategy in the Publication Plan.

Transport Assessment

At the time of the previous draft local plan consultation in January 2020 the evidence base did not include a completed Transport Assessment (TA) to replace the interim TA published in support of the 2017 draft local plan consultation therefore the local highway authority submitted a holding objection. The TA has now been finalised and forms part of the Publication Plan evidence base.

The LHA supports the methodology used by FBC in preparing a borough-wide TA and the use of the strategic model known as the Sub Regional Transport Model (SRTM) to assess the wider transport impacts of the strategic disposition of proposed development across the Borough.

The Fareham Local Plan - SRTM modelling report (2020) sets out the Baseline, the Do minimum (with local plan development) scenario and the Do Something (with mitigation) model runs and forms part of the transport evidence base. As part of the strategic transport modelling the LHA understands that a total of 2,150 dwellings was attributed to the proposed Strategic Growth Areas (SGAs) and included in the Do minimum scenario. This means that the strategic modelling was carried out using a higher housing number than is currently proposed in the Publication Plan. The LHA recognises that the strategic modelling with the higher housing number represents a worst-case scenario and that the limitations of the SRTM do not allow for localised impacts at junctions to be attributed to specific development sites. Consequently, it is not possible for the SRTM to isolate the transport impacts of the SGAs on the highway network. Therefore, the LHA accepts the outputs from the strategic modelling report and has not requested an additional model run of the SRTM to reflect the removal of the two SGAs and subsequent lower housing number.

The SRTM modelling report indicates that the incremental impact of all the site allocations including the SGAs is forecast to affect links and junctions across the highway network and particularly along the A27 corridor through Fareham borough. The future resilience of the A27 corridor is a concern for the LHA which is why the LHA is undertaking a transport study for the A27 corridor which the County Council will seek to adopt as future strategy. The strategy will seek to incorporate a multi modal approach that facilitates a modal shift away from private car use. Future transport assessments of development sites along the A27 corridor should take this into account and have regard to the emerging transport strategy.

A key aspect of the A27 corridor strategy will be the application of the 'Link and Place' approach to street planning and design. This approach recognises a street functions as both a link (that is movement by all modes of transport including pedestrians) and a place (destination in itself) and will help determine policy priorities between competing users with a greater emphasis on the function of places. This 'link and place' approach is being developed as a Hampshire County Council policy which will be fully imbedded in the next Local Transport Plan for Hampshire (Local Transport Plan 4).

The TA assessed the cumulative impacts of the site allocations and demonstrates that the significant transport impacts of the local plan development on the highway network can be mitigated through proposed highway interventions. The TA specifically highlights the junction at Parkway/Leafy lane which is north of the M27 junction 9 and serves the Whiteley business estate in the adjoining district of Winchester City Council. The Parkway/Leafy Lane junction is predicted to be significantly impacted by local plan development traffic (with long queues along Leafy Lane) and meets the criteria for requiring mitigation.

However, this junction does not warrant a Do Something mitigation scheme for increased junction capacity. This is because the Leafy Lane arm of the junction leads to a residential area with a 20mph zone reinforced by vertical speed reduction measures. The policy approach by the LHA is to reduce rat-running along Leafy Lane between

Fareham and Whiteley. Therefore, an alternative highway scheme which strengthens the current situation of suppressing flows along Leafy Lane should be the mitigation scheme to be taken forward. The LHA will need further discussions with both Fareham Borough Council and Winchester City Council to establish the form of any mitigation scheme if it is required.

The Do Something modelling for the TA proposed five mitigation schemes for increased junction capacity and modelled only the highway impacts of increased motorised vehicle traffic. There are other solutions for mitigating the transport impacts from local plan development which are more in line with the emerging policy agenda on decarbonising transport from Government and Hampshire County Council. These mitigation options would generally follow a sequential approach to assess their impact on the local road network and the role they can play in traffic reduction and reducing transport emissions starting with measures to avoid the need to travel, active travel measures, public transport (SE Hampshire rapid transit) and finally localised junction improvements. This wider and sequential approach to mitigation will need to be applied to all site-specific transport assessments.

Development Strategy

The LHA acknowledges that the Publication Plan proposes a lower housing number than in the previous draft local plans. This lower housing number is in response to a lower level of housing growth proposed by Government in its consultation in August 2020 on a new standard methodology for calculating the annual housing need. The LHA recognises that FBC need to await the outcome of the Government's consultation before the Publication Plan with the lower housing number can proceed to adoption in line with the FBC's revised Local Development Scheme (September 2020).

The consequence of a reduced housing number is a change to the development strategy and the removal of several housing sites. The LHA supports the removal of housing site HA2 Newgate Lane South. The LHA submitted an objection to policy HA2 in the previous draft local plan consultations.

The LHA also supports the removal of the Strategic Growth Area policy from the Publication Plan. The South of Fareham and North of Fareham Strategic Growth Areas were included in the draft local plan consultations and the LHA submitted a holding objection.

Climate Change

Fareham Borough Council as Local Planning Authority has a legal duty to help meet the requirements of the Climate Change Act 2008. The LHA wishes to be reassured that the borough Council has satisfied itself that the Publication Plan goes far enough in supporting the Government and Hampshire County Council policies on climate change that have emerged during the local plan preparation process. This is in view of the Hampshire County Council's recently adopted climate change strategy and targets to be

carbon neutral by 2050 and resilient to a two degree rise in temperature. For Hampshire to meet these targets, which are in line with Government legal requirements, land-use planning and transport policies at the local district level need to play a strong role and are likely to be most effective at the plan making stage.

The LHA acknowledges the transport evidence submitted in the Strategic Transport Assessment which shows how the traffic impact of the local plan development can be mitigated in traffic and transport terms. The LHA wishes to see demonstrated how the local plan proposals, in relation to transport and how we travel, will contribute to the longer-term goal of achieving carbon neutrality and building resilient networks and systems.

Strategic Policy CC1: Climate Change

The LHA supports the amended climate change chapter and strategic policy CC1 however the supporting text needs more detail with reference to the County Council's adopted Climate Change Strategy (2020) and targets including the resilience of the highway network.

Policy NE8: Air Quality

The local plan correctly identifies road transport emissions as the main source of air pollution which is relevant to the County Council's responsibilities as both highway and public health authority. The LHA supports the local plan commitments to reduce, minimise and mitigate road transport emissions and their impact. However, the Air Quality Policy NE8 needs to be more specific and should be amended to include the policy text 'development should deliver sustainable transport (public transport, walking and cycling) as part of improving air quality'.

Policy TIN1 Sustainable Transport

Given the connection between transport, local plan allocations, air quality and health, there is a lack of commentary or cross reference on air quality management within the Transport Chapter. For example, the supportive text needs to make clear how the transport policies (such as Sustainable Transport TIN1) contribute to both the climate change objectives of reducing CO2 emissions and to the air quality objectives of reducing air pollution.

The LHA recommend amending policy TIN1 on Sustainable Transport to make direct reference to the role of sustainable transport in improving air quality. The supporting policy text also needs to refer to the Air Quality Management Areas / Clean Air Zone designation (on sections of the A27 and A32) and the Air Quality Action Plans in place due to concerns over nitrogen dioxide levels caused by road traffic. Likewise, the Air Quality section needs to refer to the transport chapter and policies and the role they play in mitigating the transport impacts on air quality.

The Transport chapter needs to refer to the Strategic Transport Assessment and the impacts of the local plan traffic on air quality in particular air pollution from the M27, the A32 and A27. This should be cross-referenced with the air quality work carried out as part of the AQMAs and the local plan Sustainability Appraisal. The LHA supports transport mitigation measures of sustainable and active travel modes as an alternative to making private vehicle trips which help overall to reduce emissions harmful to human health and the environment. The LHA would not support any transport mitigation measures which threatened to undermine the success of the current Air Quality Management Areas.

The Transport chapter needs to strengthen the commitment to deliver high quality walking and cycling facilities with reference to the Government's new cycle infrastructure design guidance in Local Transport Note 1/20. Reference to cycle infrastructure design should also be included in the Design chapter.

To contribute to reducing car use, opportunities for enhancing and encouraging active travel to and from school should be encouraged and implemented working closely with Hampshire County Council Children's Services and Highways Departments. The County Council will require the provision of safe walking and cycle routes to schools and existing routes to be enhanced where necessary to improve walking and cycling numbers. Contributions from developers will be sought where necessary including for the production and monitoring of school travel plans (STP's).

PolicyTIN3: Safeguarded Routes

The LHA supports the new policy TIN3 Safeguarded routes in relation to delivering bus rapid transit in Fareham and Portchester. However, the supporting text should refer to the future extensions of the SEHRT network to the west of Fareham towards Segensworth, Swanwick Station, Whiteley and the North Whiteley major development area and to serve the Solent Enterprise Zone at Daedalus and adjacent coastal settlements.

Strategic Policy R4 Community and Leisure Facilities

Hampshire County Council Children's Services consider that it is important that the impact of additional housing is assessed and where necessary developer contributions are provided to provide additional childcare places either through on-site facilities or the expansion of nearby provision. The impact will be assessed on a case-by-case basis.

The County Council also provides an Early Years guidance note on this issue for the Borough Council to consider in their plan making in relation to the future need and housing allocations.

Strategic Priority 8

Hampshire County Council Adult Services welcome the reference to affordable housing and the need to address the specific needs of different groups in the community, including the elderly and people with disabilities. However, it is recommended that reference is made to the need to meet a range of housing needs, including those in need of affordable housing and those in need of specialist housing including the elderly and people with disabilities in Strategic Policy H1: Housing Provision.

Consideration should also be given to whether opportunities are available to encourage specialist housing provision in specific site allocations.

Policy HP 5: Affordable Housing

The County Council recommend that Policy HP5 or the supporting text should encourage the provision of housing to meet a range of needs, including specialist housing to meet older persons' needs (such as extra care housing) and those with disabilities.

Policy HP7: Adaptable and Accessible Dwellings

The County Council notes that the Specialist Housing Topic Paper includes reference to the low cost of providing homes to above base accessibility standards. Although there is a correlation between age and mobility, people of all ages may have some mobility impairment, either permanently or temporarily.

The proposed percentages of housing the policy requires to be built to higher accessibility standards is modest and given the rate at which the stock is added to each year it will be a very long time before a significant supply of accessible housing is available in the Borough. With such modest levels of provision, the likelihood of a person who develops mobility impairment will find themselves in a home that can meet their needs is low. Adopting a requirement for a larger proportion of the stock to be built to Cat2 standards in particular would better meet individuals' changing needs and support the creation of sustainable communities by reducing the need to move to find suitable accommodation.

Policy HP 8: Older Persons and Specialist Housing Provision

The inclusion of an enabling policy is welcomed by the County Council; however it is recommended there is specific mention of specialist provision of affordable housing, including extra care housing and housing for those with disabilities. It is noted that specific housing allocations are made only in respect of sheltered accommodation (Policies HA42 / 43 /44). The County Council consider that these sites may also be suitable for other forms of specialist housing, including extra care housing and housing for those with disabilities. It is recommended those policies are amended to reflect this.

The County Council supports the opportunity for exception type development in specific circumstances in this policy and Policy HP6.

Housing Site Allocations

The County Council has considered the housing allocations in its capacity as the local highways authority, local education authority and local minerals and waste planning authority and provides the following commentary.

An initial assessment of the impact on school place planning has been considered based on the level of housing identified, and details are highlighted below for specific sites where there will be an impact on the supply of local school places at primary, secondary and education for pupils with Special Educational Needs and Disabilities (SEND).

The County Council as the local minerals and waste planning authority is pleased to see that some of the comments regarding mineral and waste safeguarding, from the Regulation 18 consultation, have been considered and included within the Regulation 19 proposed submission document. Within the County Council's Regulation 18 response a list of sites that were deemed to require a Mineral Resource Assessment as part of any potential application was provided. It is noted that all the allocated housing sites that the County Council made such comments on have been removed from the Proposed Submission Document as being no longer available or no longer suitable.

Housing Allocation Policy HA1 – North and south of Greenaway Lane – 824 dwellings

The development of 824 dwellings will create additional pressure for school places locally at primary, secondary and special schools. It is welcomed that the need for developer contributions has been identified and they will be sought to provide additional educational infrastructure where required. Pedestrian and cycle paths should be provided to local schools and existing routes enhanced where necessary to promote active travel to and from schools.

Whilst the County Council welcome the inclusion of site-specific requirements for Minerals Assessments across the Proposed Submission Document, based upon the County Council's data, this site does not sit within the Minerals and Waste Consultation Area (MWCA). As such, the County Council do not require that an application for the site be accompanied by a Minerals Assessment, as outlined in site-specific requirement j.

Housing Allocation Policy HA3 – Southampton Road – 384 dwellings

The identification of the need for developer contributions for education and ensuring safe walking/cycling routes to local schools are provided, is welcomed.

Whilst the County Council welcome the inclusion of site-specific requirements for Minerals Assessments across the Proposed Submission Document, based upon the County Council's data, this site does not sit within the Minerals and Waste Consultation Area (MWCA). As such, the County Council do not require that an application for the site be accompanied by a Minerals Assessment, as outlined in site-specific requirement k.

Housing Allocation Policy HA4 – Downend Road East, Portchester – 350 dwellings

It is welcomed that the need for developer contributions has been identified and they will be sought to provide additional educational infrastructure where required. Pedestrian and cycle paths should be provided to local schools and existing routes enhanced where necessary to promote active travel to and from schools.

Whilst the County Council welcome the inclusion of site-specific requirement j, that the site will require a Minerals Assessment prior to any development. The County Council would also like to bring to the Borough Council's attention that this allocated housing site sits within the safeguarded buffer zone of Warren Farm and Down End Quarry, a safeguarded waste site operated by Veolia Environmental Services (UK) Plc.

The safeguarded buffer zone is informed by the safeguarded sites list as defined through 'Policy 26: Safeguarding - waste infrastructure' of the adopted Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan (2013) (HMWP). The purpose of this policy is to protect current and potential waste sites from pressures to be replaced by other forms of development, including through 'encroachment' where nearby land-uses impact their ability to continue operating.

It is often the case that appropriate buffers and mitigation measures can make potential nearby development compatible. Any mitigation measures would need to be undertaken by the proposed non-minerals or waste development (i.e. the allocated housing development) and reduce potential impacts to and from the safeguarded site to levels that would ensure the safeguarded site could continue its intended waste use.

Usually, the mitigation measures would need to focus on impacts such as noise, dust, visual impact, odour and traffic movements. They can take a variety of forms, including landscape design, tree planting, barriers, building design and orientation and use of different building materials.

The appropriate mitigation measures are best informed through direct discussions with the operator of the safeguarded site as they will be most be aware of operational requirements. However, the County Council is also available for further discussions, as well as facilitation, if required.

With regard to the above site, the County Council would therefore request further wording be added to the site-specific requirements of allocated housing site HA4 as set out below:

“the provision of evidence that the safeguarded site has been considered within any forthcoming planning application, how operator comments have been taken into account and what impacts these comments have had on the proposed development design. Details of any mitigation measures chosen as a result of the analysis should also be included with an application for the site”.

In the unlikely event that it is not possible to agree appropriate mitigation measures, the County Council would seek evidence that the waste management capacity can be relocated or provided elsewhere and delivered.

Housing Allocation Policy HA9 - Heath Road

Whilst the County Council welcome the inclusion of site-specific requirements for Minerals Assessments across the Proposed Submission Document, based upon the County Council’s data, this site does not sit within the Minerals and Waste Consultation Area (MWCA). As such, the County Council do not require that an application for the site be accompanied by a Minerals Assessment, as outlined in site-specific requirement g.

Policy HA2: Newgate Lane South

The County Council as local highway authority supports the removal of policy HA2 Newgate Lane South.

Strategic Growth Area

The County Council as local highway authority supports the removal of the Strategic Growth Area policy.

Employment Allocations

The County Council has considered the employment site allocations in its capacity as local minerals and waste planning authority and provides the following commentary.

Policy E2 - Faraday Business Park

Whilst a number of the allocated housing sites have had site-specific requirements added to them for Minerals Assessments, allocated employment site E2 - Faraday Business Park has not had any added. In line with the County Council’s Regulation 18 response to the local plan consultation, the County Council again request that a site-specific requirement be added to this allocated site policy so that any forthcoming planning application would need to be accompanied by a Minerals Resource

Assessment. The County Council recommend adding the following site-specific wording: The site is within a Minerals Consultation Area. Minerals extraction may be appropriate, where environmentally suitable, subject to confirmation of the scale and quality of the resource.

The County Council would like to take this opportunity to reiterate that any development or significant redevelopments of land may impact mineral resources. As minerals can only be worked where they are found, it is important that viable mineral resources are 'safeguarded' (protected) from needless sterilisation by other development to help to secure a long-term future supply of minerals. Mineral resources are necessary for a vast array of construction activities and their availability is a prerequisite for any housing development. As such, the NPPF requires planning authorities to define Minerals Safeguarding Areas and adopt policies so that, 1) known locations of mineral resources of local and national importance are not needlessly sterilised by non-mineral development, 2) if it is necessary for non-mineral development to take place, the prior extraction of minerals, where practicable and environmentally feasible, is encouraged.

Keely, Lauren

From: Alison Collett [REDACTED]
Sent: 14 December 2020 12:07
To: Consultation
Subject: Fareham Local Plan 2037
Attachments: Fareham LP 2037 Comment.docx

Hi

Lee Residents Association Planning are unable to complete the on line consultation form in respect of the Fareham Local Plan 2037 and therefore attach our comments to this email. We would like this communication to be shared with the Planning Inspectorate.

Lee Residents Association
c/o Alison Roast



Regards
Lee Residents Planning

Sent from [Mail](#) for Windows 10

Comments to Fareham Borough Council's Publication Local Plan 2037

1. The Lee Residents Association (LRA) is broadly content with Fareham Borough Council's Publication Local Plan 2037, with a reservation outlined in paragraph 3. In particular we offer support for the changes that:
 - the land east of the relief road Newgate Lane East (formerly designated HA2) is no longer identified as a housing allocation
 - the removal of an identified Strategic Growth Area situated in the Fareham, Gosport, Lee on the Solent and Stubbington Strategic/Settlement Gap (Strategic Policy DS2)
2. The LRA also fully endorse the submission made by Gosport Borough Council drawn up in its capacity as an adjoining Local Planning Authority.
3. While broadly content as expressed in paragraph 1, the LRA has remaining concerns over the link in Policy DS1 to Housing Policy 4. We object to the wording in HP4c which is related to the 5-year housing supply requirement which has a contingency should the additional housing requirement extend beyond the capacity of brownfield and already identified development sites. The objection is that any further encroachment on the Fareham, Gosport, Lee on the Solent and Stubbington Strategic/Settlement Gap (Strategic Policy DS2) will be detrimental and significant. Despite the caveat that the development ***"is sensitively designed reflecting the landscape character with the proviso it does not significantly affect the integrity of a strategic gap"***.

If further housing is needed this should be provided within urban areas or the planned Welborne development.
4. Similarly, we would also object to any other development detailed in HP6 such as Affordable Housing being placed within the Strategic Gap. As identified previously any development, affordable or prestigious will still be counter to policy DS2 particularly if a series of large-scale affordable housing developments were authorised under this policy relaxation.
5. The LRA have consistently maintained objections to policies in other versions of the Local Plan and to recent speculative Planning Applications proposed by developers within the Strategic/Settlement Gap.
6. In summary, the objections are due to the detrimental impact it will have on Local Infrastructure, the economy of the Solent Enterprise Zone as well as Gosport Borough Council. It would negate any improvements to the local roads currently being provided to alleviate existing traffic congestion. In particular it would lower the quality of life for all residents that live south of the Strategic/Settlement Gap by exacerbating the existing transportation problem and adding further unavoidable pollution to the Air Quality Management areas.

We would like this communication to be presented to the Planning Inspectorate.

Lee Residents Association Planning

Early Years requirements in major new developments – a summary

This document provides summary guidance for Hampshire County Council and other agencies in determining a requirement for early years and childcare places to support new housing developments and to inform local planners.

This document augments the extant guidance entitled 'Early Years requirements in major new developments' where detailed estimates of place requirements, take up of early education entitlements for government funded hours, and parental demand are provided. This document is a guide to supply and demand in localised areas, and specifically addresses the Early Years requirements for the area of:

Fareham Borough

In looking at the demand for childcare in an area the Services for Young Children (SfYC) team typically look at the ward and adjoining areas Small Area Population Forecast (SAPF) data and assess it against the known supply of places. Childcare places need to be monitored regularly as the demand for childcare is directly and indirectly influenced by national and local policies. This childcare sufficiency work is carried out by the SFYC team and it is requested that prior to any development we are consulted and are able to share our up to date knowledge of the childcare need in the area.

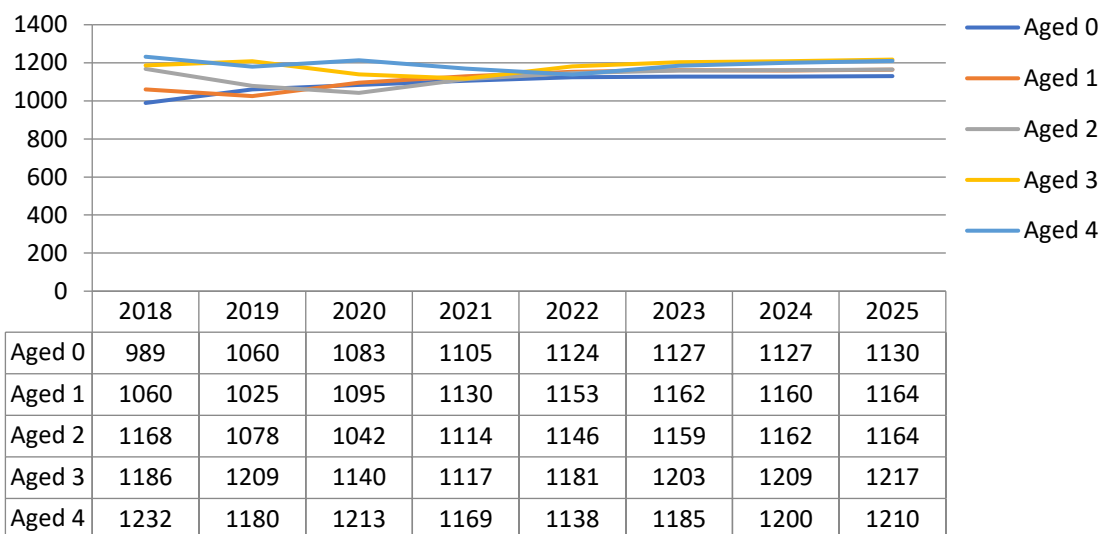
SFYC monitors childcare need for all early year's age cohorts. Early Years Education (EYE) is a statutory offer which is available universally to all three- and four-year olds from the term after their third birthday. For two-year olds, the offer is limited to children of families who meet low income criteria. There is no statutory EYE offer for children aged nought and one year old, but the local authority has a statutory duty under the Childcare Act 2006 to ensure working parents of children aged nought to five can access suitable childcare to meet their needs. This duty extends to children up to twelve years old for Out of School Care.

The overall Fareham area child population aged 0 and 4 years old dipped in 2019 by 83 but is projected to grow by a net 250 between 2018 and 2025 – 0.45% on 2018. The high-level trend projection to 2025 is shown below (Fig.1).

Significant growth in Fareham North ward is anticipated due to the impact of the Welbourne development. Most other ward areas are projected to see either a much slower increase or slight decrease in child numbers, with the overall picture apart from Fareham North showing a broadly static position.

Fig. 1

Fareham area population trend forecast 2018-2025



1. Demand for places:

The starting point is to calculate the number of children in each age group expected from the SAPF data. It must be noted that the SAPF is a modelled population forecast. It also does not take into account the fact that parents don't always take up their childcare places in the same district in which they live.

We know from market data that for each age cohort the percent of children requiring childcare in an early setting is typically:

Aged 0 – 1 yr old	17%
Aged 2 yr old	70%
Aged 3 yr old	99%
Aged 4 yr old	66% (It is assumed that 34% of this age cohort is typically at school)

Early Years Education (EYE) is a statutory offer which is available universally to all 3- and 4-year olds. For two-year olds, the offer is limited to children of families who meet low income criteria. In Hampshire, children can start their free entitlement in the term after their second/third and fourth birthday and can receive a maximum of 570 hours per child's eligibility year. From 2017 the Government increased the offer to 1140 hours for working parents; publicly known as the "30 hours offer".

EYE hours are not limited to the school academic year, offering parents the flexibility to take up their hours across the number of weeks that the provision is open. The demand for three-year-old places is high and trend data in Hampshire indicates that in the region of 90-95% of the three-year-old population take up this entitlement. It is, therefore, expected that there will be continued high demand from this age group within any new housing development.

The demand for four-year-old places, prior to their starting school, is also high. However, due to four-year olds taking up their school place, often in the September after their fourth birthday, the demand within the pre-school and nursery sector is in the region of 32-36% of the four-year-old population.

The demand for two-year olds continues to grow for families who meet certain low income level criteria outlined in section 2 below.

2. Low income families

Where housing developments include a significant level of social housing, shared ownership schemes and/or dwellings that would attract low income families, developers and planners should consider accessibility to affordable early years education and childcare.

Developers and planners should be aware that, since September 2014, the provision of free early years education to eligible 2-year olds is a statutory offer. The offer provides the same choices for parents as the free early years' education entitlement for 3- and 4-year olds. The exception is that the eligibility is primarily based on income assessment.

3. Space requirements and regulations

The space required to fulfil these requirements is stipulated within the [Statutory Early Years Foundation Stage](#) ¹

Section 3.57 sets out premises requirements and states, the premises and equipment must be organised in a way that meets the needs of children. In registered provision, providers must meet the following indoor space requirements:

- Children under two years: 3.5 m² per child.
- Two-year olds: 2.5 m² per child.
- Children aged three to five years: 2.3 m² per child.

These calculations should be based on the net or useable areas of the rooms used by the children, not including storage areas, thoroughfares, dedicated staff areas, cloakrooms, utility rooms, kitchens and toilets.

All early years and childcare operators must register with Ofsted as the regulatory body. Ofsted will inspect an organisation's ability to meet expected standards covered within the Early Years Foundation Stage. The Early Years Foundation Stage also contains expected minimum requirements for the suitability of premises which can be found within the same statutory framework document (accessed through the link on page 3). It is expected that all early years and childcare providers are able to meet requirements to deliver the free early years entitlement at the highest quality and Hampshire providers are expected to achieve and maintain "good" and "outstanding" inspection results.

¹ Statutory Early Years Foundation Stage 2014

4. What developers should provide

Developers should consider 80 early years places for every 1,000 houses and that these places are offered through a mix of facilities where possible. The childcare planning should allow for flexible hours of opening and covering at least 7am to 7pm for full day care.

For 1,000 houses, it is anticipated that one full day provision of 50+ places, together with an additional 30 places from shared community premises, would meet the needs of this size of development.

Where developments provide a high number of social housing dwellings, it is considered there will be the potential for greater demand for affordable childcare and access for two-year-old funded provision. It is likely that this childcare will be required to support employment activities and, therefore, any provision to support lower income families should have regard to the flexibility of opening and closing times of childcare to meet the employment or return to learning requirements of parents and carers.

The location of the childcare provision is parental choice, some choose for their childcare to be located near to their home address and some choose childcare close to their work- place.

The childcare market has also seen parents preferring provision that is close to, or on the site of, infant or primary schools where the school site is large enough to accommodate the provision.

5. Timing of the early years and childcare development

There must be early consideration of the allocation of the sites and/or premises for early years and childcare. It is recommended that such provision is considered for development and occupation at the same time as that for primary schools. This is especially important within developments that have little or no accessible early years and childcare provision adjacent to the new housing development.

The impact of a new housing development, alongside current capacity in the early years and childcare market, should also be considered in terms of early occupation of families and their ability to access provision and whether any interim measures are put in place prior to thresholds of dwellings occupied being reached.

6. How this should be provided

Recent practice suggests to planners / developers that provision should be made for early years and childcare facilities for children 0- 5 years within their plans for the housing developments. Childcare facilities should either be associated within / alongside community facilities or in a dedicated space identified and available for development. In either case, it is suggested that there are advantages with locating adjacent to, or combined with, primary school sites.

For dedicated nursery/childcare facilities, we suggest an area of 0.25 hectares. For combined school / pre-school sites this can be reduced to 0.2 hectares as there can be economies with a more flexible site layout when both are planned together. These

site areas are estimates that the Council has used in other recently provided facilities but will need to be tested against the draft accommodation briefs.

It is assumed that the sites would be made available through an open and transparent process to interested early years and childcare providers; or through the district councils and community associations where it is expected that childcare will be operated within community facilities.

The location of any provision must enable good access for walking along safe and pushchair accessible routes as well as having good public transport and motor-vehicle transport links and be within a 1-2 mile radius of the main housing development.

It should be noted that early years and childcare provisions of 50+ places are considered more economically viable and may attract the best investment opportunity from the sector.

It is also a requirement that a childcare operator that is seeking to accommodate children for free early years education makes an application to Hampshire County Council prior to opening their provision. Any developer who has engaged a childcare establishment to deliver or take up opportunity on their site should ensure the childcare provider contacts Services For Young Children at Hampshire County Council via email childcare@hants.gov.uk at the earliest opportunity.

7. Comments on identified Sites in Fareham Local Plan 2037, Housing Need and Supply

https://www.fareham.gov.uk/PDF/planning/publicationplan/Publication_plan_FINAL.pdf

Ha1 North and South Of Greenaway Lane (824 dwellings)	This proposal would generate demand for an additional 50+ childcare places. The respective development allocations within the draft local plan require proposals to address these needs either directly or by way of a financial contribution. These places are essential, to meet the needs of working families
HA3 Southampton Rd (348 dwellings)	This proposal would generate demand for an additional 20+ childcare places. The respective development allocations within the draft local plan require proposals to address these needs either directly or by way of a financial contribution towards the expansion of existing provision. These places are essential, to meet the needs of working families.

HA4 Downend Rd East (350 dwellings)	This proposal would generate demand for an additional 20+ childcare places. The respective development allocations within the draft local plan require proposals to address these needs either directly or by way of a financial contribution towards the expansion of existing provision. These places are essential, to meet the needs of working families. In our Spring 2020 Childcare Sufficiency Audit Portchester West was identified as an area to be closely monitored due to the collective new and planned housing developments in the area.
HA7 Warsash Maritime Academy (100 dwellings)	The plan does not indicate the provision of childcare facilities. Depending on the housing mix and age demographic of the residents, a small number of additional childcare places for age 2-4 yr olds could be needed. In our Spring 2020 Childcare Sufficiency Audit Warsash was identified as an area to be closely monitored due to the collective new and planned housing developments in the area. Existing settings are close to capacity, including Out of School provision. These places are essential, to meet the needs of working families
HA9 Locksheath Rd (70 dwellings)	The plan does not indicate the provision of childcare facilities. Depending on the housing mix and age demographic of the residents, a small number of additional childcare places for age 2-4 yr olds could be needed
HA10 Funtley Road Sth (55 dwellings)	The plan does not indicate the provision of childcare facilities. Depending on the housing mix and age demographic of the residents, a small number of additional childcare places for age 2-4 yr olds could be needed

<p>FTC 1 (20 dwellings)</p> <p>FTC 2 (100 dwellings)</p> <p>FTC 3 (120 dwellings)</p> <p>FTC 4 (94 dwellings)</p> <p>FTC 5 (49 dwellings)</p> <p>FTC 6 (45 dwellings)</p>	<p>The plan does not indicate the provision of childcare facilities. These are generally small developments in dispersed locations; however collectively they create 428 dwellings in the Fareham Town Centre Area. A new Full Day Care nursery offering approximately 50 places has opened in Fareham Town Centre which may relieve the pressure on places in the area. The impact of new housing on childcare sufficiency in Fareham Town Centre will need to be closely monitored by SFYC.</p>
<p>Planned developments with less than 50 dwellings (HA12,HA13,HA15,HA19,HA22,HA23,HA24,HA26,HA27,HA28,HA29,HA30,HA32,HA33,HA34,HA35,HA36,HA37,HA38,HA39,HA41)</p>	<p>These are smaller developments in dispersed locations. Depending on the housing mix and age demographic of the residents any generated demand can most likely be accommodated in existing provision.</p>

8. Contact

Hampshire County Council's Children's Services can be contacted to discuss any support requirement in selection of appropriate high quality early years and childcare providers or any aspects of the regulation and legislation requirements.

The childcare and early years education development team can be contacted via childcare@hants.gov.uk

Links to documents that may support design of childcare buildings:

<http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20110118095356/http://www.cabe.org.uk/files/sure-start-every-building-matters.pdf>



Historic England

By email only to: planningpolicy@fareham.gov.uk

Our ref: PL00049426

Your ref:



Date: 18/12/2020

Dear Sir or Madam

Regulation 19 Local Plan Consultation

Thank you for consulting Historic England on the above document. Our main comments are set out in Appendices 1 and 2 to this letter.

Appendix 1 deals with all policies we wish to make comment on, excluding site allocation policies. Site allocation policies are located in Appendix 2. Appendix 3 is the same set of comments in Appendices 1 and 2, The official forms do not appear to be editable, so we have not used them.

We do not consider our appearance to be necessary at examination on any of the points we have raised, however, we would be happy to attend, should the Inspector request this.

Yours faithfully

Edward Winter

Historic Environment Planning Adviser



Historic England, 4th Floor, The Atrium, Cannon Bridge House, 25 Dowgate Hill, London EC4R 2YA

Telephone 020 7973 3700 HistoricEngland.org.uk

Please note that Historic England operates an access to information policy.

Correspondence or information which you send us may therefore become publicly available.



Appendix 1: Table of Historic England’s detailed comments on the Fareham Regulation 19 Local Plan Policies (excluding site allocations: see Appendix B for site allocations)

Policy/section	Soundness/legal compliance/DTC	Comments	Suggested change
Vision, strategic priorities	Not sound.	We welcome the reference to the continued protection of heritage in the vision, and strategic priorities 3 and 10. These are important elements of the positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment, which the plan should demonstrate, as set out in NPPF paragraph 185. However, to be consistent with NPPF, and therefore sound , para 185, in Strategic Priority 10, “historical assets” should be replaced with “historic environment”.	In Strategic Priority 10, “historical assets” should be replaced with “historic environment”.
Policy HP1: New Residential Development	No comment.	No comment.	
Design chapter, Policy D1	Sound.	We welcome the characterisation of well-designed, contextual development that is “responsive to local history, culture and heritage”, and the reference to heritage in criterion (i) in Policy D1.	
Strategic Policy DS3: Landscape	Sound.	We support criterion (f) as part of the positive strategy for conserving and enhancing the historic environment	

Strategic Policy HE1: Historic Environment and Heritage Assets	Sound.	We support having a strategic policy for the historic environment and heritage assets and welcome its identification in paragraph 1.35, which lists those policies that are considered to be strategic, in line with NPPF paragraph 21. The inclusion of a strategic policy for heritage complies with NPPF paragraph 20.	
Historic Environment Chapter (general approach)	Sound.	We support the approach the Council has taken, to have separate policies for conservation areas, listed buildings/structures & settings, archaeology, non-designated assets and heritage at risk. The separation of each of these asset-classes provides more detailed policy for each of the identified types of asset, which should be more useful to applicants and decision-makers. The detailed policies are supported by the strategic policy, which also references national heritage policy. NB: Fareham has locally listed parks and gardens, i.e. non-designated assets, but has no registered parks & gardens i.e. designated assets.	
Background paper	Sound.	We welcome the background paper as a useful tool in demonstrating that a suitable evidence base has informed the plan, in respect of the historic environment.	

Appendix 2: Table of Historic England's detailed comments on the Fareham Regulation 19 Local Plan Site Allocation Policies

Site ref	Site name	Soundness/legal compliance/DTC	Comments	Suggested Change
FTC1	Palmerston Car Park	Sound	A number of grade II listed buildings and structures, as well as a conservation area are located near to the site. These assets should be conserved and enhanced. The historic environment policies in section 12 of the plan and criteria c and d in policy FTC1 are considered appropriate for this purpose.	
FTC2	Market Quay	No comment.	No comment.	
FTC3	Fareham Station East	No comment.	No comment.	
FTC4	Fareham Station West	No comment.	No comment.	
FTC5	Crofton Conservatories	No comment.	No comment.	
FTC6	Magistrates Court	No comment.	No comment.	
HA1	North and South of Greenaway	No comment.	No comment.	

Site ref	Site name	Soundness/legal compliance/DTC	Comments	Suggested Change
	Lane			
HA3	Southampton Road	No comment.	No comment.	
HA4	Downend Road	Sound	We support criteria (b) and (g).	
HA7	Warsash Maritime Academy	Not sound	<p>We welcome criteria f and g, but we do not consider they go far enough to protect the listed buildings on site. As they stand, we do not consider the policy to be sound, because in offering insufficient protection to heritage assets, in is not consistent with national policy.</p> <p>The policy requirements should make it clear that new development should not be located to the west of the listed buildings. This because the relationship between the River Hamble/Southampton Water and academy is an important element to the significance of the academy.</p> <p>While development to the west of the listed buildings may be less likely, due to the presence of the Area of Special</p>	<p>Change criterion (f) to:</p> <p>“f) Provision of a heritage statement (in accordance with Policy HE3) that assesses the potential impact of proposals on the significance of the Grade II Listed Buildings and their setting; and”</p> <p>Add new criterion:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> “No development should be located to the west of the listed buildings”

Site ref	Site name	Soundness/legal compliance/DTC	Comments	Suggested Change
			<p>Landscape Quality and the flood zones 2/3, it is our view that this should be made explicit, through a policy requirement. We recommend adding the following criterion:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “No development should be located to the west of the listed buildings” <p>Alternatively, the site boundary could be redrawn, to exclude this area.</p> <p>In addition to the above, the text in criterion (f) lacks some clarity. We are of the view that it should be amended as follows:</p> <p>“f) Provision of a heritage statement (in accordance with Policy HE3) that assesses the potential impact of proposals on the significance of the Grade II Listed Buildings and their setting; and”</p>	<p>Or,</p> <p>“Alternatively, the site boundary could be redrawn, to exclude this area”</p>
HA9	Locks Heath	No comment.	No comment.	
HA10	Funtley Road	No comment.	No comment.	

Site ref	Site name	Soundness/legal compliance/DTC	Comments	Suggested Change
	South			
HA12	Moraunt Drive	No comment.	No comment.	
HA13	Hunts Pond Road	No comment.	No comment.	
HA15	Beacon Bottom West	No comment.	No comment.	
HA17	69 Botley Road	No comment.	No comment.	
HA19	399-403 Hunts Pond Road	No comment.	No comment.	
HA22	Wynton Way	No comment.	No comment.	
HA23	Stubbington Lane	No comment.	No comment.	
HA24	335-357 Gosport Road	No comment.	No comment.	
HA26	Beacon Bottom East	No comment.	No comment.	

Site ref	Site name	Soundness/legal compliance/DTC	Comments	Suggested Change
HA27	Rookery Avenue	No comment.	No comment.	
HA28	3-33 West Street	No comment.	No comment.	
HA29	Land East of Church Road	No comment.	No comment.	
HA30	33 Lodge Road	No comment.	No comment.	
HA31	Hammond Industrial Estate	No comment.	No comment.	
HA32	Egmont Nursery, Brook Avenue	No comment.	No comment.	
HA33	Land East of Bye Road, Swanwick	No comment.	No comment.	
HA34	Land South West of Sovereign	No comment.	No comment.	



Historic England, 4th Floor, The Atrium, Cannon Bridge House, 25 Dowgate Hill, London EC4R 2YA Telephone 020 7973 3700 HistoricEngland.org.uk

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Site ref	Site name	Soundness/legal compliance/DTC	Comments	Suggested Change
	Crescent			
HA35	Former Scout Hut, Coldeast Way	No comment.	No comment.	
HA36	Land at Locks Heath District Centre	No comment.	No comment.	
HA37	Former Locks Heath Filling Station	No comment.	No comment.	
HA38	68 Titchfield Park Road	No comment.	No comment	
HA39	Land at 51 Greenaway Lane	No comment.	No comment	
HA40	Land west of Northfield Park	No comment.	No comment.	
HA41	22-27a Stubbington Green	No comment.	No comment.	



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Site ref	Site name	Soundness/legal compliance/DTC	Comments	Suggested Change
HA42	Land South of Cams Alders	Not sound	<p>Proposed site allocation H42 is one of three sites proposed to be allocated for sheltered housing, in this case for 60 dwellings, the site being 1.29 hectares in total area. The site allocation plan shows the extent of the scheduled area of Fort Fareham, as well as a 50m buffer around the monument. The site allocation area, is located approximately 70m due north of the monument, at the closest point. The site allocation area extends to the north-east and north-west of this point, with an irregular shape.</p> <p>The whole of the proposed allocation is considered to be located within the setting of Fort Fareham. The setting of the fort has already been significantly compromised by development in its setting, as well as within the monument itself. The northern corner of the monument, where the proposed allocation is located, therefore represents the only significant area that remains free from development, and this would have been part of the field of fire associated with the fort. This area does contain a tree belt,</p>	<p>Change criterion (h) to:</p> <p>“h. Provision of a heritage statement (in accordance with Policy HE3) that assesses the potential impact of proposals on the significance of Fort Fareham and through development in its setting, together with an archaeological assessment (in accordance with Policy HE4) and a scheme of mitigation to off-set any harm to the setting of the monument.”</p>

Site ref	Site name	Soundness/legal compliance/DTC	Comments	Suggested Change
			<p>which, through blocking the field on fire, also compromises the setting, but as this is not development, we consider this is something that has the potential to be reversed at some point in the future.</p> <p>The allocation text or plan does not make clear to what extent the allocated area would be built upon, but with a stated capacity of 60 dwellings on a site of 1.29 hectares, we presume that no significant areas of the site would be left undeveloped. Therefore it is likely that the proposed development will affect the significance of the monument, through development in its setting.</p> <p>The NPPF states that “[heritage] assets are an irreplaceable resource, and should be conserved in a manner appropriate to their significance, so that they can be enjoyed for their contribution to the quality of life of existing and future generations” (184), and that “great weight should be given to the asset’s conservation (and the more important the asset, the greater the weight should be). This is irrespective of whether any potential harm amounts to</p>	

Site ref	Site name	Soundness/legal compliance/DTC	Comments	Suggested Change
			<p>substantial harm, total loss or less than substantial harm to its significance” (193). “Any harm to, or loss of, the significance of a designated heritage asset (from its alteration or destruction, or from development within its setting), should require clear and convincing justification” and “scheduled monuments are considered to be assets of the highest significance” (194).</p> <p>The NPPF also states that “significant adverse effects on [any of the sustainability] objectives should be avoided and, wherever possible, alternative options which reduce or eliminate such impacts should be pursued. Where significant adverse impacts are unavoidable, suitable mitigation measures should be proposed (or, where this is not possible, compensatory measures should be considered) (32).</p> <p>We recognise that the site allocation requires a heritage statement and this is welcome.</p>	

Site ref	Site name	Soundness/legal compliance/DTC	Comments	Suggested Change
			<p>In the SA of the publication version of the plan, the main reason for the site selection seems to be based on location: the SA asserts that demand for sheltered housing is most likely to occur in Portchester and Fareham South. Presumably, no other suitable sites are suitable, in terms of location (if other sites were available that do not cause significant adverse effects on a sustainability objective, following NPPF para 32, Land South of Cam Alders should not be allocated). However, given that the impact of the proposed allocation is recognised as ‘negative’ in the high level assessment result, in the historic environment objective, the policy should reflect the NPPF requirement to mitigate, as set out in para 32.</p> <p>Therefore the site allocation should require a mitigation plan to offset harm to the setting of Fort Fareham. Without this, we consider the policy to be inconsistent with national policy and therefore unsound.</p> <p>In addition to the above concern, the</p>	

Site ref	Site name	Soundness/legal compliance/DTC	Comments	Suggested Change
			<p>policy is also somewhat unclear in terms of its wording, with regard to “conservation and setting...” and “grade II scheduled monument”. Fort Fareham is not a grade II scheduled monument: this classification does not exist. It is both a scheduled monument, AND a grade II listed building. In such cases, the scheduling take precedence. Describing Fort Fareham as a grade II scheduled monument could give the impression that it is not an asset of the highest significance. The reference to “conservation and setting” is considered to lack clarity. We suggest criterion (h) is amended as suggested below, to account for all three of our concerns. Without amendment, we consider the policy to be inconsistent with national policy and therefore unsound, for each of the three reasons we cite.</p> <p>“h. Provision of a heritage statement (in accordance with Policy HE3) that assesses the potential impact of proposals on the significance of Fort Fareham and through development in</p>	

Site ref	Site name	Soundness/legal compliance/DTC	Comments	Suggested Change
			its setting, together with an archaeological assessment (in accordance with Policy HE4) and a scheme of mitigation to off-set any harm to the setting of the monument.”	
HA43	Corner of Station Road, Portchester	No comment.	No comment.	
HA44	Assheton Court	No comment.	No comment.	
HA45	Rear of 77 Burridge Road	No comment.	No comment.	
E2	Faraday Business Park	No comment.	No comment.	
E3	Swordfish Business Park	No comment.	No comment.	
E4	Solent 2	No comment.	No comment.	



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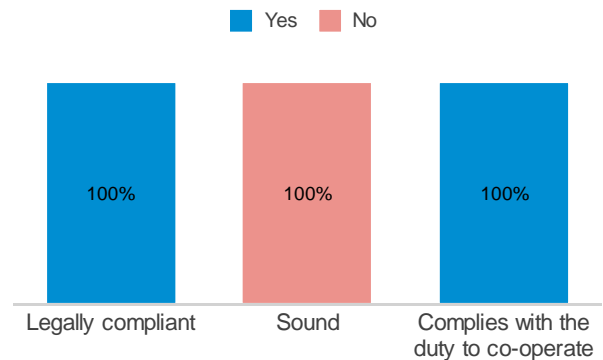


Policy | FTC1 - Palmerston Car Park

2 Representations



	Legally compliant	Sound	Complies with the duty to co-operate
Total	2	2	2
Yes	2 100%	0 0%	2 100%
No	0 0%	2 100%	0 0%



Respondent: Mr Robert Marshall (1812-4594)

Legally compliant	Yes
Sound	No
Complies with the duty to co-operate	Yes

Please provide details you have to support your answers above

B3. This proposed allocation is unsound on 2 grounds. First, there would be an unacceptable loss of town centre car parking spaces well located to meet the needs of the town centre shopping area and the shops in West Street. Second, the proposed indicative yield of 20 dwellings would lead to housing forward of the building line to detriment of the character and appearance of the area generally and the adjoining Osborn Conservation area to the north of Osborn Road. The Osborn Road Conservation Area Character Assessment Feb 2006 describes the area as comprising a series of Victorian villas set in large gardens. It describes the development pattern as being unique in Fareham and says that its setting includes the land opposite the Conservation Area to the South of Osborn Road, which thus includes the allocation site. Where modern development to the south of Osborn Road has been undertaken it has been well set back from the road and screened by mature planting. The provision of residential development forward of the building line would seriously detract from the character and appearance of the Conservation Area. On the first ground the proposed allocation would be harmful to the vitality of the town centre and West Street and as such conflict with the NPPF. Whilst the NPPF supports some housing in Town Centres for the role it plays in their vitality, this is with the caveat that it should be on appropriate sites, and this is not such a site (NPPF para 85.f) Harm on the second ground conflicts with NPPF policies on protecting Heritage Assets.

What modification(s) is necessary to make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

B4a. The allocation should be withdrawn from the Plan.

How would the modification(s) you propose make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

B4b. It would prevent the conflict with the NPPF referred to above.

Your suggested revised wording of any policy or text:

B4c Not applicable.

If your representation is seeking a modification to the plan, do you consider it necessary to participate in the examination hearing session(s)?

Yes, I want to take part in a hearing session

Please outline in the box below why you consider it necessary to take part in the hearing session(s):

To ensure that the Fareham Society's views are discussed and an opportunity is given to respond to the views of others.

Respondent: Ms Charlotte Mayall (111  1141)

Legally compliant	Yes
Sound	No
Complies with the duty to co-operate	Yes

Please provide details you have to support your answers above

Southern Water is the statutory wastewater undertaker for Fareham East. As such, we have undertaken a preliminary assessment of the capacity of our existing infrastructure and its ability to meet the forecast demand for this proposal. The assessment reveals that existing local sewerage infrastructure to the site has limited capacity to accommodate the proposed development. Limited capacity is not a constraint to development provided that planning policy and subsequent conditions ensure that occupation of the development is phased to align with the delivery of new wastewater infrastructure. Proposals for 20 dwellings at this site will generate a need for reinforcement of the wastewater network in order to provide additional capacity to serve the development. Southern Water has limited powers to prevent connections to the sewerage network, even when capacity is limited. Planning policies and conditions, therefore, play an important role in ensuring that development is coordinated with the provision of necessary infrastructure.

What modification(s) is necessary to make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

Connection of new development at this site ahead of new infrastructure delivery could lead to an increased risk of foul flooding unless the requisite works are implemented in advance of occupation. This would not be consistent with paragraph 170(e) of the revised National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (2019), which requires planning policies to prevent new development from contributing to pollution of the environment. In addition, Paragraph 19 of the National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG) states 'Good design and mitigation measures can be secured through site specific policies for allocated sites [...]. For example, they can be used to ensure that new development and mains water and wastewater infrastructure provision is aligned and to ensure new development is phased and not occupied until the necessary works relating to water and wastewater have been carried out.'

How would the modification(s) you propose make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

Our proposed modification would help to ensure the local Plan is sound by ensuring it is consistent with the above national policies and guidance set out in the NPPF and NPPG.

Your suggested revised wording of any policy or text:

In consideration of the above, we recommend the following criterion is added to Policy FTC1; 'Occupation of development will be phased to align with the delivery of sewerage infrastructure, in liaison with the service provider.'

If your representation is seeking a modification to the plan, do you consider it necessary to participate in the examination hearing session(s)?

No, I don't want to take part in a hearing session

**REPRESENTATIONS TO THE
DRAFT FAREHAM LOCAL PLAN 2037**

On behalf of

Raymond Brown Minerals & Recycling Ltd

**Lynne Evans
BA MA MRTPI MRICS
Consultant**



Client: Raymond Brown Minerals & Recycling Ltd

Date: December 2020 (FINAL DRAFT)

Ref: F/376/LE

SOUTHERN PLANNING PRACTICE LTD

Registered Office: Youngs Yard, Churchfields, Twyford, Winchester, SO21 1NN
Tel: 01962 715770 Fax: 01962 715880 Email: info@southernplanning.co.uk Website: www.southernplanning.co.uk
Registered in England and Wales No. 3862030

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- 2) Rookery Farm: Concept Masterplan OSP Architecture 17056/C02A
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1.0 INTRODUCTION AND SUMMARY

1.1 Southern Planning Practice are instructed by Raymond Brown Minerals & Recycling Ltd (Raymond Brown), to submit representations to the Regulation 19 version of the Fareham Local Plan 2037. Raymond Brown is acting on behalf of the two landowners, Raymond Brown Rookery Properties Ltd and Prospective Estates Ltd (please see attached land ownership plan).

1.2 Raymond Brown is part of the Raymond Brown Group, a leading recycling and waste management business and distributor of primary and recycled aggregates for use in construction applications. One of their sites is at Rookery Farm, Fareham. The land is located immediately north of the M27 motorway and to the west of Whiteley. Access is from Botley Road, approximately 100m north of the bridge over the M27.

1.3 The Local Plan, as drafted, is assessed to be UNSOUND and also fails to comply with the Duty to Co-Operate. These representations set out the reasons why: -

1. the Plan is considered to be UNSOUND and
2. fails to comply with the Duty to Co-Operate

and sets out the steps that require to be taken to make the Plan SOUND.

1.4 Separate representation forms have been submitted against each policy and paragraph which is considered to be UNSOUND, but the case to be made is set out in full in this document.

1.5 In summary, OBJECTION is raised to Strategic Policy H1 Housing Provision on the grounds that the figures promoted are not soundly based or justified. This is addressed in detail in Section 2.0. Objection is also raised to the allocation of a number of the housing sites in that they are not suitable, and /or available and/or achievable, particularly within the Local Plan period. This is addressed under Section 3.0.

1.6 Section 4.0 sets out why Land at Rookery Farm should be allocated as a Housing Site to start to address the issues identified in Sections 2.0 and 3.0. Section 5.0 draws these matters together with consideration of modifications that are required to be made to the Plan

to ensure that it is SOUND and will provide a sound planning framework to deliver the much needed housing over the Plan Period.

- 1.7** It is concluded that the Plan cannot be made SOUND without a fundamental review of the main elements of the housing figures, including methodology and will require additional sites to be allocated; Rookery Farm should be included as an allocation in the Plan, being suitable, available and achievable and, indeed, deliverable.
- 1.8** Objections are therefore raised to Policies H1, FTC1, FTC2, FTC3, FTC4, FTC5, HA7, HA13 and the omission of an allocation for housing for Rookery Farm, Botley Road, Fareham. Objections are also raised to paragraphs 3.19 (including Figure 3.1) as well as paragraphs 4.1 – 4.20 including Tables 4.1, 4.2 and 4.3.

2.0 OBJECTION to Strategic Policy H1 – Housing Provision

Overview

2.1 The objections to this Policy are several and are addressed individually below. The individual and cumulative failings render the policy UNSOUND and as Strategic Policy H1 forms the basis for the provision of much needed housing across the whole Borough, it follows that the whole Plan is rendered UNSOUND. It should be noted that although the issues have been subdivided into several sections, many of the issues interrelate and cumulatively exacerbate the conclusions drawn that the Council is failing to provide properly for its housing need.

2.2 The objections to this Policy include:

- (i) The Housing Numbers used and in particular the reliance on the draft Standard Method set out in the Changes to the Current Planning System in the Government's White Paper;
- (ii) Duty to Co-Operate and Unmet Need – Fareham has not undertaken this Duty in a sound manner;
- (iii) Additional factors Contributing to the Shortfall, including the 5 year Housing Land Supply Position;
- (iv) Over-reliance on Welborne to provide a significant proportion of Fareham's housing which is considered unachievable, resulting in a need for more sites to be allocated;
- (v) Inability to meet the identified Affordable Housing Provision;
- (vi) Over-reliance on Windfall allowance

2.3 Before analysing the approach adopted by Fareham, it is first worth reviewing the clear guidance on the approach to be followed as set out under the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and the Planning Practice Guidance (PPG). It is important to note that the NPPF makes it clear that "*strategic policies should, as a minimum, provide for objectively assessed needs for housing and other uses, as well as any needs that cannot be met within neighbouring areas*" (Paragraph 11).

2.4 Paragraph 60 builds on this and states that "*To determine the minimum number of homes needed, strategic policies should be informed by a local housing need assessment, conducted using the standard method in national planning guidance – unless exceptional*

circumstances justify an alternative approach which also reflects current and future demographic trends and market signals. In addition to the local housing need figure, any needs that cannot be met within neighbouring areas should also be taken into account in establishing the amount of housing to be planned for." This clarifies how the housing numbers calculated by the standard method should be considered when preparing a Local Plan. Paragraph: 004 (Reference ID: 2a-004-20190220) of the Planning Practice Guidance confirms that the standard method should be used to calculate a **minimum** (emphasis added) housing need figure.

2.5 In addition to the Borough's own housing needs, as acknowledged by the draft Local Plan, its housing figure needs to incorporate the needs of neighbouring authorities. Paragraph 35 a) of the NPPF sets out that in order for a plan to be sound it must be positively prepared *"providing a strategy which, as a minimum, seeks to meet the area's objectively assessed needs (our emphasis); and is informed by agreements with other authorities, so that unmet need from neighbouring areas is accommodated where it is practical to do so and is consistent with achieving sustainable development"*.

2.6 The following sections demonstrate how Fareham has failed to follow this clear guidance with the result that Strategic Policy H1 and the Plan is UNSOUND.

i) **Housing Numbers: Reliance on the Standard Method set out in the 'Changes to the Current Planning System' White Paper.**

2.7 The Publication Draft correctly points out at Para 4.2 that *'Local housing need should be determined by using the Standard Method set out in national Planning Practice Guidance (PPG). This Method currently combines 2014-based household projections with affordability data released in March 2020 to calculate the annual need. Using this method, the housing need for Fareham currently stands at a minimum of 514 dwellings per annum (dpa).'*

2.8 Fareham, however, has chosen to use the new Standard Method set out in the 'Changes to the Current Planning System' White Paper, which was published on 6th August 2020 with consultation closing on 1st October 2020.

2.9 Para 4.2 of the Publication Draft explains why the Council has 'jumped the gun' and used the draft new Method:

'The Council therefore considers it appropriate for this Publication Local Plan to plan for a scale of growth based on the proposed new Method, and not one based on out-of-date household projections. This reduces the housing need figure to 403 dpa, based on a base date of 2021. The new Method would be introduced with a change to the PPG and the timing of submission of this plan for examination will be determined by the precise wording of the government policy.'

- 2.10** ON 16 DECEMBER 2020, GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCED THEIR RESPONSE TO THE 'CHANGES TO THE CURRENT PLANNING SYSTEM' WHITE PAPER AND PUBLISHED REVISED PROPOSALS FOR ENABLING THE DELIVERY OF MORE HOMES ACROSS ENGLAND. IT IS UNDERSTOOD THAT GOVERNMENT WILL NOT NOW PROCEED WITH THE DRAFT NEW STANDARD METHODOLOGY ANNOUNCED EARLIER IN THE YEAR AND ON WHICH FAREHAM HAS BASED ITS HOUSING NUMBERS. INSTEAD, THE GOVERNMENT HAS ANNOUNCED THAT IT WILL CONTINUE TO RETAIN THE STANDARD METHOD IN ITS CURRENT FORM WITH THE ADDITION OF A 'TOP-UP' APPLICABLE TO ENGLAND'S 20 LARGEST CITIES. PLEASE SEE LINK:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/consultations/changes-to-the-current-planning-system/outcome/government-response-to-the-local-housing-need-proposals-in-changes-to-the-current-planning-system>

- 2.11** It follows that the only basis that Fareham can and should proceed at the current time is to use the existing Standard Method which would result in an uplift in its dwellings per annum (dpa) from 403 to at least 514.

ii) Duty to Co-Operate and Unmet Need from Neighbouring Authorities

- 2.12** Fareham Borough Council is a member of the Partnership for South Hampshire (PfSH). In September 2019, Fareham Borough Council and Havant Borough Council together with all the authorities of the PfSH published a Statement of Common Ground (SOCG). The SOCG sets out how the local authorities in South Hampshire have successfully worked together on strategic planning matters and how they continue to do so. As part of the Local Plan Review, a Statement of Compliance with the Duty to Cooperate has been produced. This is in accordance with Paragraph 24 of the NPPF. This confirms that the Council is proposing to

take the approach that the issue of unmet need is not dealt with as specific to any authority, but as a general contribution (Paragraph 4.6).

- 2.13** Fareham Borough Council is identified as being within the Portsmouth Housing Market Area (HMA). The PfSH Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) indicates an overall objectively assessed need figure of 121,500 dwellings, over the whole PfSH area from 2014-2036. It should be noted that the SHMA was prepared in January 2014 and the identified housing need is not based on up to date figures, therefore its housing numbers are considered to be out-of-date. The SOCG acknowledges that the housing need figures within the PfSH Spatial Position Statement (SPS) (2016) are not in accordance with standard methodology set out in NPPF (2019). The SPS is being reviewed to bring it in line with updated development needs. However, there is no indicative timescale for the SPS review and given the recent Housing White Paper, such a statement is unlikely to come out ahead of the submission of the Fareham Local Plan.
- 2.14** One key issue arising for the PfSH Portsmouth HMA/PfSH East (Portsmouth, Havant, Fareham, Gosport, Winchester) is the challenge of delivering sufficient homes to meet the housing need of the area given the significant geographical constraints and nationally important environmental and landscape designations. It is acknowledged that some authorities within the PfSH East area are more constrained than others. Portsmouth, Havant and Gosport are all physically constrained as well as having coastal environmental designations, to varying degrees. Therefore, as Fareham Borough is less constrained and physically has the space to provide housing in addition to its own need, the Borough should look to accommodate unmet need from neighbouring authorities.
- 2.15** It is acknowledged that Portsmouth cannot meet its housing need and a key role of PfSH has been to consider the capacity of other local authorities in the PfSH area which could contribute to accommodating the unmet need arising from Portsmouth. As acknowledged, Fareham Borough has relatively few constraints compared to its neighbouring authorities, indeed Fareham Borough has been identified as an area which can help to accommodate the unmet need arising from Portsmouth. Paragraph 4.5 of the Publication Plan confirms that Portsmouth City Council have asked Fareham to contribute 1,000 dwellings to their unmet need. It also confirms that there is likely to be an unmet need arising from Gosport and Havant (this is now emphasised in Table 1, if the standard new method were applied). However, Fareham have only included 847 dwellings in the total housing requirement to

contribute to the unmet need of neighbouring authorities. This figure is alone not enough to provide for Portsmouth's unmet need, never mind the other authorities within the PfSH East area. It is evident therefore that the plan is not appropriately planning for unmet need arising from neighbouring authorities and has not been positively prepared in accordance with paragraph 35 a) of the NPPF. It is therefore unsound.

- 2.16** The following table looks at the housing need per annum for all the authorities within the PfSH East area. It sets out the current local plan requirement, the average delivery rate over the last 3 years, the housing figure under the current standard methodology and the housing figures under the proposed new standard method set out in the August 2020 consultation 'Planning for the Future' White Paper. It should again be noted that Fareham Borough Council are using the housing need figure calculated by the proposed new standard method set out in the White Paper, not the current standard method required by the NPPF.

PfSH East	Current Local Plan Requirement	Average Delivery (last 3 years)	Current Standard method	Proposed new standard method (at August 2020)	Change in housing requirement under SM
Portsmouth	547	328	855	730	-125
Fareham	147	310	514	403	-111
Gosport	170	145	238	309	+71
Havant	315	402	504	963	+459
Winchester	625	643	692	1,025	+333
Total	1,804	1,828	2,802	3,430	+628

Table 1 – Housing need per annum and delivery rates for authorities within PfSH East

- 2.17** It is also pertinent to note that whilst Fareham has chosen to adopt the draft new Standard Methodology for its own figures, it has not acknowledged the implications arising in terms of the Duty to Co-operate and that there is a significant uplift overall in the housing requirements, including for those authorities potentially already struggling, including Havant and Gosport.

2.18 In Summary:

- No Local Authority in the PfSH East area is currently planning for enough homes to meet their identified need.
- Whilst the housing need as calculated by the proposed new standard method (August 2020) for Portsmouth and Fareham has slightly reduced from the current standard method, the housing need for Gosport, Havant and Winchester has significantly increased. This has resulted in an increase of just over 600 dwellings per annum in the PfSH East area.
- No Local Authority in the PfSH East has been able to deliver their housing need as required by the current standard method in the last 3 years.
- The total housing need in the PfSH East area under the proposed new standard method is far higher than the previously identified housing need.

iii) Additional Factors affecting Fareham's Housing Numbers

2.19 Table 1 (Housing need per annum and delivery rates for authorities within PfSH East) confirms that no Local Authority in the PfSH East area has been able to deliver their housing need as required by the current standard method in the last 3 years. There could be several explanations for the authorities not meeting their housing need including reliance on large sites not coming forward or delivering at the rate they should, not appropriately planning for the homes they need and the recent Solent nitrate issue could all be contributing factors.

2.20 In June 2020, Fareham published their 5 year housing land supply position. At this time, Fareham had a supply of 2.72 years. This supply obviously falls substantially below the government's requirement of a 5 year supply, as set out in Paragraph 73 of the NPPF. After reviewing the housing supply, as set out in the 5 Year Housing Land Supply Report, it is apparent that the Council remains reliant on a few large housing sites coming forward to contribute to the housing land supply in future years.

2.21 As such, Fareham Borough Council should look to bolster their supply through the allocation of a range of sites as encouraged by the NPPF.

2.22 To be able to meet the increased housing needs in a sustainable manner, and to maintain a 5 year supply of deliverable housing sites across the Plan period, the Council must look to

all tier settlements in the hierarchy to deliver homes through a range of sites. However, it should be noted that strategic sites should not be solely relied on due to lengthy lead in times. Instead, a mix of housing sites should be sought and allocated to enable a 5 year supply to be achieved and maintained.

2.23 In addition to bolstering the supply going forward, Fareham need to seek to address the backlog of unmet need. In particular, the South Coast Nitrate crisis put thousands of homes on hold for some time to resolve the eutrophication issues of the Solent to reduce impact on the protected habitats and species. The Nitrate Neutrality Update Report to PfSH Joint Committee (14 October 2019) acknowledged that *“given that there is a severely reduced number of permissions being granted in the PfSH in the financial year 2019/20, it is not unnecessary to assume that the delivery of homes will be suppressed in the years 2020/21 and 2021/22.”*

2.24 The submission Local Plan is very conservative in its ambitions for growth in the Borough, especially considering it is under a Duty-to-Cooperate to meet neighbouring authorities’ unmet need. It does not allocate many new sites and instead relies heavily on sites that have been allocated previously. Strategic Policy H1 confirms this, as the provision for 8,389 homes comprises the following:

- 552 homes already with planning permission
- 4,858 homes on sites with resolution to grant permission (Welborne contributes the large majority of these homes)

2.25 Therefore, around 65% of the housing provision already has planning permission or resolution to grant, meaning the Local Plan only allocates sites for approximately 1,750 homes for development over the plan period despite only 2.72 years of housing land supply and a record of under delivery in the Borough. It is of note that nearly 50% of the housing provision is reliant on the Welborne allocation. If this allocation is not to come forward in the plan period due to funding issues, or be significantly delayed, Fareham’s housing provision will be significantly reduced and identified housing needs will not be met. As such, the emerging Local Plan MUST look to allocate further sites accordingly.

2.26 Reflecting the above the application of a 15% contingency as shown under Table 4.3 and explained at paragraph 4.12 of the Plan appears woefully inadequate.

iv) Over Reliance on Welborne Garden Village

- 2.27** Fareham is relying very heavily on one strategic site to deliver almost 50% of its housing provision, namely Welborne Garden Village. Of the supply identified in Table 4.2 relating to Strategic Policy H1, some 4,020 of the overall provision of 8,389 is to come from this one strategic site. This is flawed and potentially undeliverable. Following a resolution to grant planning permission in October 2019 for the outline planning application under Ref: P/17/0266/OA, the Section 106 agreement has still not been signed and therefore planning permission has not yet been issued. According to the Council's website and details held on the outline planning application, a decision is due by 8th January 2021.
- 2.28** The Delivery Report¹ on Welborne Garden City sets out that up to 750 homes will be delivered in the first 5 years. However, this figure appears highly unrealistic and unachievable as set out in more detail below; in addition, the site cannot be developed until funding is secured for Junction 10 of the M27.
- 2.29** On 14 January 2020, Hampshire County Council published an Executive Decision Record on the M27 Junction 10. It confirmed that the progression of work on the Full Business Case is at an impasse, and it is understood that HCC were terminating the role as scheme promoter to avoid abortive work or expenditure, pending resolution of funding and delivery arrangements of the scheme.
- 2.30** The delivery of the Garden City is suggested to be over a 20 year period, with on average 300 dwellings a year being completed. It would be expected higher delivery in early years, lower delivery in later years. As acknowledged, the submission Local Plan relies on approximately 4,000 homes from Welborne coming forward in the plan period.
- 2.31** With regards to the delivery of the site, a key point of note is in the Council's latest 5 year Housing Land Supply (HLS) Position Statement (June 2020). This statement sets out, at paragraph 29, that the site promoter anticipates commencements/completions at Welborne to occur approximately two years later than that set out within the information supporting the

¹ Page 83 of the Delivery Document <https://welbornegardenvillage.co.uk/delivery/>

planning application. It is acknowledged that the site promoter has advised the Council of the following anticipated delivery rate:

- 30 dwellings in 2022-23
- 180 dwellings in 2023-24
- 240 dwellings in 2024-25

2.32 The above figures indicate that Welborne can only deliver 450 homes in the next 5 years, up to 2025. This is already a significant drop from the figure set out in the original planning application which was suggesting the delivery of 750 homes within 5 years of commencement. If Welborne can only deliver 450 homes in the next 5 years, it seems an impossible task to deliver the remaining circa 3,550 over the remaining 12 years of the plan period.

2.33 In addition, given the current lack of funding for the access, the anticipated delivery seems highly unlikely and this will have a dramatic effect on Fareham's 5 year HLS and securing its overall housing provision. Therefore, it is considered that relying on one site to deliver a significant number of houses is a high risk strategy. As such, a greater range of sites should be considered.

v) Affordable Housing

2.34 Paragraph 4.3 of the draft Local Plan confirms that '*The need for affordable housing in the Borough is based on the number of existing and newly formed households who lack their own housing and cannot afford to meet their housing needs in the market*'. The Council goes on to state that it is confident that it will meet its affordable housing needs through the provision based on its Policy HP5 and it does not need to make any further adjustments to its overall housing figures.

2.35 However, paragraph 5.29 of the draft Local Plan indicates that one of the key issues facing residents in the Borough is the unaffordability of homes to buy or to rent, and that therefore the delivery of homes that are affordable is a priority. The Council's Affordable Housing Strategy 2019 – 2036 (2019), as referenced at paragraph 5.30 of the draft Local Plan, indicates that there is a need for some 3,500 affordable homes up until 2036. It is not clear how the housing number can and will meet the identified affordable housing demand.

2.36 Key concerns include:

- The reliance on the number of houses, including affordable housing, to be delivered by Welborne. The very real concerns over the deliverability of housing from Welborne has already been addressed; the issues identified have a consequential impact on the delivery of affordable housing;
- The heavy reliance in terms of the overall housing provision on windfall sites, many of which are likely to fall under the threshold of 10 or more dwellings and therefore not deliver any affordable housing;
- The reliance on a range of allocated sites (Section 3) which appear to be aspirational rather than realistic and therefore again the impact on the provision of affordable housing.

2.37 The Council fully recognises its substantial affordable housing need across the Borough over the Plan period but it is simply not at all clear that the numbers required can be met under the housing provision being made. It is therefore concluded that the very clear potential that the need for affordable housing in the Borough will not be met leads to a need to increase the overall housing requirement.

vi) Windfall Allowance

2.38 Part of the Housing Provision is to be met through unexpected (windfall) development. There is no issue in principle with including an allowance for windfall development, but that figure must be realistic and based on evidence.

2.39 The NPPF defines windfall sites as 'sites not specifically identified in the development plan'. Paragraph 70 of the NPPF sets out that where an allowance for windfall sites is to be made, there should be compelling evidence that they will provide a reliable source of supply, using the strategic housing land availability evidence, historic windfall delivery rates and expected future trends to support such an allowance.

2.40 In this case the Council is relying on 1,224 new homes to come through windfall development out of total of 8,389 new homes. Whilst it is appreciated that the methodology for calculating windfall allowances have changed over time, it is worth noting that in the current adopted Local Plan Part 2: Development Sites and Policies (2015), the average historic windfall

allowance was calculated to be 20 (Appendix F). In the 5 Year Housing Land Supply Position Paper to Planning Committee on 24 June 2020, the Council included a small site windfall allowance of 37 dwellings for each of 2 years (years 4-5).

- 2.41 In the draft Local Plan the reliance on windfall sites has jumped to 1224 which if crudely divided by the length of the Plan period (16 years) gives an annual figure of 76.5. There is no explanation to justify such an over reliance on windfall figures.

Conclusions in respect of Strategic Policy H1

- 2.42 It is clear that there are fundamental concerns over many aspects of the Council's housing provision which have been explored in this Section. There can only be one conclusion that the provision is woefully inadequate and is **UNSOUND**.

3.0 Analysis of Housing Allocations

- 3.1** The Council has allocated and is relying on a number of 'development' sites to assist in the delivery of and in meeting its housing provision. However, the suitability, availability and achievability of several of these sites needs to be questioned and whether they can and will deliver the number of units proposed. It is acknowledged that these sites are not proposed for delivery of housing numbers in the early years of the Plan but it must still be questioned whether there is sufficient confidence that these sites will be brought forward, that they should be included in the plan.
- 3.2** This analysis has only focussed on the medium to larger of the sites, most of them proposing to bring forward in excess of 50 units and there may well be serious issues of suitability, availability and achievability with some of the smaller sites. It is noted that at least 9 of the sites are indicated to make provision for less than 10 units. It is unusual for sites yielding such a small number of units to be included as specific allocations; it begs the question as to whether the Council has needed to bring in such small sites to secure its numbers.
- 3.3** The number of sites where there are serious concerns and questions over their suitability, availability and achievability total at least 6, which in total would provide some 400 – 500 residential units. These sites are addressed below, and the order selected simply follows the order in which they are listed on pages 39 – 40 of the draft Plan and then considered in further detail under site specific policies.

FTC1 Palmerston Car Park (Indicative Dwelling Yield: 20) (SHELAA ref: 3233)

- 3.4** This is a constrained town centre car park site and the development of housing will be constrained by issues of noise and disturbance from the surrounding roads as well as the service access to the Shopping Centre. The setting of the adjacent Osborn Road Conservation Area to the north will need to be preserved. The Council is keen, under other policies to safeguard and promote Fareham town centre as its principal town centre but there appears to be no co-ordinated car parking strategy to ensure that the loss of existing car parking sites will not compromise those objectives.

- 3.5** At the very minimum the proposal that this site can deliver up to 20 residential units must be questioned; furthermore, there is no confidence that the site is suitable, available and achievable.

**FTC2 Market Quay (Indicative Dwelling Yield: 100)
(SHELAA ref: 1425)**

- 3.6** This site has been carried forward from the adopted Local Plan Part 2 where it was allocated for some 60 residential units, but has now, without explanation, been increased in the draft Plan to accommodate some 100 units. The site is also expected to deliver approx. 4000 sqm of commercial leisure space together with a new multi storey car park and new town square. The future and viability of town centre strategies may need a comprehensive review in a post Covid era. The site specific requirements also make reference to the possibility of a hotel which presumably, if brought forward, would impact on the achievement of other elements of the proposal, including the residential. There is no indication that there is any real prospect of bringing the site forward over and above aspirational objectives.
- 3.7** At the very minimum the proposal that this site can deliver up to 100 residential units must be questioned; furthermore, there is no confidence that the site is suitable, available and achievable.

**FTC3 Fareham Station East (Indicative Dwelling Yield: 120)
(SHELAA ref: 0211)**

- 3.8** There are fundamental questions about the suitability and achievability of this site for the intended development. This site has been carried forward from the adopted Local Plan Part 2 where it was allocated for some 90 residential units, but has now, without explanation, been increased in the draft Plan to accommodate some 120 units. Such an ambitious scheme would appear to depend on a comprehensive approach, particularly given the limited access options. Yet, even the SHELAA assessment identifies that the site is in multiple commercial and industrial uses, including railway related uses which brings into question site assembly issues both in terms of achievability and timing.

- 3.9** This is one of the sites where the issue does not simply relate to whether the site can properly accommodate the number of units being proposed, but the suitability availability and achievability must be questioned.

FTC4: Fareham Station West (Indicative Dwelling Yield: 94)
(SHELAA Ref: 0212)

- 3.10** This is a long and very narrow site sandwiched between the railway to the east and protected trees to the west. The allocation and the SHELAA recognise the multiple constraints facing this site in terms of bringing it forward for development. These constraints include, amongst others, the multiple uses existing on the site, the access constraints including that the existing access crosses land in Flood Zone 2, noise, contamination and amenity issues.
- 3.11** This is one of the sites where the issue does not simply relate to whether the site can properly accommodate the number of units being proposed, but the suitability availability and achievability must be questioned.

FTC5: Crofton Conservatories (Indicative Dwelling Yield 49)
SHELAA Ref: 1325

- 3.12** This site continues to be in active retail use, following the expiry of a temporary permission for retail use and the potential availability of the site is questioned.

HA7: Warsash Maritime Academy (Indicative Dwelling Yield 100)
SHELAA Ref: 3088

- 3.13** This site has a long history and has been carried forward from the Local Plan Part 2. The site faces considerable issues in terms of bringing forward a suitable and viable housing development, not least of which is that the western part of the site must be excluded from development because of flooding issues and discussions with Natural England would potentially exclude further land to secure appropriate buffers to sites of international nature conservation significance. As a result, the majority of the development and residential units

would necessarily be brought forward through the conversion of the existing listed buildings on site, potentially impacting on viability.

- 3.14** The site lies in the countryside and is remote from shops and facilities. There are traffic problems along Newton Road which is the only access solution leading to Warsash Centre and up to Park Gate where permission exists for some 800 residential units.
- 3.15** The viability and achievability of this site for some 100 residential units must therefore be questioned.
- 3.16** Due to the ecological and highway issues the Council has determined that any planning application should be submitted with an EIA.

HA13 Hunts Pond Road (Indicative Dwelling Yield 38)

SHELAA Ref: 305

- 3.17** Under the Local Plan Part 2 this site was allocated under Policy DSP53 for Community Uses as part of a larger scheme to include education and open space. It is understood that the site is no longer required by Hampshire County Council for educational purposes, but there is no confirmation that a proper assessment has been undertaken of the continued need of this land for local community uses.

HA4 Downend (Indicative Dwelling Yield 350)

SHELAA Ref 3030

- 3.18** Site HA4 at Downend for some 350 residential units has been the subject of two planning applications both of which were refused against officer recommendation. The first planning application was dismissed at appeal justifying the council's reason for refusal. It is likely the second application which was refused in November 2020 will be appealed however, the committee's stance in terms of determining both applications on this site brings into question whether the council really support this housing allocation. It is therefore questioned whether the Council should be relying on the site as a housing allocation which the Council has found, in the form of the most recent applications, wholly unacceptable.

Other Sites

- 3.19** There are potential constraints with a number of the other sites, which may at the very least delay their delivery or even bring into question their achievability. Site FTC6, Magistrates Court at Fareham and allocated for some 45 units is held up by a complicated deal to resolve the nitrates issue, involving land within Winchester District.

Conclusions and Implications Arising

- 3.20** This analysis demonstrates that there are serious and substantial questions over the suitability, availability and achievability of a number of the allocated sites and whether they will be able to provide the housing figures, either in whole or in part which Fareham is seeking to rely upon. It is therefore contended that it is UNSOUND for Fareham to rely on each and all of these housing sites to deliver all of the dwelling units proposed
- 3.21** This adds to the strength of the argument, as set out under Section 2, that Fareham needs to bring forward additional sites for allocation to help meet its housing need. The next section focuses on why land at Rookery Farm should be included as a housing allocation in the Local Plan.

4.0 Rookery Farm

- 4.1** It is clear from Sections 2.0 and 3.0 that not only has Fareham under provided on the housing figures it requires to meet over the Local Plan period, but it is very unlikely that it will be able to deliver even the numbers it is proposing to provide. Fareham therefore needs to allocate further housing sites to improve housing deliverability; Rookery Farm should be allocated as a housing site. This was allocated in the draft Reg 18 Supplement in early 2020 under the Policy Reference HAX (SHELAA ref: 0046).

Site Location

- 4.2** The site is located immediately north of the M27 Motorway and west of Whiteley. Access is from Botley Road approximately 100m north of the bridge over the Motorway. Please see attached site plan showing the land forming part of the proposed development area. It is estimated at this early stage that the site could accommodate in the region of 150-200 residential units including an element of affordable housing and a mix of housing types to accord with Fareham's policies and approach to housing mix.
- 4.3** 146 Botley Road (also known as Rookery Farm) lies to the north of the land and is in separate private ownership. The dwelling is listed. Residential development along Swanwick Lane lies further to the north.
- 4.4** The residential development of Whiteley is to the east. To the south are the local centre at Park Gate and the railway station at Swanwick, both within easy walking distance of the site.
- 4.5** Rookery Avenue is opposite the access to the site. At present this is a cul de sac however there is a safeguarded road extension to continue Rookery Avenue into Whiteley, linking Botley Road to the Parkway South roundabout.
- 4.6** To the south of the site is a vehicular and pedestrian bridge that provides access to residential properties at Bridge Road.

The Site

- 4.7** The site as a whole occupies approximately 20.05 Ha of land accessed from Botley Road just to the north of the M27 Motorway. The front part of the site is visible from Botley Road however the access road, which is between an earth bund to the north and embankment to the south, drops to a lower central area where aggregate recycling has, until recently, taken place.
- 4.8** Adjacent to the motorway is a large embankment created by historic land raising. The central part of the site comprises a relatively flat operational area where recycling materials have been stockpiled. To the north is the Orchard where the land gradually drops towards the rear of properties fronting onto Swanwick Lane.
- 4.9** At present due to the change in levels and the surrounding housing only the front part of the site adjacent to Botley Road is visible from outside the site.
- 4.10** The site at present has two principal landowners Raymond Brown Rookery Properties Ltd and Prospective Estates Ltd, with Raymond Brown acting on their behalf

Site Planning History

- 4.11** Rookery Farm was originally a fruit farm and some evidence of this former use is still evident in an area of remnant orchard to the north-west of the site. Part of the site adjacent to the M27 has been land raised and restored to grazing land. This forms a large embankment which screens the central part of the site from the M27 and Botley Road.
- 4.12** Planning permission was first granted on appeal in 1987 (APP/Z1700/A/55/049143) for the infilling of agricultural land with c.1.3 million cubic metres of construction and demolition wastes with restoration to agricultural use. Tipping commenced in 1988 and temporary planning permission for waste recovery (recycling) was granted in 1995.
- 4.13** A further temporary planning permission for the inert waste recycling operation was granted in 2006 (P/06/0443/CC), time limited to expire in 2021. This permission introduced an expiry date for land raising operations of 31st December 2026.

- 4.14** In 2014, planning permission (P/14/0857/CC) was granted for the permanent retention of the aggregate recycling facility. In 2016 (P/15/1213/CC) and 2018 (P/18/0978/CC) planning permission was granted which, in effect, extended the validity of the development pursuant to planning permission P/14/0857/CC until 25 October 2020. This date has also since been extended by way of The Business and Planning Act 2020 to 1 May 2021.
- 4.15** Details pursuant to the remaining pre-commencement conditions are to be submitted to Hampshire County Council for approval in January 2021. Following discharge of these conditions and implementation of the permission, conditions relating to restoration associated with the earlier land raising permissions fall away leaving just the permanent recycling use. The site will subsequently, in planning terms, predominately formally become previously developed (brownfield) land.
- 4.16** Note there have been no minerals operations at the site and any changes to the landscape are as a result of land raising, not from extraction activities.
- 4.17** The main body of the site is currently safeguarded for aggregates recycling in the Hampshire Minerals & Waste Plan. Hampshire County Council have indicated that there is overcapacity for inert waste recycling at present. As such if the site was to be allocated for housing then the safeguarding status would be reviewed.
- 4.18** It should be noted that in its comments on the draft Plan 2020 (Regulation 18 Draft Local Plan 2036 Supplement) when the site was allocated for residential development, Hampshire County Council as Minerals and Waste Authority advised:

Hampshire County Council has concluded that sufficient aggregate recycling capacity is currently in place to deal with the additional waste and as such no objection to this allocation will be raised

Site Appraisal

- 4.19** It is noted that the site was found to be a developable housing site within the Fareham Local Plan 2036 Strategic Housing and Employment Land Availability Assessment (SHELAA) December 2019, but subsequently discounted as unsuitable in the Fareham Local Plan 2037

Strategic Housing and Employment Land Availability Assessment (SHELAA) September 2020.

- 4.20** In considering the site developable, the SHELAA (2019) makes the following comments regarding suitability of the site:

‘Overall suitable for housing development. Further work required to ascertain an appropriate development structure and net developable areas, having regard to site ground conditions, drainage, habitat surveys, movement connections and retention of existing cover of woodlands, trees and hedgerows. Eastern part of site has good pedestrian accessibility to existing local services. Potential scope to include a small convenience store to improve sustainability of main core of the site. Suitable highways improvements required, with linkages to surrounding movement networks. Potential impact of noise and air quality to be assessed and appropriately mitigated’.

- 4.21** In subsequently discounting the site, the SHELAA (2020) makes the following comment regarding reason for discounting the site as un-developable:

‘Site topography and boundary likely to create isolated cul de sac development. Main developable area of the site is not well related to existing settlement and is relatively isolated from local services’.

- 4.22** The reasoning behind the change in conclusion reached by the SHELAA (2020) is unclear as there has been no substantive change in circumstances or new information related to the site not previously provided to the Local Planning Authority. Furthermore, the SHELAA (2020) attributes the same 8 out of 10 score for accessibility to facilities from the site as the SHELAA (2019), recognising the inherently sustainable location adjacent the urban area of Swanwick, the proximity to Swanwick Railway Station and nearby shops/amenities. As identified in the SHELAA (2019) suitability summary, if necessary, sustainability of the main core of the site could further be improved via development of a small convenience store in-situ.

- 4.23** Paragraph 4.28 of the SHELAA (2020) states that *‘the information from the SHELAA forms an important part of the evidence base for the Local Plan 2037, providing a source of developable sites which are suitable for future development needs, available within the plan*

period and viably achievable. Developable sites which can be brought forward under the Council's development strategy will contribute to the housing and employment supply for the Local Plan 2037...

4.24 Paragraph 3.21 of the Publication Version of the Fareham Local Plan 2037 states:

'3.21 The development strategy proposed by the Local Plan includes:

...Development allocations on previously developed land where available, and on greenfield land around the edges of existing urban areas in order to meet remaining housing and employment needs, but otherwise managing appropriate levels of development outside of urban areas'.

4.25 As the site should be considered to be previously developed/brownfield land, it is sequentially preferable for development based on the Council's Local Plan development strategy. Furthermore, paragraph 4.18 (Assessing Site Suitability) of the SHELAA (2020) states that 'sites outside the urban area will not necessarily be excluded as they could be considered alongside a review of urban area boundaries as part of Local Plan development...'.

4.26 Paragraph 3.3 of the Background Paper: Settlement Boundary Review (September 2020) states that 'the reasons for establishing settlement boundaries include:

- *Directing development to more sustainable locations in terms of accessibility and proximity to public transport, and in terms of being well served by existing essential services and facilities'....*
- *'To assist in urban regeneration, by encouraging the re-use of brownfield land'.*

4.27 Considering the proximity of the existing Settlement Boundary to the site (approximately seven metres distance on the opposite (eastern) side of Botley Road), Rookery Farm site would represent an entirely reasonable and logical extension to the established urban area which would be in accordance with the development strategy contained within the Local Plan.

4.28 Cul de sac type development formats are well established and entirely functional residential layout present in the vicinity of the site. Such a development format would therefore reflect the prevailing development pattern and design vernacular and be sympathetic to existing

communities. Indeed a number of the sites put forward in the current draft plan would potentially result in cul de sac developments, including:

FTC3 – Fareham Station (120 dwellings)

FTC4 – Fareham Station West (90 dwellings)

HA3 Southampton Road (348 dwellings)

HA4 Downend Road (350 dwellings)

- 4.29** The site presently benefits from permanent planning permission for development and use for aggregate recycling. This is significant in terms of both vehicle movements and future development potential. Current planning permissions contain conditions limiting HGV movements to 240 per day, all of which utilise the current site access point on Botley Road. These authorised HGV movements would be replaced by domestic vehicle movements, substantially mitigating any perceived increase in road traffic on Botley Road. In addition, the imminent completion of the North Whiteley Link Road is anticipated to reduce vehicle movements on Botley Road. Without wanting to pre-empt the outcome of any Transport Feasibility Assessment, development of the site could also facilitate the development of the western end of the Rookery Avenue extension as there is space within the site to accommodate a roundabout.
- 4.30** Planning permission P/18/0978/CC includes for considerable earthworks to create extended and raised bunding to re-model the site and mitigate against noise impacts from the recycling use. A significant proportion of this re-modelling is on the south western boundary of the site. Such earthworks would be very similar in scale and form to those likely to be required to reduce noise levels from motorway traffic to appropriate levels for inhabitants of any future residential development on the site.
- 4.31** The Council has previously been furnished with a Phase 1 Contaminated Land Assessment and Slope Stability Assessment for the site, identifying that the embankment/land raise slope adjacent to the M27 is stable and that the site could be suitable for re-development in accordance with the indicative masterplan previously submitted.
- 4.32** Any future development scheme pursuant to an allocation would also include mitigation to address potential air quality concerns associated with proximity to the motorway. Such

issues can be effectively managed through building design and layout amongst other techniques.

4.33 The site comprises circa 20 hectares of land with a net developable area of circa 10 hectares. Significant land is therefore available within the land ownership for biodiversity enhancement, on-site nitrate mitigation and dedication to public open space.

4.34 The following points detail the benefits of residential development on the Rookery Farm site:

- Once the permanent recycling permission is implemented the site will become previously development land/brownfield and its development will reduce the need for more sensitive (greenfield) sites within the Borough;
- The site is in a highly sustainable location in proximity to a railway station and amenities, is deliverable and would provide necessary housing capacity within the Plan;
- It should be noted that in its response to the draft 2020 Plan (Regulation 18 Draft Local Plan 2036 Supplement) showing the inclusion of Rookery Farm, the County Council responded as follows:

This allocation is close to Swanwick railway station. The County Council supports the opportunity for this site to provide high quality walking and cycling routes to Swanwick station. This may include a new active modes bridge over the motorway and enhanced interchange at Swanwick Station with new local bus services. The development brief also needs to include provision for off-site improvements to address the inadequate bus, walking and cycling connections to the Segensworth business parks.

- Provision of Public Open Space on a former land raise site and access to it from existing footpath routes;
- Removal of a 'heavy industry' use from an otherwise residential setting;
- Would facilitate the Rookery Avenue extension. This would provide better access to the motorway, the industrial area of Whiteley and Whiteley District Centre;
- Opens up pedestrian links across the motorway to Addison Road;
- The site would not be visually prominent and would form a logical urban extension. Development could enable biodiversity enhancements associated with long-term habitat management plans and the re-instatement of a pre-existing stream across the site;
- The development would be offset by the loss of 240 HGV vehicle movements a day.

- 4.35** Were recycling operations to cease and land raising be completed, circa one million tonnes of waste material would need to be imported to the site before planning permission expiry in December 2026. This will impact the surrounding ambient environment through noise, dust and exhaust/plant emissions associated with operations and significant numbers of HGV movements.
- 4.36** Resumption and completion of land raising would also result in the site and location becoming permanently sterilised for future development. This is therefore a unique opportunity to re-develop the site to meet a real and urgent need to provide homes in the Borough.

5.0 **Modifications Required to the Plan to Make it Sound**

- 5.1. There is no need to revisit the arguments and issues which have been set out at length in the earlier sections and which demonstrate that the Plan as drafted is UNSOUND. The modifications required are set out below in bullet form. It will be immediately clear that the required work to ensure that the Plan is SOUND extends well beyond detailed amendments to drafted policy wording; a fundamental review of the Plan and the basis upon which it has been prepared is required.
- 5.2. The revised approach to the preparation of the Plan, with consequential implications for the redrafting of **Strategic Policy H1**, requires:
- a) A thorough reassessment of the Housing numbers using the Standard Method as set out under the PPG; it is premature to use the draft new Standard Method which Government has now formally abandoned. The only reason it has been used by Fareham is because it appears to provide a lower number of units required. This is clearly UNSOUND and for the plan to made SOUND, the current Standard Method must be re-used and those sites proposed for allocation in the Local Plan Supplement be included.
 - b) The Duty to Co-operate has not been undertaken properly and thoroughly; Fareham has underprovided in terms of meeting the needs of the adjoining authorities who are struggling to meet their housing needs, including Portsmouth, Gosport and Havant all of which are geographically very constrained. The exercise needs to be undertaken again to ensure that Fareham properly plans to accommodate the needs arising from surrounding authorities. It is worth noting that the under provision is made even worse if account were to be taken of the draft new Standard Methodology where the housing requirements of adjoining constrained authorities is increased; Fareham appears to have decided to ignore this implication arising from the new draft Standard Method.
 - c) The Council has a history of under delivery of housing figures and its 5 year housing land supply figure currently stands at under 3 years. On the basis that the NPPF and PPG are both clear that the housing provision numbers should be regarded as

minimum, and reflecting the above position, Fareham requires to be considerably more ambitious in terms of its overall housing provision figures.

- d) There is a very concerning over reliance on the achievability of so much of the housing provision from one site, namely Welborne Garden Village. This is even more of a significant issue given the fundamental difficulties that appear to be encountered over the funding and provision of the new motorway junction which is fundamental to the progress of the overall development. The amount of reliance that can properly be placed on the delivery of housing numbers from this one development needs to be reviewed and significantly reduced.
- e) There is also a potential over reliance on windfalls to deliver a significant proportion of the overall housing figures; this requires to be revisited with a downward adjustment.
- f) The Council is in very real danger of not being able to meet its affordable housing requirements, given all the constraints identified. The housing numbers and potential affordable housing provision requires to be recalculated with the need to increase the overall housing numbers if the affordable housing needs are to be met.

5.3 In addition to the above the Council also requires to re-address a number of its allocated housing sites, including at the very minimum **Sites FTC1, FTC2, FTC3, FTC4, FTC5, HA7 and HA13**. This reassessment in terms of suitability, achievability and availability is likely to reduce substantially the number of new dwelling units that can be achieved from these allocations.

5.4 The Council is clearly underproviding in terms of its overall housing numbers and the reliance it is placing on sites that face constraints and may not be achievable. The Council needs to make further allocations, and this should include Land at Rookery Farm which is suitable, available and achievable and subject to planning, deliverable within a 5 year period. The site has been considered suitable, available and achievable and was allocated in the Local Plan Supplement; the principal reason why it no longer appears as an allocation is because of the Council's unsound change in the methodology it is applying to calculate its housing numbers. **Rookery Farm should be reinstated as a housing allocation.**

- 5.5 It follows that the Plan cannot be made SOUND without a fundamental review of the main elements of the housing figures, including methodology and will require additional sites to be allocated; Rookery Farm should be included as an allocation in the Plan, being suitable, available and achievable and, indeed, deliverable.

Appendix 2



Appendix 3 and 4 submitted separately

Respondent details:

Title:	Mr
First Name:	Alan
Last Name:	Collins
Job Title: (where relevant)	[No Reply]
Organisation: (where relevant)	[No Reply]
Address:	25
Postcode:	
Telephone Number:	
Email Address:	

1) Paragraph: 4.2

Legally compliant	Yes
Sound	No
Complies with the duty to co-operate	Yes

Please provide details you have to support your answers above

Do we really need more retail outlets at Market Quay when there are so many empty retail units in Fareham already? In light of the current pandemic shouldn't the council be rethinking it's policy? Retail is moving online we don't want or need more empty shops/charity shops.

What modification(s) is necessary to make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

Remove the retail units from the plan.

How would the modification(s) you propose make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

It would make the plan recognise current trends in shopping

Your suggested revised wording of any policy or text:

none

If your representation is seeking a modification to the plan, do you consider it necessary to participate in the examination hearing session(s)?

No, I don't want to take part in a hearing session

Keely, Lauren

From: [REDACTED]
Sent: 18 December 2020 22:17
To: Consultation
Subject: Representation about the Local Plan
Attachments: response to Fareham Local Plan.doc

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

Dear Sir/ Madam,

I am attaching my response to the Local Plan. I tried to do this on a form but was unable to find a way of filling one in on a computer. I hope I have included all the necessary details.
If not please get in touch.

Yours faithfully

Anne Stephenson

[REDACTED]

Fareham Local Plan Representation:

Please note I tried to fill in an on line form but none of the links seemed to work or took me to a form which I couldn't type on to. I am therefore emailing my comments on a word document. If there is anything that is unclear then please get in touch.

A1: No Agent

A2: Personal details

Ms

Anne

Stephenson



All representations are about whether the policy is Sound

Strategic Priorities

2.12 The strategic priorities are not in the correct order and this is reflected in the structure of the report.

The need to respond to the UK governments declaration of a Climate Emergency and to support it in reaching its commitments under the Paris agreement are alluded to but more as an afterthought rather than something that should be at the heart of planning. The need for an increase in green infrastructure and as a way to mitigate climate change and also improve the local environment needs to be more strategically planned and should be nearer the top of the priorities, as should the need for good design which will reduce carbon emissions and help to produce renewable energy. I think the design chapter should be up front as part of the development vision as should the idea of building a resilient community which is why Climate change should also be at the beginning of the report.

Housing Need and Supply:

FTC2 Market Quay Development

g) It is important that any retail doesn't draw people away from the present shopping areas as at present there are empty outlets in the precinct. Any town square needs feel a safe space and should not detract from the present town square which already seems under used and a bit of a 'ghost town' feel at times. I acknowledge the mention of roof gardens and balconies and think it is important to incorporate a green feel to this area as I think this is lacking in the present town centre. Use of green walls, street trees, water features that will actually work and be enjoyed (I have never seen the only water feature in West Street ever in operation and have lived here for 20 years). For example fountains that come out of the paving in a 'random' way that children could play in. Bearing in mind the projections for climate change bringing dryer and hotter summer we need opportunities for people to enjoy cool and shady areas and areas with a green and natural feel are known to improve mental health.

FTC4 Fareham Station West

e) TPOs **must** be respected as mature trees are so important to maintain biodiversity and landscape value as even if trees are planted in their place it takes a long time for them to grow to replace properly mature trees that are felled. There should also be a 5 new for one policy to replace any trees felled and a requirement for any developer to maintain any trees planted for at least 3 years after planting.

HA1 North and South of Greenaway Lane

g)) TPOs **must** be respected as mature trees are so important to maintain biodiversity and landscape value as even if trees are planted in their place it takes a long time for them to grow to replace properly mature trees that are felled. There should also be a 5 new for one policy to replace any trees felled and a requirement for any developer to maintain any trees planted for at least 3 years after planting.

HA7 : Warsash Maritime Academy

j) TPOs **MUST** be respected as mature trees are so important to maintain biodiversity and landscape value as even if trees are planted in their place it takes a long time for them to grow to replace properly mature trees that are felled. There should also be a 5 new for one policy to replace any trees felled and a requirement for any developer to maintain any trees planted for at least 3 years after planting.

m) Flood risk: considering the site this should be a much higher priority in the planning process. Is this actually a realistic site for development considering projected sea level changes and increasing likelihood of storms etc. affecting tidal areas?

HA9 Heath Road

f) TPOs **MUST** be respected as mature trees are so important to maintain biodiversity and landscape value as even if trees are planted in their place it takes a long time for them to grow to replace properly mature trees that are felled. There should also be a 5 new for one policy to replace any trees felled and a requirement for any developer to maintain any trees planted for at least 3 years after planting.

HA10 Funtley Road South

g) This should be re-written to change the emphasis:

The design and layout of dwellings, roads, footpaths or other infrastructure proposals should be in a manner that does not impact on, and prevents damage to, the existing woodland on-site which shall be retained and incorporated within the development.

HA19: 399-403 Hunts Pond Road

Should this include some reference to the trees in the area so trees with TPOs are retained?

HA22 Wynton Way:

f) This should be re-written to change the emphasis:

The design and layout of dwellings, roads, footpaths or other infrastructure proposals should be in a manner that does not impact on, and prevents damage to, the existing woodland on-site which shall be retained and incorporated within the development.

HA26 Beacon Bottom East

No mention of preservation of trees not even those with TPOs which seem to be part of the site

H 33 Land East of Bye Road, Swanwick

No mention of preservation of trees not even those with TPOs or woodland which seems to be part of the site

HA34 : Land South West of Sovereign Crescent

No mention of preservation of trees with TPOs which seem to be part of the site

HA36: Land at Locks Heath District Centre

d) Is the reference to winter gardens correct as I'm not sure what this means?

HA38 68 Titchfield Park Road

e) it should clearly state the need to retain existing trees.

HA40 Land west of Northfield Park

d) Should be re-written:

Existing trees subject to a Tree Preservation Order should be retained and incorporated within the design and layout of proposals in a manner that **does not impact on the trees**

HA42 Land South of Cams Alders

This is taking place on land identified as important for nature conservation. The Council should avoid such areas as the Government has noted the need to keep biodiversity and green space. This development should occur on a brown field site e.g. the town centre where retail units are closing.

Employment

Policy E4

SHELAA Reference: part of 124 (ID 2850)

Solent 2

This is on a site of importance for nature conservation. The Council should avoid such areas as the Government has noted the need to maintain biodiversity and green space. This development should occur on a brown field site e.g. the town centre where retail units are closing.

d) There should be a wildlife corridor to avoid the area to the west being cut off.

Policy E7: Solent Airport

6.41 There should be no extension or growth of aviation as this goes counter to the advice of the Committee on Climate Change which says there should be no airport expansion if the UK is to meet its commitments to reduce carbon emissions. The expansion is also counter to FBC commitment to becoming carbon neutral.

Retail

7.13/7.16: The need for retail space is likely to be lower due to the growth of on-line shopping.

7.23 There should be a focus on '15 minute communities' to reduce the need for car travel.

Strategic Policy on Climate Change

8.6 This should be framed more positively so it is clear that the Council commits to finding areas to actively increase tree cover as part of its obligation to play its part in reducing Carbon emissions as trees sequester carbon. FBC should aim for 40% tree canopy cover on streets to mitigate temperature rise (the urban heat island) this is being done in Hackney. Trees also help to reduce air pollution.

Policy CC4: Renewable and Low Carbon Energy

Developments should be orientated to allow maximum potential for solar power use. It could be a stipulation that all new builds have solar panels.

Policy NE6: Trees, Woodland and Hedgerows

Please change wording: Where protected trees, woodland and hedgerows are subject to removal, a replacement of an *appropriate number*, species and size in an appropriate location will be required.

Wording here should be made clearer to reinforce the idea that there will need to be a net biodiversity increase if protected trees and hedgerows are removed for example the number of replacement trees will be 5/3 times that of those felled and there will be maintenance required for at least 3 years afterwards to ensure the trees are established.

Design:

11.7 should include reference to climate change, reducing carbon footprint by insulation etc and incorporating renewable energy production using solar panels etc.

11.23 Add “need to take into account the requirement to be low energy and carbon neutral”

Early Years requirements in major new developments – a summary

This document provides summary guidance for Hampshire County Council and other agencies in determining a requirement for early years and childcare places to support new housing developments and to inform local planners.

This document augments the extant guidance entitled 'Early Years requirements in major new developments' where detailed estimates of place requirements, take up of early education entitlements for government funded hours, and parental demand are provided. This document is a guide to supply and demand in localised areas, and specifically addresses the Early Years requirements for the area of:

Fareham Borough

In looking at the demand for childcare in an area the Services for Young Children (SfYC) team typically look at the ward and adjoining areas Small Area Population Forecast (SAPF) data and assess it against the known supply of places. Childcare places need to be monitored regularly as the demand for childcare is directly and indirectly influenced by national and local policies. This childcare sufficiency work is carried out by the SFYC team and it is requested that prior to any development we are consulted and are able to share our up to date knowledge of the childcare need in the area.

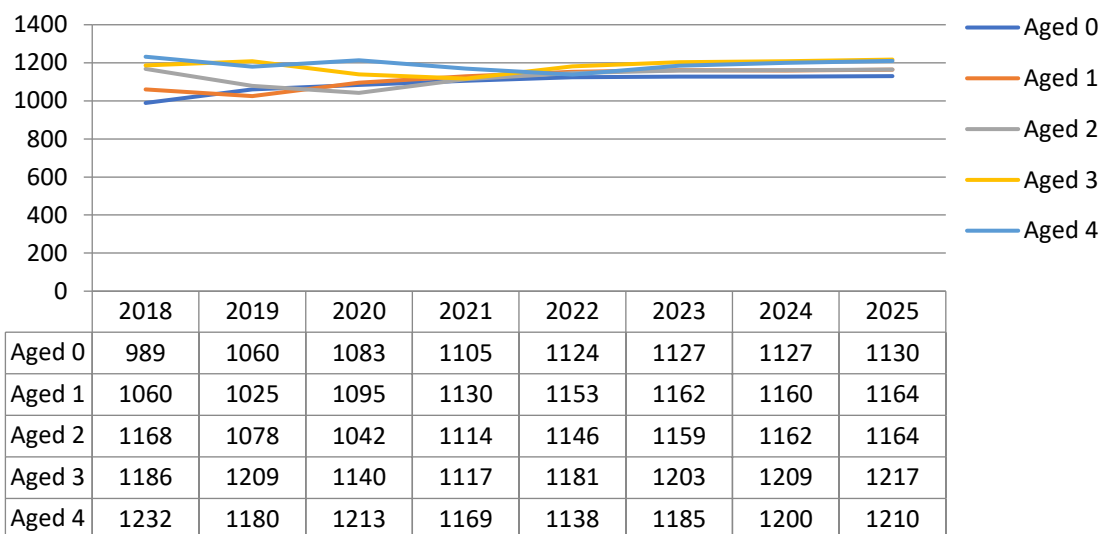
SFYC monitors childcare need for all early year's age cohorts. Early Years Education (EYE) is a statutory offer which is available universally to all three- and four-year olds from the term after their third birthday. For two-year olds, the offer is limited to children of families who meet low income criteria. There is no statutory EYE offer for children aged nought and one year old, but the local authority has a statutory duty under the Childcare Act 2006 to ensure working parents of children aged nought to five can access suitable childcare to meet their needs. This duty extends to children up to twelve years old for Out of School Care.

The overall Fareham area child population aged 0 and 4 years old dipped in 2019 by 83 but is projected to grow by a net 250 between 2018 and 2025 – 0.45% on 2018. The high-level trend projection to 2025 is shown below (Fig.1).

Significant growth in Fareham North ward is anticipated due to the impact of the Welbourne development. Most other ward areas are projected to see either a much slower increase or slight decrease in child numbers, with the overall picture apart from Fareham North showing a broadly static position.

Fig. 1

Fareham area population trend forecast 2018-2025



1. Demand for places:

The starting point is to calculate the number of children in each age group expected from the SAPF data. It must be noted that the SAPF is a modelled population forecast. It also does not take into account the fact that parents don't always take up their childcare places in the same district in which they live.

We know from market data that for each age cohort the percent of children requiring childcare in an early setting is typically:

Aged 0 – 1 yr old	17%
Aged 2 yr old	70%
Aged 3 yr old	99%
Aged 4 yr old	66% (It is assumed that 34% of this age cohort is typically at school)

Early Years Education (EYE) is a statutory offer which is available universally to all 3- and 4-year olds. For two-year olds, the offer is limited to children of families who meet low income criteria. In Hampshire, children can start their free entitlement in the term after their second/third and fourth birthday and can receive a maximum of 570 hours per child's eligibility year. From 2017 the Government increased the offer to 1140 hours for working parents; publicly known as the "30 hours offer".

EYE hours are not limited to the school academic year, offering parents the flexibility to take up their hours across the number of weeks that the provision is open. The demand for three-year-old places is high and trend data in Hampshire indicates that in the region of 90-95% of the three-year-old population take up this entitlement. It is, therefore, expected that there will be continued high demand from this age group within any new housing development.

The demand for four-year-old places, prior to their starting school, is also high. However, due to four-year olds taking up their school place, often in the September after their fourth birthday, the demand within the pre-school and nursery sector is in the region of 32-36% of the four-year-old population.

The demand for two-year olds continues to grow for families who meet certain low income level criteria outlined in section 2 below.

2. Low income families

Where housing developments include a significant level of social housing, shared ownership schemes and/or dwellings that would attract low income families, developers and planners should consider accessibility to affordable early years education and childcare.

Developers and planners should be aware that, since September 2014, the provision of free early years education to eligible 2-year olds is a statutory offer. The offer provides the same choices for parents as the free early years' education entitlement for 3- and 4-year olds. The exception is that the eligibility is primarily based on income assessment.

3. Space requirements and regulations

The space required to fulfil these requirements is stipulated within the [Statutory Early Years Foundation Stage](#) ¹

Section 3.57 sets out premises requirements and states, the premises and equipment must be organised in a way that meets the needs of children. In registered provision, providers must meet the following indoor space requirements:

- Children under two years: 3.5 m² per child.
- Two-year olds: 2.5 m² per child.
- Children aged three to five years: 2.3 m² per child.

These calculations should be based on the net or useable areas of the rooms used by the children, not including storage areas, thoroughfares, dedicated staff areas, cloakrooms, utility rooms, kitchens and toilets.

All early years and childcare operators must register with Ofsted as the regulatory body. Ofsted will inspect an organisation's ability to meet expected standards covered within the Early Years Foundation Stage. The Early Years Foundation Stage also contains expected minimum requirements for the suitability of premises which can be found within the same statutory framework document (accessed through the link on page 3). It is expected that all early years and childcare providers are able to meet requirements to deliver the free early years entitlement at the highest quality and Hampshire providers are expected to achieve and maintain "good" and "outstanding" inspection results.

¹ Statutory Early Years Foundation Stage 2014

4. What developers should provide

Developers should consider 80 early years places for every 1,000 houses and that these places are offered through a mix of facilities where possible. The childcare planning should allow for flexible hours of opening and covering at least 7am to 7pm for full day care.

For 1,000 houses, it is anticipated that one full day provision of 50+ places, together with an additional 30 places from shared community premises, would meet the needs of this size of development.

Where developments provide a high number of social housing dwellings, it is considered there will be the potential for greater demand for affordable childcare and access for two-year-old funded provision. It is likely that this childcare will be required to support employment activities and, therefore, any provision to support lower income families should have regard to the flexibility of opening and closing times of childcare to meet the employment or return to learning requirements of parents and carers.

The location of the childcare provision is parental choice, some choose for their childcare to be located near to their home address and some choose childcare close to their work- place.

The childcare market has also seen parents preferring provision that is close to, or on the site of, infant or primary schools where the school site is large enough to accommodate the provision.

5. Timing of the early years and childcare development

There must be early consideration of the allocation of the sites and/or premises for early years and childcare. It is recommended that such provision is considered for development and occupation at the same time as that for primary schools. This is especially important within developments that have little or no accessible early years and childcare provision adjacent to the new housing development.

The impact of a new housing development, alongside current capacity in the early years and childcare market, should also be considered in terms of early occupation of families and their ability to access provision and whether any interim measures are put in place prior to thresholds of dwellings occupied being reached.

6. How this should be provided

Recent practice suggests to planners / developers that provision should be made for early years and childcare facilities for children 0- 5 years within their plans for the housing developments. Childcare facilities should either be associated within / alongside community facilities or in a dedicated space identified and available for development. In either case, it is suggested that there are advantages with locating adjacent to, or combined with, primary school sites.

For dedicated nursery/childcare facilities, we suggest an area of 0.25 hectares. For combined school / pre-school sites this can be reduced to 0.2 hectares as there can be economies with a more flexible site layout when both are planned together. These

site areas are estimates that the Council has used in other recently provided facilities but will need to be tested against the draft accommodation briefs.

It is assumed that the sites would be made available through an open and transparent process to interested early years and childcare providers; or through the district councils and community associations where it is expected that childcare will be operated within community facilities.

The location of any provision must enable good access for walking along safe and pushchair accessible routes as well as having good public transport and motor-vehicle transport links and be within a 1-2 mile radius of the main housing development.

It should be noted that early years and childcare provisions of 50+ places are considered more economically viable and may attract the best investment opportunity from the sector.

It is also a requirement that a childcare operator that is seeking to accommodate children for free early years education makes an application to Hampshire County Council prior to opening their provision. Any developer who has engaged a childcare establishment to deliver or take up opportunity on their site should ensure the childcare provider contacts Services For Young Children at Hampshire County Council via email childcare@hants.gov.uk at the earliest opportunity.

7. Comments on identified Sites in Fareham Local Plan 2037, Housing Need and Supply

https://www.fareham.gov.uk/PDF/planning/publicationplan/Publication_plan_FINA_L.pdf

Ha1 North and South Of Greenaway Lane (824 dwellings)	This proposal would generate demand for an additional 50+ childcare places. The respective development allocations within the draft local plan require proposals to address these needs either directly or by way of a financial contribution. These places are essential, to meet the needs of working families
HA3 Southampton Rd (348 dwellings)	This proposal would generate demand for an additional 20+ childcare places. The respective development allocations within the draft local plan require proposals to address these needs either directly or by way of a financial contribution towards the expansion of existing provision. These places are essential, to meet the needs of working families.

HA4 Downend Rd East (350 dwellings)	This proposal would generate demand for an additional 20+ childcare places. The respective development allocations within the draft local plan require proposals to address these needs either directly or by way of a financial contribution towards the expansion of existing provision. These places are essential, to meet the needs of working families. In our Spring 2020 Childcare Sufficiency Audit Portchester West was identified as an area to be closely monitored due to the collective new and planned housing developments in the area.
HA7 Warsash Maritime Academy (100 dwellings)	The plan does not indicate the provision of childcare facilities. Depending on the housing mix and age demographic of the residents, a small number of additional childcare places for age 2-4 yr olds could be needed. In our Spring 2020 Childcare Sufficiency Audit Warsash was identified as an area to be closely monitored due to the collective new and planned housing developments in the area. Existing settings are close to capacity, including Out of School provision. These places are essential, to meet the needs of working families
HA9 Locksheath Rd (70 dwellings)	The plan does not indicate the provision of childcare facilities. Depending on the housing mix and age demographic of the residents, a small number of additional childcare places for age 2-4 yr olds could be needed
HA10 Funtley Road Sth (55 dwellings)	The plan does not indicate the provision of childcare facilities. Depending on the housing mix and age demographic of the residents, a small number of additional childcare places for age 2-4 yr olds could be needed

<p>FTC 1 (20 dwellings)</p> <p>FTC 2 (100 dwellings)</p> <p>FTC 3 (120 dwellings)</p> <p>FTC 4 (94 dwellings)</p> <p>FTC 5 (49 dwellings)</p> <p>FTC 6 (45 dwellings)</p>	<p>The plan does not indicate the provision of childcare facilities. These are generally small developments in dispersed locations; however collectively they create 428 dwellings in the Fareham Town Centre Area. A new Full Day Care nursery offering approximately 50 places has opened in Fareham Town Centre which may relieve the pressure on places in the area. The impact of new housing on childcare sufficiency in Fareham Town Centre will need to be closely monitored by SFYC.</p>
<p>Planned developments with less than 50 dwellings (HA12,HA13,HA15,HA19,HA22,HA23,HA24,HA26,HA27,HA28,HA29,HA30,HA32,HA33,HA34,HA35,HA36,HA37,HA38,HA39,HA41)</p>	<p>These are smaller developments in dispersed locations. Depending on the housing mix and age demographic of the residents any generated demand can most likely be accommodated in existing provision.</p>

8. Contact

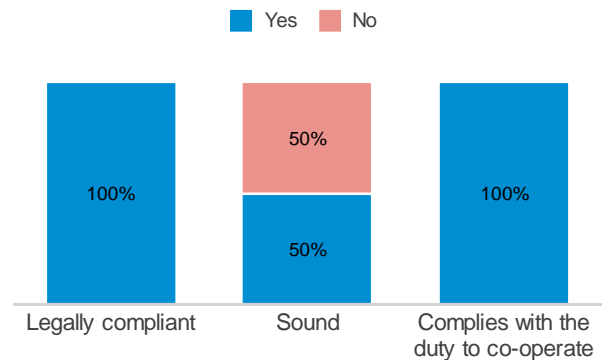
Hampshire County Council's Children's Services can be contacted to discuss any support requirement in selection of appropriate high quality early years and childcare providers or any aspects of the regulation and legislation requirements.

The childcare and early years education development team can be contacted via childcare@hants.gov.uk

Links to documents that may support design of childcare buildings:

<http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20110118095356/http://www.cabe.org.uk/files/sure-start-every-building-matters.pdf>

	Legally compliant	Sound	Complies with the duty to co-operate
Total	2	2	2
Yes	2 100%	1 50%	2 100%
No	0 0%	1 50%	0 0%



Respondent: Mr Robert Marshall (1812-4594)

Legally compliant	Yes
Sound	No
Complies with the duty to co-operate	Yes

Please provide details you have to support your answers above

B3. This allocation is unsound as the site is considered incapable of accommodating the extent of mixed-use development referred to. There are also reservations over the maximum suggested height of development given the prominence of the site off a major traffic roundabout and the extent to which the site rises in height from south to north and is seen from short, medium and long-distance viewpoints. No sketch site briefs have been provided to indicate otherwise. Given the importance of this town centre site, and the multiplicity of uses suggested a detailed development brief is essential to guide future development of the site to ensure a site that functions well and enhances this part of the town centre. However, the Policy does not set out this requirement. Given the above the allocation as proposed would fail to ensure that future development of the site would meet the NPPF requirements for achieving well designed places set out in paragraphs 124-127.

What modification(s) is necessary to make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

B4a. In the absence of evidence to support the building heights proposed reference to specific building heights should be removed. And it should be stated that the Council will support a mixed-use development incorporating some of the uses set out. The allocation should specify that a comprehensive development of the site will only take place in accordance with a detailed development brief.

How would the modification(s) you propose make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

B4b. It would ensure that development of this important town centre site is undertaken in a way that complies with the NPPF objective of achieving well designed places.

Your suggested revised wording of any policy or text:

B4c. The supporting text to the allocation should say that "The Council will support a mixed-use development incorporating some of the uses set out in the bullet points and subject to development being in accordance with a development brief (to be subject to public consultation) that sets out how the site will function and enhance this part of the town centre and have regard to the prominence and visibility of the site." Reference in the bullet points to commercial/leisure floorspace and housing numbers should be removed, along with reference to building heights.

If your representation is seeking a modification to the plan, do you consider it necessary to participate in the examination hearing session(s)?

Yes, I want to take part in a hearing session

Please outline in the box below why you consider it necessary to take part in the hearing session(s):

To ensure that the Fareham Society's views are discussed and an opportunity is given to respond to the views of others.

Respondent: MRS PENNY SYMONS (1412-25179)

Legally compliant	Yes
Sound	Yes
Complies with the duty to co-operate	Yes

Please provide details you have to support your answers above

excellent plan to provide housing in this central location. Well located for public transport as well as road access. All new housing in the centre of town is to be welcomed to stimulate reinvigoration, especially shops, cafes and other services...

If your representation is seeking a modification to the plan, do you consider it necessary to participate in the examination hearing session(s)?

No, I don't want to take part in a hearing session

**REPRESENTATIONS TO THE
DRAFT FAREHAM LOCAL PLAN 2037**

On behalf of

Raymond Brown Minerals & Recycling Ltd

**Lynne Evans
BA MA MRTPI MRICS
Consultant**



Client: Raymond Brown Minerals & Recycling Ltd

Date: December 2020 (FINAL DRAFT)

Ref: F/376/LE

SOUTHERN PLANNING PRACTICE LTD

Registered Office: Youngs Yard, Churchfields, Twyford, Winchester, SO21 1NN
Tel: 01962 715770 Fax: 01962 715880 Email: info@southernplanning.co.uk Website: www.southernplanning.co.uk
Registered in England and Wales No. 3862030

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Appendices:

- 1) Rookery Farm: Site Ownership Plan
- 2) Rookery Farm: Concept Masterplan OSP Architecture 17056/C02A
- 3) Rookery Farm: Phase I Environmental Site Assessment TRC Companies Ltd 2017
- 4) Rookery Farm: Phase II Geo-Environmental Site Assessment 2018

1.0 INTRODUCTION AND SUMMARY

1.1 Southern Planning Practice are instructed by Raymond Brown Minerals & Recycling Ltd (Raymond Brown), to submit representations to the Regulation 19 version of the Fareham Local Plan 2037. Raymond Brown is acting on behalf of the two landowners, Raymond Brown Rookery Properties Ltd and Prospective Estates Ltd (please see attached land ownership plan).

1.2 Raymond Brown is part of the Raymond Brown Group, a leading recycling and waste management business and distributor of primary and recycled aggregates for use in construction applications. One of their sites is at Rookery Farm, Fareham. The land is located immediately north of the M27 motorway and to the west of Whiteley. Access is from Botley Road, approximately 100m north of the bridge over the M27.

1.3 The Local Plan, as drafted, is assessed to be UNSOUND and also fails to comply with the Duty to Co-Operate. These representations set out the reasons why: -

1. the Plan is considered to be UNSOUND and
2. fails to comply with the Duty to Co-Operate

and sets out the steps that require to be taken to make the Plan SOUND.

1.4 Separate representation forms have been submitted against each policy and paragraph which is considered to be UNSOUND, but the case to be made is set out in full in this document.

1.5 In summary, OBJECTION is raised to Strategic Policy H1 Housing Provision on the grounds that the figures promoted are not soundly based or justified. This is addressed in detail in Section 2.0. Objection is also raised to the allocation of a number of the housing sites in that they are not suitable, and /or available and/or achievable, particularly within the Local Plan period. This is addressed under Section 3.0.

1.6 Section 4.0 sets out why Land at Rookery Farm should be allocated as a Housing Site to start to address the issues identified in Sections 2.0 and 3.0. Section 5.0 draws these matters together with consideration of modifications that are required to be made to the Plan

to ensure that it is SOUND and will provide a sound planning framework to deliver the much needed housing over the Plan Period.

- 1.7** It is concluded that the Plan cannot be made SOUND without a fundamental review of the main elements of the housing figures, including methodology and will require additional sites to be allocated; Rookery Farm should be included as an allocation in the Plan, being suitable, available and achievable and, indeed, deliverable.
- 1.8** Objections are therefore raised to Policies H1, FTC1, FTC2, FTC3, FTC4, FTC5, HA7, HA13 and the omission of an allocation for housing for Rookery Farm, Botley Road, Fareham. Objections are also raised to paragraphs 3.19 (including Figure 3.1) as well as paragraphs 4.1 – 4.20 including Tables 4.1, 4.2 and 4.3.

2.0 OBJECTION to Strategic Policy H1 – Housing Provision

Overview

2.1 The objections to this Policy are several and are addressed individually below. The individual and cumulative failings render the policy UNSOUND and as Strategic Policy H1 forms the basis for the provision of much needed housing across the whole Borough, it follows that the whole Plan is rendered UNSOUND. It should be noted that although the issues have been subdivided into several sections, many of the issues interrelate and cumulatively exacerbate the conclusions drawn that the Council is failing to provide properly for its housing need.

2.2 The objections to this Policy include:

- (i) The Housing Numbers used and in particular the reliance on the draft Standard Method set out in the Changes to the Current Planning System in the Government's White Paper;
- (ii) Duty to Co-Operate and Unmet Need – Fareham has not undertaken this Duty in a sound manner;
- (iii) Additional factors Contributing to the Shortfall, including the 5 year Housing Land Supply Position;
- (iv) Over-reliance on Welborne to provide a significant proportion of Fareham's housing which is considered unachievable, resulting in a need for more sites to be allocated;
- (v) Inability to meet the identified Affordable Housing Provision;
- (vi) Over-reliance on Windfall allowance

2.3 Before analysing the approach adopted by Fareham, it is first worth reviewing the clear guidance on the approach to be followed as set out under the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and the Planning Practice Guidance (PPG). It is important to note that the NPPF makes it clear that "*strategic policies should, as a minimum, provide for objectively assessed needs for housing and other uses, as well as any needs that cannot be met within neighbouring areas*" (Paragraph 11).

2.4 Paragraph 60 builds on this and states that "*To determine the minimum number of homes needed, strategic policies should be informed by a local housing need assessment, conducted using the standard method in national planning guidance – unless exceptional*

circumstances justify an alternative approach which also reflects current and future demographic trends and market signals. In addition to the local housing need figure, any needs that cannot be met within neighbouring areas should also be taken into account in establishing the amount of housing to be planned for." This clarifies how the housing numbers calculated by the standard method should be considered when preparing a Local Plan. Paragraph: 004 (Reference ID: 2a-004-20190220) of the Planning Practice Guidance confirms that the standard method should be used to calculate a **minimum** (emphasis added) housing need figure.

2.5 In addition to the Borough's own housing needs, as acknowledged by the draft Local Plan, its housing figure needs to incorporate the needs of neighbouring authorities. Paragraph 35 a) of the NPPF sets out that in order for a plan to be sound it must be positively prepared *"providing a strategy which, as a minimum, seeks to meet the area's objectively assessed needs (our emphasis); and is informed by agreements with other authorities, so that unmet need from neighbouring areas is accommodated where it is practical to do so and is consistent with achieving sustainable development"*.

2.6 The following sections demonstrate how Fareham has failed to follow this clear guidance with the result that Strategic Policy H1 and the Plan is UNSOUND.

i) **Housing Numbers: Reliance on the Standard Method set out in the 'Changes to the Current Planning System' White Paper.**

2.7 The Publication Draft correctly points out at Para 4.2 that *'Local housing need should be determined by using the Standard Method set out in national Planning Practice Guidance (PPG). This Method currently combines 2014-based household projections with affordability data released in March 2020 to calculate the annual need. Using this method, the housing need for Fareham currently stands at a minimum of 514 dwellings per annum (dpa).'*

2.8 Fareham, however, has chosen to use the new Standard Method set out in the 'Changes to the Current Planning System' White Paper, which was published on 6th August 2020 with consultation closing on 1st October 2020.

2.9 Para 4.2 of the Publication Draft explains why the Council has 'jumped the gun' and used the draft new Method:

'The Council therefore considers it appropriate for this Publication Local Plan to plan for a scale of growth based on the proposed new Method, and not one based on out-of-date household projections. This reduces the housing need figure to 403 dpa, based on a base date of 2021. The new Method would be introduced with a change to the PPG and the timing of submission of this plan for examination will be determined by the precise wording of the government policy.'

- 2.10** ON 16 DECEMBER 2020, GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCED THEIR RESPONSE TO THE 'CHANGES TO THE CURRENT PLANNING SYSTEM' WHITE PAPER AND PUBLISHED REVISED PROPOSALS FOR ENABLING THE DELIVERY OF MORE HOMES ACROSS ENGLAND. IT IS UNDERSTOOD THAT GOVERNMENT WILL NOT NOW PROCEED WITH THE DRAFT NEW STANDARD METHODOLOGY ANNOUNCED EARLIER IN THE YEAR AND ON WHICH FAREHAM HAS BASED ITS HOUSING NUMBERS. INSTEAD, THE GOVERNMENT HAS ANNOUNCED THAT IT WILL CONTINUE TO RETAIN THE STANDARD METHOD IN ITS CURRENT FORM WITH THE ADDITION OF A 'TOP-UP' APPLICABLE TO ENGLAND'S 20 LARGEST CITIES. PLEASE SEE LINK:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/consultations/changes-to-the-current-planning-system/outcome/government-response-to-the-local-housing-need-proposals-in-changes-to-the-current-planning-system>

- 2.11** It follows that the only basis that Fareham can and should proceed at the current time is to use the existing Standard Method which would result in an uplift in its dwellings per annum (dpa) from 403 to at least 514.

ii) Duty to Co-Operate and Unmet Need from Neighbouring Authorities

- 2.12** Fareham Borough Council is a member of the Partnership for South Hampshire (PfSH). In September 2019, Fareham Borough Council and Havant Borough Council together with all the authorities of the PfSH published a Statement of Common Ground (SOCG). The SOCG sets out how the local authorities in South Hampshire have successfully worked together on strategic planning matters and how they continue to do so. As part of the Local Plan Review, a Statement of Compliance with the Duty to Cooperate has been produced. This is in accordance with Paragraph 24 of the NPPF. This confirms that the Council is proposing to

take the approach that the issue of unmet need is not dealt with as specific to any authority, but as a general contribution (Paragraph 4.6).

- 2.13** Fareham Borough Council is identified as being within the Portsmouth Housing Market Area (HMA). The PfSH Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) indicates an overall objectively assessed need figure of 121,500 dwellings, over the whole PfSH area from 2014-2036. It should be noted that the SHMA was prepared in January 2014 and the identified housing need is not based on up to date figures, therefore its housing numbers are considered to be out-of-date. The SOCG acknowledges that the housing need figures within the PfSH Spatial Position Statement (SPS) (2016) are not in accordance with standard methodology set out in NPPF (2019). The SPS is being reviewed to bring it in line with updated development needs. However, there is no indicative timescale for the SPS review and given the recent Housing White Paper, such a statement is unlikely to come out ahead of the submission of the Fareham Local Plan.
- 2.14** One key issue arising for the PfSH Portsmouth HMA/PfSH East (Portsmouth, Havant, Fareham, Gosport, Winchester) is the challenge of delivering sufficient homes to meet the housing need of the area given the significant geographical constraints and nationally important environmental and landscape designations. It is acknowledged that some authorities within the PfSH East area are more constrained than others. Portsmouth, Havant and Gosport are all physically constrained as well as having coastal environmental designations, to varying degrees. Therefore, as Fareham Borough is less constrained and physically has the space to provide housing in addition to its own need, the Borough should look to accommodate unmet need from neighbouring authorities.
- 2.15** It is acknowledged that Portsmouth cannot meet its housing need and a key role of PfSH has been to consider the capacity of other local authorities in the PfSH area which could contribute to accommodating the unmet need arising from Portsmouth. As acknowledged, Fareham Borough has relatively few constraints compared to its neighbouring authorities, indeed Fareham Borough has been identified as an area which can help to accommodate the unmet need arising from Portsmouth. Paragraph 4.5 of the Publication Plan confirms that Portsmouth City Council have asked Fareham to contribute 1,000 dwellings to their unmet need. It also confirms that there is likely to be an unmet need arising from Gosport and Havant (this is now emphasised in Table 1, if the standard new method were applied). However, Fareham have only included 847 dwellings in the total housing requirement to

contribute to the unmet need of neighbouring authorities. This figure is alone not enough to provide for Portsmouth's unmet need, never mind the other authorities within the PfSH East area. It is evident therefore that the plan is not appropriately planning for unmet need arising from neighbouring authorities and has not been positively prepared in accordance with paragraph 35 a) of the NPPF. It is therefore unsound.

- 2.16** The following table looks at the housing need per annum for all the authorities within the PfSH East area. It sets out the current local plan requirement, the average delivery rate over the last 3 years, the housing figure under the current standard methodology and the housing figures under the proposed new standard method set out in the August 2020 consultation 'Planning for the Future' White Paper. It should again be noted that Fareham Borough Council are using the housing need figure calculated by the proposed new standard method set out in the White Paper, not the current standard method required by the NPPF.

PfSH East	Current Local Plan Requirement	Average Delivery (last 3 years)	Current Standard method	Proposed new standard method (at August 2020)	Change in housing requirement under SM
Portsmouth	547	328	855	730	-125
Fareham	147	310	514	403	-111
Gosport	170	145	238	309	+71
Havant	315	402	504	963	+459
Winchester	625	643	692	1,025	+333
Total	1,804	1,828	2,802	3,430	+628

Table 1 – Housing need per annum and delivery rates for authorities within PfSH East

- 2.17** It is also pertinent to note that whilst Fareham has chosen to adopt the draft new Standard Methodology for its own figures, it has not acknowledged the implications arising in terms of the Duty to Co-operate and that there is a significant uplift overall in the housing requirements, including for those authorities potentially already struggling, including Havant and Gosport.

2.18 In Summary:

- No Local Authority in the PfSH East area is currently planning for enough homes to meet their identified need.
- Whilst the housing need as calculated by the proposed new standard method (August 2020) for Portsmouth and Fareham has slightly reduced from the current standard method, the housing need for Gosport, Havant and Winchester has significantly increased. This has resulted in an increase of just over 600 dwellings per annum in the PfSH East area.
- No Local Authority in the PfSH East has been able to deliver their housing need as required by the current standard method in the last 3 years.
- The total housing need in the PfSH East area under the proposed new standard method is far higher than the previously identified housing need.

iii) Additional Factors affecting Fareham's Housing Numbers

2.19 Table 1 (Housing need per annum and delivery rates for authorities within PfSH East) confirms that no Local Authority in the PfSH East area has been able to deliver their housing need as required by the current standard method in the last 3 years. There could be several explanations for the authorities not meeting their housing need including reliance on large sites not coming forward or delivering at the rate they should, not appropriately planning for the homes they need and the recent Solent nitrate issue could all be contributing factors.

2.20 In June 2020, Fareham published their 5 year housing land supply position. At this time, Fareham had a supply of 2.72 years. This supply obviously falls substantially below the government's requirement of a 5 year supply, as set out in Paragraph 73 of the NPPF. After reviewing the housing supply, as set out in the 5 Year Housing Land Supply Report, it is apparent that the Council remains reliant on a few large housing sites coming forward to contribute to the housing land supply in future years.

2.21 As such, Fareham Borough Council should look to bolster their supply through the allocation of a range of sites as encouraged by the NPPF.

2.22 To be able to meet the increased housing needs in a sustainable manner, and to maintain a 5 year supply of deliverable housing sites across the Plan period, the Council must look to

all tier settlements in the hierarchy to deliver homes through a range of sites. However, it should be noted that strategic sites should not be solely relied on due to lengthy lead in times. Instead, a mix of housing sites should be sought and allocated to enable a 5 year supply to be achieved and maintained.

2.23 In addition to bolstering the supply going forward, Fareham need to seek to address the backlog of unmet need. In particular, the South Coast Nitrate crisis put thousands of homes on hold for some time to resolve the eutrophication issues of the Solent to reduce impact on the protected habitats and species. The Nitrate Neutrality Update Report to PfSH Joint Committee (14 October 2019) acknowledged that *“given that there is a severely reduced number of permissions being granted in the PfSH in the financial year 2019/20, it is not unnecessary to assume that the delivery of homes will be suppressed in the years 2020/21 and 2021/22.”*

2.24 The submission Local Plan is very conservative in its ambitions for growth in the Borough, especially considering it is under a Duty-to-Cooperate to meet neighbouring authorities’ unmet need. It does not allocate many new sites and instead relies heavily on sites that have been allocated previously. Strategic Policy H1 confirms this, as the provision for 8,389 homes comprises the following:

- 552 homes already with planning permission
- 4,858 homes on sites with resolution to grant permission (Welborne contributes the large majority of these homes)

2.25 Therefore, around 65% of the housing provision already has planning permission or resolution to grant, meaning the Local Plan only allocates sites for approximately 1,750 homes for development over the plan period despite only 2.72 years of housing land supply and a record of under delivery in the Borough. It is of note that nearly 50% of the housing provision is reliant on the Welborne allocation. If this allocation is not to come forward in the plan period due to funding issues, or be significantly delayed, Fareham’s housing provision will be significantly reduced and identified housing needs will not be met. As such, the emerging Local Plan MUST look to allocate further sites accordingly.

2.26 Reflecting the above the application of a 15% contingency as shown under Table 4.3 and explained at paragraph 4.12 of the Plan appears woefully inadequate.

iv) Over Reliance on Welborne Garden Village

- 2.27** Fareham is relying very heavily on one strategic site to deliver almost 50% of its housing provision, namely Welborne Garden Village. Of the supply identified in Table 4.2 relating to Strategic Policy H1, some 4,020 of the overall provision of 8,389 is to come from this one strategic site. This is flawed and potentially undeliverable. Following a resolution to grant planning permission in October 2019 for the outline planning application under Ref: P/17/0266/OA, the Section 106 agreement has still not been signed and therefore planning permission has not yet been issued. According to the Council's website and details held on the outline planning application, a decision is due by 8th January 2021.
- 2.28** The Delivery Report¹ on Welborne Garden City sets out that up to 750 homes will be delivered in the first 5 years. However, this figure appears highly unrealistic and unachievable as set out in more detail below; in addition, the site cannot be developed until funding is secured for Junction 10 of the M27.
- 2.29** On 14 January 2020, Hampshire County Council published an Executive Decision Record on the M27 Junction 10. It confirmed that the progression of work on the Full Business Case is at an impasse, and it is understood that HCC were terminating the role as scheme promoter to avoid abortive work or expenditure, pending resolution of funding and delivery arrangements of the scheme.
- 2.30** The delivery of the Garden City is suggested to be over a 20 year period, with on average 300 dwellings a year being completed. It would be expected higher delivery in early years, lower delivery in later years. As acknowledged, the submission Local Plan relies on approximately 4,000 homes from Welborne coming forward in the plan period.
- 2.31** With regards to the delivery of the site, a key point of note is in the Council's latest 5 year Housing Land Supply (HLS) Position Statement (June 2020). This statement sets out, at paragraph 29, that the site promoter anticipates commencements/completions at Welborne to occur approximately two years later than that set out within the information supporting the

¹ Page 83 of the Delivery Document <https://welbornegardenvillage.co.uk/delivery/>

planning application. It is acknowledged that the site promoter has advised the Council of the following anticipated delivery rate:

- 30 dwellings in 2022-23
- 180 dwellings in 2023-24
- 240 dwellings in 2024-25

2.32 The above figures indicate that Welborne can only deliver 450 homes in the next 5 years, up to 2025. This is already a significant drop from the figure set out in the original planning application which was suggesting the delivery of 750 homes within 5 years of commencement. If Welborne can only deliver 450 homes in the next 5 years, it seems an impossible task to deliver the remaining circa 3,550 over the remaining 12 years of the plan period.

2.33 In addition, given the current lack of funding for the access, the anticipated delivery seems highly unlikely and this will have a dramatic effect on Fareham's 5 year HLS and securing its overall housing provision. Therefore, it is considered that relying on one site to deliver a significant number of houses is a high risk strategy. As such, a greater range of sites should be considered.

v) Affordable Housing

2.34 Paragraph 4.3 of the draft Local Plan confirms that '*The need for affordable housing in the Borough is based on the number of existing and newly formed households who lack their own housing and cannot afford to meet their housing needs in the market*'. The Council goes on to state that it is confident that it will meet its affordable housing needs through the provision based on its Policy HP5 and it does not need to make any further adjustments to its overall housing figures.

2.35 However, paragraph 5.29 of the draft Local Plan indicates that one of the key issues facing residents in the Borough is the unaffordability of homes to buy or to rent, and that therefore the delivery of homes that are affordable is a priority. The Council's Affordable Housing Strategy 2019 – 2036 (2019), as referenced at paragraph 5.30 of the draft Local Plan, indicates that there is a need for some 3,500 affordable homes up until 2036. It is not clear how the housing number can and will meet the identified affordable housing demand.

2.36 Key concerns include:

- The reliance on the number of houses, including affordable housing, to be delivered by Welborne. The very real concerns over the deliverability of housing from Welborne has already been addressed; the issues identified have a consequential impact on the delivery of affordable housing;
- The heavy reliance in terms of the overall housing provision on windfall sites, many of which are likely to fall under the threshold of 10 or more dwellings and therefore not deliver any affordable housing;
- The reliance on a range of allocated sites (Section 3) which appear to be aspirational rather than realistic and therefore again the impact on the provision of affordable housing.

2.37 The Council fully recognises its substantial affordable housing need across the Borough over the Plan period but it is simply not at all clear that the numbers required can be met under the housing provision being made. It is therefore concluded that the very clear potential that the need for affordable housing in the Borough will not be met leads to a need to increase the overall housing requirement.

vi) Windfall Allowance

2.38 Part of the Housing Provision is to be met through unexpected (windfall) development. There is no issue in principle with including an allowance for windfall development, but that figure must be realistic and based on evidence.

2.39 The NPPF defines windfall sites as 'sites not specifically identified in the development plan'. Paragraph 70 of the NPPF sets out that where an allowance for windfall sites is to be made, there should be compelling evidence that they will provide a reliable source of supply, using the strategic housing land availability evidence, historic windfall delivery rates and expected future trends to support such an allowance.

2.40 In this case the Council is relying on 1,224 new homes to come through windfall development out of total of 8,389 new homes. Whilst it is appreciated that the methodology for calculating windfall allowances have changed over time, it is worth noting that in the current adopted Local Plan Part 2: Development Sites and Policies (2015), the average historic windfall

allowance was calculated to be 20 (Appendix F). In the 5 Year Housing Land Supply Position Paper to Planning Committee on 24 June 2020, the Council included a small site windfall allowance of 37 dwellings for each of 2 years (years 4-5).

- 2.41 In the draft Local Plan the reliance on windfall sites has jumped to 1224 which if crudely divided by the length of the Plan period (16 years) gives an annual figure of 76.5. There is no explanation to justify such an over reliance on windfall figures.

Conclusions in respect of Strategic Policy H1

- 2.42 It is clear that there are fundamental concerns over many aspects of the Council's housing provision which have been explored in this Section. There can only be one conclusion that the provision is woefully inadequate and is **UNSOUND**.

3.0 Analysis of Housing Allocations

- 3.1** The Council has allocated and is relying on a number of 'development' sites to assist in the delivery of and in meeting its housing provision. However, the suitability, availability and achievability of several of these sites needs to be questioned and whether they can and will deliver the number of units proposed. It is acknowledged that these sites are not proposed for delivery of housing numbers in the early years of the Plan but it must still be questioned whether there is sufficient confidence that these sites will be brought forward, that they should be included in the plan.
- 3.2** This analysis has only focussed on the medium to larger of the sites, most of them proposing to bring forward in excess of 50 units and there may well be serious issues of suitability, availability and achievability with some of the smaller sites. It is noted that at least 9 of the sites are indicated to make provision for less than 10 units. It is unusual for sites yielding such a small number of units to be included as specific allocations; it begs the question as to whether the Council has needed to bring in such small sites to secure its numbers.
- 3.3** The number of sites where there are serious concerns and questions over their suitability, availability and achievability total at least 6, which in total would provide some 400 – 500 residential units. These sites are addressed below, and the order selected simply follows the order in which they are listed on pages 39 – 40 of the draft Plan and then considered in further detail under site specific policies.

FTC1 Palmerston Car Park (Indicative Dwelling Yield: 20) (SHELAA ref: 3233)

- 3.4** This is a constrained town centre car park site and the development of housing will be constrained by issues of noise and disturbance from the surrounding roads as well as the service access to the Shopping Centre. The setting of the adjacent Osborn Road Conservation Area to the north will need to be preserved. The Council is keen, under other policies to safeguard and promote Fareham town centre as its principal town centre but there appears to be no co-ordinated car parking strategy to ensure that the loss of existing car parking sites will not compromise those objectives.

- 3.5** At the very minimum the proposal that this site can deliver up to 20 residential units must be questioned; furthermore, there is no confidence that the site is suitable, available and achievable.

FTC2 Market Quay (Indicative Dwelling Yield: 100)

(SHELAA ref: 1425)

- 3.6** This site has been carried forward from the adopted Local Plan Part 2 where it was allocated for some 60 residential units, but has now, without explanation, been increased in the draft Plan to accommodate some 100 units. The site is also expected to deliver approx. 4000 sqm of commercial leisure space together with a new multi storey car park and new town square. The future and viability of town centre strategies may need a comprehensive review in a post Covid era. The site specific requirements also make reference to the possibility of a hotel which presumably, if brought forward, would impact on the achievement of other elements of the proposal, including the residential. There is no indication that there is any real prospect of bringing the site forward over and above aspirational objectives.

- 3.7** At the very minimum the proposal that this site can deliver up to 100 residential units must be questioned; furthermore, there is no confidence that the site is suitable, available and achievable.

FTC3 Fareham Station East (Indicative Dwelling Yield: 120)

(SHELAA ref: 0211)

- 3.8** There are fundamental questions about the suitability and achievability of this site for the intended development. This site has been carried forward from the adopted Local Plan Part 2 where it was allocated for some 90 residential units, but has now, without explanation, been increased in the draft Plan to accommodate some 120 units. Such an ambitious scheme would appear to depend on a comprehensive approach, particularly given the limited access options. Yet, even the SHELAA assessment identifies that the site is in multiple commercial and industrial uses, including railway related uses which brings into question site assembly issues both in terms of achievability and timing.

- 3.9** This is one of the sites where the issue does not simply relate to whether the site can properly accommodate the number of units being proposed, but the suitability availability and achievability must be questioned.

FTC4: Fareham Station West (Indicative Dwelling Yield: 94)
(SHELAA Ref: 0212)

- 3.10** This is a long and very narrow site sandwiched between the railway to the east and protected trees to the west. The allocation and the SHELAA recognise the multiple constraints facing this site in terms of bringing it forward for development. These constraints include, amongst others, the multiple uses existing on the site, the access constraints including that the existing access crosses land in Flood Zone 2, noise, contamination and amenity issues.
- 3.11** This is one of the sites where the issue does not simply relate to whether the site can properly accommodate the number of units being proposed, but the suitability availability and achievability must be questioned.

FTC5: Crofton Conservatories (Indicative Dwelling Yield 49)
SHELAA Ref: 1325

- 3.12** This site continues to be in active retail use, following the expiry of a temporary permission for retail use and the potential availability of the site is questioned.

HA7: Warsash Maritime Academy (Indicative Dwelling Yield 100)
SHELAA Ref: 3088

- 3.13** This site has a long history and has been carried forward from the Local Plan Part 2. The site faces considerable issues in terms of bringing forward a suitable and viable housing development, not least of which is that the western part of the site must be excluded from development because of flooding issues and discussions with Natural England would potentially exclude further land to secure appropriate buffers to sites of international nature conservation significance. As a result, the majority of the development and residential units

would necessarily be brought forward through the conversion of the existing listed buildings on site, potentially impacting on viability.

- 3.14** The site lies in the countryside and is remote from shops and facilities. There are traffic problems along Newton Road which is the only access solution leading to Warsash Centre and up to Park Gate where permission exists for some 800 residential units.
- 3.15** The viability and achievability of this site for some 100 residential units must therefore be questioned.
- 3.16** Due to the ecological and highway issues the Council has determined that any planning application should be submitted with an EIA.

HA13 Hunts Pond Road (Indicative Dwelling Yield 38)

SHELAA Ref: 305

- 3.17** Under the Local Plan Part 2 this site was allocated under Policy DSP53 for Community Uses as part of a larger scheme to include education and open space. It is understood that the site is no longer required by Hampshire County Council for educational purposes, but there is no confirmation that a proper assessment has been undertaken of the continued need of this land for local community uses.

HA4 Downend (Indicative Dwelling Yield 350)

SHELAA Ref 3030

- 3.18** Site HA4 at Downend for some 350 residential units has been the subject of two planning applications both of which were refused against officer recommendation. The first planning application was dismissed at appeal justifying the council's reason for refusal. It is likely the second application which was refused in November 2020 will be appealed however, the committee's stance in terms of determining both applications on this site brings into question whether the council really support this housing allocation. It is therefore questioned whether the Council should be relying on the site as a housing allocation which the Council has found, in the form of the most recent applications, wholly unacceptable.

Other Sites

- 3.19** There are potential constraints with a number of the other sites, which may at the very least delay their delivery or even bring into question their achievability. Site FTC6, Magistrates Court at Fareham and allocated for some 45 units is held up by a complicated deal to resolve the nitrates issue, involving land within Winchester District.

Conclusions and Implications Arising

- 3.20** This analysis demonstrates that there are serious and substantial questions over the suitability, availability and achievability of a number of the allocated sites and whether they will be able to provide the housing figures, either in whole or in part which Fareham is seeking to rely upon. It is therefore contended that it is UNSOUND for Fareham to rely on each and all of these housing sites to deliver all of the dwelling units proposed
- 3.21** This adds to the strength of the argument, as set out under Section 2, that Fareham needs to bring forward additional sites for allocation to help meet its housing need. The next section focuses on why land at Rookery Farm should be included as a housing allocation in the Local Plan.

4.0 Rookery Farm

- 4.1** It is clear from Sections 2.0 and 3.0 that not only has Fareham under provided on the housing figures it requires to meet over the Local Plan period, but it is very unlikely that it will be able to deliver even the numbers it is proposing to provide. Fareham therefore needs to allocate further housing sites to improve housing deliverability; Rookery Farm should be allocated as a housing site. This was allocated in the draft Reg 18 Supplement in early 2020 under the Policy Reference HAX (SHELAA ref: 0046).

Site Location

- 4.2** The site is located immediately north of the M27 Motorway and west of Whiteley. Access is from Botley Road approximately 100m north of the bridge over the Motorway. Please see attached site plan showing the land forming part of the proposed development area. It is estimated at this early stage that the site could accommodate in the region of 150-200 residential units including an element of affordable housing and a mix of housing types to accord with Fareham's policies and approach to housing mix.
- 4.3** 146 Botley Road (also known as Rookery Farm) lies to the north of the land and is in separate private ownership. The dwelling is listed. Residential development along Swanwick Lane lies further to the north.
- 4.4** The residential development of Whiteley is to the east. To the south are the local centre at Park Gate and the railway station at Swanwick, both within easy walking distance of the site.
- 4.5** Rookery Avenue is opposite the access to the site. At present this is a cul de sac however there is a safeguarded road extension to continue Rookery Avenue into Whiteley, linking Botley Road to the Parkway South roundabout.
- 4.6** To the south of the site is a vehicular and pedestrian bridge that provides access to residential properties at Bridge Road.

The Site

- 4.7** The site as a whole occupies approximately 20.05 Ha of land accessed from Botley Road just to the north of the M27 Motorway. The front part of the site is visible from Botley Road however the access road, which is between an earth bund to the north and embankment to the south, drops to a lower central area where aggregate recycling has, until recently, taken place.
- 4.8** Adjacent to the motorway is a large embankment created by historic land raising. The central part of the site comprises a relatively flat operational area where recycling materials have been stockpiled. To the north is the Orchard where the land gradually drops towards the rear of properties fronting onto Swanwick Lane.
- 4.9** At present due to the change in levels and the surrounding housing only the front part of the site adjacent to Botley Road is visible from outside the site.
- 4.10** The site at present has two principal landowners Raymond Brown Rookery Properties Ltd and Prospective Estates Ltd, with Raymond Brown acting on their behalf

Site Planning History

- 4.11** Rookery Farm was originally a fruit farm and some evidence of this former use is still evident in an area of remnant orchard to the north-west of the site. Part of the site adjacent to the M27 has been land raised and restored to grazing land. This forms a large embankment which screens the central part of the site from the M27 and Botley Road.
- 4.12** Planning permission was first granted on appeal in 1987 (APP/Z1700/A/55/049143) for the infilling of agricultural land with c.1.3 million cubic metres of construction and demolition wastes with restoration to agricultural use. Tipping commenced in 1988 and temporary planning permission for waste recovery (recycling) was granted in 1995.
- 4.13** A further temporary planning permission for the inert waste recycling operation was granted in 2006 (P/06/0443/CC), time limited to expire in 2021. This permission introduced an expiry date for land raising operations of 31st December 2026.

- 4.14** In 2014, planning permission (P/14/0857/CC) was granted for the permanent retention of the aggregate recycling facility. In 2016 (P/15/1213/CC) and 2018 (P/18/0978/CC) planning permission was granted which, in effect, extended the validity of the development pursuant to planning permission P/14/0857/CC until 25 October 2020. This date has also since been extended by way of The Business and Planning Act 2020 to 1 May 2021.
- 4.15** Details pursuant to the remaining pre-commencement conditions are to be submitted to Hampshire County Council for approval in January 2021. Following discharge of these conditions and implementation of the permission, conditions relating to restoration associated with the earlier land raising permissions fall away leaving just the permanent recycling use. The site will subsequently, in planning terms, predominately formally become previously developed (brownfield) land.
- 4.16** Note there have been no minerals operations at the site and any changes to the landscape are as a result of land raising, not from extraction activities.
- 4.17** The main body of the site is currently safeguarded for aggregates recycling in the Hampshire Minerals & Waste Plan. Hampshire County Council have indicated that there is overcapacity for inert waste recycling at present. As such if the site was to be allocated for housing then the safeguarding status would be reviewed.
- 4.18** It should be noted that in its comments on the draft Plan 2020 (Regulation 18 Draft Local Plan 2036 Supplement) when the site was allocated for residential development, Hampshire County Council as Minerals and Waste Authority advised:

Hampshire County Council has concluded that sufficient aggregate recycling capacity is currently in place to deal with the additional waste and as such no objection to this allocation will be raised

Site Appraisal

- 4.19** It is noted that the site was found to be a developable housing site within the Fareham Local Plan 2036 Strategic Housing and Employment Land Availability Assessment (SHELAA) December 2019, but subsequently discounted as unsuitable in the Fareham Local Plan 2037

Strategic Housing and Employment Land Availability Assessment (SHELAA) September 2020.

- 4.20** In considering the site developable, the SHELAA (2019) makes the following comments regarding suitability of the site:

'Overall suitable for housing development. Further work required to ascertain an appropriate development structure and net developable areas, having regard to site ground conditions, drainage, habitat surveys, movement connections and retention of existing cover of woodlands, trees and hedgerows. Eastern part of site has good pedestrian accessibility to existing local services. Potential scope to include a small convenience store to improve sustainability of main core of the site. Suitable highways improvements required, with linkages to surrounding movement networks. Potential impact of noise and air quality to be assessed and appropriately mitigated'.

- 4.21** In subsequently discounting the site, the SHELAA (2020) makes the following comment regarding reason for discounting the site as un-developable:

'Site topography and boundary likely to create isolated cul de sac development. Main developable area of the site is not well related to existing settlement and is relatively isolated from local services'.

- 4.22** The reasoning behind the change in conclusion reached by the SHELAA (2020) is unclear as there has been no substantive change in circumstances or new information related to the site not previously provided to the Local Planning Authority. Furthermore, the SHELAA (2020) attributes the same 8 out of 10 score for accessibility to facilities from the site as the SHELAA (2019), recognising the inherently sustainable location adjacent the urban area of Swanwick, the proximity to Swanwick Railway Station and nearby shops/amenities. As identified in the SHELAA (2019) suitability summary, if necessary, sustainability of the main core of the site could further be improved via development of a small convenience store in-situ.

- 4.23** Paragraph 4.28 of the SHELAA (2020) states that *'the information from the SHELAA forms an important part of the evidence base for the Local Plan 2037, providing a source of developable sites which are suitable for future development needs, available within the plan*

period and viably achievable. Developable sites which can be brought forward under the Council's development strategy will contribute to the housing and employment supply for the Local Plan 2037...

4.24 Paragraph 3.21 of the Publication Version of the Fareham Local Plan 2037 states:

'3.21 The development strategy proposed by the Local Plan includes:

...Development allocations on previously developed land where available, and on greenfield land around the edges of existing urban areas in order to meet remaining housing and employment needs, but otherwise managing appropriate levels of development outside of urban areas'.

4.25 As the site should be considered to be previously developed/brownfield land, it is sequentially preferable for development based on the Council's Local Plan development strategy. Furthermore, paragraph 4.18 (Assessing Site Suitability) of the SHELAA (2020) states that 'sites outside the urban area will not necessarily be excluded as they could be considered alongside a review of urban area boundaries as part of Local Plan development...'.

4.26 Paragraph 3.3 of the Background Paper: Settlement Boundary Review (September 2020) states that 'the reasons for establishing settlement boundaries include:

- *Directing development to more sustainable locations in terms of accessibility and proximity to public transport, and in terms of being well served by existing essential services and facilities'....*
- *'To assist in urban regeneration, by encouraging the re-use of brownfield land'.*

4.27 Considering the proximity of the existing Settlement Boundary to the site (approximately seven metres distance on the opposite (eastern) side of Botley Road), Rookery Farm site would represent an entirely reasonable and logical extension to the established urban area which would be in accordance with the development strategy contained within the Local Plan.

4.28 Cul de sac type development formats are well established and entirely functional residential layout present in the vicinity of the site. Such a development format would therefore reflect the prevailing development pattern and design vernacular and be sympathetic to existing

communities. Indeed a number of the sites put forward in the current draft plan would potentially result in cul de sac developments, including:

FTC3 – Fareham Station (120 dwellings)

FTC4 – Fareham Station West (90 dwellings)

HA3 Southampton Road (348 dwellings)

HA4 Downend Road (350 dwellings)

- 4.29** The site presently benefits from permanent planning permission for development and use for aggregate recycling. This is significant in terms of both vehicle movements and future development potential. Current planning permissions contain conditions limiting HGV movements to 240 per day, all of which utilise the current site access point on Botley Road. These authorised HGV movements would be replaced by domestic vehicle movements, substantially mitigating any perceived increase in road traffic on Botley Road. In addition, the imminent completion of the North Whiteley Link Road is anticipated to reduce vehicle movements on Botley Road. Without wanting to pre-empt the outcome of any Transport Feasibility Assessment, development of the site could also facilitate the development of the western end of the Rookery Avenue extension as there is space within the site to accommodate a roundabout.
- 4.30** Planning permission P/18/0978/CC includes for considerable earthworks to create extended and raised bunding to re-model the site and mitigate against noise impacts from the recycling use. A significant proportion of this re-modelling is on the south western boundary of the site. Such earthworks would be very similar in scale and form to those likely to be required to reduce noise levels from motorway traffic to appropriate levels for inhabitants of any future residential development on the site.
- 4.31** The Council has previously been furnished with a Phase 1 Contaminated Land Assessment and Slope Stability Assessment for the site, identifying that the embankment/land raise slope adjacent to the M27 is stable and that the site could be suitable for re-development in accordance with the indicative masterplan previously submitted.
- 4.32** Any future development scheme pursuant to an allocation would also include mitigation to address potential air quality concerns associated with proximity to the motorway. Such

issues can be effectively managed through building design and layout amongst other techniques.

4.33 The site comprises circa 20 hectares of land with a net developable area of circa 10 hectares. Significant land is therefore available within the land ownership for biodiversity enhancement, on-site nitrate mitigation and dedication to public open space.

4.34 The following points detail the benefits of residential development on the Rookery Farm site:

- Once the permanent recycling permission is implemented the site will become previously development land/brownfield and its development will reduce the need for more sensitive (greenfield) sites within the Borough;
- The site is in a highly sustainable location in proximity to a railway station and amenities, is deliverable and would provide necessary housing capacity within the Plan;
- It should be noted that in its response to the draft 2020 Plan (Regulation 18 Draft Local Plan 2036 Supplement) showing the inclusion of Rookery Farm, the County Council responded as follows:

This allocation is close to Swanwick railway station. The County Council supports the opportunity for this site to provide high quality walking and cycling routes to Swanwick station. This may include a new active modes bridge over the motorway and enhanced interchange at Swanwick Station with new local bus services. The development brief also needs to include provision for off-site improvements to address the inadequate bus, walking and cycling connections to the Segensworth business parks.

- Provision of Public Open Space on a former land raise site and access to it from existing footpath routes;
- Removal of a 'heavy industry' use from an otherwise residential setting;
- Would facilitate the Rookery Avenue extension. This would provide better access to the motorway, the industrial area of Whiteley and Whiteley District Centre;
- Opens up pedestrian links across the motorway to Addison Road;
- The site would not be visually prominent and would form a logical urban extension. Development could enable biodiversity enhancements associated with long-term habitat management plans and the re-instatement of a pre-existing stream across the site;
- The development would be offset by the loss of 240 HGV vehicle movements a day.

- 4.35** Were recycling operations to cease and land raising be completed, circa one million tonnes of waste material would need to be imported to the site before planning permission expiry in December 2026. This will impact the surrounding ambient environment through noise, dust and exhaust/plant emissions associated with operations and significant numbers of HGV movements.
- 4.36** Resumption and completion of land raising would also result in the site and location becoming permanently sterilised for future development. This is therefore a unique opportunity to re-develop the site to meet a real and urgent need to provide homes in the Borough.

5.0 **Modifications Required to the Plan to Make it Sound**

- 5.1. There is no need to revisit the arguments and issues which have been set out at length in the earlier sections and which demonstrate that the Plan as drafted is UNSOUND. The modifications required are set out below in bullet form. It will be immediately clear that the required work to ensure that the Plan is SOUND extends well beyond detailed amendments to drafted policy wording; a fundamental review of the Plan and the basis upon which it has been prepared is required.
- 5.2. The revised approach to the preparation of the Plan, with consequential implications for the redrafting of **Strategic Policy H1**, requires:
- a) A thorough reassessment of the Housing numbers using the Standard Method as set out under the PPG; it is premature to use the draft new Standard Method which Government has now formally abandoned. The only reason it has been used by Fareham is because it appears to provide a lower number of units required. This is clearly UNSOUND and for the plan to made SOUND, the current Standard Method must be re-used and those sites proposed for allocation in the Local Plan Supplement be included.
 - b) The Duty to Co-operate has not been undertaken properly and thoroughly; Fareham has underprovided in terms of meeting the needs of the adjoining authorities who are struggling to meet their housing needs, including Portsmouth, Gosport and Havant all of which are geographically very constrained. The exercise needs to be undertaken again to ensure that Fareham properly plans to accommodate the needs arising from surrounding authorities. It is worth noting that the under provision is made even worse if account were to be taken of the draft new Standard Methodology where the housing requirements of adjoining constrained authorities is increased; Fareham appears to have decided to ignore this implication arising from the new draft Standard Method.
 - c) The Council has a history of under delivery of housing figures and its 5 year housing land supply figure currently stands at under 3 years. On the basis that the NPPF and PPG are both clear that the housing provision numbers should be regarded as

minimum, and reflecting the above position, Fareham requires to be considerably more ambitious in terms of its overall housing provision figures.

- d) There is a very concerning over reliance on the achievability of so much of the housing provision from one site, namely Welborne Garden Village. This is even more of a significant issue given the fundamental difficulties that appear to be encountered over the funding and provision of the new motorway junction which is fundamental to the progress of the overall development. The amount of reliance that can properly be placed on the delivery of housing numbers from this one development needs to be reviewed and significantly reduced.
- e) There is also a potential over reliance on windfalls to deliver a significant proportion of the overall housing figures; this requires to be revisited with a downward adjustment.
- f) The Council is in very real danger of not being able to meet its affordable housing requirements, given all the constraints identified. The housing numbers and potential affordable housing provision requires to be recalculated with the need to increase the overall housing numbers if the affordable housing needs are to be met.

5.3 In addition to the above the Council also requires to re-address a number of its allocated housing sites, including at the very minimum **Sites FTC1, FTC2, FTC3, FTC4, FTC5, HA7 and HA13**. This reassessment in terms of suitability, achievability and availability is likely to reduce substantially the number of new dwelling units that can be achieved from these allocations.

5.4 The Council is clearly underproviding in terms of its overall housing numbers and the reliance it is placing on sites that face constraints and may not be achievable. The Council needs to make further allocations, and this should include Land at Rookery Farm which is suitable, available and achievable and subject to planning, deliverable within a 5 year period. The site has been considered suitable, available and achievable and was allocated in the Local Plan Supplement; the principal reason why it no longer appears as an allocation is because of the Council's unsound change in the methodology it is applying to calculate its housing numbers. **Rookery Farm should be reinstated as a housing allocation.**

- 5.5 It follows that the Plan cannot be made SOUND without a fundamental review of the main elements of the housing figures, including methodology and will require additional sites to be allocated; Rookery Farm should be included as an allocation in the Plan, being suitable, available and achievable and, indeed, deliverable.



Appendix 2



Appendix 3 and 4 submitted separately

26th January 2021



Planning Strategy
Fareham Borough Council
Civic Way
FAREHAM
PO16 7AZ

Your ref:
Our ref: CH/Fareham

Dear Planning Strategy

FAREHAM LOCAL PLAN 2037 – PUBLICATION VERSION

Whilst I am aware that the consultation period on the above plan has recently ended I am writing to express our concern regarding allocations FTC3 and FTC4 – Fareham Station east and west, which either adjoin or are adjacent to our rail served aggregates depot at Fareham.

You will be aware that our depot is a safeguarded site in the adopted Hampshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan and I note that from the attached correspondence from Network Rail that they have also highlighted the presence of the depot. However the supporting text to FTC3 and FTC4 makes no mention of the depot and I am therefore writing to ask that you amend the text to refer to the presence of the depot and the need for any future development proposals to incorporate appropriate stand offs, or other mitigation measures, in accordance with the agent of change principle as set out in paragraph 182 of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF).

Rail depots, such as Fareham, play a fundamental role in supplying the South East with the aggregates that are needed to keep our economy moving and we consider them to be play a nationally significant role in aggregates supply. The South East England Aggregates Working Party Annual report dated January 2020 (attached to this letter) at section 7 on Aggregate Rail Depots confirms that the level of imported crushed rock is now at 4.5 million tonnes, which is the highest since 2009 and recent sales averages are 13% higher than general sales averages all of which indicate increasing demand for crushed rock.

This clearly demonstrates that in terms of minerals supply the South East is heavily dependent on the rail served depots, such as Fareham, in supplying crushed rock and it is therefore important that these sites are safeguarded in accordance with national policy, as set out in paragraph 204 (e) of the NPPF.

“ e) safeguard existing, planned and potential sites for: the bulk transport, handling and processing of minerals; the manufacture of concrete and concrete products; and the handling, processing and distribution of substitute, recycled and secondary aggregate material”

AGGREGATE INDUSTRIES UK LIMITED
Frome Regional Office, Edwin Sims House, Vallis Road,
Frome, Somerset, BA11 3EG, United Kingdom
Telephone +44 (0)1373 451001
Facsimile +44 (0)1373 836501
www.aggregate.com

If you require any further information please contact me on the details provided.

Yours sincerely

On behalf of Aggregate Industries UK Ltd



Chris Herbert

Planning Manager – South



Hi Pete

Apologies for the slow response.

In terms of the west site, one of main issues is that it currently has operational equipment located on it (on the southern part of the site). We are progressing a piece of work, subject to budget and board approvals, to look a holistic land strategy for Network Rail's land and property requirements in the Solent area. This will look at whether it is viable to relocate the operational equipment. We hope to take this workstream forward over the next 6-12 months. Until the operational issues are resolved it is difficult for us to spend money on detailed feasibility studies.

The east site is more complicated – some of the key issues set out below:

- Station car parking – without a compelling reason the quantum of parking spaces will need to be retained so we would need to look at proving a MSCP as part of a development.
- Station lease area – the station car park is within the station lease area which means the train operating company has a land interest in the site as a leaseholder.
- Freight sidings – I understand these are well utilised and I'm not sure there will be any appetite on the operational side to touch these sidings.
- 3rd party land interests – the land on the SE part of the site is in multiple 3rd party ownerships so site assembly will be required if there is to be a holistic development.

The land strategy workstream will also look at the east site – i.e. in terms of whether there is scope for a rationalisation of land uses to free up space for development, but this a longer term opportunity in our view.

I also suspect there will be financial viability issues with both sites.

Happy to discuss the opportunities in more detail once the land strategy workstream has progressed.

Kind regards

1



A: 1 Eversholt Street, London NW1 2DN

[Redacted]

T: [@Spotlight_NR](#)

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If you are in doubt about whether to submit a site or if you have any other queries please contact the Council on 01329 824601 or email planningpolicy@fareham.gov.uk.

Planning Strategy & Regeneration Team
Fareham Borough Council
01329 824601



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South-East England Aggregates Working Party

Annual Report 2018



South East England Aggregates Working Party (SEEAWP)

January 2020

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Executive Summary

- The report is prepared by the South East of England Aggregates Working Party (SEEAWP) and includes the results of the Aggregates Monitoring (AM) 2018 survey, the proceedings of the Aggregate Working Party (AWP) and a summary report on the latest Local Aggregates Assessments (LAAs).
- SEEAWP met three times during 2018 and responded to consultations, managed the AM 2017 survey and scrutinised LAAs 2018.
- The information from Aggregates Monitoring 2018 is included in this Report and summarised below – *see main report for further details*

Thousand tonnes unless otherwise specified

Aggregates	Sales 2018	Average 10-year sales	Average 3-year sales	Reserve or Capacity	Land-bank* (Years)	Capacity Margin* %
Quarried Soft Sand	1,819	1,623	1,802	24,117	13	45
Quarried Sharp Sand and Gravel	4,579	4,280	4,349	48,242	10	51
Quarried Sand & Gravel	6,399	5,906	6,160	72,359	11	49
Quarried Crushed Rock	1,631	1,364	1,615	32,902	38	60
Wharves (S&G)	5,905	6,082	6,376	9,394		16
Wharves (CR)	2,477	1,924	2,440			
Rail Depots (CR+S&G)	5,726	3,665	4,869	7,675		25
Recycled/Secondary Aggregate	4,581	n/a	4,497	12,020		57

See Tables 4, 9, 10 and Appendix for explanation of methodology for calculating land banks and capacity margins

- Overall the picture is of aggregates sales above past averages – the exceptions are sand and gravel sold through the wharves not meeting the 3-year average sales level. There are also some variations between mineral planning authorities.
- All quarried aggregates in the South East have reserves above the 7-year land bank minimum requirement set in the NPPF, although there are a few individual mineral planning authorities that are below this.
- It is noted that there may be general capacity issues for the wharves where there is only a capacity margin or 'headroom' of 16%. However, the AM 2018 information on this cannot be fully relied on and there could be more capacity

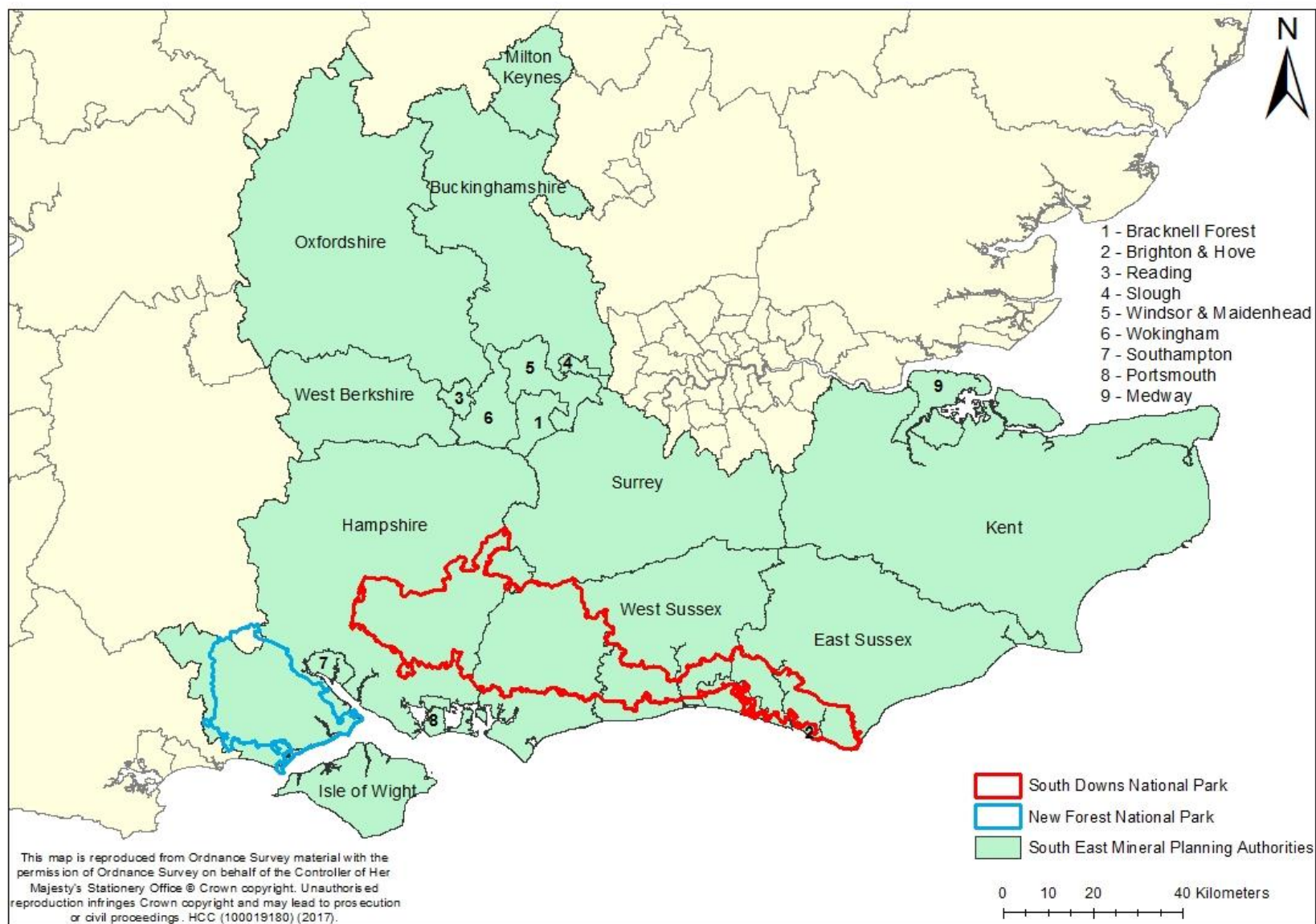
than recorded. Nevertheless, this matter will need further consideration in the next Annual Report.

- The AM data forms the basis for the Local Aggregates Assessment 2019 submitted by the mineral planning authorities, which provides a more detailed local picture of aggregates demand and supply. This shows that a number of mineral planning authorities: East Sussex, Hampshire, Milton Keynes, West Berkshire and West Sussex have reserves below the 7-year minimum requirement.
- The LAAs also show that there is a need to identify need for further wharf infrastructure in Hampshire and possible pressures on rail depot capacity in Berkshire and Oxfordshire.
- The LAAs note in varying detail the planning applications and plan allocations that might have an impact on quarry reserves, wharves, rail depot and recycled/secondary aggregates facilities.
- The Annual Report concludes that South East England is making a 'full contribution' to aggregates needs in that collectively, the quarry landbanks more than meet the minimum requirement. However, there are pressures on reserves if they are not replenished and potential capacity issues at the aggregate wharves which needs further investigation. The degree to which this might be addressed by undetermined planning applications, mineral plan allocations or indeed emerging mineral plans is not clear.

1 South East Aggregates Working Party (SEEAWP)

- 1.1 This is the 22nd in a series of annual reports prepared for the South East of England Aggregates Working Party (SEEAWP) since 1996. The reports hitherto concentrated on the results of latest annual Aggregate Monitoring Survey of different types of aggregates sales, quarry reserves and infrastructure capacity. The scope of this report has now been extended to report on the proceedings of SEEAWP and a general overview and conclusions of the Local Aggregates Assessments (LAAs) prepared by the mineral planning authorities in the South East.
- 1.2 SEEAWP is one of a number of Aggregates Working Parties (AWPs) that cover England and Wales. The geographic coverage of SEEAWP is illustrated in Figure 1 overleaf.
- 1.3 SEEAWP is a technical advisory group of mineral planning authorities, aggregates companies and other relevant organisations within the South East. Membership of SEEAWP is outlined in Appendix J.
- 1.4 The role of SEEAWP is to:
 - consider, scrutinise and provide advice on the Local Aggregates Assessment (LAA) prepared by each mineral planning authority in the South East and if required respond to findings of LAAs elsewhere;
 - provide an assessment, based on the LAAs, on the position of overall demand and supply for the South East, including whether, in its view, the area is making a full contribution towards meeting both national and local aggregate needs. The AWP assessment should also be informed by other economic data and should also include an indication of emerging trends of demand in its area;
 - obtain, collect and report on data on minerals activity in the South East including aggregates demand and supply and information on sales, permissions and mineral reserves and data on recycled and secondary sources; and
 - provide advice to individual mineral planning authorities.

Figure 1: South East England: Mineral Planning Authorities



- 1.5 SEEAWP met three times in 2018 and the minutes of these meetings are included in Appendix K. The main matters considered were:
- Responding to the consultation on revised National Planning Policy Framework – concern was expressed that the minerals policy was being weakened. *(See section 2.3 below)*
 - Aggregates Monitoring (AM) 2017 report – it was noted that overall aggregate sales over the previous two years were at the highest for a decade. The report was submitted to the MHCLG at the end of the year after all the LAAs were submitted.
 - Responding to the London Plan consultation.
 - Scrutinising the LAAs prepared by the Mineral Planning Authorities – all authorities submitted an LAA.
 - Consideration of the new requirement in the Planning Practice Guidance (PPG) for AWP's to be additional signatories to Statements of Common Ground for mineral plans. *(See section 2.3 below)*
 - Soft sand and road planings.
 - Leicestershire LAA – concern was expressed over the longer-term prospects of crushed rock supply from the rail linked quarries.

2 National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and Planning Practice Guidance (PPG)

- 2.1 The NPPF recognises minerals as a strategic priority in local plan preparation. Mineral planning authorities, in particular, should plan for a steady and adequate supply of aggregates.
- 2.2 The PPG identifies the Managed Aggregate Supply System (MASS) 'to ensure a steady and adequate supply of aggregate mineral, to handle the significant geographical imbalances in the occurrence of suitable natural aggregate resources, and the areas where they are most needed.'¹ MASS is delivered at:
- local level by mineral planning authorities, which are expected to prepare Local Aggregate Assessments (LAAs), to assess the demand for and supply of aggregates and
 - at regional level by Aggregate Working Parties.
- 2.3 A revised NPPF was published in July 2018, but policy regarding aggregate supply was not substantially altered. However, the subsequent revised Planning Practice Guidance includes additional advice that for the preparation of minerals plans, AWP's are also expected to be treated as additional signatories in statements of common ground (SoCG). No requests were made to SEEAWP to sign a SoCG during 2018.

¹ PPG (para 60) further states that 'It requires mineral planning authorities which have adequate resources of aggregates to make an appropriate contribution to national as well as local supply, while making due allowance for the need to control any environmental damage to an acceptable level. It also ensures that areas with smaller amounts of aggregate make some contribution towards meeting local and national need, where that can be done sustainably.'

3 Aggregates Monitoring 2018 - Introduction

- 3.1 A major activity of SEEAWP is organising an annual aggregate monitoring (AM) survey. Periodically there is a National (England and Wales) collation of data to inform inter-regional supply patterns. However, this was not done for the AM 2018 survey, which was undertaken in 2019 by the South East England mineral planning authorities and co-ordinated by the SEEAWP Secretariat. Tables, diagrams and maps that summarise the collated data, including that of previous AM surveys are included in the Report. Some additional background information is included in the tables in Appendices which also include information on mineral planning decisions, mineral plans, and a schedule of all recorded active or inactive aggregates sites.

Table 1: Aggregates facilities¹ in South East England by mineral planning authority – 2018

Number of facilities

Mineral planning authority	Quarries			Wharves	Rail Depots	R/SA ² Sites	Total
	Soft sand	Sharp sand and gravel	Crushed Rock				
Berkshire Unitaries	1 (1) ³	9 (3)	0	0	4	12 (1)	26 (5)
Bucks/MK	0	11 (3)	0	0	1 (1)	8 (3)	20 (7)
E. Sussex	0 (1)	1	0	4 (7)	1	16	24 (8)
Hampshire	4	7 (1)	0	6 (1)	3	23 (2)	43 (4)
Isle of Wight	2	5	1	2 (1)	0	3	13 (1)
Kent/Med.	17	14	2	14	4 (1)	22 (3)	73 (4)
Oxfordshire	8 (1)	11 (6)	14 (2)	0	4 (1)	26 (3)	63 (13)
Surrey	6 (3)	2 (4)	0(2)	0	2	12 (5)	22 (14)
W. Sussex	6 (1)	1 (1)	0	6 (2)	4 (1)	15 (5)	32 (10)
South-East England	44 (7)	61(18)	17 (4)	32 (11)	23 (4)	137 (22)	316(66)

Source: AM 2018 survey

¹ Some facilities share the same site.

² Aggregate recycling and secondary aggregates sites

Notes: ³ Figures in (parenthesis) are numbers of inactive facilities including permissions that have not yet commenced

- 3.2 The tables in the report either present data regionally or by individual/groups of mineral planning authorities, where commercial confidentiality has to be protected. Table 1 illustrates the number and distribution by mineral planning authority of

aggregates facilities across the South East. The location of primary aggregates facilities /operations are also illustrated in the maps, Fig 3A/B below.

4 Aggregates Sales and Consumption

4.1 There was no National Collation of AM 2018, but to provide a fuller context Table 2 includes the AM 2014 (the date of the last National Collation of AM surveys) information on the overall aggregates sales and consumption in the South-East. This shows that:

- A general decline in both aggregate sales and consumption since 2001, although there has been some recovery from a low point in 2009.
- The South East is a net importer of primary aggregates with sales representing only 74% of aggregates consumption. This proportion has varied since 2001 when sales only accounted for 65% of aggregates consumption.
- In 2014 primary aggregate sales (14.28mt) and consumption (19.20mt) appeared to be trending towards pre-recession levels.

Table 2: Aggregates¹ sales and consumption for South East England – 2001-2014

Thousand tonnes (unless specified otherwise)								
Aggregates Sales								
Year	Sand and Gravel				Crushed Rock		All Primary Aggregates	
	Quarried	%	Marine	%	Quarried	%	Quarried/ Marine	%
2001	12,450	56	7,219	33	2,398	11	22,067	100
2005	9,573	57	5,952	36	1,238	7	16,763	100
2009	6,007	49	4,985	41	1,294	11	12,286	100
2014	5,858	41	6,626	46	1,795	13	14,279	100
Aggregates Consumption								
	Sand and Gravel				Crushed Rock		Primary Aggregates ¹	
	Quarried	%	Marine	%	Quarried	%	Quarried/ Marine	%
2001	12,488	37	7,036	21	14,603	43	34,127	100%
2005	7,551	36	5,691	27	7,935	37	21,176	100%
2009	5,679	36	4,700	30	5,383	34	15,762	100%
2014	5,623	29	6,448	34	7,126	37	19,197	100%

Source: SEEAWP AM 2001, 2005, 2009 and 2014

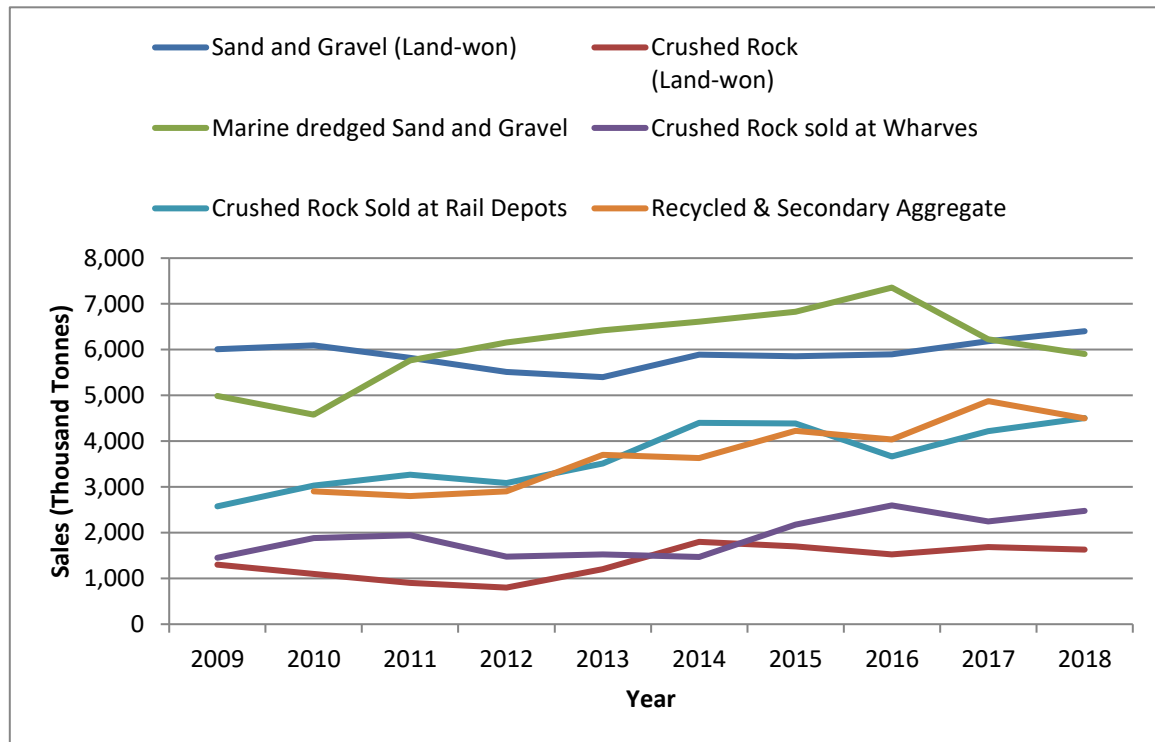
Notes: ¹ Sand and gravel, crushed rock

4.2 Figure 2 (overleaf) and Appendix A illustrate a more detailed picture of aggregates sales from 2009 to 2018 that shows:

- Overall aggregates sales in 2018 were about the same as the recent (3-year) average and these are 14% above the general (10-year) average.

- There is little change in the pattern of supply over the last 10 years with; quarries contributing 30-31%; marine dredged sand and gravel 30-31% and imported rock (via sea and rail) 26% and; recycled/secondary aggregate 17-18%. This suggests there are no dramatic changes to the sourcing of aggregates in the South East.

Figure 2: Aggregates sales in South East England 2009-2018



Source: AM 2009-2017 reports; AM survey 2018 - see Appendix A

4.3 Regarding the geographic pattern of import and export of aggregates to/from the South East in 2014 Table 3 reveals that:

- Gross imports amounted to 6.79mt of which 5.48mt was crushed rock and 1.31mt sand and gravel.
- The most significant origin of imports is the South West (3.82mt) of which 90% was crushed rock.
- There was also 0.46mt from London of which 70% was marine sand and gravel landed at London wharves; the East of England provided 0.42mt (virtually all quarried sand and gravel) and; the East Midlands provided 0.89mt of which 90% was crushed rock.
- The South East also imported about 0.97mt of crushed rock, primarily of igneous origin, from outside England and Wales.
- The export of aggregates from the South East amounted to 1.52mt.
- The principal destination was London which took 0.88mt - virtually all sand and gravel, of which nearly 60% was marine sand and gravel sold

from wharves in the South East. However, 0.28mt of quarried sand and gravel was sent to the South West.

Table 3: Exports and imports of aggregates to/from South East of England - 2014

Thousand tonnes							
Exported Aggregates	Sales in SE & Un-Allocated Sales	SW England	London	East England	East Midland	Other	All sales outside South East
Quarried S&G	4,990	284	495	61	6	21	867
Marine S&G	6,113	51	387	75	-	-	513
Total S&G	11,103	335	882	136	6	21	1,380
Crushed Rock	1,658	14	2	5	59	57	137
Total	12,761	349	884	141	65	78	1,517
Imported Aggregates	Outside England & Wales	SW England	London	East England	East Midland	Other	Total Imports to South-East
Quarried S&G	-	324	131	408	89	24	976
Marine S&G	-	6	329	-	-	-	335
Total S&G	-	330	460	408	89	24	1,311
Crushed Rock	966	3,489	-	11	804	207	5,478
Total	966	3,819	460	419	893	231	6,789

Source: SEEAWP 2014 report

5 Quarries

- 5.1 At the end of 2018 Table 1 shows there were 122 active aggregates quarries of which 44 produced soft sand, 61 produced sharp sand and sand and gravel and 17 crushed rock. There are few that produce more than one type of primary aggregates product. These can be identified in the list of each type of aggregates facilities (quarries, wharves, rail depots and recycling and secondary aggregate sites) in Appendix C.
- 5.2 Information on sales, permissions, reserves and landbanks for the South East's quarries over the last decade are illustrated in Tables 4 and 5 overleaf and capacity in Appendix F.

Table 4: Quarry sales, permissions, reserves in South East England - 2009-2018

Thousand Tonnes (unless specified otherwise)												
Year	Soft Sand				Sharp sand and gravel				Crushed rock			
	Sales	Permits	Reserve at end of year	Land-bank ¹ (years)	Sales	Permits	Reserve end of year	Land-bank ¹ (years)	Sales	Permits in 2018	Reserve at end of year	Land-bank ¹ (years)
2009	1,387	224	21,296	n/a	4,620	11,455	57,750	n/a	1,300	450	47,932	33
2010	1,676	8,258	34,389	n/a	4,415	1,980	52,638	n/a	1,100	8	47,564	33
2011	1,524	860	32,822	n/a	4,300	3,325	52,041	n/a	869	375	47,932	33
2012	1,539	2,527	32,666	n/a	3,975	2,806	48,822	n/a	800	0	45,000	36
2013	1,560	0	28,401	n/a	3,839	3,723	49,203	n/a	1,200	16,210	60,000	48
2014	1,506	4,100	23,126	n/a	4,383	5,162	47,038	n/a	1,844	0	52,244	77
2015	1,632	2,354	23,110	14	4,225	11,379	53,252	11	1,669	67	57,932	32
2016	1,829	0	23,652	14	4,045	515	38,854	8	1,527	0	36,027	20
2017	1,759	2,015	25,759	18	4,422	4,082	37,327	9	1,686	600	36,581	20
2018	1,819	0	24,117	13	4,579	6,278	48,242	10	1,631	0	32,902	38
10 yr. av.	1,623	2,034	26,934	15	4,280	5,070	48,427	10	1,363	1,771	46,411	37
3 yr. av.	1,802	672	24,509	15	4,349	3,625	41,174	9	1,615	200	35,170	26

Source: AM 2009-2017 reports; AM 2018 survey; see Appendix C

Notes: ¹ Separate landbanks information for soft sand and sharp sand and gravel n/a before 2014 - prior to this the combined land banks for all sands and gravels (rounded to nearest year) were: 2010 – 8, 2011 – 8, 2012 – 10, 2013 – 9, 2014 – 9. Landbanks are calculated by dividing reserves – tonnage with planning permission – by the LAA Rates (thousand tonnes per annum) provided by the mineral planning authorities in their Local Aggregates Assessments 2019 – see Table 5 and Section 12 below

5.3 **Soft sand quarries:**

- Sales have increased by more than 30% since 2009 and recent sales are 11% above the general average.
- Reserves of soft sand in 2018 are about the same as the 3-year average reserves but 12% below the 10-year average.
- The soft sand landbank is 13 years, but lower than the average landbanks over the last decade.
- The average reserves replenishment rate (permissions tonnage divided by sales tonnage) over the last 10 years is 1:12, but over the last three years this has declined to 0.37.

5.3 **Sharp sand and gravel quarries:**

- The 2018 sales are the highest since 2009 and 6-7% higher than 10-year and 3-year sales averages.
- The reserves are a little below the 10-year average, but well above the 3-year sales average.
- The quarry landbank in 2018 for sharp sand and gravel quarries was 10 years, which is about the same for the last decade.
- The replenishment rate over the last 10 years is 1.25 but over the last three years this has declined to 0.37.
- Less than 5% of sand and gravel sales were for non-aggregates use.

5.4 **Crushed rock quarries:**

- The 2018 sales are above the general average sales level, but lower than recent sales average.
- Reserves are lower than the both recent and general levels, but despite this the landbank is at 38 years. However, whilst it is noted the average landbank over the last three years was lower at 26 years, this is still more than twice the minimum 10-year requirement level. Quarried crushed rock sales from quarries is the smallest contributor to quarry sales in the South East with 68% used for roadstone, and graded aggregate purposes, the rest for fill. Only about 70,000 tonnes of the crushed rock sales were for non-aggregates purposes.

5.5 **Mineral planning authority** data is illustrated in Table 5 below.

- Soft sand sales, reserves/landbanks are concentrated in Kent, Oxfordshire and West Sussex. It is noted both Berkshire, Hampshire and West Sussex have less than seven years landbank.
- Sharp sand and gravel sales are more generally spread, but Buckinghamshire, Hampshire and Oxfordshire sell most. The reserves expressed in terms of landbank are concentrated in Berkshire, Kent and Medway, and Oxfordshire. It is noted that East

Sussex has a low landbank at less than seven years. The overall South East landbank is 10 years, about 40% above the minimum required.

- Crushed rock sales and reserves are principally in Kent and Oxfordshire but the landbank appears to be generous at 38 years.

Table 5: Sales, permissions and reserves at soft sand, sharp sand and gravel and crushed rock quarries for mineral planning authorities¹ - 2018

Thousand tonnes (unless specified otherwise)															
	Soft Sand					Sharp Sand and Gravel					Crushed Rock				
Mineral planning authority	Sales 2018	Permit 2018	Reserve end 2018	LAA Rate ² (ktpa)	Land-bank ³ (yrs.)	Sales 2018	Permits 2018	Reserve end 2018	LAA Rate ² (ktpa)	Land-bank ³ (yrs.)	Sales 2018	Permit 2018	Reserve end 2018	LAA Rate ² (ktpa)	Land-bank (yrs.) ³
Berkshire Unitaries	c	0	c	c	<1	c	250	c	817	10	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Bucks/MK	c	0	c	c	31	1,075	2,018	9,283	910	10	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
E. Sussex	c	0	350	n/a	n/a	297	0	508	160	1.5	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Hampshire	227	0	634	230	3	955	760	8,433	920	9	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Isle of Wight	11	0	170	19	9	65	0	500	59	8	c	0	c	0	c
Kent/Med.	493	0	8,296	542	15	251	0	4,872	451	11	c	0	c	78	c
Oxfordshire	252	0	3,091	243	13	797	3,000	12,925	1,015	13	751	0	7,718	778	c
Surrey	439	0	7,178	400	18	468	250	2,731	500	5	c	0	c	n/a	c
W. Sussex	305	0	c	372	6	c	0	c	34	23	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
South-East England	1,819	0	24,0117	1,919	13	4,579	6,278	48,242	4,866	10	1,631	0	32,902	856	38

Source: AM 2018 c = confidential

¹ Some mineral planning authorities grouped to facilitate data confidentiality

Notes ² LAA Rates (thousand tonnes per annum) provided by the mineral planning authorities in their Local Aggregates Assessments 2019 – see Section 12 below

³ Landbanks presented to nearest whole number

6 Wharves

6.1 Aggregates wharves' sales and estimated demand, the LAA Rates, are illustrated in Table 6, overleaf, and Appendix D.

- Sales in 2018 of **marine sand and gravel** of 5.9mt are below both 3-year and 10-year average sales.
- The **Crown Estate** recorded marine sand and gravel landings (NB not sales) of 6.3mt in 2018² at the South East wharves. This was produced from the East Coast (1.42mt), Thames Estuary (0.46mt), South Coast (3.46mt) and East English Channel (0.96mt) licensed dredging areas.
- There are some sales of **quarried sand and gravel**, most is imported from continental Europe, particularly Denmark. However, it appears that some wharves (and rail depots) have recorded in the AM survey sales that were originally recorded as sales at the Cliffe wharf and rail depot in Medway (and possibly elsewhere) and subsequently distributed to other wharves and rail depots. There is insufficient data to clarify the situation.
- **Imported crushed rock** sales of almost 2.5mt in 2018 reflect the level of recent average sales, which are 27% above the general average sales level. It is sourced from Northern Ireland, Ireland, Scotland, France and Norway.
- The **Kent/Medway wharves** are the most significant element in wharves sales in the South East, and are particularly dominant with regard to imported crushed rock.

6.2 Wharf capacity is discussed in Section 9 below. However, the Crown Estate advise that there are significant marine aggregates reserves available, based on 10-year average annual 'offtake':

- East Coast -15 years;
- Thames Estuary – 34 years;
- East English Channel – 18 years; and
- South Coast – 29 years.
- There appear to be no immediate resource constraints on the supply of marine aggregates, however infrastructure and other investment limitations maybe an issue. It is noted that there are three new dredgers³ being commissioned to augment the aging (average age of vessel is 20 years) British fleet⁴.

² Marine aggregates Capability & Portfolio 2018 (data correct to 31 March 2018)

³ Mineral Products Today Summer 18

⁴ The Crown Estate consider constraint on supply might be fleet capacity.

Table 6: Sales of marine sand and gravel, imported crushed and quarried sand and gravel at wharves for groups of mineral planning authorities – 2009-2018
Thousand tonnes (unless specified otherwise)

Mineral ¹ Planning Authority	Aggregates ²	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018		10-year average	3-year average	LAA ⁴ Rate
		Sales	Sales	Sales	Sales	Sales	Sales	Sales	Sales	Sales	Sales	% ³			
Hampshire & Isle of Wight	Marine S&G	1,157	1,213	1,279	1,190	1,511	1,459	1,638	1,654	1,242	1,507	26	1,385	1,468	1,654
	Imported Crushed Rock	25	44	34	33	31	1	26	67	38	48	2	36	51	
	Quarried S&G	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	4	4	5	5	2	n/a	5	
East & West Sussex	Marine S&G	701	686	1,475	1,735	1,694	1,626	1,601	1,775	1,457	1,350	23	1,410	1,527	1,890
	Imported Crushed Rock	108	235	186	249	95	93	89	114	206	138	6	151	153	
	Quarried S&G	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	0	33	10	n/a	11	
Kent & Medway	Marine S&G	3,127	2,680	3,012	3,229	3,215	3,524	3,588	3,927	3,525	3,048	52	3,288	3,500	5,850
	Imported Crushed Rock	1,344	1,602	1,724	1,194	1,402	1,372	2,062	2,415	2,002	2,291	92	1,741	2,236	
	Quarried S&G	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	175	231	311	287	88	n/a	276	
South East England	Marine S&G	4,985	4,579	5,766	6,153	6,420	6,609	6,827	7,356	6,224	5,905	100	6,082	6,495	9,394
	Imported Crushed Rock	1,452	1,881	1,944	1,476	1,528	1,466	2,177	2,596	2,246	2,477	100	1,924	2440	
	Quarried S&G	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	179	235	322	325	100	n/a	294	

Source: AM 2018 survey

Notes: ¹ Mineral planning authorities grouped to facilitate data confidentiality

² There are movements between wharves and rail depots within the South East so there is a limited, albeit unquantifiable element of double counting in the data.

³ % rounded to nearest whole figure

⁴ LAA Rates (thousand tonnes per annum) provided by the mineral planning authorities in their Local Aggregates Assessments 2019 – see Table 5 and Section 12 below

7 Aggregates Rail Depots

7.1 Rail depot sales and estimated demand are illustrated in Table 7, overleaf, and Appendix E.

- **Imported crushed rock** sales at 4.5mt are at their highest since 2009 and the recent sales averages are 13% higher than the general sales averages.
- About 86% of crushed rock is sold as roadstone, railway ballast, for concreting aggregate and other screened product.
- Two thirds of sales are through the depots in the western part of the South East - Oxfordshire, Buckinghamshire, Berkshire and Hampshire.
- Somerset is the most important source of crushed rock material and its LAA 2016 indicates there are 35 years of crushed rock reserves. This suggests there are sufficient reserves to maintain the current level of supply and allow significant growth. Leicestershire is also an important provider, but there is concern about long-term resource availability, which SEEAWP has expressed concern over through the consultation of its LAA - see Appendix K. On the other hand, the critical constraint on supply to the South East is infrastructure capacity which is discussed in Section 9 below.
- **Sand and gravel** sold through the rail depots is of both marine and quarry origin and amounts to about 1.2mt which represents 21% of depot sales. Virtually all this is for aggregates purposes although a small amount (31,000 tonnes) is soft sand and even a smaller amount (14,000 tonnes) is for fill.
- Sand and gravel largely originate from outside the South East. 65,000 tonnes are from Belgium and 103,000 tonnes seem to arrive via the Medway wharf/rail depot.

Table 7: Sales of crushed rock, marine and quarried sand and gravel at rail depots for groups¹ of mineral planning authorities – 2009 - 2018

Thousand tonnes (unless specified otherwise)

Authority	Aggregate	Sales of, imported crushed rock, marine sand and gravel and, quarried sand and gravel													LAA Rate
		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	%	10-year average	3-year Average	
Buckinghamshire, Milton Keynes and Oxfordshire	Crushed Rock	447	729	659	552	762	975	918	1,009	1,021	1,006	22	807.8	1,012	1,036
	Sand & Gravel	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	13	32	3	n/a	23	
Berkshire, Hampshire & Isle of Wight	Crushed Rock	1,094	1,054	1,215	1,222	1,090	1,208	1,565	1,381	1,733	2,010	45	1357.2	1,708	1,945
	Sand & Gravel	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	190	206	17	n/a	198	
Surrey, East & West Sussex	Crushed Rock	621	888	949	1,000	1,192	1,688	1,456	820	993	954	21	1056.1	922	1,723
	Sand & Gravel	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	293	390	32	n/a	342	
Kent & Medway	Crushed Rock	414	356	446	313	465	533	445	457	475	535	12	443.9	489	1,080
	Sand & Gravel	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	32	591	48	n/a	312	
South East England	Crushed Rock	2576	3027	3269	3087	3509	4404	4384	3667	4222	4,505	100	3665	4,131	5,784
	Sand & Gravel	n/a	n/s	n/s	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	467	528	1,219	100	n/a	738	

Notes: ¹ Mineral planning authorities grouped to facilitate data confidentiality

² LAA Rates (thousand tonnes per annum) provided by the mineral planning authorities in their Local Aggregates Assessments 2019 – see Section 12 below

8 Secondary and Recycled Aggregate Facilities

8.1 Sales from **recycled and secondary aggregates** facilities are illustrated in Table 8, below.

- 2018 sales of recycled aggregate were just over 4mt, below 2017 levels.
- The main sales of recycled aggregate are from Surrey, Kent & Medway and Hampshire, which account for 63% of the total.
- Secondary aggregate sales are 0.56mt with incinerator bottom ash (IBA) as the major contributor.
- Sales of secondary aggregate are principally from East Sussex, Hampshire, Kent & Medway and Oxfordshire account for 89% of the total.
- Appendix A indicates recycled and secondary aggregate contribute about 17% to overall aggregates supply, but evidence from work undertaken by the MPA⁵ indicates that for Great Britain the average proportion is about 30%. This suggests the SEEAWP AM 2018 survey has not captured all the recycled and secondary aggregates data.
- The AM 2018 survey did cover road planings, although only a limited response occurred. There were returns from highway authorities of East Sussex, Hampshire, Kent, Medway, Surrey and West Berkshire which totalled 121,000, 163,000 and 194,000 tonnes for 2016, 2017, 2018 respectively. The Highways Agency also did not participate in the survey. Highway authorities indicated that a high proportion of road planings generated are recycled on-site.

⁵ [Contribution of Recycled and Secondary Materials to Total Aggs Supply in GB.pdf](#)

Table 8: Sales of recycled and secondary aggregates for mineral planning authorities - 2018

Thousand tonnes (unless specified otherwise)							
		Sales of recycled and secondary ¹ aggregates			% Total Sales	LAA Rate (ktpa)	
		2018	10-year average ²	3-year average			
Berkshire Unitaries	Recycled	460	11%	n/a	470	12%	547
	Secondary ⁴	0			0	0	
Bucks/Milton Keynes	Recycled	95	2%	n/a	82	2%	12
	Secondary	0			0	0	
East Sussex	Recycled	627	11%	n/a	308	8%	378
	Secondary	62	15%		40	9%	
Hampshire	Recycled	594	15%	n/a	654	16%	850
	Secondary	127	35%		106	25%	
Isle of Wight	Recycled	94	2%	n/a	73	2%	73
	Secondary	0			0	0	
Kent & Medway	Recycled	738	18%	n/a	845	21%	959
	Secondary	57	16%		77	18%	
Oxfordshire	Recycled	292	7%	n/a	345	9%	926
	Secondary	114	31%		107	25%	
Surrey	Recycled	1,065	26%	n/a	981	25%	1,000
	Secondary	8	2%		99	23%	
West Sussex	Recycled	254	6%	n/a	240	6%	446
	Secondary	1	0%		0	0	
South East England	Recycled	4,045	100%	n/a	3,998	100%	5,160
	Secondary	364	100%		429	100%	

Source: AM 2018 survey; AM reports 2017-2018

Notes: ¹Majority of secondary aggregates are sourced from **incinerator bottom ash (IBA)** - 224,000t – with Hampshire as the largest supplier at 116,000t and **recycled glass** – 112,000t

² Insufficient time series data to calculate 10-year average

³ LAA Rates (thousand tonnes per annum) provided by the mineral planning authorities in their Local Aggregates Assessments 2019 – see Table 5 and Section 12 below

⁴ Tonnage of blocks manufactured in West Berkshire discounted as the pulverised fly ash used is attributed elsewhere.

9 Aggregates Infrastructure Capacity

- 9.1 Aggregates infrastructure capacity information for wharves and rail depots is illustrated in Table 9 below and that for quarries and recycling/secondary aggregates facilities in Appendix D. However, the AM 2018 information has to be treated with a degree of caution as survey returns were not always complete. This is particularly relevant regarding the capacity of wharves and depots, which are frequently 'established uses' not subject to planning or other controls that limit their throughput. Accordingly, any conclusions cannot be fully relied on, although it is hoped AM 2019 might be able to address this. In the meantime the current information can provide an impression of the situation and the view has been expressed at SEEAWP meetings that a capacity margin of less 25% might indicate a potential problem for future aggregates supply.
- 9.2 By way of explanation the reference to 'Capacity Margin %' in the tables refers to capacity 'headroom', which is the difference between capacity in mtpa and potential demand forecast as reflected in the LAA Rate expressed as a %. (The table footnotes explain the arithmetic)
- 9.3 **Quarry capacity** information is illustrated in Appendix D.
- Overall capacity margins are between 42-60%, with crushed rock quarries exhibiting the largest head room.
 - There is variation in quarry capacity across South East England, although it is only Hampshire that has a capacity margin lower than 25%.
 - Soft sand quarries capacity margins for individual mineral planning authorities are largely not illustrated to protect confidential information.
- 9.4 **Aggregates wharf** capacity margins for the wharves are illustrated in Table 9 below:
- Overall there is a capacity margin of 16%, which is significantly lower than 25%.
 - This varies over South East England with virtually no margin for Hampshire/ Isle of Wight and the highest, 20% for Kent/Medway
 - The reliability of wharf capacity data needs to be taken into account when considering the information and because of underreporting there is likely to be higher capacity margins generally.
 - Moreover, there is undoubted variation within the grouping of mineral planning authorities in Table 9. Evidence submitted to the Kent Minerals/Waste Site Plans public examination in 2019 indicated that the Kent wharves had more than enough capacity met future needs. On the other hand, the Hampshire LAA notes the need to identify more wharf infrastructure.
- 9.5 **Aggregates rail depot** capacity is also illustrated in Table 9:
- Overall there is a capacity margin of 25% for South East England.

- The Milton Keynes/Oxfordshire depots have the least margin at 11% and Surrey/East Sussex/ West Sussex the next at 19%. However, East Sussex consider depot capacity is not under pressure.
- Notwithstanding the data limitations there appears to be capacity issues particularly for the depots serving Buckinghamshire, Milton Keynes and Oxfordshire. Oxfordshire CC have noted in the past there could be capacity pressures.

9.6 The information on **recycled and secondary aggregates sites capacity** is in Appendix F.

- The capacity margin for the sites overall in South East England is 57%.
- Only three mineral planning authorities have a margin of less than 50%, East Sussex 33%, Oxfordshire -7% and Surrey 18%.

The negative margin for Oxfordshire's is likely to be a data collection issue.

9.7 In the light of some uncertainty about capacity information, which currently indicates some pressures on some facilities particularly wharves, this will have to be considered further in the next Annual Report.

Table 9: Capacity¹ at aggregates wharves and rail depots - 2018

Mineral Planning Authorities ¹	Thousand tonnes (unless specified otherwise)					
	Wharves			Rail Depots		
	LAA Rate	Capacity 2018	Capacity Margin ² %	LAA Rate	Capacity 2018 ²	Capacity Margin ³ %
Buckinghamshire ⁴ , Milton Keynes & Oxfordshire	n/a	n/a	n/a	1,036	1,165	11
Berkshire, Hampshire & Isle of Wight	1,654	1,660	<1	1,945	3,100	47
Surrey, East & West Sussex	1,890	2,161	13	1,723	2,130	19
Kent and Medway	5,850	7,300 ⁵	20	1,080	2,480	56
South East England	9,394	11,121	16⁴	5,784	8,875	25

Source: AM 2018 survey

¹ Mineral planning authorities are grouped to maintain confidentiality of company data, but

Notes: there can be significant variations between the authorities

² Capacity data limited – see para. 9.2 above

³ A percentage estimate of spare capacity or 'headroom' calculated by dividing the LAA Rate by Capacity (converted into a %) minus 100%.

⁴ This grouping of mineral planning authorities does not have wharves, likewise

Buckinghamshire and the Isle of Wight have no rail depots

⁵ Informed by joint Kent and Medway wharf study (2010)

10 Aggregates Facilities and the Environment

- 10.1 South East England includes large areas of land ‘designated’ for their environmental importance (see Figures 3A/3B below_ that can constrain opportunities to develop aggregates facilities. These include the New Forest and South Downs National Parks and the following Areas of Outstanding National Beauty (AoNBs):
- Chichester Harbour;
 - Chiltern Hills;
 - Cotswolds;
 - Cranborne Chase and West Wilts Downs;
 - High Weald;
 - Isle of Wight;
 - Kent Downs;
 - North Wessex Downs; and
 - Surrey Hills.
- 10.2 There are significant aggregates resources, particularly soft sand, within these designations, but national policy permits quarries within them only under ‘exceptional circumstances’. Nevertheless, there are number of quarries and other aggregates facilities within these designations as illustrated in Figures 3A/B and listed in Appendix I. In 2018, no planning applications were outstanding or were permitted within these areas (see Appendix G).
- 10.2 Other designations that have the potential to affect aggregates developments are Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) and National Nature Reserves, some of these are within ‘European Sites’ covered by the Birds Directives and Special Areas of Conservation (SACs). Such designations do not necessarily presume against mineral development, but are subject to a variety of tests. During 2018 only one application, in Buckinghamshire (see appendix G) in such designations was permitted and there are no outstanding applications elsewhere in South East England.
- 10.3 Green Belts are a further significant constraint as they severely restrict ‘inappropriate development’. In the South East of England there are the following Green Belts – illustrated in Figures 3A/3B:
- Bournemouth/South West Hampshire;
 - Oxford; and the
 - Metropolitan Green Belt (affecting parts of Buckinghamshire, eastern Berkshire, Surrey and north Kent).
- Minerals extraction within Green Belts is not necessarily ‘inappropriate’ and in 2018 the Buckinghamshire quarry noted above was also in the Metropolitan Green Belt.

10.4 Appendix I records whether South East England aggregate operations/facilities are situated in environmental designations or Green Belts.

Figure 3A: South East England (W): Location of primary aggregates facilities - 2018

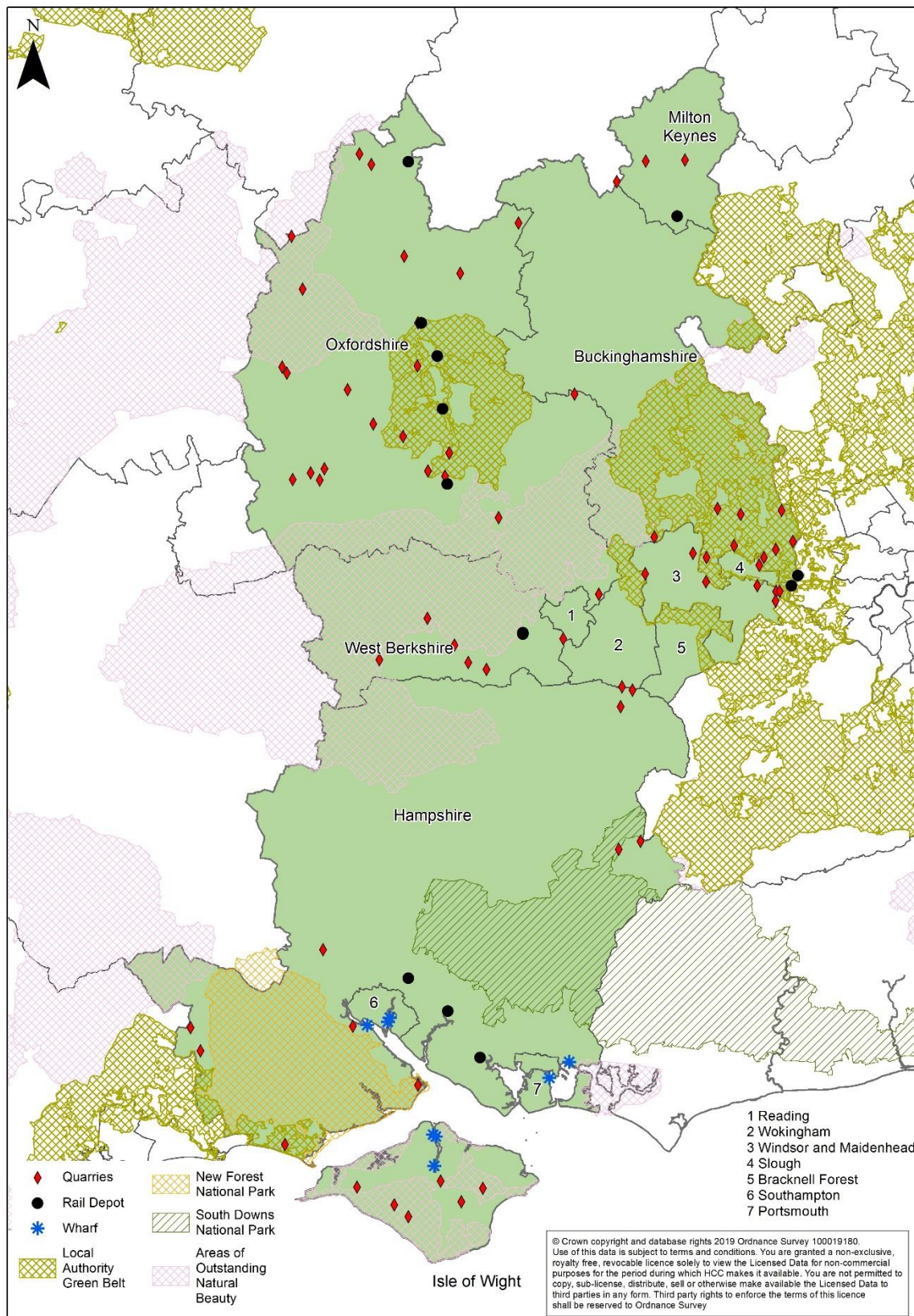
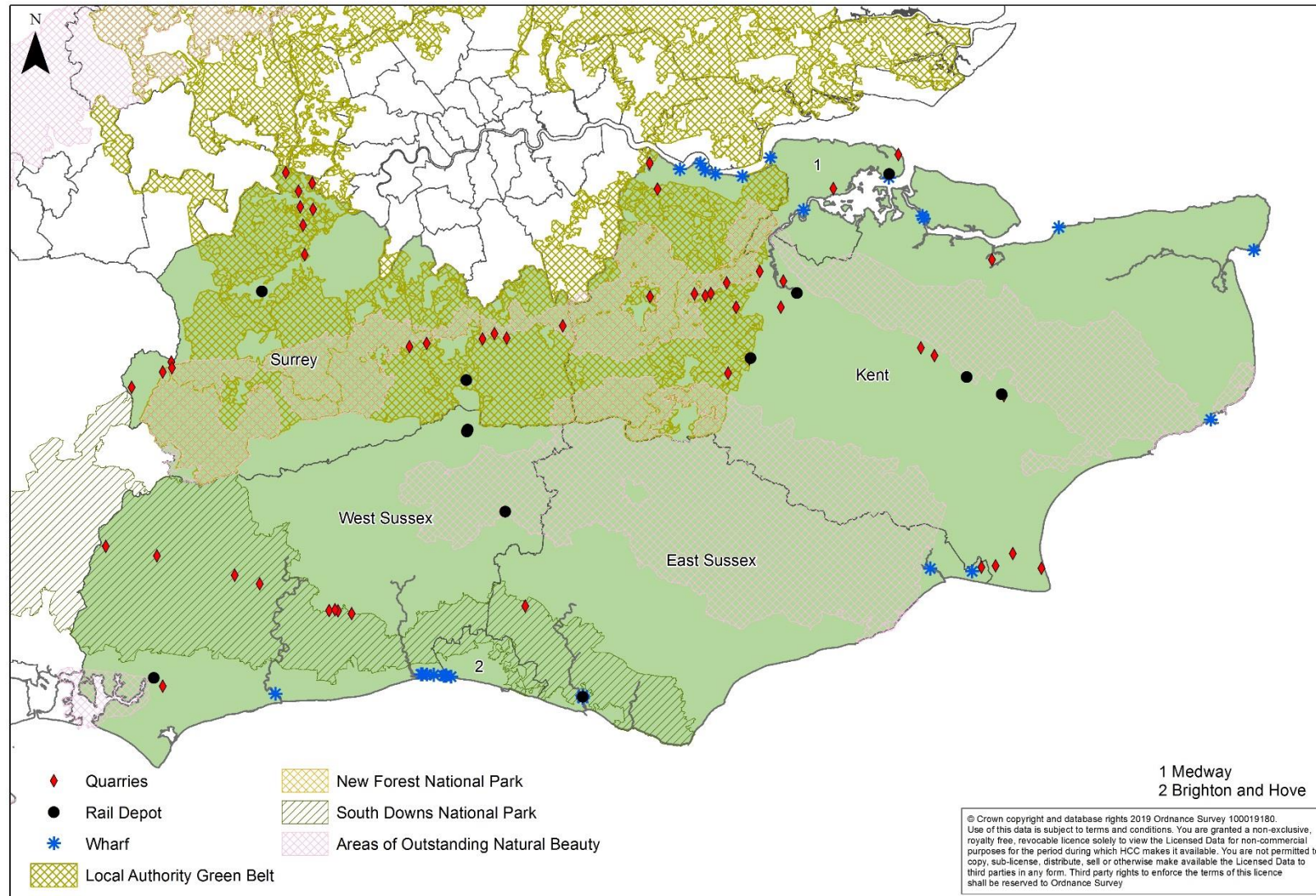


Figure 3B: South East England (W): Location of primary aggregates facilities - 2018



11 Minerals Plans and Planning Applications

- 11.1 Progress on plans is detailed in Appendix B. All mineral planning authorities in the South East have mineral plans although some are out of date and replacement plans are under preparation.
- 11.2 Off shore aggregate resources are covered by the Marine Plans. The East Marine Plans and the South Marine Plans are now adopted. Consultation events on the South East Marine Plan have been organised by the Marine Management Organisation (MMO). The MMO has adopted a common policy approach for aggregates in all the Marine Plans, which is supportive of continuing supply.
- 11.3 Appendix G provides information on the status of planning applications in 2018, while Table 5 indicates 6.3mt of additional sharp sand and gravel reserve was added to the stock in the South East. Appendix G also shows that 9.8mt of sharp sand and gravel (about two years of reserve); 2.8mt of soft sand (about 1.5 years of reserve); and 1.4mt of crushed rock (one year of reserve) is under consideration. Additionally, 0.54mtpa of wharf capacity and 0.21mtpa of rail depot is awaiting decision.

12 Local Aggregates Assessments

- 12.1 All the South East England mineral planning authorities have submitted LAAs for 2019 based on AM 2018 data. The LAAs have included LAA Rates as indicators of demand for aggregates supplied from quarries and other facilities and are recorded in the tables above as well as Table 10 below. The LAAs individually and collectively provide the foundation of the information on which SEEAWP can assess whether South East England is **making a full contribution towards meeting both national and local aggregate needs**.
- 12.2 Consolidated critical information from the LAAs is presented in Table 10 below. Taking this into account and that of individual LAAs these are the following main findings;
- Generally, aggregates sales are above past average levels except for marine sand and gravel, which has slightly declined. However, the sales performance does vary, with East Sussex, Milton Keynes and West Berkshire showing declining sales. This appears to relate to low reserves but to a degree compensated by higher rail depot sales. Recycled and secondary aggregate sales performance seems to be comparable with previous sales.
 - Overall collective aggregates reserves are above the sand and gravel 7-year minimum requirement, threshold, but there are a number of mineral authorities that are below this level:
East Sussex 1.5 years (SSG);

Hampshire 3 years (SS);
Milton Keynes 5 years (SSG);
West Berkshire < 1 year (SS); and
West Sussex 6 years (SS).

- Regarding aggregates sales through the wharves, it is noted sales of sand and gravel are lower than past levels. Although crushed rock sales have increased, they are only just above the 3-year average sales level. There may be capacity issues for the wharves, but this conclusion could arise from the unreliability of the AM survey data reliability. This matter will require further investigation in subsequent LAAs and Annual Reports.
- Sales of aggregates through the rail depots appears to be increasing and overall there is adequate capacity. Although the overall capacity margin is 25% it is less in other areas, particularly Oxfordshire, Buckinghamshire, Milton Keynes. However, individual mineral planning authorities might have more capacity.
- Recycled and secondary aggregates facilities have a generous capacity, generally margin, although both Oxfordshire and Surrey seem to be more limited.
- Planning applications yet to be determined or implemented might address reserve and capacity deficit problems in some instances. Additionally, unused allocations in mineral plans have the potential to do the same. However, not all these opportunities are not fully addressed in some LAAs so the full picture is unclear.
- Several of the mineral planning authorities are preparing mineral plans that could address any outstanding shortfalls in reserves and capacity over the next 15-20 years.

Table 10: Aggregates assessment summary for South East England - 2018

Thousand Tonnes (unless specified otherwise)							
Aggregates	Sales	Average 10-year sales	Average 3-year sales	LAA ¹ Rate	Reserve or Capacity ²	Land-bank (Years)	Capacity ³ Margin %
Quarried Soft Sand	1,819	1,623	1,802	1,919	24,117	13	45
Quarried Sharp Sand and Gravel	4,579	4,280	4,349	4,866	48,242	10	51
Quarried Sand & Gravel ⁴	6,399	5,906	6,160	6,785	72,359	11	49
Quarried Crushed Rock	1,631	1,364	1,615	856	32,902	38	60
Wharves (S&G)	5,905	6,082	6,376	9,394	11,121		16
Wharves (CR)	2,477	1,924	2,440				
Rail Depots (CR+S&G)	5,726	3,665	4,869				5,784
Recycled/ Secondary Aggregate	4,581	n/a	4,497	5,160	12,020		57
Comment	See 12.2 above						

Source: AM 2018 survey, AM reports 2009-2018, LAAs 2019

¹ Based on LAA Rates included in the LAAs 2019.

² Capacity data limited – see para. 9.2 above

³ A percentage estimate of spare capacity or ‘headroom’ calculated by dividing the LAA

Notes: Rate by Capacity (converted into a %) minus 100%, also note ² above.

⁴ Soft sand and sharp sand and gravel combined included for comparisons with Fig.2 and Appendices A, B, C.

13 Conclusions

13.1 During 2018 SEEAWP met three times, and considered

- General aggregates issues;
- Managed and reported on the Aggregate Monitoring 2017 survey;
- Responded to consultations, particularly the draft revisions to the NPPF;
- Scrutinised 2018 LAAs.

13.2 With regard to the question whether South East England is making a full contribution to aggregate supply, in the past SEEAWP looked to the national and regional guidelines for assistance to answer this. Now, in the absence of update guidelines SEEAWP now relies on current LAAs for consideration of the latest AM information and relevant economic data. Judging by the consolidated findings from current LAAs 2019 (outlined in Section 12) and Table 9 above - **South East England is making a ‘full contribution’** to aggregates needs. This

is due to the fact that overall the quarry landbanks meet the minimum requirement of 7-years based on the 2018 LAA Rates provided by the mineral planning authorities. However, it is noted there are pressures on the sand and gravel quarry reserves for some mineral planning authorities, which do not meet the minimum requirement and others, if there is insufficient replenishment. It is also noted that there is some 25% capacity margin for aggregates rail depots and even more for recycling/secondary aggregates facilities. Even so, some of the mineral planning authorities have noted potential rail depot capacity issues for the future. There is also a query concerning the capacity at the aggregates wharves where a capacity margin overall of 16% has been recorded. This is likely to be a survey issue, which will need to be reviewed in the next Annual Report. It is expected that there is more capacity than currently recorded by AM 2018.

- 13.3 These issues might potentially be addressed by applications for additional quarry reserves and/or aggregates facilities capacity awaiting determination. Furthermore, allocations and policy support in mineral plans could provide additional confidence over aggregates supply. However, not all the LAAs fully consider these points so SEEAWP cannot reach a full conclusion.
- 13.4 It is noted that several mineral planning authorities are preparing replacement or additional mineral plans.

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Appendix A: Aggregates sales for South East England - 2009-2018

Thousand tonnes													
Year	Sand and Gravel (Quarried)		Crushed Rock (Quarried)		Marine dredged Sand and Gravel Sold at Wharves		Crushed Rock Sold at Wharves		Crushed Rock Sold at Rail Depots		Recycled & Secondary Aggregate		Total Aggregate Sales
	Sales	% Total Sales	Sales	% Total Sales	Sales	% Total Sales	Sales	% Total Sales	Sales	% Total Sales	Sales	% Total Sales	
2009	6,007	37%	1,300	8%	4,985	31%	1,452	9%	2,576	16%	n/a ¹	n/a ¹	16,320
2010	6,091	31%	1,100	6%	4,579	23%	1,881	10%	3,027	15%	2,900	15%	19,578
2011	5,824	28%	900	4%	5,766	28%	1,944	9%	3,269	16%	2,800	14%	20,503
2012	5,514	28%	800	4%	6,153	31%	1,476	7%	3,087	15%	2,900	15%	19,930
2013	5,399	25%	1,200	6%	6,420	30%	1,528	7%	3,509	16%	3,700	17%	21,756
2014	5,889	25%	1,800	8%	6,609	28%	1,466	6%	4,404	17%	3,628	15%	23,448
2015	5,857	24%	1,700	7%	6,827	28%	2,177	9%	4,384	16%	4,223	17%	24,824
2016	5,900	24%	1,527	6%	7,356	29%	2,596	10%	3,667	15%	4,034	16%	25,080
2017	6,181	24%	1,686	7%	6,224	24%	2,246	9%	4,222	17%	4,875	19%	25,434
2018	6,399	25%	1,631	6%	5,905	23%	2,477	10%	4,505	18%	4,581	18%	25,499
10 Year Average	5,906	26%	1,364	6%	6,082	27%	1,924	9%	3,786	17%	3,738	17%	22,306
3 Year Average	6,160	24%	1,615	6%	6,495	26%	2,440	10%	4,131	16%	4,497	18%	25,338

Source: AM 2009-18

Notes: ¹No data for 2009 – average sales based on 9 years of records

Appendix B: Sales, permissions, reserves at sand and gravel quarries 2009-2018

Thousand tonnes

Year	Sand and gravel				
	Sales	% change on: previous year / 10/3 years	Permissions in year	Reserve end of year	Land-bank (years)
2009	6,007	-18	11,679	83,457	6.3
2010	6,091	+3	10,238	88,096	6.6
2011	5,824	-6	4,095	84,863	6.4
2012	5,514	-5	5,333	81,488	6.2
2013	5,399	-2	3,723	77,604	9
2014	5,889	+9	9,262	70,174	9
2015	5,857	< -1	13,733	76,362	9.5
2016	5,900	<1	515	73,747	9
2017	6,181	+4	6,097	72,035	9
2018	6,399	+4	6,278	72,359	11
10-year average	5,298	11	n/a	78,019	
3-year average	6,160	9	n/a	72,714	

Source: AM 2009-2018 surveys

Appendix C: Sales, permissions and reserves of sand and gravel quarries by mineral planning authority - 2018

Thousand tonnes						
	Sand and Gravel (Soft sand and sharp sand and gravel)					
Mineral Planning Authorities	Reserve at start of year	Sales during year	Permitted during year	Reserve at end of year	LAA Rate	Land-bank (years)
Berkshire Unitaries	8,641	567	250	8,500	861	10
Bucks/ Milton Keynes	10,863	1,144	2,018	11,455	980	12
East Sussex	1,155	297	0	858	160	1.5
Hampshire	7,920	1,182	760	9,067	1,150	8
Isle of Wight	738	77	0	671	78	9
Kent/ Medway	13,963	745	0	13,168	993	13
Oxfordshire	13,910	1,049	3,000	16,015	1,258	13
Surrey	10,914	908	250	9,910	900	11
West Sussex	3,125	430	0	2,715	406	8
South East England	71,229	6,399	6,278	72,359	6,785	11

Source: AM 2018

Appendices D: Capacity at quarries and recycling/secondary aggregates sites for each mineral planning authority - 2018

Thousand tonnes p.a./%								
Mineral planning authorities	Quarries			Recycled/ secondary aggregate sites	Quarries			Recycled/ secondary aggregate sites
	Soft sand	Sharp sand &/ gravel	Crushed rock		Soft sand	Sharp sand &/ gravel	Crushed Rock	
	Estimated Capacity				Capacity Margin ¹ %			
Berkshire Unitaries	60	1,607	0	1,186	C	51	0	54
Bucks/Milton Keynes	C	2,145	0	450	C	59	0	88
East Sussex	350	508	0	520	n/a	68	0	33
Hampshire	C	1,037	0	2,369	C	11	0	64
Isle of Wight	26	80	C	180	C	26	C	59
Kent & Medway	920	1,532	C	4,133	C	71	C	77
Oxfordshire	390	1,624	1,700	861	38	38	54	0 ²
Surrey	1,221	1,000	0	1,226	C	60	C	18
West Sussex	502	C	0	1,096	C	C	0	59
South East England	4,247	9,499	2,120	12,020	56%	42%	60%	57%

Source: AM 2018 survey

Notes; ¹ A percentage estimate of spare or remaining capacity/ 'headroom' calculated by dividing the LAA Rate by Capacity minus 100%

² Anomalous data as LAA Rate higher than capacity so recorded as 0%

Appendix E: Major* aggregates mineral planning decisions in South East England - 2018

Berkshire Unitary Authorities (excluding West Berkshire)										
Site name & location	Easting/ Northing	Type of development	Aggregate	Applicant	Reserve/ Capacity	Decision	Nat Park	AONB	SPA/SAC &SSSI/ NNR	GB
Poyle Quarry Extension	501987, 176087	Quarry Extension	Sand and Gravel	Summerleaze Ltd	250,000	Permitted				
Bridge Farm	475021, 167471	New Quarry	Sand and Gravel	CEMEX	3,600,000	Undetermined				
Riding Court Farm	499500, 177400	Temporary Recycled Aggregate Site	CD&E	CEMEX	30,000	Undetermined				
Buckinghamshire										
Site name & location	Easting/ Northing	Type of development	Aggregate	Applicant	Reserve/ Capacity	Decision	Nat Park	AONB	SPA/SAC &SSSI/ NNR	GB
Slade Farm	496500, 188500	New Quarry	Sharp Sand and Gravel	RJD Ltd	1,250,000	Permitted			X	X

Red Brick Farm, Stewkley	484413, 224561	Recycled Aggregate site	CD&E	W J Doherty & Son	75,000	Permitted				
Land adjacent to Bishops House, Crown lane, Farnham Royal	495442, 183549	Recycled Aggregate site	CD&E	M&S Groundworks Grab Hire Ltd	75,000	Undetermined				x
Thorney Mill Rail Sidings	505079, 179337	Rail Depot	Sand and Gravel	Breedon Southern Ltd	210,000	Undetermined				X
Former Goods Yard	470543, 218138	Recycled Aggregate Site	CD&E	TLT Services	75,000	Withdrawn				
East Sussex										
Site name & location	Easting/ Northing	Type of development	Aggregate	Applicant	Reserve/ Capacity	Decision	Nat Park	AONB	SPA/SAC &SSSI/ NNR	GB
Ashdown Brickworks	571953, 109525	Variation of condition	Export of sandy clay	lbstock	N/A	Permitted				
Fishers Wharf	545322, 100457	Wharf	Marine Sand and Gravel and Crushed Rock	Brett Aggregates Ltd	420,000	Permitted				
Plot 6&7 North Quay Road	544719, 101769	Wharf	Marine Sand and Gravel and Crushed Rock	FM Conway	120,000	Permitted				
Fishers Wharf	545322, 100457	Rail Depot	Marine Dredged	Brett		Permitted				

Plot 6&7 North Quay Road,	544719, 101769	Recycled Aggregate Site	Crushed Rock	FM Conway	20,000	Permitted				
Hampshire										
Site name & location	Easting/ Northing	Type of development	Aggregate	Applicant	Reserve/ Capacity	Decision	Nat Park	AONB	SPA/SAC &SSSI/ NNR	GB
Downton Manor Farm	427425, 93058	Extension	Sand and Gravel	NMSB	760,000	Permitted				
Roeshot Quarry, Christchurch	418712, 94867	New Quarry	Sharp sand and gravel	Mr Bodorgan Properties	3,000,000	Undetermined				
Kingsley Quarry	478057, 137650	Extension	Soft Sand/Silica Sand	Tarmac	1,000,000	Undetermined				
Medway										
Site name & location	Easting/ Northing	Type of development	Aggregate	Applicant	Reserve/ Capacity	Decision	Nat Park	AONB	SPA/SAC &SSSI/ NNR	GB

Malmaynes Hall Farm	581	Recycled Aggregate Site	CD&E	OCL Regeneration Ltd	75,000	Permitted				
Milton Keynes										
Site name & location	Easting/ Northing	Type of development	Aggregate	Applicant	Reserve/ Capacity	Decision	Nat Park	AONB	SPA/SAC &SSSI/ NNR	GB
Land at Passenham Quarry (eastern extension), Calverton SS	478061, 239003	Quarry Extension	Sharp Sand and Gravel	GRS Roadstone	150,000	Permitted				
Land to north & east of Lathbury. Northampton Road, Lathbury	874770 457960	New Site	Sharp Sand and Gravel	Smith Aggregates Ltd	617,500	Permitted				
Oxfordshire										
Site name & location	Easting/ Northing	Type of development	Aggregate	Applicant	Reserve/ Capacity	Decision	Nat Park	AONB	SPA/SAC &SSSI/ NNR	GB
Bridge Farm Quarry, Sutton Courtenay	451500, 194500	Lateral Quarry Extension	Sharp Sand and Gravel	Hanson Quarry Products	500,000	Permitted				
New Barn Farm, Cholsey	460000, 187400	New Quarry	Sharp Sand and Gravel	Grundon Sand and Gravel Ltd	2,500,000	Permitted				

Sutton Courtenay Quarry, Sutton Courtenay	451500, 193400	Recycled Aggregate	CD&E	Hanson Quarry Products	50,000	Permitted				
White Cross Farm, Wallingford	460500 187700	New Quarry	Sharp Sand and Gravel	London Rock Ltd	550000	Undetermined				
Shellingford Quarry, Western	432300 193500	Lateral Extension	Soft Sand and Crushed Rock	Multi Agg Ltd	1,800,000 Sand, 1,000,000 Limestone	Approved subject to legal agreement 2019				
Fullamoor	453800 194900	New	Sharp Sand and Gravel	Hills Quarry Products Ltd	2,500,000	Refused 2019				x
Dix Pit, Stanton Harcourt	440300, 205000	Recycled Aggregate	CD&E	Sheehan Haulage & Plant Hire	75,000	Withdrawn				
Shipton on Cherwell Quarry	448200 216900	Lateral Extension	Crushed Rock (Limestone)	Shipton Ltd	400000	Refusal Subject to appeal				x
Surrey										
Site name & location	Easting/North ing	Type of development	Aggregate	Applicant	Reserve/ Capacity	Decision	Nat Park	AONB	SPA/SAC &SSSI/ NNR	GB
Mercers South Quarry		Extension	Sand	J&J Franks	250,000	Permitted				x
Shepperton Quarry, Littleton Lane		Recycled Aggregate	CD&E Recycling	Killoughery Waste Management Ltd		Refused				

* Only planning decisions that have an impact on aggregates supply/site capacity recorded

Appendix E: Key milestones for mineral plans in the South East - 2018

Mineral Planning Authority	Local Plan, DPD, SPD title	Public Participation (Reg 18)	Publish Draft (Reg 19)	Submission to Secretary of State (Reg 22)	Estimated date of EIP	Estimated date for Adoption	Comments
Bracknell Forest, Reading, Windsor and Maidenhead and Wokingham	Central and Eastern Berkshire Joint Minerals and Waste Plan 2016-2036	Issues and Options: June-July 2016 Preferred options: Early 2018	Winter 2018	Winter 2019	Spring 2020	Winter 2020	Bracknell Forest, Reading, Windsor and Maidenhead and Wokingham are collaborating to produce the Central and Eastern Berkshire Joint Minerals and Waste Plan.
Buckingham - shire	Minerals & Waste Core Strategy Replacement Minerals & Waste Local Plan	July-Aug 2007 Feb-Apr 2015	Sept 2011 Early 2018	Nov 2011 Spring 2018	Feb 2012 Summer 2018	Nov 2012 Late 2018/Early 2019	Core Strategy adopted Nov 2012 RMWLP to consider LP policies that were saved but not replaced & new policies and update/review Core Strategy policies. Additional Draft Plan consultation will be undertaken in August 2017.

Mineral Planning Authority	Local Plan, DPD, SPD title	Public Participation (Reg 18)	Publish Draft (Reg 19)	Submission to Secretary of State (Reg 22)	Estimated date of EIP	Estimated date for Adoption	Comments
East Sussex	East Sussex, South Downs and Brighton & Hove Waste & Minerals Plan						Adopted 19 Feb 2013.
	East Sussex, South Downs and Brighton & Hove Waste and Minerals Sites Plan						Adopted 7 February 2017
	Review of the East Sussex, South Downs and Brighton & Hove Waste and Minerals Local Plan	Call for Sites / Content (Reg18) took place Autumn 2017 Preferred Strategy Consultation (Reg. 18): Spring 2020?(not LDS date)*	Pre-Submission Consultation (Reg. 19): 2020?(not LDS date)*	Submission date: currently uncertain		TBC	*Timetable set in Local Development Scheme has slipped due to ongoing discussions regarding sand/gravel sites in the east of the County.

Mineral Planning Authority	Local Plan, DPD, SPD title	Public Participation (Reg 18)	Publish Draft (Reg 19)	Submission to Secretary of State (Reg 22)	Estimated date of EIP	Estimated date for Adoption	Comments
Hampshire (Portsmouth, Southampton, New Forest & South Downs)	Minerals and Waste Plan					October 2013	<p>The Hampshire Minerals & Waste Plan (HMWP) was adopted in October 2013.</p> <p>A Review of the HMWP was undertaken in 2018. The Review concluded an update was not required at the time and a commitment was made to Review the Plan again in 2020.</p>
Isle of Wight	Isle of Wight Core Strategy (including waste and minerals) and Development Management DPD					Mar 2012	<p>The Island Core strategy was adopted on 21 March 2012.</p>

Mineral Planning Authority	Local Plan, DPD, SPD title	Public Participation (Reg 18)	Publish Draft (Reg 19)	Submission to Secretary of State (Reg 22)	Estimated date of EIP	Estimated date for Adoption	Comments
Kent	Minerals & Waste Plan 2013 – 2030	Jan 2009- Jan 2014	Jan-Aug 2014	November 2014	April/May 2015	July 2016	Fresh Call for Sites required given the Preferred Options stage of both plans in 2012 now require updating.
	Mineral Safeguarding DPD.	February 2016 workshop Summer/Autumn 2017				April 2017	
	Minerals/Waste Sites Plans Call for Sites exercise autumn/winter 2016	RAG initial screening to give reasonable alternatives Spring/Summer 2017 Preferred Options (Reg 18) consultation Autumn/Winter 2017/18	Summer 2018	May 2019	October 2019 (modifications consultation Jan 2020)	Spring/Summer 2020	

Mineral Planning Authority	Local Plan, DPD, SPD title	Public Participation (Reg 18)	Publish Draft (Reg 19)	Submission to Secretary of State (Reg 22)	Estimated date of EIP	Estimated date for Adoption	Comments
Medway	Some saved policies from Kent Minerals Local Plan still applicable: Brickearth (May 1986) Construction Aggregates (Dec 1993)	Issues and Options consultation – Jan-Feb 2016	2017	Mar 2018	TBC	Dec 2018	New Local Plan currently being worked on – due for adoption in 2018.
Milton Keynes	Minerals Local Plan	Jan - Feb 2015	January 2016	March 2016	Oct 2016	July 2017	The Minerals Local Plan (adopted 2017) replaces the Minerals Local Plan (2006).
Oxfordshire	Minerals & Waste Local Plan: Part 1 - Core Strategy;	Feb-Apr 2014	Aug 2015	Dec 2015	Sept 2016	Sept 2017	Core Strategy adopted Sept 2017
	Minerals & Waste Local Plan: Part 2 – Site Allocations	January - March 2020	Autumn 2020	January 2021	Autumn 2021	Early 2022	Anticipated timetables - LDS subject to revision and approval.

Mineral Planning Authority	Local Plan, DPD, SPD title	Public Participation (Reg 18)	Publish Draft (Reg 19)	Submission to Secretary of State (Reg 22)	Estimated date of EIP	Estimated date for Adoption	Comments
Slough							A composite Local Plan is now in place demonstrating compliance with NPPF. Minerals Plan).
Surrey	Surrey Minerals Plan (Core Strategy and Primary Aggregates DPDs) Aggregates Recycling Joint DPD Minerals Site Restoration SPD	Issues and Options Consultation – Spring 2021	TBC	TBC	TBC	Summer 2023	Adopted 19 July 2011 Adopted 12 Feb 2013 Adopted 19 July 2011
West Berkshire	West Berkshire Minerals & Waste Local Plan	December 2013-September 2017	October – November 2017	December 2017	March /April 2018	June / July 2018	The Key Milestones are under review this timetable will be revised.

Mineral Planning Authority	Local Plan, DPD, SPD title	Public Participation (Reg 18)	Publish Draft (Reg 19)	Submission to Secretary of State (Reg 22)	Estimated date of EIP	Estimated date for Adoption	Comments
West Sussex	Waste Local Plan	Jun/July 2012	Nov 2012 – Jan 2013	March 2013	July 2013	Apr 2014	Joint plans in partnership with South Downs NPA. Waste Local Plan adopted April 2014
	Joint Minerals Local Plan						Adopted July 2018
	Soft Sand Review of the Joint Minerals Local Plan	January-March 2019	July-August 2019	September 2019	December 2019	July 2020	

Appendix F: Aggregates quarries and facilities – 2018

Berkshire Unitaries (excluding West Berkshire)					
Site	Facility Type	Operator	Eastings	Northings	Comments
Bray Quarry	SSG Quarry	Summerleaze Ltd	491211	178321	
Eversley Quarry, (Fleethill Farm)	SSG Quarry	Harleyford Aggregates Ltd	478500	162400	
Horton Brook Quarry	SSG Quarry	Aggregate Industries UK Ltd	501862	176848	
Kingsmead Quarry,	SSG Quarry	CEMEX	501774	175417	
<i>Poyle Quarry (extension to BMF)</i>	SSG Quarry	Summerleaze Ltd	502383	176895	
<i>Riding Court Farm (Datchets)</i>	SSG Quarry	CEMEX	499000	177700	
Sheephouse Farm, Maidenhead	SSG Quarry	Summerleaze Ltd	489257	182621	
<i>Star Works, Knowle Hill</i>	SS Quarry	<i>S Grundon Ltd</i>	482020	179530	
Colnbrook Rail Depot	Rail Depot	Aggregate Industries UK Ltd	504200	177700	
Bray Quarry	S/RA	Summerleaze	491387	178209	/
Colnbrook Rail Depot	S/RA	Aggregate Industries UK Ltd	504200	177700	/
Fleetwood Grab Services	S/RA	Fleetwood Grab Services	469251	174324	
Hythe End Farm	S/RA	Fowles Crushed Concrete	501627	172545	
Hindhay Quarry	S/RA	Summerleaze	486500	183100	I
Horwoods	S/RA	Kimber Lane	488572	178987	
<i>Riding Court Farm (Datchets)</i>	SSG Quarry	CEMEX	499000	177700	
Buckinghamshire					
Site	Facility Type	Operator	Eastings	Northings	Comments
All Souls Farm, Wexham	SSG Quarry	Tarmac Ltd	500000	182000	Green Belt
Beechwood Nurseries, East Burnham	SSG Quarry	Summerleaze Ltd	495500	183800	Green Belt
Berryhill Farm, Taplow	SSG Quarry	Summerleaze Ltd	491300	182000	Green Belt
Denham Park Farm	SSG / SS Quarry	Ingrebourne Valley Ltd	502700	189100	Green Belt
George Green	SSG Quarry	Brett Aggregates	499300	180800	Green Belt
New Denham	SSG Quarry	Summerleaze Ltd	504400	184400	Green Belt
Springfield Farm, Beaconsfield	SSG / SS Quarry	Springfield Farms Ltd	493000	189400	Green Belt
North Park	SSG Quarry	Cemex	502745	179484	Green Belt
Slade Farm	SSG Quarry	RJD Ltd	496500	188500	

<i>Thorney Mill Road, West Drayton</i>	<i>Rail Depot S/RA</i>	<i>Aggregate Industries</i>	<i>505171</i>	<i>179280</i>	<i>Green Belt</i>
Unit 13 Bisons Industrial Estate, Iver	S/RA	Cappagh Public Works Ltd	503300	180100	Green Belt
Lockshart Farm	S/RA	G Ives	486200	222800	
Summerleys Farm, Princes Risborough	S/RA	C Putnam & Sons	479600	203700	
Wapseys Wood	S/RA	Quattro	498500	189400	Green Belt
Chiltern View Nursery	S/RA	Westside Land Ltd	484700	209900	
Unit 54 Binders Industrial Estate	S/RA	Wycombe Recycling Ltd	487800	197100	Green Belt and AONB
Unit 44 Binders Industrial Estate	S/RA	Wycombe Traders & Skip Hire	487800	197100	Green Belt and AONB
<i>Slough Recycling</i>	<i>S/RA</i>	<i>Tarmac Ltd</i>	<i>500000</i>	<i>182000</i>	<i>Green Belt</i>
New Denham Quarry	S/RA	Summerleaze Ltd	504200	184600	Green Belt
Red Brick Farm	S/RA	W J Doherty & Son	484413	224561	
East Sussex (Including Brighton and Hove and SDNP)					
Site	Facility Type	Operator	Eastings	Northings	Comments
Scotney Court, Lydd	SSG Quarry	Brett Aggregates	600100	119900	
<i>Novington Sand pit</i>	<i>SS Quarry</i>	<i>Dudman Group</i>	<i>536700</i>	<i>114500</i>	<i>Within SDNP</i>
North Quay (Berth 1), Newhaven	Wharf	Newhaven Roadstone / Tarmac	544700	101600	
North Quay (Plot 6), Newhaven	Wharf	FM Conway Ltd	544700	101700	Permission granted for asphalt and concrete batching plant on Plots 6 & 7 utilising imported sea-borne aggregates using wharves at North. Initially Berth 5 would be used. At a later stage imports would be through one of the wharves adjacent to the proposal.
North Quay (Plot 7), Newhaven	Wharf	F M Conway Ltd	544700	101800	
North Quay (Berth 4), Newhaven	Wharf	European Metal Recycling	544700	101900	In use for scrap metal
North Quay (Berth 5), Newhaven	Wharf	Newhaven ERF	544700	102100	See above Plots 6 & 7.
Fishers Wharf, East Quay	Wharf	Brett Aggregates Ltd	545322	100457	Permission granted and implementation commenced for an aggregate processing plant, aggregate bagging plant, concrete batching plant & buildings, ancillary offices & stores for processing and utilising aggregates landed at Newhaven

					Port and distribution of the products by road & rail and the extension of an existing rail siding.
Rastrums Wharf, Rye	Wharf	Rastrum for various customers	598830	119316	
Rye Wharf (AKA "old ARC wharf")	Wharf		593000	119700	
Britannia wharf, Shoreham Port	Wharf	Day Group	526400	104700	
Halls Aggregate Wharf, Shoreham	Wharf	CEMEX UK Ltd	525682	104934	Straddles border between B&H and West Sussex
Ferry wharf, Shoreham Port	Wharf		526400	104700	Currently used for producing RA
Newhaven Railhead	Rail Depot	Day Aggregates	544700	101900	Imports RSA, crushed rock and sand and gravel
Go green waste recycling	S/RA	Mr Honeysett	552700	132000	
Hazelbank, Maresfield	S/RA	AM Skips	545900	125500	
Woodside depot, Hailsham	S/RA	Hailsham Roadway	557987	107198	
Woodland House	S/RA	R French & Sons	579300	110800	
Apex Way, Hailsham	S/RA	Haulaway Ltd	558100	109100	
Ashdown Brickworks	S/RA	Ibstock Ltd	572000	109500	
Land at Hole Farm, Westfield Lane, Westfield	S/RA	Taskforce Property Services Ltd	581095	113809	
Cophall Wood, nr Polegate	S/RA	PJ Skip Hire	557600	106700	
Chailey Brickworks	S/RA	Ibstock Ltd	539271	117624	
Ferry wharf, Brighton & Hove	S/RA	Edburton Contractors	526400	104700	
North Quay Road, Newhaven	S/RA	Wealden Group	544800	101600	Site only operational for half of 2018, now closed
Sandbanks, Herstmonceux	S/RA	Robins of Herstmonceux	563800	113800	
New Road Industrial Estate, Newhaven	S/RA	Greenacre Waste Recycling	544656	102407	No S/RA produced in 2018
Unit 13, Chaucer Industrial Estate, Polegate	S/RA	Pauls Mini Skips	559827	104692	No S/RA produced in 2018
Unit 3, Cradle Hill Industrial Estate, Seaford	S/RA	James Waste Management /Expert Skip Hire	549670	100317	No S/RA produced in 2018
Greystone Quarry, Southerham Lane, Lewis	S/RA	MDJ Light Bros Ltd	543200	109100	Within the SDNP

Hampshire (Including Portsmouth, Southampton, NFNP and SDNP)					
Site	Facility Type	Operator	Eastings	Northings	Comments
Badminton Farm	SSG Quarry	Mid Hants Ltd	447600	102100	Partly within the NFNP
Bleak Hill (Hamer Warren), Somerley	SS / SSG Quarry	CEMEX Materials Ltd - South East	413100	110800	
Bramshill (Warren Heath) Quarry, Eversley	SSG Quarry	CEMEX Materials Ltd - South East	478300	159400	
Blashford Quarry (Pumley Wood)	SS / SSG Quarry	Tarmac Ltd	414600	107300	
Forest Lodge Home Farm	SS Quarry	TJ Transport			
Frithend Sand Quarry	SS Quarry	Grundon Waste Management Ltd	481300	139000	
Marchwood (Bury Farm) Quarry	SSG Quarry	Marchwood Aggregates	437700	111000	
Mortimer Quarry	SSG Quarry	Hills Group	46272	16417	
Kingsley Quarry (Rookery Farm)	SS Quarry	Tarmac Ltd	478000	137800	
Roke Manor Quarry	SSG Quarry	Raymond Brown	433200	122600	
Downton Manor Farm	SSG Quarry	New Milton Sand & Ballast	427400	93100	
<i>Eversley (Chandlers Farm) quarry, Eversley</i>	<i>SSG Quarry</i>	<i>CEMEX Materials Ltd - South East</i>	<i>480100</i>	<i>161900</i>	
Bedhampton Wharf, Havant	Wharf	Tarmac Ltd	470500	105600	
Burnley Wharf, Southampton	Wharf	Tarmac Ltd	443000	111700	
<i>Dibles Wharf, Southampton</i>	Wharf	<i>Dudman Group</i>	<i>443200</i>	<i>111200</i>	
Kendall's Wharf, Portsmouth	Wharf	Kendall Bros	467500	103200	
Fareham Wharf, Fareham	Wharf	Tarmac Ltd	458000	105900	
Marchwood Wharf, Marchwood	Wharf	Tarmac Ltd	439900	111200	
Leamouth Wharf, Southampton	Wharf	CEMEX Materials Ltd - South East	443300	112300	
Botley Rail Depot, Botley	Rail Depot	Aggregate Industries	452100	113300	
Eastleigh Rail Depot, Eastleigh	Rail Depot	Aggregate Industries	446100	118300	
Fareham Rail Depot, Fareham	Rail Depot	Kendall Bros	457000	106300	
A303 Enviropark, Barton Stacey	S/RA	Raymond Brown	444300	143000	
Ashley Crescent, Southampton	S/RA	L & S Waste Management	446100	110400	
Beacon Hill, Ewshot	S/RA	Cranston Bros	481900	150100	
Blashford Quarry, Ellingham	S/RA	Lafarge Tarmac Ltd	414600	107500	
<i>Bleak Hill, Harbridge</i>	<i>S/RA</i>	<i>Cemex Materials Ltd - South East</i>	<i>413100</i>	<i>111000</i>	

Botley Rail Depot, Botley	S/RA	Aggregate Industries	452000	113300	
Bury Farm, Marchwood	S/RA	Marchwood Aggregates	437700	111200	
Butser Hill Lime Works,	S/RA	George Ewan	474300,	125900	Within SDNP
<i>Bury Farm, Curbridge</i>	S/RA	<i>Wessex Demolition & Savage</i>	<i>452500</i>	<i>111200</i>	
Bunny Lane, Timsbury	S/RA	Waltet Materials & RFSF	435500	125100	
Caird Avenue, New Milton	S/RA	New Milton Sand & Ballast	425300	94600	
Calf Lane, Odiham	S/RA	Comley & Sons Ltd	477300	149800	
Dock Gate 20, Southampton Docks	S/RA	K&B Crushers	438600	112500	
Down Barn Farm, Fareham	S/RA	Graham Moyse	459100	107300	
Eastleigh Rail Depot, Eastleigh	S/RA	Aggregate Industries	446100	118300	
Eastleigh Rail Sidings, Eastleigh	S/RA	Network Rail	445800	118600	
Eversley Haulage Park, Eversley	S/RA	R Collard Ltd	478800	159100	
Farlington Redoubt, Portsmouth/Havant	S/RA	L & S Waste Management	468700	106400	
Four Dell Farm, Otterbourne	S/RA	HWM Group	445400	124400	
Gold Farm, Aldershot	S/RA	R Collard Ltd	488300	151800	
Harts Farm Way, Havant	S/RA	Conroy's Group	470500	105700	
Herberdens Farm, Finchdean (SDNP)	S/RA	A Fisk	473900	114000	
Hollybush Lane, Aldershot	S/RA	Chambers Ltd	488500	152400	
Hollybush Lane, Aldershot	S/RA	Taurus	488400	152300	
Lee Lane, Nursling	S/RA	Raymond Brown	436100	116800	
Lode Farm, Kingsley	S/RA	Lafarge Tarmac Ltd	477600	137500	
Manor Farm, Pennington	S/RA	New Milton Sand & Ballast	427400	93500	
Manor Farm, Tadley	S/RA	GB Foot/Basingstoke Skip Hire	460800	155600	
Mortimer Lane, Fairoak	S/RA	R&R Contractors and CWM	450300	118700	
Pegham Ind Est, Fareham	S/RA	L & S Waste Management	454900	108800	
Rookery Farm, Swanwick	S/RA	Raymond Brown	451200	109200	
Thrupton Airfield, Thrupton	S/RA	Earthline Ltd	428000	145500	
Wallington Depot, Fareham	S/RA	SITA	459100	106900	
Wade Road Depot Basingstoke	S/RA	Basingstoke Skip Hire	465100	153500	
Warren Heath, Bramshill	S/RA	R Collard Ltd	478347	159365	

Waterbrook Road, Alton	S/RA	Hutchings & Carter Ltd	473000	139800	
Yokesford Hill, Romsey	S/RA	Ace Liftaway	435800	123900	
Isle of Wight					
Site	Facility	Operator	Eastings	Northings	Comments
Cheverton Down, Shorwell	SSG Quarry	Cheverton Aggregates Ltd	444000	84000	
Hale Manor Farm	SSG Quarry	Wight Building Materials Ltd	454155	84433	
Knighton Sand Pit	SS / SSG Quarry	Knighton Sandpit Ltd	457400	86500	
St Georges Lane, Newport	SSG Quarry	Wight Building Materials Ltd	451000	87600	
Shorewell sandpit (Haslett Farm) Shorwell	SS / SSG Quarry	BR & GA Draper	446100	82200	
Prospect quarry	CR Quarry	Wight Building Materials Ltd	438338	86681	
Blackhouse Quay, Newport	Wharf	Blackhouse Quay Aggregates	450051	89866	
Kingston Wharf, East Cowes	Wharf	Isle of Wight Aggregates Ltd	450296	94331	
Medina Wharf, West Cowes	Wharf	Isle of Wight Aggregates Ltd	449900	94600	
Blackhouse Quay, Newport	S/RA	Blackhouse Quay Aggregates	450051	89866	
Duxmore Quarry	S/RA	Reynolds & Read Ltd	455106	87477	
Knighton Sand Pit	S/RA	Knighton Sand Ltd	457400	86500	
Kent					
Site	Facility	Operator	Eastings	Northings	Comments
Borough Green Sand Pit, Borough Green	SS / SSG Quarry	Borough Green Sandpits Ltd	561700	157600	
Greatness Farm (Sevenoaks Quarry), S'oak	SS Quarry	Tarmac Ltd	554046	157457	Major site
Allens Bank, Lydd	SSG Quarry	Brett Aggregates Ltd	604458	121779	
Aylesford Quarry, Aylesford	SS / SSG Quarry	Aylesford Heritage Ltd	572554	159635	Change of ownership
Charing Quarry, nr Ashford	SS Quarry	Brett Aggregates Ltd	593562	149294	Major site
Conningbrook Quarry, Ashford	SS / SSG Quarry	Brett Aggregates Ltd	603215	143732	
Darenth Court Quarry, Dartford	SS / SSG Quarry	J Clubb Ltd	555077	172398	
Denge Quarry, Dungeness	SS / SSG Quarry	CEMEX UK	608439	119764	Major site
East Peckham Quarry, E Peckham	SS / SSG Quarry	J Clubb Ltd	567868	148815	
Faversham Quarries	SS / SSG Quarry	Brett Aggregates Ltd	601573	162621	
Ham Hill Sand Pit (Snodland Quarry)	SS Quarry	Tarmac Ltd	569300	161000	

Ightham Sand Pit	SS Quarry	H & H Celcon Ltd	560194	157870	
Joyce Green Quarry	SS / SSG Quarry	Ingrebourn Valley Ltd	553990	175999	Change of ownership - major
Lenham Quarry (Shepherds Farm), Lenham	SS Quarry	Brett Aggregates Ltd	591665	150372	Major site
Lydd Quarry (Scotney Court Farm), Lydd	SS / SSG Quarry	Brett Aggregates Ltd	602063	120108	
Nepicar Sand Quarry, nr Sevenoaks	SS Quarry	J Clubb Ltd	562497	157907	
Stone Castle Farm, nr Tonbridge	SS / SSG Quarry	Lafarge Aggregates Ltd	564873	146839	
Wrotham quarry (Addington Sand Pit), Wrotham	SS / SSG Quarry	Ferns Aggregates	564700	159400	Change of ownership- major
Blaise Farm, West Malling	CR Quarry	Hanson Aggregates	566000	156000	Major site
Hermitage Quarry, Maidstone	CR Quarry	Gallagher Aggregates	572200	156000	Major site
Denton Wharf (Clubb Marine) Gravesend	Wharf	J Clubb Ltd	566908	174170	Major site
<i>Dunkirk Jetty, Dover Wharf</i>	<i>Wharf</i>	<i>CEMEX UK</i>	<i>632000</i>	<i>140400</i>	<i>Decommissioned</i>
East Quay, Whitstable Wharf	Wharf	Brett Aggregates Ltd	610858	167089	
Johnson's Wharf, Greenhithe	Wharf	Tarmac Ltd	558187	175135	Major site
Northfleet Wharf (Botany Marshes), N'fleet	Wharf	CEMEX UK	561069	175986	Major site
Ramsgate New Port, Ramsgate	Wharf	Brett Aggregates Ltd	637971	163929	
Red Lion Wharf, Gravesend	Wharf	Stema Shipping (UK) Ltd	563149	174514	Major site
Ridham Dock, Ridham	Wharf	Brett Aggregates Ltd	592102	168318	
Ridham Dock, Sittingbourne	Wharf	Tarmac Ltd	591910	168695	
Robins Wharf (Grove Road), Northfleet	Wharf	Brett Aggregates Ltd	561668	175045	Major site
Robins Wharf, Northfleet	Wharf	Aggregate Industries	561707	175040	Major site
Allington Rail Sidings, Allington	Rail Depot	Allington Rail Sidings, Allington	574441	157979	Major site
<i>Conningbrook Depot</i>	<i>Rail Depot</i>	<i>Conningbrook Depot</i>	<i>602900</i>	<i>143900</i>	
<i>East Peckham Rail Depot</i>	<i>Rail Depot</i>	<i>East Peckham Rail Depot</i>	<i>568026</i>	<i>148928</i>	<i>No Sales in 2018</i>
Hothfield Works, Westwell	Rail Depot	Hothfield Works, Westwell	598057	146316	Major site
Allington Depot	S/RA	Hanson Aggregates	574459	157922	
Borough Green Sand Pit, Sevenoaks	S/RA	Borough Green Sandpits Ltd	561513	157704	

Clubbs Marine Wharf, Gravesend (Denton)	S/RA	J Clubb & Sons Ltd	566892	174179	
Conningbrook Quarry	S/RA	Brett Aggregates Ltd	603061	143865	Major site
East Peckham Rail Depot	S/RA	J Clubb & Sons Ltd	568001	148937	
Faversham Quarries	S/RA	Brett Aggregates Ltd	601263	162503	
FM Conway Works, Dartford	S/RA	FM Conway	551230	173712	Major site
<i>Greatness Integrated Waste Management Facility</i>	<i>S/RA</i>	<i>Cory Environmental</i>	<i>553600</i>	<i>157700</i>	
Hermitage Quarry, Maidstone	S/RA	Gallagher Aggregates Ltd	572200	156000	
Hothfield Works, Ashford	S/RA	Tarmac Ltd	598056	146329	
Manor Way, Swanscombe	S/RA	Lancebox	560590	174913	
Milton Pipes Site Recycling Plant	S/RA	Sheerness Recycling Ltd	591000	164600	
Pinden Quarry	S/RA	Pinden Plant & Processing	559583	169611	Major site
Ramsgate New Port, Ramsgate	S/RA	Brett Aggregates Ltd	637949	163975	
Richborough Hall, Sandwich	S/RA	Thanet Waste Services	633328	160965	
Ridham Dock, Sittingbourne	S/RA	Ballast Pheonix	592043	168216	Major site
Ridham Wharf	S/RA	Brett Aggregates Ltd	591972	168508	
<i>Sevington Rail Depot</i>	<i>S/RA</i>	<i>Brett Aggregates Ltd</i>	<i>603615</i>	<i>140232</i>	
Shelford Landfill, Canterbury	S/RA	Vindor Waste Management	616190	160160	
Snodland (Ham Hill Quarry)	S/RA	Tarmac Ltd	569300	161000	Major site
<i>Stonelees Golf Course</i>	<i>S/RA</i>	<i>Ovenden Earthmoving Co Ltd</i>	<i>633705</i>	<i>162783</i>	
Swanscombe Site Recycling Plant	S/RA	Sheerness Recycling Ltd	560400	175000	
Tilmanstone Works	S/RA	RH Ovenden Ltd	629025	150732	
Medway					
Site	Facility Type	Operator	Eastings	Northings	Comments
Isle of Grain Quarry, Perrys Farm, Grain	SSG Quarry	J Clubb Ltd	588533	177209	
Stoke Road, Hoo St. Werburgh	SSG Quarry	Tarmac	579500	172500	
Cliffe Terminal	Wharf	Brett Aggregates Ltd	570756	176785	
Eurowharf, Frindsbury, Rochester	Wharf	Hanson Aggregates	575400	169500	
Isle of Grain, Grain	Wharf	Aggregate Industries	587238	173994	
Isle of Grain, Grain	Rail Depot	Aggregate Industries	587287	174513	

Isle of Grain Ballast Site	S/RA	Aggregate Industries	587563	174268	
Unit 1, Templemarsh Estate	S/RA	Site Remediation Limited	573100	168100	
Milton Keynes					
Site	Facility Type	Operator	Eastings	Northings	Comments
<i>Land at Passenham Quarry (eastern extension) Calverton</i>	<i>SSG Quarry</i>	<i>GRS Roadstone Ltd</i>	<i>478061</i>	<i>239003</i>	<i>Permission Unimplemented</i>
Land South of Caldecote Farm, Newport Pagnell	SSG Quarry	Smith Construction	488046	242152	
Land East of Haversham Road, New Bradwell	SSG Quarry	Hanson Quarry Products Ltd	482114	242002	
<i>Land to north & east of Lathbury.</i>	<i>SSG Quarry</i>	<i>Smith Aggregates Ltd</i>	<i>874770</i>	<i>457960</i>	<i>Permission Unimplemented</i>
Bletchley Rail Depot	Rail Depot	CEMEX	486880	233670	
<i>Cotton Valley Waste Transfer Station, Pineham</i>	<i>S/RA</i>	<i>Mick George Ltd</i>	<i>488374</i>	<i>240673</i>	
Oxfordshire					
Site	Facility Type	Operator	Eastings	Northings	Comments
<i>Cassington Quarry</i>	<i>SSG Quarry</i>	<i>Hanson UK</i>	<i>447500</i>	<i>211000</i>	
Caversham Quarry	SSG Quarry	Tarmac	475000	176400	
Chinham Farm / Bowling Green Farm Quarry	SS Quarry / CR Quarry	Hills Quarry Products Ltd	431300	194800	
Duns Tew Quarry	SS Quarry / CR Quarry	Smith & Sons (Bletchington) Ltd	445500	227600	
Faringdon Quarry	SSG Quarry / SS Quarry / CR Quarry	Grundon Sand & Gravel Ltd	428600	193800	
<i>Finmere Quarry</i>	<i>SSG Quarry</i>	<i>Opes Industries</i>	<i>462800</i>	<i>232600</i>	
Gill Mill Quarry, Ducklington	SSG Quarry	Smith & Sons (Bletchington) Ltd	436900	207400	
Hatford Quarry, Hatford	SS Quarry / CR Quarry	Hatford Quarry Ltd	433400	195400	
<i>Moorend Lane Farm, Thame</i>	<i>SSG Quarry</i>	<i>David Einig Contracting Ltd</i>	<i>471300</i>	<i>206700</i>	<i>Extraction not yet commenced</i>

<i>New Barn Farm, Cholsey</i>	<i>SSG Quarry</i>	<i>Grundon</i>			<i>Not Yet Commenced</i>
Shellingford Quarry	SS Quarry / CR Quarry	Multi Agg Ltd	432700	193700	
<i>Stanton Harcourt Quarry (Stonehenge Farm)</i>	<i>SSG Quarry</i>	<i>Hanson UK</i>	<i>440800</i>	<i>202200</i>	<i>Extension not yet commenced</i>
Sutton Courtenay Quarry (Bridge Farm)	SSG Quarry	Hanson UK	451700	194300	
Sutton Wick Quarry, Abingdon	SSG Quarry	H Tuckwell & Sons Ltd	449100	195100	
<i>Thrupp Farm Quarry, Radley</i>	<i>SSG Quarry</i>	<i>J Curtis & Sons</i>	<i>452300</i>	<i>197800</i>	<i>Dormant ROMP site</i>
Upwood Quarry, Besseleigh	SS Quarry / CR Quarry	Hills Quarry Products Ltd	445300	200300	
<i>Alkerton Quarry</i>	<i>CR Quarry</i>	<i>Peter Bennie Ltd</i>	<i>438700</i>	<i>243100</i>	<i>Closed in 2017</i>
Burford Quarry	CR Quarry	Smith & Sons (Bletchington) Ltd	427700	209900	
Dewars Farm Quarry, Ardley	CR Quarry	Smith & Sons (Bletchington) Ltd	454000	225000	
<i>Rollright Quarry Phase 1</i>	<i>CR Quarry</i>	<i>Hanson UK</i>	<i>428400</i>	<i>230600</i>	
Rollright Quarry Phase 2	CR Quarry	Smith & Sons (Bletchington) Ltd	428400	230600	
Sarsden (Castle Barn) Quarry	CR Quarry	Great Tew Farm Partnership	430100	222600	
Shipton on Cherwell Quarry	CR Quarry	Earthline Ltd	447600	217500	
<i>Whitehill Quarry</i>	<i>CR Quarry</i>	<i>Smith & Sons (Bletchington) Ltd</i>	<i>427000</i>	<i>210800</i>	
Wroxton Quarry	CR Quarry	Peter Bennie Ltd	440500	241500	
Appleford Sidings, Sutton Courtenay	Rail Depot	Hanson UK	452000	193100	
Hennef Way, Banbury	Rail Depot	Tarmac	446100	241900	
Hinksey Sidings, Oxford	Rail Depot	Network Rail	451300	204500	Only used by rail industry
Oxford Road, Kidlington	Rail Depot	Hanson UK	450500	212500	
<i>Shipton on Cherwell Quarry</i>	<i>Rail Depot</i>	<i>Earthline Ltd</i>	<i>448100</i>	<i>217500</i>	<i>Permitted, not yet developed</i>
Ardley ERF	S/RA	Fortis IBA	454300	225900	
<i>Burford Quarry</i>	<i>S/RA</i>	<i>Pavestone UK</i>	<i>427760</i>	<i>209519</i>	<i>Permitted not yet developed</i>
Cemex Site, Hardwick	S/RA	Fergal Contracting	438700	205700	
Dix Pit, Stanton, Harcourt	S/RA	Sheehan Haulage & Plant Hire Ltd	440300	205000	
Enstone Airfield	S/RA	David Einig Contracting Ltd	439030	225667	

Ewelme Landfill No 2	S/RA	Grundon Waste Management	464600	190500	
Ferris Hill Farm, Hook Norton	S/RA	Banbury Skips	435500	235100	
Gill Mill Quarry, Ducklington	S/RA	Smith & Sons (Bletchington) Ltd	437000	207800	
Grove Industrial Park, Wantage	S/RA	Aasvogel Recycling & Skip Hire	438500	189500	
Hundridge Farm, Ipsden	S/RA	G D Parker	466900	185400	
Lakeside Industrial Park Standlake	S/RA	Micks Skips & Recycling Ltd	438400	204400	
Newlands Farm, Milton Road, Bloxham	S/RA	Smiths of Bloxham	443900	135200	
New Wintles Farm, Eynsham	S/RA	David Einig Contracting Ltd	443100	210800	
Playhatch Quarry, Sonning Eye	S/RA	Grabloader Ltd	474000	176500	
Prospect Farm, Chilton	S/RA	Raymond Brown Minerals & Recycling Ltd	449800	185100	
Rumbold's Pit, Ewelme	S/RA	Hazell & Jeffries	464500	192700	
Sandfields Farm, Chipping Norton	S/RA	KJ Millard Plant Hire & Sales Ltd	432200	229300	
Shellingford Quarry	S/RA	Multi Agg Ltd	432800	193700	
Shipton Hill, Fulbrook	S/RA	Hickman Bros.	426700	213800	
Shipton on Cherwell Quarry	S/RA	Earthline Ltd	447800	217400	
Sutton Courtenay Quarry	S/RA	Hanson UK	451500	193000	
Sutton Courtenay Asphalt Plant	S/RA	Hanson UK	451459	193503	
Upwood Quarry, Besseleigh	S/RA	Hills Quarry Products Ltd	445200	200300	Permitted not yet developed
Cresswell Field, Cassington	S/RA	David Einig Contracting Ltd	447100	211300	Not operational
Drayton Depot	S/RA	Oxfordshire Highways	448900	193500	
Stonepitt Barn	S/RA	S.Belcher			Not yet commenced

Surrey

Site	Facility Type	Operator	Eastings	Northings	Comments
Addlestone Quarry (Wey Manor Farm)	SSG Quarry	Cappagh Public Works Ltd	506060	163294	Within GB
Farnham Quarry (Runfold Farm)	SSG Quarry	Hanson Aggregates	487500	148400	
Alton Road Sandpit	SS Quarry	Earthline Ltd	482000	144900	Not in AONB or GB
Hengrove Farm, Staines	SSG Quarry	Henry Streeter Ltd	505200	172100	
Hithermoor quarry (Stanwell Quarry)	SSG Quarry	Brett Group	503400	174700	GB

<i>Homefield Sandpit, Farnham</i>	<i>SS Quarry</i>	<i>Chambers Runfold plc</i>	<i>487600</i>	<i>147600</i>	<i>GB and AONB (Surrey Hills)</i>
Homers Farm	SSG Quarry	Henry Streeter (Sand and Ballast Ltd)	507082	173209	Site now active Not in GB or AONB
Land north east of Pendell Farm	SS Quarry	Sibelco UK	532398	152333	GB and AONB (Surrey Hills)
<i>Manor Farm</i>	<i>SSG Quarry</i>	<i>Brett Group</i>	<i>505420</i>	<i>169924</i>	<i>Not yet commenced GB</i>
Mercers South Quarry	SS Quarry	J&J Franks Ltd	530737	151586	Site now active GB
Moorhouse Sand Pit, Limpsfield	SS Quarry	Titsey Estates	541900	153400	GB and AONB (Surrey Hills)
North Park Quarry, Godstone	SS Quarry	Sibelco UK	534100	151700	GB and AONB (Surrey Hills)
Queen Mary Reservoir, Laleham	SSG Quarry	Brett Group	507200	169600	GB
Reigate Road Quarry	SS Quarry	J & J Franks Ltd	520600	150500	GB
Runfold South Quarry (Area C), Farnham	SS Quarry	SITA	486300	147000	Site now closed Not in GB or AONB
<i>Shepperton Quarry, Shepperton</i>	<i>SSG Quarry</i>	<i>Brett Group</i>	<i>505800</i>	<i>167400</i>	Site now closed GB
<i>Tapwood Quarry, Buckland</i>	<i>SSG Quarry</i>	<i>Hanson Quarry Products Europe Ltd</i>	<i>523000</i>	<i>151000</i>	Site now closed
British Rail Down Yard, Woking	Rail Depot	Day Aggregates	500100	158200	Not in GB or AONB
Salfords Rail Aggregate Depot	Rail Depot	Day Aggregates	528500	145900	Not in GB or AONB
2 Perrylands Lane, Smallfield	S/RA	Fuller Grab Hire	530800	142700	Site now active GB
20-24 Westfield Road, Guildford	S/RA	Chambers Waste Management Ltd	500300	152300	Not in GB or AONB
Capital House, Woodham	S/RA	Capital Demolition Ltd	503400	162700	GB
Hithermoor Quarry, Stanwell Moor	S/RA	Brett Group	503500	174900	Not GB or AONB
Homefield Sandpit, Runfold	S/RA	Chambers Runfold plc	487500	147400	GB and AONB (Surrey Hills)
Kill Copse Farm, Shamley Green	S/RA	Guildford Tipper Hire Ltd	504300	142000	GB and AONB (Surrey Hills)
Land West of Queen Mary Reservoir, Ashford	S/RA	Brett Group	506300	170400	GB
Little Orchard Farm, Hookwood	S/RA	Britania Crest Recycling Ltd	525900	144500	GB
Normans Corner, Smallfield	S/RA	R&S Etherington	532000	144100	GB
<i>Oakleaf Farm, Stanwell Moor</i>	<i>S/RA</i>	<i>Charles Morris (Fertilizer) Ltd</i>	<i>504400</i>	<i>174300</i>	Site now closed GB
Plough Industrial Estate, Leatherhead	S/RA	D&E Roberts	516300	157300	Not GB or AONB
Reigate Road Materials Recovery Facility, Betchworth	S/RA	J&J Franks Ltd	520300	150400	GB
Runfold South Quarry, Runfold	S/RA	R Collard Ltd	486300	147200	Site now closed

					Not in GB or AONB
Shepperton Quarry, Shepperton	S/RA	Killoughery Ltd	505900	167500	GB
Stanwell Quarry	S/RA	Cappagh Public Works Ltd	505200	174600	GB
<i>Sunnyside Worplesdon</i>	<i>S/RA</i>	<i>John Gunner & Co Ltd</i>	<i>495100</i>	<i>152600</i>	<i>Site inactive GB</i>
Weylands Treatment Works, Hersham	S/RA	General Demolition Ltd	512500	165600	GB
West Sussex (Including SDNP)					
Site	Facility Type	Operator	Eastings	Northings	Comments
<i>Chantry Lane Quarry, Sullington</i>	<i>SSG Quarry</i>	<i>Dudman Group Ltd</i>	<i>509457</i>	<i>113880</i>	
Hampers Lane Sandpit, Sullington	SS Quarry	Britannia Crest Recycling Ltd.	510675	113821	
Kingsham	SSG Quarry	Dudman Group Ltd	486315	103375	Commenced preparation work in 2016. Expect to start production in 2017/18
Rock Common Sandpit, Washington	SS Quarry	Dudman Group Ltd.	512561	113456	
Sandgate Park Quarry, Sullington	SS Quarry	CEMEX UK Ltd	510254	114007	
West Heath Quarry, West Harting	SS Quarry	CEMEX/RMC Agg. (Southern) Ltd	478400	122800	Within SDNP
<i>Minsted Sandpit, Minstead</i>	<i>SS Quarry</i>	<i>Dudman Aggregates Ltd</i>	<i>485500</i>	<i>121500</i>	Within SDNP
Heath End Quarry, Duncton	SS Quarry	Dudman Group of Companies	496300	118800	Within SDNP
<i>Coates and pit, Coates, nr Fittleworth</i>	<i>SS Quarry</i>	<i>Birlington estate</i>	<i>499800</i>	<i>117600</i>	Within SDNP
Halls Aggregate Wharf, Shoreham	Wharf	CEMEX UK Ltd.	525682	104934	
Turberville and Penneys Wharf, Southwick	Wharf	Dudman Group Ltd	523986	104969	
New Wharf, Shoreham	Wharf	Kendall Bros (Portsmouth) Ltd	522419	105052	
Solent /ARC Wharf, Portslade	Wharf	Tarmac and Hanson	525393	104809	
<i>LDF Wharf, Shoreham</i>	<i>Wharf</i>	<i>Shoreham Port Authority</i>	<i>525688</i>	<i>104816</i>	
Railway Wharf, Littlehampton	Wharf	Tarmac Ltd	502002	102345	
<i>Kingston Wharf, Shoreham</i>	<i>Wharf</i>	<i>Day Aggregates Ltd.</i>	<i>523021</i>	<i>105017</i>	
<i>Rombus Wharf</i>	<i>Wharf</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>525554</i>	<i>104806</i>	
<i>Tinsley Goods Yard, Crawley</i>	<i>Rail Depot</i>	<i>CEMEX UK Ltd.</i>	<i>528708</i>	<i>139021</i>	<i>Mothballed in 2014</i>
Railway sidings, Chichester	Rail depot	Dudman Group Ltd	485094	104523	
Crawley Rail Depot	Rail depot	Day Aggregates	528668	138930	

Crawley Goods Yard, Crawley	Rail depot	Aggregates Industries	528592	138760	
Ardingly Rail Depot, Ardingly	Rail depot	Hanson Aggregates	533901	127609	
<i>Bognor Road Distribution Centre</i>	S/RA	N/A	487800	104100	Not yet implemented PP
Burleigh Oaks Farm, Turners Hill	S/RA	Cox Skips	534690	136517	
Crawley Goods Yard, Crawley	S/RA	Day Aggregates Ltd.	528668	138930	
Eastlands Farm	S/RA	Mr D Nichols	536151	123119	
Elbridge, Chichester Road, Bersted	S/RA	GR Ayling	491409	102122	
EWS Good Yard, Crawley	S/RA	Aggregate Industries	528592	138760	
(Former) Hurstpierpoint WWTW	S/RA	Edburton Contractors	527811	118184	
Ford Waste Management Facility, Ford	S/RA	South Coast Skips	499957	102557	
<i>Former Brickworks, Langhurstwood</i>	S/RA	<i>Britania Crest Recycling Ltd.</i>	517400	134800	
<i>Grinders Lane</i>	S/RA	<i>Penfold Verrall</i>	515416	118591	
Sussex Waste Recycling (Rabbit Skips)	S/RA	Rabbit Skips	517445	103881	
Rowley Farm, Lowfield Heath, Crawley	S/RA	Cook and Son LTd.	527944	139633	
Wyevale Garden Centre, Copthorne Road	S/RA	TJS Services/AMV haulage	530311	138296	
Shoreham Cement Works, Upper Beeding	S/RA	Dudman Group Ltd	520100	108900	Within SDNP
Herberdens Farm, Finchdean	S/RA	A Fisk	473900	114000	Within SDNP
Newtimber Chalk Works, Pyecombe	S/RA	Robins of Herstmonceux	527700	113700	Within SDNP
<i>Slindon Bottom Gravel Pit</i>	S/RA	<i>Taylor Plant & Haulage Ltd</i>	495000	107910	Within SDNP
Hobbs Barn, Climping	S/RA	Arun Waste Services	499315	101385	
West Berkshire					
Site	Facility Type	Operator	Eastings	Northings	Comments
<i>Cravens Keep, Hempstead Marshall</i>	<i>SSG Quarry</i>	<i>Earthline</i>	441700	166500	<i>Small reserve remaining, to be extracted over 2 years by 2042</i>
Copyhold Farm, Curridge	SS Quarry	Raymond Brown	449000	172800	In North Wessex Downs AONB.

					Site worked out in 2019.
Harts Hill Copse, Upper Bucklebury	SSG Quarry	Harleyford Aggregates Ltd	453100	168700	Site recommenced production in 2018.
Kennetholme Farm, Midgham	SSG Quarry	S Grundon Ltd	455200	166100	Extension to time (2 years) granted in 2019.
<i>Lower Farm, Wasing</i>	SSG Quarry	<i>Tarmac Ltd</i>	<i>457976</i>	<i>165045</i>	<i>Permitted, not yet developed</i>
<i>Moores Farm, Pingewood</i>	SSG Quarry	<i>Caversham Restoration</i>	<i>469600</i>	<i>169700</i>	Extension to time (2023) granted in 2019.
Theale (South)	Rail Depot	Aggregate Industries & United Asphalt	463500	170600	
Theale (North)	Rail Depot	Hanson Aggregates	463500	170400	
Theale (Central)	Rail Depot	Breedon	463500	170500	
Avon Site, Colthrop	S/RA	F M Conway Ltd.	453500	167000	
<i>Copyhold Farm Quarry, Priors Ct Road, Curridge</i>	<i>S/RA</i>	<i>Raymond Brown</i>	<i>449300</i>	<i>172900</i>	<i>North Wessex Downs AONB</i>
Moores Farm, Pingewood	S/RA	Caversham Restoration	469600	169700	Extension to time (2024) granted in 2019
Kennetholme Farm, Migham	S/RA	Grundon Sand and Gravel Limited	455200	166100	Extension to time (2 years) granted in 2019.
Theale Waste Recycling and Transfer Facility	S/RA	Hadleys	465800	169800	
Reading Quarry, Berry Lane, Pingewood	S/RA	J Mould	468600	169700	
Whitehouse Farm, Silchester Road, Tadley	S/RA	J Stacey	460800	162700	

Appendix G: Members of the SEEAWP

Organisation Type	Organisation
Mineral Planning Authorities	Bracknell Forest Borough Council
	Buckinghamshire County Council
	East Sussex County Council – also on behalf of Brighton and Hove City Council
	Hampshire County Council – also on behalf of Southampton City Council, Portsmouth City Council and the New Forest National Park Authority.
	Isle of Wight Council
	Kent County Council
	Medway Council
	Milton Keynes Council
	Oxfordshire County Council
	Reading Borough Council
	Royal Borough of Windsor & Maidenhead
	Slough Borough Council
	South Downs National Park Authority
	Surrey County Council
	West Berkshire Council
	West Sussex County Council
	Wokingham Borough Council
Minerals Industry Representation	Tarmac Southern Ltd
	Cemex
	Minerals Product Association (MPA)
	Hanson Aggregates
	Robert Brett & Sons Ltd
	Grundon
	British Aggregates Association (BAA)
	Summerleaze Ltd
	Raymond Brown
	Aggregate Industries
	Day Group
	The Crown Estate
Government/NGOs	Marine Management Organisation
	MHCLG
	The Crown Estate
Neighbouring Aggregate Working Parties	Marine Management Organisation
	East of England AWP
	London AWP

Appendices H: Minutes of SEEAWP meetings - 2018

Note: Refer to SEEAWP web site for full copies of Minutes with appendices

<https://www.hants.gov.uk/landplanningandenvironment/seeawp>

Minutes of the Meeting of SEEAWP held on 16 April 2018 at Hampshire County Council

Present

Tony Cook	(TC)	Chairman
Richard Read	(RR)	SEEAWP Technical Secretary
Thomas Uglow	(TU)	SEEAWP Secretariat
Melissa Spriggs	(MS)	Hampshire/Central and Eastern Berkshire
Rupy Sandhu	(RS)	West Sussex
Peter Day	(PD)	Oxfordshire
Chris Mills	(CM)	Isle of Wight
Andrew Morrow	(AM)	West Berkshire
Thoma Light	(TL)	Surrey
Mark Chant	(MC)	on behalf of Milton Keynes
Emily Brown	(EB)	Buckinghamshire
Kirsten Williamson	(KW)	South Downs National Park
Pat Randall	(PR)	East Sussex/Brighton and Hove
Sharon Thompson	(ST)	Kent
Bryan Geake	(BG)	Kent
David Payne	(DP)	Minerals Product Association
Richard Ford	(RF)	Brett
Shyam Pankhania	(SP)	Brett
Jo Baker	(JB)	Aggregate Industries
Phil Aust	(PA)	Day Group
Mike Lowe	(ML)	Summerleaze
Helen Hudson	(HH)	Cemex
Rob Anderson	(RA)	Crown Estate (Royal Haskoning DHV)

1. Welcome and Apologies

Tony Cook's Chairmanship ended in April 2018 RR nominated TC to at least continue in his role until the end of the AWP Contract. This was agreed by SEEAWP.

First time attendees were welcomed to SEEAWP and apologies were received from Laura Davidson (Milton Keynes), Paul Sanderson (Surrey), Sarah Iles (East Sussex), Ross Crayford (Medway), and Nick Everington (Crown Estate).

2. Minutes of the meeting on 6 November 2018

RR stated that the note on Recycled Aggregate attached to the Minutes provided by PR would be substituted by the 'clean' version - there are no material changes to the original. This had been circulated

TC added that despite the findings found in the Recycled Aggregate note, which had been minuted at the previous meeting that SEEAWP would pursue the 'survey' method with vigour.

DP stated that the MPA had been reviewing the data and found that the 30% contribution figure was fairly robust and a reasonable estimate although the review was based on an update of methodology and not new data.

Action 1. RR to circulate MPA report with draft Minutes

3. Revised National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)

SEEAWP considered report 18/01 on the consultation on the revised NPPF and the questions posed on the revised Chapter 17.

Q38

RR said it was his understanding neither industry or the mpas would support placing minerals policy in a document separate from the main NPPF.

PD stated that the mpas wanted to see a strong response and this was corroborated by DP who said that industry agreed with the local authorities that the separation of minerals from the NPPF was a backwards step. It would encourage 'silo' thinking and separate mineral issues from mainstream decision making.

Q39

The merits of a revised set of National and Sub National Aggregate Guidelines (Q39) was discussed. DP emphasised the importance of communicating to MHCLG that the Guidelines are needed and SEEAWP should stress this.

PD said that the mpas were united in saying that they needed them, as they were critical to the working of the managed aggregate supply system (MASS). However, unless they were Government endorsed, their authority would be questioned. BG also stressed that without Guidelines there is a 'disconnect' in the system as there is no basis for assessing whether AWP's are making an appropriate contribution to supply.

TC noted that although Guidelines are welcomed by industry and mpas alike, it is uncertain how they would be prepared. After some discussion on options for addressing this TC reminded SEEAWP that the idea of an inter AWP's working party on preparing Guidelines was discussed at the NCG meeting in 2017. However, it is evident that the majority of the AWP's do not have the resources or time to substantially invest in Guidelines preparation, nevertheless SEEAWP could contribute to their revision through the NCG.

Q37

With regard to the revised wording of Chapter 17 (Q37) the following major points were agreed.

- The removal of the word "essential" from the beginning of Ch 17 was regrettable and the wording in para. 142 of the current NPPF should be reinstated.
- Reference to MCA's should be removed from the NPPF but included within the PPG. It was noted some mpas were not using them effectively.
- Building stone is not an aggregate so SEEAWP would make no comments.

- No comments be made on the wording about LAAs although it was noted they should be carried out rigorously and their standard raised. The importance of LAAs be stressed in a preface to SEEAWP's response to the consultation.
- The term 'maintenance' of landbanks and 'longer periods' should be reinstated in the NPPF, but comments from the MPA not included.
- SEEAWP would not comment on industrial minerals policy.

These points along with more detailed ones are set out in schedule form – based on that appended to 18/01 - as an appendix to the Minutes

DP added that the MPA were still going to comment on the other questions within the consultation relating to minerals, these included Q2, Q14, Q25, Q31, Q34, and Q36. It was concluded these were matters for individual mpas to address.

Response

There was agreement that SEEAWP's response should incorporate the conclusions of the discussion, including the revised appendix. However, there was a strong view that the response should be prefaced with a general statement that:

- Stressed the essential nature of minerals to delivering sustainable development.
- Outlined the elements of MASS – National and Sub National Guidelines, aggregate monitoring, preparation and scrutiny of LAAs and advice to Government and mpas – and how they worked together to deliver aggregates.
- Underlined how AWP administration funded by Government is critical to managing MASS.

The merits of a consultation response on behalf of all the English AWP's was discussed. It was acknowledged this would give more weight to the aggregate planning view but would have to be 'strategic' and similar to that to the preface to the SEEAWP's response. The Chairman and Secretary would explore this with the other AWP's.

Beach replenishment

BG raised the issue of high grade land won aggregate being used for beach replenishment in Kent. He queried whether it would not be more appropriate to use marine material as this is inefficient use of the landbank.

PA asked whether this was being done because it was a relatively small scale to justify the cost, RA added that this had been seen before as it is often a greater cost to mobilise the dredgers than import material from nearby quarry.

TC stated that the debate should be noted but the issue wasn't at a relevant scale for inclusion in the NPPF. BG agreed but felt that this did highlight weakness within the NPPF.

Action 2: TC/RR to send SEEAWP response based on the above points to DHCLG (deadline 9 May)

Action 3: TC/RR to explore a joint response with other AWP's

4. AM 2018 Progress

Members were reminded of the deadlines for sending Aggregate Monitoring (AM) survey returns.

The reporting of road planings' data was raised by RR who asked if the mpas could collect this as this information was required by the AWP contracts. TC and BG noted that the highways authorities would supply it if they possessed it. RR advised that EEAWP collected the data and reported it in their annual AM report.

JB informed the AWP that Aggregate Industries included the information in the recycling section of the AM survey returns, AM added that if it is reported by industry and highway authorities it would lead to double counting. PA added that there was a risk of also missing mobile sites.

RR stated that he would make reference to this in the AM Report.

MS suggested that there could be a separate survey on road planings and there was agreement from the AWP that this should be produced. A draft form will be prepared and the issue will be discussed at the next meeting in July.

Authorities were asked to advise the Secretariat of recycled aggregate site response rates to help assess the confidence of the data.

PD informed the AWP that many sites were giving nil returns on sales because they were not actually making sales but despatching it for further added value processing.

RR suggested that this subject was dealt with at the next meeting.

Action 4: RR to include road planings on agenda for July meeting

5. AWP Contracts

An email from DHCLG to the AWP Chairs stated that the AWP contract has been extended for another 12 months.

6. Marine Plans

TC stated that the public consultation on the South Marine Plans ended in January 2017 and that the plans were now in the pre adoption period.

RA informed the AWP that the South Marine Plans were yet to be adopted and that a note would be provided to attach to the Minutes.

Action 5: RA to advise RR although MMO has since confirmed that the Plans are scheduled for adoption this year.

7. London Plan Consultation

RR reported the SEEAWP letter, circulated with the agenda, to Greater London Authority on the London Plan consultation.

DP brought SEEAWP's attention to the 'agents for change' concept in the Plan, which required new development to be responsible for mitigating against amenity impacts from

existing development and infrastructure. This had implications for development proposals near aggregate wharves and depots.

EB added that SEWPAG had provided a response to the consultation.

8. Local Aggregates Assessments

The SEEAWP response to the West Sussex LAA had been circulated with the agenda.

Kent LAA

BG reported that there was no real change from what was reported at the previous meeting. The sand and gravel landbank is an issue although crushed rock reserves are satisfactory.

Kent needs just one of the site options identified in their mineral plan to continue to maintain a satisfactory soft sand *BG to confirm accuracy of this change* landbank. However, to maintain the sharp sand and gravel landbank Kent needs to keep all the site options.

The wharfs aren't running at full capacity but make a significant contribution.

TC asked for verification on what LAA rate actually was for Kent. BG explained that the variation in figures was in fact a typo and it should be the same as the 10 year average.

TC stated that there was no guidance to reader about the strength of the hard rock landbank.

PA pointed out that the original planning permission could be used to indicate reserves. EB asked if the 3 and 10 year average sales were confidential and PA advised that previous Minutes stated these could be published.

It was agreed that clarification of the LAA rate is needed but agreed with the findings. RR would send letter to Kent.

West Berkshire

AM informed the AWP that they were expecting the West Berkshire LAA in July.

Action 6: RR to respond to Kent's LAA

Action 7: West Berkshire to send LAA to RR by 25 June for July meeting

Action 8: All LAAs 2018 to be sent to RR by 15 October for November meeting

9. AOB

RA stated that the Crown Estate Annual Stats were published and that the south coast marine license tender process has now begun. Licenses should to be awarded by the end of next year.

CM reported the IoW Plan Review had been put back and would be published in the next few weeks.

DP alerted SEEAWP to the Living with Minerals conference on the 10th July and reminded all about the MPA/RTPI Mineral Planning Conference on the 24th May.

ST reported that as part of Kent's site plan for soft sands they will produce a soft sands statement about 'need'.

EB reminded the AWP that Bucks Reg 19 is now out and closes next week.

10. Future Meetings

16 July 2018 – Ashburton Hall, EII Court West, HCC, Winchester @14.00

19 November 2018 – Mitchell Room, EII Court West, HCC, Winchester @14.00

Actions

Action 1: RR to circulate MPA report with draft Minutes

Action 2: TC/RR to send SEEAWP response based on the above points to DHCLG (deadline 9 May)

Action 3: TC/RR to explore a joint response with other AWP's

Action 4: RR to include road planings on agenda for July meeting

Action 5: RA to advise RR although MMO have since confirmed that the Plans are scheduled for adoption this year

Action 6: RR to respond to Kent's LAA

Action 7: West Berkshire to send LAA to RR by 25 June for July meeting

Action 8: All LAAs 2018 to be sent to RR by 15 October for November meeting

Minutes of the Meeting of SEEAWP on 16 July 2018 at Hampshire County Council

Present

Tony Cook (TC)	Chairman
Richard Read (RR)	SEEAWP Technical Secretary
Thomas Uglow (TU)	SEEAWP Secretariat
Ross Crayford (RC)	Medway
Melissa Spriggs (MS)	Hampshire/Central and Eastern Berkshire
Paul Sanderson (PS)	Surrey
Thoma Light (TL)	Surrey
Peter Day (PD)	Oxfordshire
Pat Randall (PR)	East Sussex /Brighton & Hove
Andrew Morrow (AM)	West Berkshire
Bryan Geake (BG)	Kent
Emily Brown (EB)	Buckinghamshire
Kirsten Williamson	South Downs National Park Authority
David Payne (DP)	Mineral Products Association
Jo Baker (JB)	Aggregate Industries

1. Welcome, Introductions and Apologies

The Chair welcomed all to the meeting, Apologies were received from Mark Chant (Milton Keynes), Rupy Sandhu (West Sussex), Chris Mills (IoW), Richard Ford (Brett), Helen Hudson (Cemex), Phil Aust (Day Group), Sue Marsh (EEAWP), Nick Everington (Crown Estate).

2. Minutes of the previous meeting: 16 April 2018

The Minutes were accepted.

The deadline for the submission the Local Aggregates Assessments 2018 by the 15th October was noted. However, a request addressed to the Chairman from the Isle of Wight for a late submission of their LAA was agreed, although an update for the November SEEAWP meeting would be requested.

Action 1: The Secretary will respond on behalf of the Chairman to the Isle of Wight request - *Response letter attached*

3. Aggregates Monitoring 2017 Report

The Secretary introduced the main features of the South East AM 2017 namely:

- Although the report in its current form is a draft and some information is in need of correction, it is anticipated that the overall conclusions would not change.
- AM 2017 is not part of a national collation so there nothing to report on the overall import/export picture - Tables 1 & 2 - which are the same as recent AM reports.
- Overall aggregate sales – Table 3 – were during the last two years at their highest for a decade. Moreover, land won sand and gravel is now the largest sales component, supplanting the position wharves' sales held since 2012.
- Land won sand and gravel sales – Tables 4 & 5 - increased in 2017 to 10% above the 10-year average. Although the soft sand element, in proportion, has fallen back to the 2015 level.
- Sand and gravel reserves have increased to a 10.5 years (soft sand 17.5 years) landbank. Only Hampshire has a landbank below seven years. The prospects of

pending applications, which are equivalent to 2.5 years of reserves, indicate the current landbank could be maintained in the short term.

- There is little change in the crushed rock picture – Tables 6 & 7. It is the smallest aggregate sales component and there is a 20 years land bank.
- Sales of aggregate from the wharves – Table 8 & 9 - is a mixed picture. Sales in 2017 of sand and gravel are lower than recent years, although crushed rock sales are only down on 2016 sales. However, sales overall are higher than the 10-year average. There appear no marine aggregate reserve issues, although supply to market depends on the capacity at the wharves being maintained.
- Sales of crushed rock from the rail depots – Table 10 - are above 10-year average level. There are no reserves issue in Somerset the principal supplier, although rail depot capacity has to be maintained to ensure continuity of supply.
- Sales of recycled and secondary aggregate – Table 11 - is higher than the 10-year average but lower than recent sales. However, there is an incomplete data picture. It is noted that the average sales level over last decade – Table 3 - is about 15% of all aggregate sales. This compares with the MPA estimates of 30% although this would include sites not covered by the AM survey.
- The sales to capacity ratio of sand and gravel quarries is about 50% – Table 12. While the sales to capacity ratio for wharves and rail depots – Table 13 – is 65% and 71%, respectively. An improvement on last year but this may be due to better reporting.
- It is noted in Appendix A that three permissions were granted within environmental designations. There were also three permissions in Green Belts.
- Appendix B shows there is a full coverage of mineral plans in the South East although a number are over five years since adoption. There is a continuing programme of plan review.
- Demand for aggregates is likely to increase owing to the growth in; construction projects, housing and highway programmes. The Heathrow Expansion could have a significant impact.
- The overall picture – Table 14 – is that there is/are:
 - Adequate landbanks in terms of NPPF requirements.
 - Potential (pending planning applications and adopted mineral plan allocations) to augment the landbank.
 - Reserves and capacity to maintain/ increase marine and imported aggregate supply and recycled aggregate.
- Does this mean the South East is making an adequate and full contribution to aggregate supply?

PS noted that the Executive Summary did not refer specifically refer to soft sand. This was acknowledged by the Secretary who stated it would be addressed in the final version of the AM report.

The Chairman raised inconsistencies in Table 11 data that he believed were incorrect. The Secretary acknowledged that the recycled/secondary aggregate data required an audit.

The Secretary asked whether there are any views about double counting of sales at the wharves as some aggregate is moved from one wharf to another within SE region. JB agreed that this may an issue as this was observed in AM 2014 which only recorded sales if they were the final selling point. It was concluded that double counting is likely to be a marginal concern that would not change the overall picture.

The Chairman suggested that the word 'lower' was missing from bullet point 8.

PD volunteered to email comments on Oxfordshire data in Table 4.

MS mentioned that there was no mention of soft sand in the Conclusions and queried whether more 'contextual' information should be provided by the mineral planning authorities.

PR added that the mineral planning authorities could provide a local plan position statement that included issues being faced. The Secretary felt the AM could usefully include information on potential reserves in outstanding land won aggregate allocations. In the absence of any outstanding allocations, mineral planning authorities could provide advice on the commitments to maintaining landbanks.

BG stated that Kent were currently relying on an old plan, with respect to site allocations. AM added that West Berks were also relying on an old plan and that they will look at the sites that are likely to come forward.

The Secretary pointed out that with the suggested additional information the AM report would overlap information in the LAAs. However, PD replied that as the AM report precedes the publication of the LAA's some commentary would be helpful.

The Chairman asked if members were happy with the phrase "It is concluded that the South East is making a full contribution to meeting both national and local aggregate needs".

PD stated that the mineral planning authorities had concluded in their pre-meeting that the phrase was in need of clarification because of the absence of up to date national and regional aggregate guidelines. The Secretary noted that this point was taken on board in AM 2016 report. The Chairman added that there is a need to establish what 'full' is being measured against. The Secretary suggested that the LAA 'provision rates' need to be examined more thoroughly in their respective LAAs. There should be evidence that each mineral planning authority's rate is appropriate to the local circumstances and can address reasonable assumptions about growth.

It was agreed that the first sentence of paragraph 12.2 be amended to say that, in the absence of up to date National and Regional Guidelines, it is not known whether the South East of England is making a full contribution to meeting both national and local aggregate needs, but it is providing landbanks to a level compliant with Government policy (i.e. as measured against LAAs).

PS asked to what extent can marine aggregates provide soft sand? The Chairman responded that the Crown Estate had advised there is an off-shore resource. The Secretary added that South Wales gets all their soft sand from marine resources. It was also pointed out that soft sand had been dredged in the English Channel and landed in the South West. However, DP referred to comments made by the West Sussex Mineral Plan Inspector who concluded that marine soft sand could not be relied on as an alternative aggregate supply.

Action 2: The Secretary to circulate a revised AM 2018 in August for comment by w/e 6th October and, subject to these being resolved, the report will be signed off by the Chairman.

4. Kent Local Aggregates Assessment 2017

The Secretary stated that a revised version of the Kent LAA, which had taken into account comments from the last SEEAWP meeting, had been circulated. There had been no comments, so Kent had been advised accordingly – *letter circulated with agenda*.

5. West Berkshire Local Aggregates Assessment 2017

AM introduced the West Berkshire LAA:

- Primary aggregate sales are down but the sharp sand and gravel landbank looks healthy although the majority of it is in one site which is currently inactive.
- The soft sand landbank is essentially zero.
- 0.8 million tonnes of sharp sand and gravel and 1.1 million tonnes of soft sand is needed for plan period.
- Recycled and secondary aggregate sales have increased and capacity is currently good.
- Rail depot capacity for importing crushed rock is also good.
- The importance of allocated sites is noted and West Berks are commissioning further work on Soft Sand.

DP commented that the figures seemed unusual and queried how consumption was estimated, West Berks will either become more reliant on imports or will need to increase production. DP could not work out from the figures provided whether the conclusions were correct. However, he added that the LAA 'does the job', acknowledging West Berkshire is an unusual case.

The Chairman added that due to the small size of West Berkshire the preparation of an LAA is a challenge.

PD also added that the if recycled/secondary aggregate is to be relied on it is dependent on the feedstock available.

JB added that recycled/secondary aggregate could not substitute for the higher quality specifications. AM replied that historically it has been used as fill material.

The Chairman stated that West Berkshire would receive a letter from SEEAWP.

Action 3: The Secretary to write to West Berkshire that SEEAWP agreed with the conclusions of the LAA.

6. Road Planings

The Secretary explained that Hampshire County Council held the SEEAWP contract with the MHCLG, which required reporting on road planings.

After some discussion it was concluded that a survey of road planings would be included in the AM 2018 survey. It was acknowledged that the data would be held by disparate organisations including Highway Authorities, Highways England and the utility companies

The mineral planning authorities stated that they would endeavour to collect the data but it would depend on finding the right source.

JB explained that the material is difficult to track, as the material was moved, in some instances long distances (including by rail), and involved waste transfer notes and EA permits.

Action 4: The Secretary to include road planings in the next AM 2018 survey.

7. Future of Aggregate Working Parties (AWPs)

The Chairman introduced the subject noting the uncertainty over the continuation of the AWPs.

DP reported that the MPA had a very positive meeting with Simon Gallagher, Head of Planning at MHCLG.

It was generally agreed that AM 2018 needed to include the national collation of AM surveys but the contract for this and the continuation of the AWPs needed commitment from MHCLG.

It was noted that these matters would be discussed at the 18th October meeting of AWP Chairs and Secretaries in Birmingham

NB. The revised NPPF was published on 24th July which included references to the function of AWPs. However, the response to the consultation on the revised NPPF states:

‘The Government notes the case that has been made for revitalising the MASS. Doing so raises important questions of resources, capability and how to do so in a modern, data-science led way. The Government intends to explore these issues after the publication of the Framework’

8. AoB

The Secretary stated that they are still waiting on the adoption of the South Marine Plans, while the preparation of the South East Marine Plan is progressing.

NB The South Marine Plan(s) were adopted on 17 July.

The Chairman asked about the launch of the Minerals Strategy at the Living with Minerals 6 conference. PR advised that the civil servant who attended on behalf of the Minister stated that the AWP system was going well, but made no commitments. DP stated that there was good attendance from a large diverse audience, the MPA had received advice to keep the Strategy simple, which was heeded. It was noted Ministers are not interested in minerals unless it concerned oil and gas.

BG asked about the dashboards on the LAAs and what the arrows should be in relation to 10 and 3-year average or year by year. It was clarified that the arrows should indicate how current sales performed in relation to these average sales measures.

AM advised that this would be his last meeting as he was leaving West Berks Council for a post in Eire.

The Secretary asked whether the Aggregate Monitoring report should be more reader friendly and include simplified tables/charts within the main text, with the current detailed table included in appendices. There was general support for this approach.

Action 5: The Secretary endeavour to prepare a revised model report based on AM 2017 to next meeting.

9. Next meeting

19th November - Mitchell Room, Ell Court West, Hampshire County Council, Winchester @ 14.00.

Minutes of the SEEAWP meeting on 19 November 2018 at Hampshire County Council

Present

Tony Cook (TC)	Chairman
Richard Read (RR)	SEEAWP Technical Secretary
Thomas Uglow (TU)	SEEAWP Secretariat
Dan Szymanski	Milton Keynes (Northhants)
Melissa Spriggs (MS)	Hampshire/Central and Eastern Berkshire Authorities
Paul Sanderson (PS)	Surrey
Thoma Light (TL)	Surrey
Peter Day (PD)	Oxfordshire
Elise Kinderman	West Berkshire
Rupy Sandhu	West Sussex
Bryan Geake (BG)	Kent
Emily Brown (EB)	Buckinghamshire
David Payne (DP)	Mineral Products Association
Jo Baker (JB)	Aggregate Industries
Brendan Kelly (BK)	Tarmac
Phil Aust (PA)	Day Group
Helen Hudson (HH)	Cemex
Nick Everington (NE)	Crown Estate

10. Welcome, Introductions and Apologies

The Chair welcomed everyone to the meeting. Apologies were received from Mark Chant (Milton Keynes), Chris Mills (IoW), Ross Crayford (Medway), Richard Ford (Brett), Sue Marsh (EEAWP), Pat Randall (East Sussex), Kirsten Williamson (South Downs National Park).

11. Minutes of the previous meeting: 16 July 2018

The Minutes were accepted.

12. South East England Aggregates Monitoring 2017 report

The Secretary informed members that there had been a few changes from the report that was considered by the previous meeting:

- The sand and gravel landbank is now 9 years instead of 10.5.
- There is only the equivalent of one year of reserves in the pending applications.
- Sales of recycled/secondary aggregate is the highest in the last decade.

EB stated that on Table 4 the Bucks data needed to be marked as confidential for soft sand (SS) sales and reserves.

PD referred to Appendix A (p44) – original figures now submitted and the changes agreed. .

The Chairman queried Table 11, the East Sussex FBA/IBA figures which should be clarified.

BG stated that there were two Table 12's.

PD referred to Appendix D, there was a site listed in Oxfordshire which was in fact in Kent.

The Chair proposed a change to Paragraph 12.2 in conclusions rather than "no indication its in jeopardy" instead would prefer it stated at "risk".

MS added that CEB is not mentioned in Appendix D.

The Secretary agreed that these matters would be clarified and amended and anything further sent to him within a week so he could make submit the AM report to the MHCLG.

Action 1: All members to submit comments by 7 December to the Secretary who will amend the South East England AM 2017 accordingly and submit it to the MHCLG

NB Since the meeting an amended factual footnote to Table 8 has been added thus:

A total of 50,710 tonnes of marine soft sand was sold at the wharves – 46,695 tonnes at West Sussex wharves, the rest from IoW and Hampshire

There were 322,160 tonnes of land-won sand and gravel sold at wharves in the Isle of Wight, Kent and Medway

13. Local Aggregates Assessment 2018

The Secretary introduced SEEAWP 18/03 and reported that PD had provided a note on the Oxfordshire LAA that had been circulated and DP had also provided some notes on the LAAs.

Milton Keynes

DS introduced the LAAs main points:

- The 3-year sharp sand and gravel (SSG) trend in 18/03 shows 0.9Mt - it should be 0.09Mt.
- Very good year with three sites operating at once.
- Current SSG landbank of only one year, but,
- In 2018 permissions were granted for two sites totalling 850,000 tonnes that would provide a healthy landbank.
- There is potential for review, although the mineral plan had only recently been adopted.
- Most imports of sand and gravel are from Northants or Buckinghamshire.

The Secretary added that the security of the supply of imported aggregates should be addressed. It was noted that this matter would have to be included in the Statement of Common Ground (SoCG) for a mineral plan review.

Buckinghamshire

EB reported that:

- SSG sales are at pre-recession levels.
- Confused sales trends; 10-year average downward but the 3-year average is upwards
- Landbank is currently healthy, but may be affected by demand from infrastructure projects.

DP noted that the LAA illustrates the issue of the 10 year average potentially under-estimating demand as it continues to fall while recent sales (3 years) are increasing (Fig 4) and EB agreed to make amendments to the LAA to reflect this.

Oxfordshire

PD reported that:

- SSG sales have increased, but 10-year average sales decreased again in 2017 but is expected to start increasing next year and Oxfordshire propose to maintain the Current LAA Rate.
- SS and crushed rock (CR) sales are now above the LAA Rate but this will not be changed at present, but will be monitored.
- Landbank is currently healthy.
- Anticipated shortfall of SSG at the end of the proposed mineral plans period; provision to be made in the Site Allocations Plan currently in preparation.
- Rail depots saw increased sales in 2017 and they are now at 90% capacity - a potential future issue.
- Recycled and secondary aggregates (R/SA) sales are currently at 50% capacity, but a poor survey response and it is estimated there is a much higher capacity available.

The Chair asked if there was any indication that the increase in CR sales was a result in a shift in demand. PD replied that he couldn't be sure what was happening, moreover, future availability of imports had not been addressed in the LAA.

DP thought the methodology approach used in the Oxfordshire's LAA for systematically examining potential reasons to deviate from the 10-year average sales as basis for the LAA Rate was helpful. PD added that the 10-year average sales should applied as an initial LAA Rate, but tested against other issues so it reflects demand.

PA added that one way of estimating demand would be to take per population aggregate demand and apply it to the population of the authority. The Chairman remarked that every mineral planning authority struggles with the issue of assessing demand but there is not an agreed methodology.

West Berkshire

EK advised that the LAA indicated:

- 2017 sales decreased as the remaining two quarries are both running out of resources.
- Landbank looks artificially healthy as reserve is in an inactive site.
- Currently progressing with the Local Plan.
- West Berkshire was a net exporter according to 2014 AM report but unsure that this is the case anymore.
- Rail depot capacity is satisfactory and a further operation has started to import aggregate.
- R/SA capacity still higher than sales.

DP had brief additional comments and queried if there were any conclusions about SS consumption. EK stated that three methodologies were used based on: housing, other infrastructure demands and, population so a variety of ranges were provided.

Central and Eastern Berkshire

MS reported:

- Slight sales increase in SSG during 2017.
- There is one large SSG site under consideration.
- R/SA sales have increased, but poor capacity response to AM survey so this was estimated using available data. Intending to use the East Sussex method of gathering this data in future.

The Secretary asked about the SS sources for CEB. MS responded that at the current time there was only anecdotal information but Bedfordshire and Buckinghamshire were some of the providers.

The Secretary thought that there are hard data issues for reporting on aggregate imports and exports but LAA's could include some narrative as to what is happening.

The Chairman asked what it would take to change the LAA Rate. MS responded that it depended on circumstances, but may need to take into account Oxfordshire's method. It was noted that the Heathrow Expansion would have a significant impact.

Hampshire

It was reported that:

- SS sales have increased, but SSG sales have declined
- There is still a low landbank, but there are proposals under consideration which are subject to EA issues.
- R/SA has decreased.
- Marine aggregates sales have decreased but there is a rail depots survey reporting issue, so the decrease is artificial and an estimate is to be included in revisions to the LAA.
- A review of the Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan is being considered to commence in 2020.

NE stated that the Crown Estate landing statistics differ to Hampshire's.

The Secretary noted that the LAA Rate has been consistently above sales. MS replied that this had been examined and it was concluded it should be kept for the time being. .

Isle of Wight

It had been agreed at the last meeting that this LAA would be submitted at a later date.

Surrey

PS stated that:

- Surrey have decided to keep the relatively high LAA Rate because it gives capacity for further growth.
- Reviewing the minerals plan in 2020
- SS landbank currently healthy, low landbank for SSG.
- Currently applications in the pipeline which will hopefully be determined soon and help the landbank.
- Will be relying more on imports more, Surrey has been working with the Day Group to establish capacity of rail depots.

DP commented that it would be helpful to include a conclusion at the end of the LAA.

The Secretary stated that there was a problem assuming future supplies from other mineral planning authority areas as there may be capacity issues.

The Chairman suggested that the LAA should include some additional wording to account for this point.

West Sussex

RS reported that:

- Sales of SSG, Marine, and R/SA have increased
- SS sales have decreased.
- Estimating a shortfall of SS in the Mineral Plan
- Preparing a single issue review of the Plan on SS.

DP stated that the LAA wording seemed to hint towards a justification for not using lower figures in the LAA for SS and there seemed to be lots of reference to potential of marine resources. RS stated that the West Sussex approach was not to rely on marine SS as had been indicated to the Planning Inspector in advance of the Examination of the Joint Minerals Local Plan in September 2017.

The Chairman queried whether the South Downs NP Plan would affect the debate on SS supply but RS advised this did not affect the mineral plan review. The Chairman thought the SS issue would be a matter for a subsequent meeting.

RS advised that the mineral plan review would consider options (Regulation 18) in January 2019 and preferred option (Reg 19) in the summer of 2019. RS noted that 21 sites had been submitted (19 in the SDNP) for consideration.

DP highlighted that the LAA would be used in the public examination of the plan review. The Chairman suggested an interim letter from the AWP and HH agreed as the AWP needed to be careful not to endorse the LAA at this stage.

RS proposed to make changes to the West Sussex LAA and circulate them and it was agreed that he would circulate for comment a revised LAA.

East Sussex

East Sussex were not present and had apologised, but had submitted their draft LAA and updated dashboard data as requested before the meeting. As East Sussex were not in a position to address the queries raised by members consideration was deferred until the next meeting.

NB Subsequently at the request of East Sussex, the Chairman agreed that the LAA be considered by email correspondence.

Kent

BG stated that:

- Kent would continue with the 10-year average sales for the LAA Rates
- SSG 3-year average sales is artificially low as a major operator is extracting from the East Sussex side of a quarry that straddles the Kent-East Sussex boundary.
- An increase in reserves has inflated the landbank.
- Kent is becoming more reliant on marine aggregates but noted the availability of reserves in the off shore licensed areas.
- Wharves are currently working at 42% capacity.
- CR import have increased noticeably through the Wharves.

The Secretary remarked that Kent is a large producer of SS and supplying elsewhere and queried whether it is likely to change. BG replied that there are currently proposals under consideration in the emerging Kent Mineral Sites Plan work.

BG further reported that the East Sussex demand had been taken into account within the LAA rate.

Medway

In the absence of a Medway representative the Secretary noted that there was only one recently permitted SSG quarry so that low sales provided an unrealistic landbank estimate. There were large CR imports to the Isle of Grain wharf. JB added that CR is barged to Kent and sent by rail to London, even on some occasions being transported to Somerset.

Overall Comments

There was discussion about how trends should be presented in the LAA dashboards. PD suggested that it is much better to illustrate the direction of the 10 and 3-year average sales.

This was agreed by PA. It was also pointed out the POS/MPA LAA Guidance was published without some practice testing of some of the advice. There was also comments about use of colours (green/red) from an equalities perspective
Agreed the Secretary would circulate an advice note on LAA practice and report to next meeting.

The Secretary added that there is a general issue concerning capacity as the estimates are not all that accurate. Furthermore, the issue is more about infrastructure capacity rather than the capability of the aggregates sources. However, PA added that capacity isn't as black and white as it looks, there are lots of factors involved with calculating capacity. The Chairman asked whether industry had to keep applying for train paths as this affects capacity for the supply of CR. PA replied that they are not threatened if they are regularly used.

The Secretary added that the AM survey questionnaires do provide advice on the factors to be considered in responding to queries about capacity – this can be expanded if SEEAWP wished. Notwithstanding, the limitations on capacity data it is valuable evidence for safeguarding infrastructure.

It was appreciated that virtually all authorities had submitted LAAs and the Secretary thought that those discussed could be agreed by SEEAWP provided the caveats covered in these Minutes are addressed.

It was further agreed that in future that LAAs should substitute 3-year average sales data for confidential annual sales information.

The Chairman noted that a total regional picture of potential demand was needed and queried whether there had been an aggregation of regional data. DP said that the MPA's economist had prepared 'Regional Profiles' that had been circulated to members. These give some indication of short term – next five years – construction outlook (*SE growth average of 1.1% pa – slightly below national average of 1.3% pa*). DP said that the MPA would be meeting the MHCLG (Simon Gallagher) about aggregate matters.

The Chairman said he had not yet heard any mention of the AM national 4-yearly Survey for 2018. There was discussion about requesting the MPA about preparing a regional perspective of the GB scenarios that had been published. It was concluded that this request be deferred until MPA reported on the MHCLG meeting.

Action 2: Secretary to circulate the East Sussex LAA for consideration by email correspondence.

Action 3: Secretary to write to the authorities about their respective LAAs.

Action 4: Secretary to circulate a draft advice note on LAAs and particularly the 'dashboard' by 31 January 2019 and report to the next meeting.

5 NPPF / Planning Practice Guidance (PPG)

The implication of the new requirement in the Planning Practice Guidance for AWP's to be co-signatories of Statements of Common Grounds (SoCGs) for mineral plans was discussed. The Secretary raised the issue of programming this obligation with SEEAWP's calendar. There could be instances that decisions may have to be made between meetings. However, PD thought that delay would not be too much of an issue.

MS reported that a SoCG is currently being drafted for the Central and Eastern Berkshire Minerals and Waste Plan that would need to be signed by the AWP and multiple other authorities.

Kent were asked about their proposed SoCG and BG reported that this is likely to be prepared by April 2019."

HH asked for clarification of what actually goes into signing these off and PD clarified that SoCGs are not statements of agreement, but the contents/scope of them can be found in the PPG (paras 4.12- 4.17)

The Chairman added that it will be interesting to see how SoCGs progress especially at public examinations.

6 Future of Aggregate Working Parties

The Secretary advised that Chairman for the EEAWP had received an email on 8 November from MHCLG stating a one year roll forward of the current AWP contracts was being

considered. Subsequently the Ministry would engage with interested parties about a review of how the Managed Aggregate Supply System (MASS) would be most effectively administered.

The email mentioned nothing about the AM national 4 yearly Survey for 2018.

7 South East AM 2018 Survey

The Secretary explained that a new survey for road planings had been prepared and copies were circulated. He thought requesting historic data from highway authorities from 2009 may be over ambitious and this was agreed.

MS explained that collecting data on road planning arisings was part of the AWP contracts. PA queried what was actually meant by arisings and the Secretary explained that it was assumed that it was material planed off the road as part of highway maintenance – it was virtually 100% recycled either on site or at a later period.

There was discussion on details and it was agreed that comments on the form should be sent to the Secretary.

Action 5: Comments on the proposed road planings form for the South East AM 2018 survey be sent to the Secretary by 14 December.

8 Soft Sand

The Secretary asked whether it was worth the AWP considering a report on soft sand at a future meeting. The report would need an input from not only the mineral planning authorities, but also the MPA and Crown Estate.

MS stated that the mineral planning authorities would be preparing a position statement and this could contribute to SoCGs. It was intended that as this would be primarily factual and it was hoped could be agreed by the mpas before the SEEAWP April meeting.

Action 6: The SEEAWP mineral planning authorities report to the next SEEAWP meeting on a soft sand position statement.

9 Leicestershire LAA

The Secretary introduced SEEAWP 18/04, which had been prepared in response to a consultation from EMAWP about the Leicestershire LAA. There is a concern that sales of CR in Leicestershire are increasing above the 10-year average and that reserves are rapidly being depleted at two of the four rail linked quarries. This could have serious implications on sustaining CR supplies to both the South East and London. The Secretary stated that quarries in Leicestershire have limited landbanks, which will put pressure on the reserves of the two remaining quarries. It appears that the LAA does not conclude how to address this. It was noted that the report was a joint one to both SEEAWP and LAW.

Action 7: The Secretary write to the EMAWP about SEEAWP's concerns about the Leicestershire LAA.

NB Letter sent 22 November

AOB

BG stated that Burley Farm had been omitted from the LAA's list of inactive sites.

MS reported that Central and Eastern Berkshire will be issuing another Call for Sites.

EB asked that LAA submission deadlines be included in the Minutes.

Action 8: The mineral planning authorities should note the submission deadline for Local Aggregates Assessments 2019 is 14 October 2019.

10 Meetings 2019

All meetings at Hampshire Council, Ell Court, Sussex Street, Winchester

9th April 2019 – Mitchell Room – 14.00-17.00.

27th June 2019 – Ashburton Hall – 14.00-17.00

21st November 2019 – Mitchell Room – 14.00-17.00

Actions

Action 1: All members to submit comments by 7 December, to the Secretary who will amend the South East England AM 2017 accordingly and submit it to the MHCLG.

Action 2: Secretary to circulate the East Sussex LAA for consideration by email correspondence.

Action 3: Secretary to write to the authorities about their respective LAAs.

Action 4: Secretary to circulate a draft advice note on LAAs and particularly the 'dashboard' by 31 January 2019 and report to the next meeting.

Action 5: Comments on the proposed road planings form for the South East AM 2018 survey be sent to the Secretary by 14 December.

Action 6: The SEEAWP mineral planning authorities report to the next SEEAWP meeting on a soft sand position statement.

Action 7: The Secretary write to the EMAWP about SEEAWP's concerns about the Leicestershire LAA.

Action 8: The mineral planning authorities should note the submission deadline for Local Aggregates Assessments 2019 is 14 October 2019.

Early Years requirements in major new developments – a summary

This document provides summary guidance for Hampshire County Council and other agencies in determining a requirement for early years and childcare places to support new housing developments and to inform local planners.

This document augments the extant guidance entitled 'Early Years requirements in major new developments' where detailed estimates of place requirements, take up of early education entitlements for government funded hours, and parental demand are provided. This document is a guide to supply and demand in localised areas, and specifically addresses the Early Years requirements for the area of:

Fareham Borough

In looking at the demand for childcare in an area the Services for Young Children (SfYC) team typically look at the ward and adjoining areas Small Area Population Forecast (SAPF) data and assess it against the known supply of places. Childcare places need to be monitored regularly as the demand for childcare is directly and indirectly influenced by national and local policies. This childcare sufficiency work is carried out by the SFYC team and it is requested that prior to any development we are consulted and are able to share our up to date knowledge of the childcare need in the area.

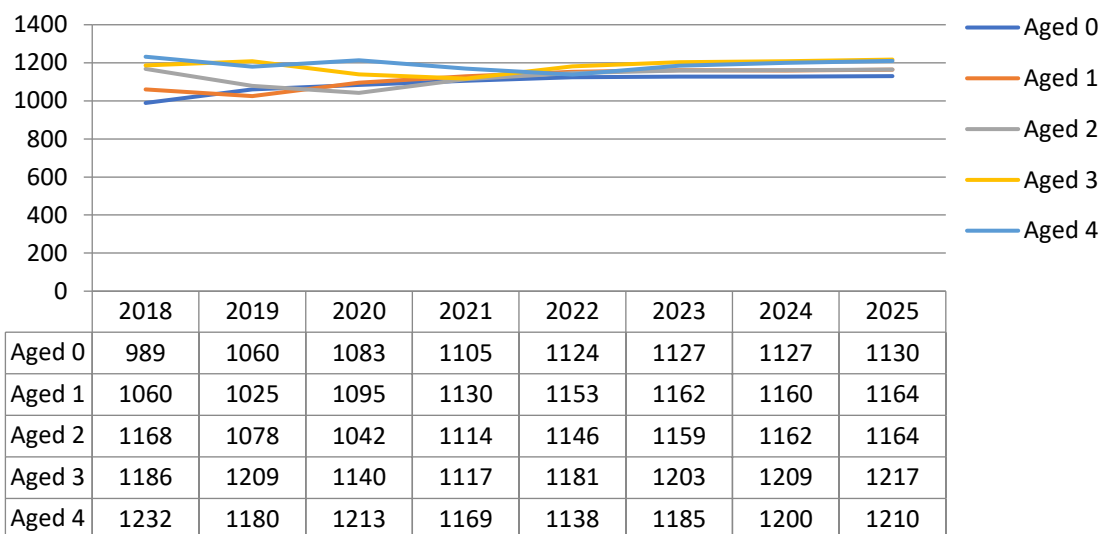
SFYC monitors childcare need for all early year's age cohorts. Early Years Education (EYE) is a statutory offer which is available universally to all three- and four-year olds from the term after their third birthday. For two-year olds, the offer is limited to children of families who meet low income criteria. There is no statutory EYE offer for children aged nought and one year old, but the local authority has a statutory duty under the Childcare Act 2006 to ensure working parents of children aged nought to five can access suitable childcare to meet their needs. This duty extends to children up to twelve years old for Out of School Care.

The overall Fareham area child population aged 0 and 4 years old dipped in 2019 by 83 but is projected to grow by a net 250 between 2018 and 2025 – 0.45% on 2018. The high-level trend projection to 2025 is shown below (Fig.1).

Significant growth in Fareham North ward is anticipated due to the impact of the Welbourne development. Most other ward areas are projected to see either a much slower increase or slight decrease in child numbers, with the overall picture apart from Fareham North showing a broadly static position.

Fig. 1

Fareham area population trend forecast 2018-2025



1. Demand for places:

The starting point is to calculate the number of children in each age group expected from the SAPF data. It must be noted that the SAPF is a modelled population forecast. It also does not take into account the fact that parents don't always take up their childcare places in the same district in which they live.

We know from market data that for each age cohort the percent of children requiring childcare in an early setting is typically:

Aged 0 – 1 yr old	17%
Aged 2 yr old	70%
Aged 3 yr old	99%
Aged 4 yr old	66% (It is assumed that 34% of this age cohort is typically at school)

Early Years Education (EYE) is a statutory offer which is available universally to all 3- and 4-year olds. For two-year olds, the offer is limited to children of families who meet low income criteria. In Hampshire, children can start their free entitlement in the term after their second/third and fourth birthday and can receive a maximum of 570 hours per child's eligibility year. From 2017 the Government increased the offer to 1140 hours for working parents; publicly known as the "30 hours offer".

EYE hours are not limited to the school academic year, offering parents the flexibility to take up their hours across the number of weeks that the provision is open. The demand for three-year-old places is high and trend data in Hampshire indicates that in the region of 90-95% of the three-year-old population take up this entitlement. It is, therefore, expected that there will be continued high demand from this age group within any new housing development.

The demand for four-year-old places, prior to their starting school, is also high. However, due to four-year olds taking up their school place, often in the September after their fourth birthday, the demand within the pre-school and nursery sector is in the region of 32-36% of the four-year-old population.

The demand for two-year olds continues to grow for families who meet certain low income level criteria outlined in section 2 below.

2. Low income families

Where housing developments include a significant level of social housing, shared ownership schemes and/or dwellings that would attract low income families, developers and planners should consider accessibility to affordable early years education and childcare.

Developers and planners should be aware that, since September 2014, the provision of free early years education to eligible 2-year olds is a statutory offer. The offer provides the same choices for parents as the free early years' education entitlement for 3- and 4-year olds. The exception is that the eligibility is primarily based on income assessment.

3. Space requirements and regulations

The space required to fulfil these requirements is stipulated within the [Statutory Early Years Foundation Stage](#) ¹

Section 3.57 sets out premises requirements and states, the premises and equipment must be organised in a way that meets the needs of children. In registered provision, providers must meet the following indoor space requirements:

- Children under two years: 3.5 m² per child.
- Two-year olds: 2.5 m² per child.
- Children aged three to five years: 2.3 m² per child.

These calculations should be based on the net or useable areas of the rooms used by the children, not including storage areas, thoroughfares, dedicated staff areas, cloakrooms, utility rooms, kitchens and toilets.

All early years and childcare operators must register with Ofsted as the regulatory body. Ofsted will inspect an organisation's ability to meet expected standards covered within the Early Years Foundation Stage. The Early Years Foundation Stage also contains expected minimum requirements for the suitability of premises which can be found within the same statutory framework document (accessed through the link on page 3). It is expected that all early years and childcare providers are able to meet requirements to deliver the free early years entitlement at the highest quality and Hampshire providers are expected to achieve and maintain "good" and "outstanding" inspection results.

¹ Statutory Early Years Foundation Stage 2014

4. What developers should provide

Developers should consider 80 early years places for every 1,000 houses and that these places are offered through a mix of facilities where possible. The childcare planning should allow for flexible hours of opening and covering at least 7am to 7pm for full day care.

For 1,000 houses, it is anticipated that one full day provision of 50+ places, together with an additional 30 places from shared community premises, would meet the needs of this size of development.

Where developments provide a high number of social housing dwellings, it is considered there will be the potential for greater demand for affordable childcare and access for two-year-old funded provision. It is likely that this childcare will be required to support employment activities and, therefore, any provision to support lower income families should have regard to the flexibility of opening and closing times of childcare to meet the employment or return to learning requirements of parents and carers.

The location of the childcare provision is parental choice, some choose for their childcare to be located near to their home address and some choose childcare close to their work- place.

The childcare market has also seen parents preferring provision that is close to, or on the site of, infant or primary schools where the school site is large enough to accommodate the provision.

5. Timing of the early years and childcare development

There must be early consideration of the allocation of the sites and/or premises for early years and childcare. It is recommended that such provision is considered for development and occupation at the same time as that for primary schools. This is especially important within developments that have little or no accessible early years and childcare provision adjacent to the new housing development.

The impact of a new housing development, alongside current capacity in the early years and childcare market, should also be considered in terms of early occupation of families and their ability to access provision and whether any interim measures are put in place prior to thresholds of dwellings occupied being reached.

6. How this should be provided

Recent practice suggests to planners / developers that provision should be made for early years and childcare facilities for children 0- 5 years within their plans for the housing developments. Childcare facilities should either be associated within / alongside community facilities or in a dedicated space identified and available for development. In either case, it is suggested that there are advantages with locating adjacent to, or combined with, primary school sites.

For dedicated nursery/childcare facilities, we suggest an area of 0.25 hectares. For combined school / pre-school sites this can be reduced to 0.2 hectares as there can be economies with a more flexible site layout when both are planned together. These

site areas are estimates that the Council has used in other recently provided facilities but will need to be tested against the draft accommodation briefs.

It is assumed that the sites would be made available through an open and transparent process to interested early years and childcare providers; or through the district councils and community associations where it is expected that childcare will be operated within community facilities.

The location of any provision must enable good access for walking along safe and pushchair accessible routes as well as having good public transport and motor-vehicle transport links and be within a 1-2 mile radius of the main housing development.

It should be noted that early years and childcare provisions of 50+ places are considered more economically viable and may attract the best investment opportunity from the sector.

It is also a requirement that a childcare operator that is seeking to accommodate children for free early years education makes an application to Hampshire County Council prior to opening their provision. Any developer who has engaged a childcare establishment to deliver or take up opportunity on their site should ensure the childcare provider contacts Services For Young Children at Hampshire County Council via email childcare@hants.gov.uk at the earliest opportunity.

7. Comments on identified Sites in Fareham Local Plan 2037, Housing Need and Supply

https://www.fareham.gov.uk/PDF/planning/publicationplan/Publication_plan_FINAL.pdf

Ha1 North and South Of Greenaway Lane (824 dwellings)	This proposal would generate demand for an additional 50+ childcare places. The respective development allocations within the draft local plan require proposals to address these needs either directly or by way of a financial contribution. These places are essential, to meet the needs of working families
HA3 Southampton Rd (348 dwellings)	This proposal would generate demand for an additional 20+ childcare places. The respective development allocations within the draft local plan require proposals to address these needs either directly or by way of a financial contribution towards the expansion of existing provision. These places are essential, to meet the needs of working families.

HA4 Downend Rd East (350 dwellings)	This proposal would generate demand for an additional 20+ childcare places. The respective development allocations within the draft local plan require proposals to address these needs either directly or by way of a financial contribution towards the expansion of existing provision. These places are essential, to meet the needs of working families. In our Spring 2020 Childcare Sufficiency Audit Portchester West was identified as an area to be closely monitored due to the collective new and planned housing developments in the area.
HA7 Warsash Maritime Academy (100 dwellings)	The plan does not indicate the provision of childcare facilities. Depending on the housing mix and age demographic of the residents, a small number of additional childcare places for age 2-4 yr olds could be needed. In our Spring 2020 Childcare Sufficiency Audit Warsash was identified as an area to be closely monitored due to the collective new and planned housing developments in the area. Existing settings are close to capacity, including Out of School provision. These places are essential, to meet the needs of working families
HA9 Locksheath Rd (70 dwellings)	The plan does not indicate the provision of childcare facilities. Depending on the housing mix and age demographic of the residents, a small number of additional childcare places for age 2-4 yr olds could be needed
HA10 Funtley Road Sth (55 dwellings)	The plan does not indicate the provision of childcare facilities. Depending on the housing mix and age demographic of the residents, a small number of additional childcare places for age 2-4 yr olds could be needed

<p>FTC 1 (20 dwellings)</p> <p>FTC 2 (100 dwellings)</p> <p>FTC 3 (120 dwellings)</p> <p>FTC 4 (94 dwellings)</p> <p>FTC 5 (49 dwellings)</p> <p>FTC 6 (45 dwellings)</p>	<p>The plan does not indicate the provision of childcare facilities. These are generally small developments in dispersed locations; however collectively they create 428 dwellings in the Fareham Town Centre Area. A new Full Day Care nursery offering approximately 50 places has opened in Fareham Town Centre which may relieve the pressure on places in the area. The impact of new housing on childcare sufficiency in Fareham Town Centre will need to be closely monitored by SFYC.</p>
<p>Planned developments with less than 50 dwellings (HA12,HA13,HA15,HA19,HA22,HA23,HA24,HA26,HA27,HA28,HA29,HA30,HA32,HA33,HA34,HA35,HA36,HA37,HA38,HA39,HA41)</p>	<p>These are smaller developments in dispersed locations. Depending on the housing mix and age demographic of the residents any generated demand can most likely be accommodated in existing provision.</p>

8. Contact

Hampshire County Council's Children's Services can be contacted to discuss any support requirement in selection of appropriate high quality early years and childcare providers or any aspects of the regulation and legislation requirements.

The childcare and early years education development team can be contacted via childcare@hants.gov.uk

Links to documents that may support design of childcare buildings:

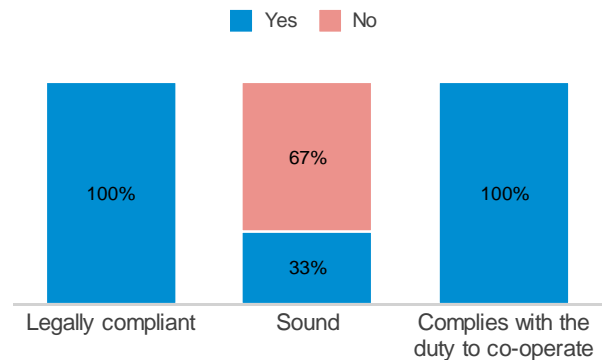
<http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20110118095356/http://www.cabe.org.uk/files/sure-start-every-building-matters.pdf>

Policy | FTC3 - Fareham Station East

3 Representations



	Legally compliant	Sound	Complies with the duty to co-operate
Total	3	3	3
Yes	3 100%	1 33%	3 100%
No	0 0%	2 67%	0 0%



Respondent: Mr Robert Marshall (1812-4594)

Legally compliant	Yes
Sound	No
Complies with the duty to co-operate	Yes

Please provide details you have to support your answers above

B3 This is a sustainable location for housing given its proximity to Fareham railway station, bus routes and shops etc. and an element of retail and café uses would also fit in well. However, the site has the following constraints to development: Much of the site comprises the railway station car park and this is essential in encouraging rail travel. The Policy refers to retention of sufficient car parking to serve the railway station without saying how much this is. The fire station may need to be retained on site if it can't be relocated; Sufficient space is required to ensure a good public realm at the station approach. The adjacent gravel yard would potentially be a bad neighbour in terms of noise and dust – and this has not been taken into account. No evidence has been put forward to show that the maximum 5 storey height would not be too high. It has not been shown how, in light of the above, the proposed development at the scale outlined could be satisfactorily achieved. Given the above the allocation as proposed would fail to ensure that future development of the site would to meet the NPPF requirements for achieving well designed places set out in paragraphs 124-127.

What modification(s) is necessary to make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

B4a. This is not an allocation that can be agreed to at this stage as there is no evidence, by way of a development brief, that the site could be developed as proposed in a satisfactory way. The allocation should be delated from the plan

How would the modification(s) you propose make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

B4b. By preventing development of the site until a development brief has been prepared to show that development could be undertaken satisfactorily given all the constraints referred to.

Your suggested revised wording of any policy or text:

B4c. Not applicable .

If your representation is seeking a modification to the plan, do you consider it necessary to participate in the examination hearing session(s)?

Yes, I want to take part in a hearing session

Please outline in the box below why you consider it necessary to take part in the hearing session(s):

To ensure that the Fareham Society's views are discussed and an opportunity is given to respond to the views of others

Respondent: MRS PENNY SYMONS (1412-25179)

Legally compliant	Yes
Sound	Yes
Complies with the duty to co-operate	Yes

Please provide details you have to support your answers above

excellent plan to provide housing in this central location. Well located for public transport as well as road access. All new housing in the centre of town is to be welcomed to stimulate reinvigoration, especially shops, cafes and other services...

If your representation is seeking a modification to the plan, do you consider it necessary to participate in the examination hearing session(s)?

No, I don't want to take part in a hearing session

Respondent: Ms Charlotte Mayall (📞-491141)

Legally compliant	Yes
Sound	No
Complies with the duty to co-operate	Yes

Please provide details you have to support your answers above

Southern Water is the statutory wastewater undertaker for Fareham Station. As such, we have undertaken a preliminary assessment of the capacity of our existing infrastructure and its ability to meet the forecast demand for this proposal. The assessment reveals that existing local sewerage infrastructure to the site has limited capacity to accommodate the proposed development. Limited capacity is not a constraint to development provided that planning policy and subsequent conditions ensure that occupation of the development is phased to align with the delivery of new wastewater infrastructure. Proposals for 120 dwellings at this site will generate a need for reinforcement of the wastewater network in order to provide additional capacity to serve the development. Southern Water has limited powers to prevent connections to the sewerage network, even when capacity is limited. Planning policies and conditions, therefore, play an important role in ensuring that development is coordinated with the provision of necessary infrastructure.

What modification(s) is necessary to make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

Connection of new development at this site ahead of new infrastructure delivery could lead to an increased risk of foul flooding unless the requisite works are implemented in advance of occupation. This would not be consistent with paragraph 170(e) of the revised National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (2019), which requires planning policies to prevent new development from contributing to pollution of the environment. In addition, Paragraph 19 of the National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG) states 'Good design and mitigation measures can be secured through site specific policies for allocated sites [...]. For example, they can be used to ensure that new development and mains water and wastewater infrastructure provision is aligned and to ensure new development is phased and not occupied until the necessary works relating to water and wastewater have been carried out.'

How would the modification(s) you propose make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

Our proposed modification would help to ensure the local Plan is sound by ensuring it is consistent with the above national policies and guidance set out in the NPPF and NPPG.

Your suggested revised wording of any policy or text:

In consideration of the above, we recommend the following criterion is added to Policy FTC3; 'Occupation of development will be phased to align with the delivery of sewerage infrastructure, in liaison with the service provider.'

If your representation is seeking a modification to the plan, do you consider it necessary to participate in the examination hearing session(s)?

No, I don't want to take part in a hearing session

**REPRESENTATIONS TO THE
DRAFT FAREHAM LOCAL PLAN 2037**

On behalf of

Raymond Brown Minerals & Recycling Ltd

**Lynne Evans
BA MA MRTPI MRICS
Consultant**



Client: Raymond Brown Minerals & Recycling Ltd

Date: December 2020 (FINAL DRAFT)

Ref: F/376/LE

SOUTHERN PLANNING PRACTICE LTD

Registered Office: Youngs Yard, Churchfields, Twyford, Winchester, SO21 1NN
Tel: 01962 715770 Fax: 01962 715880 Email: info@southernplanning.co.uk Website: www.southernplanning.co.uk
Registered in England and Wales No. 3862030

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- 2) Rookery Farm: Concept Masterplan OSP Architecture 17056/C02A
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- 4) Rookery Farm: Phase II Geo-Environmental Site Assessment 2018

1.0 INTRODUCTION AND SUMMARY

1.1 Southern Planning Practice are instructed by Raymond Brown Minerals & Recycling Ltd (Raymond Brown), to submit representations to the Regulation 19 version of the Fareham Local Plan 2037. Raymond Brown is acting on behalf of the two landowners, Raymond Brown Rookery Properties Ltd and Prospective Estates Ltd (please see attached land ownership plan).

1.2 Raymond Brown is part of the Raymond Brown Group, a leading recycling and waste management business and distributor of primary and recycled aggregates for use in construction applications. One of their sites is at Rookery Farm, Fareham. The land is located immediately north of the M27 motorway and to the west of Whiteley. Access is from Botley Road, approximately 100m north of the bridge over the M27.

1.3 The Local Plan, as drafted, is assessed to be UNSOUND and also fails to comply with the Duty to Co-Operate. These representations set out the reasons why: -

1. the Plan is considered to be UNSOUND and
2. fails to comply with the Duty to Co-Operate

and sets out the steps that require to be taken to make the Plan SOUND.

1.4 Separate representation forms have been submitted against each policy and paragraph which is considered to be UNSOUND, but the case to be made is set out in full in this document.

1.5 In summary, OBJECTION is raised to Strategic Policy H1 Housing Provision on the grounds that the figures promoted are not soundly based or justified. This is addressed in detail in Section 2.0. Objection is also raised to the allocation of a number of the housing sites in that they are not suitable, and /or available and/or achievable, particularly within the Local Plan period. This is addressed under Section 3.0.

1.6 Section 4.0 sets out why Land at Rookery Farm should be allocated as a Housing Site to start to address the issues identified in Sections 2.0 and 3.0. Section 5.0 draws these matters together with consideration of modifications that are required to be made to the Plan

to ensure that it is SOUND and will provide a sound planning framework to deliver the much needed housing over the Plan Period.

- 1.7** It is concluded that the Plan cannot be made SOUND without a fundamental review of the main elements of the housing figures, including methodology and will require additional sites to be allocated; Rookery Farm should be included as an allocation in the Plan, being suitable, available and achievable and, indeed, deliverable.
- 1.8** Objections are therefore raised to Policies H1, FTC1, FTC2, FTC3, FTC4, FTC5, HA7, HA13 and the omission of an allocation for housing for Rookery Farm, Botley Road, Fareham. Objections are also raised to paragraphs 3.19 (including Figure 3.1) as well as paragraphs 4.1 – 4.20 including Tables 4.1, 4.2 and 4.3.

2.0 OBJECTION to Strategic Policy H1 – Housing Provision

Overview

2.1 The objections to this Policy are several and are addressed individually below. The individual and cumulative failings render the policy UNSOUND and as Strategic Policy H1 forms the basis for the provision of much needed housing across the whole Borough, it follows that the whole Plan is rendered UNSOUND. It should be noted that although the issues have been subdivided into several sections, many of the issues interrelate and cumulatively exacerbate the conclusions drawn that the Council is failing to provide properly for its housing need.

2.2 The objections to this Policy include:

- (i) The Housing Numbers used and in particular the reliance on the draft Standard Method set out in the Changes to the Current Planning System in the Government's White Paper;
- (ii) Duty to Co-Operate and Unmet Need – Fareham has not undertaken this Duty in a sound manner;
- (iii) Additional factors Contributing to the Shortfall, including the 5 year Housing Land Supply Position;
- (iv) Over-reliance on Welborne to provide a significant proportion of Fareham's housing which is considered unachievable, resulting in a need for more sites to be allocated;
- (v) Inability to meet the identified Affordable Housing Provision;
- (vi) Over-reliance on Windfall allowance

2.3 Before analysing the approach adopted by Fareham, it is first worth reviewing the clear guidance on the approach to be followed as set out under the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and the Planning Practice Guidance (PPG). It is important to note that the NPPF makes it clear that "*strategic policies should, as a minimum, provide for objectively assessed needs for housing and other uses, as well as any needs that cannot be met within neighbouring areas*" (Paragraph 11).

2.4 Paragraph 60 builds on this and states that "*To determine the minimum number of homes needed, strategic policies should be informed by a local housing need assessment, conducted using the standard method in national planning guidance – unless exceptional*

circumstances justify an alternative approach which also reflects current and future demographic trends and market signals. In addition to the local housing need figure, any needs that cannot be met within neighbouring areas should also be taken into account in establishing the amount of housing to be planned for." This clarifies how the housing numbers calculated by the standard method should be considered when preparing a Local Plan. Paragraph: 004 (Reference ID: 2a-004-20190220) of the Planning Practice Guidance confirms that the standard method should be used to calculate a **minimum** (emphasis added) housing need figure.

2.5 In addition to the Borough's own housing needs, as acknowledged by the draft Local Plan, its housing figure needs to incorporate the needs of neighbouring authorities. Paragraph 35 a) of the NPPF sets out that in order for a plan to be sound it must be positively prepared *"providing a strategy which, as a minimum, seeks to meet the area's objectively assessed needs (our emphasis); and is informed by agreements with other authorities, so that unmet need from neighbouring areas is accommodated where it is practical to do so and is consistent with achieving sustainable development"*.

2.6 The following sections demonstrate how Fareham has failed to follow this clear guidance with the result that Strategic Policy H1 and the Plan is UNSOUND.

i) **Housing Numbers: Reliance on the Standard Method set out in the 'Changes to the Current Planning System' White Paper.**

2.7 The Publication Draft correctly points out at Para 4.2 that *'Local housing need should be determined by using the Standard Method set out in national Planning Practice Guidance (PPG). This Method currently combines 2014-based household projections with affordability data released in March 2020 to calculate the annual need. Using this method, the housing need for Fareham currently stands at a minimum of 514 dwellings per annum (dpa).'*

2.8 Fareham, however, has chosen to use the new Standard Method set out in the 'Changes to the Current Planning System' White Paper, which was published on 6th August 2020 with consultation closing on 1st October 2020.

2.9 Para 4.2 of the Publication Draft explains why the Council has 'jumped the gun' and used the draft new Method:

'The Council therefore considers it appropriate for this Publication Local Plan to plan for a scale of growth based on the proposed new Method, and not one based on out-of-date household projections. This reduces the housing need figure to 403 dpa, based on a base date of 2021. The new Method would be introduced with a change to the PPG and the timing of submission of this plan for examination will be determined by the precise wording of the government policy.'

- 2.10** ON 16 DECEMBER 2020, GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCED THEIR RESPONSE TO THE 'CHANGES TO THE CURRENT PLANNING SYSTEM' WHITE PAPER AND PUBLISHED REVISED PROPOSALS FOR ENABLING THE DELIVERY OF MORE HOMES ACROSS ENGLAND. IT IS UNDERSTOOD THAT GOVERNMENT WILL NOT NOW PROCEED WITH THE DRAFT NEW STANDARD METHODOLOGY ANNOUNCED EARLIER IN THE YEAR AND ON WHICH FAREHAM HAS BASED ITS HOUSING NUMBERS. INSTEAD, THE GOVERNMENT HAS ANNOUNCED THAT IT WILL CONTINUE TO RETAIN THE STANDARD METHOD IN ITS CURRENT FORM WITH THE ADDITION OF A 'TOP-UP' APPLICABLE TO ENGLAND'S 20 LARGEST CITIES. PLEASE SEE LINK:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/consultations/changes-to-the-current-planning-system/outcome/government-response-to-the-local-housing-need-proposals-in-changes-to-the-current-planning-system>

- 2.11** It follows that the only basis that Fareham can and should proceed at the current time is to use the existing Standard Method which would result in an uplift in its dwellings per annum (dpa) from 403 to at least 514.

ii) Duty to Co-Operate and Unmet Need from Neighbouring Authorities

- 2.12** Fareham Borough Council is a member of the Partnership for South Hampshire (PfSH). In September 2019, Fareham Borough Council and Havant Borough Council together with all the authorities of the PfSH published a Statement of Common Ground (SOCG). The SOCG sets out how the local authorities in South Hampshire have successfully worked together on strategic planning matters and how they continue to do so. As part of the Local Plan Review, a Statement of Compliance with the Duty to Cooperate has been produced. This is in accordance with Paragraph 24 of the NPPF. This confirms that the Council is proposing to

take the approach that the issue of unmet need is not dealt with as specific to any authority, but as a general contribution (Paragraph 4.6).

- 2.13** Fareham Borough Council is identified as being within the Portsmouth Housing Market Area (HMA). The PfSH Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) indicates an overall objectively assessed need figure of 121,500 dwellings, over the whole PfSH area from 2014-2036. It should be noted that the SHMA was prepared in January 2014 and the identified housing need is not based on up to date figures, therefore its housing numbers are considered to be out-of-date. The SOCG acknowledges that the housing need figures within the PfSH Spatial Position Statement (SPS) (2016) are not in accordance with standard methodology set out in NPPF (2019). The SPS is being reviewed to bring it in line with updated development needs. However, there is no indicative timescale for the SPS review and given the recent Housing White Paper, such a statement is unlikely to come out ahead of the submission of the Fareham Local Plan.
- 2.14** One key issue arising for the PfSH Portsmouth HMA/PfSH East (Portsmouth, Havant, Fareham, Gosport, Winchester) is the challenge of delivering sufficient homes to meet the housing need of the area given the significant geographical constraints and nationally important environmental and landscape designations. It is acknowledged that some authorities within the PfSH East area are more constrained than others. Portsmouth, Havant and Gosport are all physically constrained as well as having coastal environmental designations, to varying degrees. Therefore, as Fareham Borough is less constrained and physically has the space to provide housing in addition to its own need, the Borough should look to accommodate unmet need from neighbouring authorities.
- 2.15** It is acknowledged that Portsmouth cannot meet its housing need and a key role of PfSH has been to consider the capacity of other local authorities in the PfSH area which could contribute to accommodating the unmet need arising from Portsmouth. As acknowledged, Fareham Borough has relatively few constraints compared to its neighbouring authorities, indeed Fareham Borough has been identified as an area which can help to accommodate the unmet need arising from Portsmouth. Paragraph 4.5 of the Publication Plan confirms that Portsmouth City Council have asked Fareham to contribute 1,000 dwellings to their unmet need. It also confirms that there is likely to be an unmet need arising from Gosport and Havant (this is now emphasised in Table 1, if the standard new method were applied). However, Fareham have only included 847 dwellings in the total housing requirement to

contribute to the unmet need of neighbouring authorities. This figure is alone not enough to provide for Portsmouth's unmet need, never mind the other authorities within the PfSH East area. It is evident therefore that the plan is not appropriately planning for unmet need arising from neighbouring authorities and has not been positively prepared in accordance with paragraph 35 a) of the NPPF. It is therefore unsound.

- 2.16** The following table looks at the housing need per annum for all the authorities within the PfSH East area. It sets out the current local plan requirement, the average delivery rate over the last 3 years, the housing figure under the current standard methodology and the housing figures under the proposed new standard method set out in the August 2020 consultation 'Planning for the Future' White Paper. It should again be noted that Fareham Borough Council are using the housing need figure calculated by the proposed new standard method set out in the White Paper, not the current standard method required by the NPPF.

PfSH East	Current Local Plan Requirement	Average Delivery (last 3 years)	Current Standard method	Proposed new standard method (at August 2020)	Change in housing requirement under SM
Portsmouth	547	328	855	730	-125
Fareham	147	310	514	403	-111
Gosport	170	145	238	309	+71
Havant	315	402	504	963	+459
Winchester	625	643	692	1,025	+333
Total	1,804	1,828	2,802	3,430	+628

Table 1 – Housing need per annum and delivery rates for authorities within PfSH East

- 2.17** It is also pertinent to note that whilst Fareham has chosen to adopt the draft new Standard Methodology for its own figures, it has not acknowledged the implications arising in terms of the Duty to Co-operate and that there is a significant uplift overall in the housing requirements, including for those authorities potentially already struggling, including Havant and Gosport.

2.18 In Summary:

- No Local Authority in the PfSH East area is currently planning for enough homes to meet their identified need.
- Whilst the housing need as calculated by the proposed new standard method (August 2020) for Portsmouth and Fareham has slightly reduced from the current standard method, the housing need for Gosport, Havant and Winchester has significantly increased. This has resulted in an increase of just over 600 dwellings per annum in the PfSH East area.
- No Local Authority in the PfSH East has been able to deliver their housing need as required by the current standard method in the last 3 years.
- The total housing need in the PfSH East area under the proposed new standard method is far higher than the previously identified housing need.

iii) Additional Factors affecting Fareham's Housing Numbers

2.19 Table 1 (Housing need per annum and delivery rates for authorities within PfSH East) confirms that no Local Authority in the PfSH East area has been able to deliver their housing need as required by the current standard method in the last 3 years. There could be several explanations for the authorities not meeting their housing need including reliance on large sites not coming forward or delivering at the rate they should, not appropriately planning for the homes they need and the recent Solent nitrate issue could all be contributing factors.

2.20 In June 2020, Fareham published their 5 year housing land supply position. At this time, Fareham had a supply of 2.72 years. This supply obviously falls substantially below the government's requirement of a 5 year supply, as set out in Paragraph 73 of the NPPF. After reviewing the housing supply, as set out in the 5 Year Housing Land Supply Report, it is apparent that the Council remains reliant on a few large housing sites coming forward to contribute to the housing land supply in future years.

2.21 As such, Fareham Borough Council should look to bolster their supply through the allocation of a range of sites as encouraged by the NPPF.

2.22 To be able to meet the increased housing needs in a sustainable manner, and to maintain a 5 year supply of deliverable housing sites across the Plan period, the Council must look to

all tier settlements in the hierarchy to deliver homes through a range of sites. However, it should be noted that strategic sites should not be solely relied on due to lengthy lead in times. Instead, a mix of housing sites should be sought and allocated to enable a 5 year supply to be achieved and maintained.

2.23 In addition to bolstering the supply going forward, Fareham need to seek to address the backlog of unmet need. In particular, the South Coast Nitrate crisis put thousands of homes on hold for some time to resolve the eutrophication issues of the Solent to reduce impact on the protected habitats and species. The Nitrate Neutrality Update Report to PfSH Joint Committee (14 October 2019) acknowledged that *“given that there is a severely reduced number of permissions being granted in the PfSH in the financial year 2019/20, it is not unnecessary to assume that the delivery of homes will be suppressed in the years 2020/21 and 2021/22.”*

2.24 The submission Local Plan is very conservative in its ambitions for growth in the Borough, especially considering it is under a Duty-to-Cooperate to meet neighbouring authorities’ unmet need. It does not allocate many new sites and instead relies heavily on sites that have been allocated previously. Strategic Policy H1 confirms this, as the provision for 8,389 homes comprises the following:

- 552 homes already with planning permission
- 4,858 homes on sites with resolution to grant permission (Welborne contributes the large majority of these homes)

2.25 Therefore, around 65% of the housing provision already has planning permission or resolution to grant, meaning the Local Plan only allocates sites for approximately 1,750 homes for development over the plan period despite only 2.72 years of housing land supply and a record of under delivery in the Borough. It is of note that nearly 50% of the housing provision is reliant on the Welborne allocation. If this allocation is not to come forward in the plan period due to funding issues, or be significantly delayed, Fareham’s housing provision will be significantly reduced and identified housing needs will not be met. As such, the emerging Local Plan MUST look to allocate further sites accordingly.

2.26 Reflecting the above the application of a 15% contingency as shown under Table 4.3 and explained at paragraph 4.12 of the Plan appears woefully inadequate.

iv) Over Reliance on Welborne Garden Village

- 2.27** Fareham is relying very heavily on one strategic site to deliver almost 50% of its housing provision, namely Welborne Garden Village. Of the supply identified in Table 4.2 relating to Strategic Policy H1, some 4,020 of the overall provision of 8,389 is to come from this one strategic site. This is flawed and potentially undeliverable. Following a resolution to grant planning permission in October 2019 for the outline planning application under Ref: P/17/0266/OA, the Section 106 agreement has still not been signed and therefore planning permission has not yet been issued. According to the Council's website and details held on the outline planning application, a decision is due by 8th January 2021.
- 2.28** The Delivery Report¹ on Welborne Garden City sets out that up to 750 homes will be delivered in the first 5 years. However, this figure appears highly unrealistic and unachievable as set out in more detail below; in addition, the site cannot be developed until funding is secured for Junction 10 of the M27.
- 2.29** On 14 January 2020, Hampshire County Council published an Executive Decision Record on the M27 Junction 10. It confirmed that the progression of work on the Full Business Case is at an impasse, and it is understood that HCC were terminating the role as scheme promoter to avoid abortive work or expenditure, pending resolution of funding and delivery arrangements of the scheme.
- 2.30** The delivery of the Garden City is suggested to be over a 20 year period, with on average 300 dwellings a year being completed. It would be expected higher delivery in early years, lower delivery in later years. As acknowledged, the submission Local Plan relies on approximately 4,000 homes from Welborne coming forward in the plan period.
- 2.31** With regards to the delivery of the site, a key point of note is in the Council's latest 5 year Housing Land Supply (HLS) Position Statement (June 2020). This statement sets out, at paragraph 29, that the site promoter anticipates commencements/completions at Welborne to occur approximately two years later than that set out within the information supporting the

¹ Page 83 of the Delivery Document <https://welbornegardenvillage.co.uk/delivery/>

planning application. It is acknowledged that the site promoter has advised the Council of the following anticipated delivery rate:

- 30 dwellings in 2022-23
- 180 dwellings in 2023-24
- 240 dwellings in 2024-25

2.32 The above figures indicate that Welborne can only deliver 450 homes in the next 5 years, up to 2025. This is already a significant drop from the figure set out in the original planning application which was suggesting the delivery of 750 homes within 5 years of commencement. If Welborne can only deliver 450 homes in the next 5 years, it seems an impossible task to deliver the remaining circa 3,550 over the remaining 12 years of the plan period.

2.33 In addition, given the current lack of funding for the access, the anticipated delivery seems highly unlikely and this will have a dramatic effect on Fareham's 5 year HLS and securing its overall housing provision. Therefore, it is considered that relying on one site to deliver a significant number of houses is a high risk strategy. As such, a greater range of sites should be considered.

v) Affordable Housing

2.34 Paragraph 4.3 of the draft Local Plan confirms that '*The need for affordable housing in the Borough is based on the number of existing and newly formed households who lack their own housing and cannot afford to meet their housing needs in the market*'. The Council goes on to state that it is confident that it will meet its affordable housing needs through the provision based on its Policy HP5 and it does not need to make any further adjustments to its overall housing figures.

2.35 However, paragraph 5.29 of the draft Local Plan indicates that one of the key issues facing residents in the Borough is the unaffordability of homes to buy or to rent, and that therefore the delivery of homes that are affordable is a priority. The Council's Affordable Housing Strategy 2019 – 2036 (2019), as referenced at paragraph 5.30 of the draft Local Plan, indicates that there is a need for some 3,500 affordable homes up until 2036. It is not clear how the housing number can and will meet the identified affordable housing demand.

2.36 Key concerns include:

- The reliance on the number of houses, including affordable housing, to be delivered by Welborne. The very real concerns over the deliverability of housing from Welborne has already been addressed; the issues identified have a consequential impact on the delivery of affordable housing;
- The heavy reliance in terms of the overall housing provision on windfall sites, many of which are likely to fall under the threshold of 10 or more dwellings and therefore not deliver any affordable housing;
- The reliance on a range of allocated sites (Section 3) which appear to be aspirational rather than realistic and therefore again the impact on the provision of affordable housing.

2.37 The Council fully recognises its substantial affordable housing need across the Borough over the Plan period but it is simply not at all clear that the numbers required can be met under the housing provision being made. It is therefore concluded that the very clear potential that the need for affordable housing in the Borough will not be met leads to a need to increase the overall housing requirement.

vi) Windfall Allowance

2.38 Part of the Housing Provision is to be met through unexpected (windfall) development. There is no issue in principle with including an allowance for windfall development, but that figure must be realistic and based on evidence.

2.39 The NPPF defines windfall sites as 'sites not specifically identified in the development plan'. Paragraph 70 of the NPPF sets out that where an allowance for windfall sites is to be made, there should be compelling evidence that they will provide a reliable source of supply, using the strategic housing land availability evidence, historic windfall delivery rates and expected future trends to support such an allowance.

2.40 In this case the Council is relying on 1,224 new homes to come through windfall development out of total of 8,389 new homes. Whilst it is appreciated that the methodology for calculating windfall allowances have changed over time, it is worth noting that in the current adopted Local Plan Part 2: Development Sites and Policies (2015), the average historic windfall

allowance was calculated to be 20 (Appendix F). In the 5 Year Housing Land Supply Position Paper to Planning Committee on 24 June 2020, the Council included a small site windfall allowance of 37 dwellings for each of 2 years (years 4-5).

- 2.41 In the draft Local Plan the reliance on windfall sites has jumped to 1224 which if crudely divided by the length of the Plan period (16 years) gives an annual figure of 76.5. There is no explanation to justify such an over reliance on windfall figures.

Conclusions in respect of Strategic Policy H1

- 2.42 It is clear that there are fundamental concerns over many aspects of the Council's housing provision which have been explored in this Section. There can only be one conclusion that the provision is woefully inadequate and is **UNSOUND**.

3.0 Analysis of Housing Allocations

- 3.1** The Council has allocated and is relying on a number of 'development' sites to assist in the delivery of and in meeting its housing provision. However, the suitability, availability and achievability of several of these sites needs to be questioned and whether they can and will deliver the number of units proposed. It is acknowledged that these sites are not proposed for delivery of housing numbers in the early years of the Plan but it must still be questioned whether there is sufficient confidence that these sites will be brought forward, that they should be included in the plan.
- 3.2** This analysis has only focussed on the medium to larger of the sites, most of them proposing to bring forward in excess of 50 units and there may well be serious issues of suitability, availability and achievability with some of the smaller sites. It is noted that at least 9 of the sites are indicated to make provision for less than 10 units. It is unusual for sites yielding such a small number of units to be included as specific allocations; it begs the question as to whether the Council has needed to bring in such small sites to secure its numbers.
- 3.3** The number of sites where there are serious concerns and questions over their suitability, availability and achievability total at least 6, which in total would provide some 400 – 500 residential units. These sites are addressed below, and the order selected simply follows the order in which they are listed on pages 39 – 40 of the draft Plan and then considered in further detail under site specific policies.

FTC1 Palmerston Car Park (Indicative Dwelling Yield: 20) (SHELAA ref: 3233)

- 3.4** This is a constrained town centre car park site and the development of housing will be constrained by issues of noise and disturbance from the surrounding roads as well as the service access to the Shopping Centre. The setting of the adjacent Osborn Road Conservation Area to the north will need to be preserved. The Council is keen, under other policies to safeguard and promote Fareham town centre as its principal town centre but there appears to be no co-ordinated car parking strategy to ensure that the loss of existing car parking sites will not compromise those objectives.

- 3.5** At the very minimum the proposal that this site can deliver up to 20 residential units must be questioned; furthermore, there is no confidence that the site is suitable, available and achievable.

**FTC2 Market Quay (Indicative Dwelling Yield: 100)
(SHELAA ref: 1425)**

- 3.6** This site has been carried forward from the adopted Local Plan Part 2 where it was allocated for some 60 residential units, but has now, without explanation, been increased in the draft Plan to accommodate some 100 units. The site is also expected to deliver approx. 4000 sqm of commercial leisure space together with a new multi storey car park and new town square. The future and viability of town centre strategies may need a comprehensive review in a post Covid era. The site specific requirements also make reference to the possibility of a hotel which presumably, if brought forward, would impact on the achievement of other elements of the proposal, including the residential. There is no indication that there is any real prospect of bringing the site forward over and above aspirational objectives.
- 3.7** At the very minimum the proposal that this site can deliver up to 100 residential units must be questioned; furthermore, there is no confidence that the site is suitable, available and achievable.

**FTC3 Fareham Station East (Indicative Dwelling Yield: 120)
(SHELAA ref: 0211)**

- 3.8** There are fundamental questions about the suitability and achievability of this site for the intended development. This site has been carried forward from the adopted Local Plan Part 2 where it was allocated for some 90 residential units, but has now, without explanation, been increased in the draft Plan to accommodate some 120 units. Such an ambitious scheme would appear to depend on a comprehensive approach, particularly given the limited access options. Yet, even the SHELAA assessment identifies that the site is in multiple commercial and industrial uses, including railway related uses which brings into question site assembly issues both in terms of achievability and timing.

- 3.9** This is one of the sites where the issue does not simply relate to whether the site can properly accommodate the number of units being proposed, but the suitability availability and achievability must be questioned.

FTC4: Fareham Station West (Indicative Dwelling Yield: 94)
(SHELAA Ref: 0212)

- 3.10** This is a long and very narrow site sandwiched between the railway to the east and protected trees to the west. The allocation and the SHELAA recognise the multiple constraints facing this site in terms of bringing it forward for development. These constraints include, amongst others, the multiple uses existing on the site, the access constraints including that the existing access crosses land in Flood Zone 2, noise, contamination and amenity issues.
- 3.11** This is one of the sites where the issue does not simply relate to whether the site can properly accommodate the number of units being proposed, but the suitability availability and achievability must be questioned.

FTC5: Crofton Conservatories (Indicative Dwelling Yield 49)
SHELAA Ref: 1325

- 3.12** This site continues to be in active retail use, following the expiry of a temporary permission for retail use and the potential availability of the site is questioned.

HA7: Warsash Maritime Academy (Indicative Dwelling Yield 100)
SHELAA Ref: 3088

- 3.13** This site has a long history and has been carried forward from the Local Plan Part 2. The site faces considerable issues in terms of bringing forward a suitable and viable housing development, not least of which is that the western part of the site must be excluded from development because of flooding issues and discussions with Natural England would potentially exclude further land to secure appropriate buffers to sites of international nature conservation significance. As a result, the majority of the development and residential units

would necessarily be brought forward through the conversion of the existing listed buildings on site, potentially impacting on viability.

- 3.14** The site lies in the countryside and is remote from shops and facilities. There are traffic problems along Newton Road which is the only access solution leading to Warsash Centre and up to Park Gate where permission exists for some 800 residential units.
- 3.15** The viability and achievability of this site for some 100 residential units must therefore be questioned.
- 3.16** Due to the ecological and highway issues the Council has determined that any planning application should be submitted with an EIA.

HA13 Hunts Pond Road (Indicative Dwelling Yield 38)

SHELAA Ref: 305

- 3.17** Under the Local Plan Part 2 this site was allocated under Policy DSP53 for Community Uses as part of a larger scheme to include education and open space. It is understood that the site is no longer required by Hampshire County Council for educational purposes, but there is no confirmation that a proper assessment has been undertaken of the continued need of this land for local community uses.

HA4 Downend (Indicative Dwelling Yield 350)

SHELAA Ref 3030

- 3.18** Site HA4 at Downend for some 350 residential units has been the subject of two planning applications both of which were refused against officer recommendation. The first planning application was dismissed at appeal justifying the council's reason for refusal. It is likely the second application which was refused in November 2020 will be appealed however, the committee's stance in terms of determining both applications on this site brings into question whether the council really support this housing allocation. It is therefore questioned whether the Council should be relying on the site as a housing allocation which the Council has found, in the form of the most recent applications, wholly unacceptable.

Other Sites

- 3.19** There are potential constraints with a number of the other sites, which may at the very least delay their delivery or even bring into question their achievability. Site FTC6, Magistrates Court at Fareham and allocated for some 45 units is held up by a complicated deal to resolve the nitrates issue, involving land within Winchester District.

Conclusions and Implications Arising

- 3.20** This analysis demonstrates that there are serious and substantial questions over the suitability, availability and achievability of a number of the allocated sites and whether they will be able to provide the housing figures, either in whole or in part which Fareham is seeking to rely upon. It is therefore contended that it is UNSOUND for Fareham to rely on each and all of these housing sites to deliver all of the dwelling units proposed
- 3.21** This adds to the strength of the argument, as set out under Section 2, that Fareham needs to bring forward additional sites for allocation to help meet its housing need. The next section focuses on why land at Rookery Farm should be included as a housing allocation in the Local Plan.

4.0 Rookery Farm

- 4.1** It is clear from Sections 2.0 and 3.0 that not only has Fareham under provided on the housing figures it requires to meet over the Local Plan period, but it is very unlikely that it will be able to deliver even the numbers it is proposing to provide. Fareham therefore needs to allocate further housing sites to improve housing deliverability; Rookery Farm should be allocated as a housing site. This was allocated in the draft Reg 18 Supplement in early 2020 under the Policy Reference HAX (SHELAA ref: 0046).

Site Location

- 4.2** The site is located immediately north of the M27 Motorway and west of Whiteley. Access is from Botley Road approximately 100m north of the bridge over the Motorway. Please see attached site plan showing the land forming part of the proposed development area. It is estimated at this early stage that the site could accommodate in the region of 150-200 residential units including an element of affordable housing and a mix of housing types to accord with Fareham's policies and approach to housing mix.
- 4.3** 146 Botley Road (also known as Rookery Farm) lies to the north of the land and is in separate private ownership. The dwelling is listed. Residential development along Swanwick Lane lies further to the north.
- 4.4** The residential development of Whiteley is to the east. To the south are the local centre at Park Gate and the railway station at Swanwick, both within easy walking distance of the site.
- 4.5** Rookery Avenue is opposite the access to the site. At present this is a cul de sac however there is a safeguarded road extension to continue Rookery Avenue into Whiteley, linking Botley Road to the Parkway South roundabout.
- 4.6** To the south of the site is a vehicular and pedestrian bridge that provides access to residential properties at Bridge Road.

The Site

- 4.7** The site as a whole occupies approximately 20.05 Ha of land accessed from Botley Road just to the north of the M27 Motorway. The front part of the site is visible from Botley Road however the access road, which is between an earth bund to the north and embankment to the south, drops to a lower central area where aggregate recycling has, until recently, taken place.
- 4.8** Adjacent to the motorway is a large embankment created by historic land raising. The central part of the site comprises a relatively flat operational area where recycling materials have been stockpiled. To the north is the Orchard where the land gradually drops towards the rear of properties fronting onto Swanwick Lane.
- 4.9** At present due to the change in levels and the surrounding housing only the front part of the site adjacent to Botley Road is visible from outside the site.
- 4.10** The site at present has two principal landowners Raymond Brown Rookery Properties Ltd and Prospective Estates Ltd, with Raymond Brown acting on their behalf

Site Planning History

- 4.11** Rookery Farm was originally a fruit farm and some evidence of this former use is still evident in an area of remnant orchard to the north-west of the site. Part of the site adjacent to the M27 has been land raised and restored to grazing land. This forms a large embankment which screens the central part of the site from the M27 and Botley Road.
- 4.12** Planning permission was first granted on appeal in 1987 (APP/Z1700/A/55/049143) for the infilling of agricultural land with c.1.3 million cubic metres of construction and demolition wastes with restoration to agricultural use. Tipping commenced in 1988 and temporary planning permission for waste recovery (recycling) was granted in 1995.
- 4.13** A further temporary planning permission for the inert waste recycling operation was granted in 2006 (P/06/0443/CC), time limited to expire in 2021. This permission introduced an expiry date for land raising operations of 31st December 2026.

- 4.14** In 2014, planning permission (P/14/0857/CC) was granted for the permanent retention of the aggregate recycling facility. In 2016 (P/15/1213/CC) and 2018 (P/18/0978/CC) planning permission was granted which, in effect, extended the validity of the development pursuant to planning permission P/14/0857/CC until 25 October 2020. This date has also since been extended by way of The Business and Planning Act 2020 to 1 May 2021.
- 4.15** Details pursuant to the remaining pre-commencement conditions are to be submitted to Hampshire County Council for approval in January 2021. Following discharge of these conditions and implementation of the permission, conditions relating to restoration associated with the earlier land raising permissions fall away leaving just the permanent recycling use. The site will subsequently, in planning terms, predominately formally become previously developed (brownfield) land.
- 4.16** Note there have been no minerals operations at the site and any changes to the landscape are as a result of land raising, not from extraction activities.
- 4.17** The main body of the site is currently safeguarded for aggregates recycling in the Hampshire Minerals & Waste Plan. Hampshire County Council have indicated that there is overcapacity for inert waste recycling at present. As such if the site was to be allocated for housing then the safeguarding status would be reviewed.
- 4.18** It should be noted that in its comments on the draft Plan 2020 (Regulation 18 Draft Local Plan 2036 Supplement) when the site was allocated for residential development, Hampshire County Council as Minerals and Waste Authority advised:

Hampshire County Council has concluded that sufficient aggregate recycling capacity is currently in place to deal with the additional waste and as such no objection to this allocation will be raised

Site Appraisal

- 4.19** It is noted that the site was found to be a developable housing site within the Fareham Local Plan 2036 Strategic Housing and Employment Land Availability Assessment (SHELAA) December 2019, but subsequently discounted as unsuitable in the Fareham Local Plan 2037

Strategic Housing and Employment Land Availability Assessment (SHELAA) September 2020.

- 4.20** In considering the site developable, the SHELAA (2019) makes the following comments regarding suitability of the site:

‘Overall suitable for housing development. Further work required to ascertain an appropriate development structure and net developable areas, having regard to site ground conditions, drainage, habitat surveys, movement connections and retention of existing cover of woodlands, trees and hedgerows. Eastern part of site has good pedestrian accessibility to existing local services. Potential scope to include a small convenience store to improve sustainability of main core of the site. Suitable highways improvements required, with linkages to surrounding movement networks. Potential impact of noise and air quality to be assessed and appropriately mitigated’.

- 4.21** In subsequently discounting the site, the SHELAA (2020) makes the following comment regarding reason for discounting the site as un-developable:

‘Site topography and boundary likely to create isolated cul de sac development. Main developable area of the site is not well related to existing settlement and is relatively isolated from local services’.

- 4.22** The reasoning behind the change in conclusion reached by the SHELAA (2020) is unclear as there has been no substantive change in circumstances or new information related to the site not previously provided to the Local Planning Authority. Furthermore, the SHELAA (2020) attributes the same 8 out of 10 score for accessibility to facilities from the site as the SHELAA (2019), recognising the inherently sustainable location adjacent the urban area of Swanwick, the proximity to Swanwick Railway Station and nearby shops/amenities. As identified in the SHELAA (2019) suitability summary, if necessary, sustainability of the main core of the site could further be improved via development of a small convenience store in-situ.

- 4.23** Paragraph 4.28 of the SHELAA (2020) states that *‘the information from the SHELAA forms an important part of the evidence base for the Local Plan 2037, providing a source of developable sites which are suitable for future development needs, available within the plan*

period and viably achievable. Developable sites which can be brought forward under the Council's development strategy will contribute to the housing and employment supply for the Local Plan 2037...

4.24 Paragraph 3.21 of the Publication Version of the Fareham Local Plan 2037 states:

'3.21 The development strategy proposed by the Local Plan includes:

...Development allocations on previously developed land where available, and on greenfield land around the edges of existing urban areas in order to meet remaining housing and employment needs, but otherwise managing appropriate levels of development outside of urban areas'.

4.25 As the site should be considered to be previously developed/brownfield land, it is sequentially preferable for development based on the Council's Local Plan development strategy. Furthermore, paragraph 4.18 (Assessing Site Suitability) of the SHELAA (2020) states that 'sites outside the urban area will not necessarily be excluded as they could be considered alongside a review of urban area boundaries as part of Local Plan development...'.

4.26 Paragraph 3.3 of the Background Paper: Settlement Boundary Review (September 2020) states that 'the reasons for establishing settlement boundaries include:

- *Directing development to more sustainable locations in terms of accessibility and proximity to public transport, and in terms of being well served by existing essential services and facilities'....*
- *'To assist in urban regeneration, by encouraging the re-use of brownfield land'.*

4.27 Considering the proximity of the existing Settlement Boundary to the site (approximately seven metres distance on the opposite (eastern) side of Botley Road), Rookery Farm site would represent an entirely reasonable and logical extension to the established urban area which would be in accordance with the development strategy contained within the Local Plan.

4.28 Cul de sac type development formats are well established and entirely functional residential layout present in the vicinity of the site. Such a development format would therefore reflect the prevailing development pattern and design vernacular and be sympathetic to existing

communities. Indeed a number of the sites put forward in the current draft plan would potentially result in cul de sac developments, including:

FTC3 – Fareham Station (120 dwellings)

FTC4 – Fareham Station West (90 dwellings)

HA3 Southampton Road (348 dwellings)

HA4 Downend Road (350 dwellings)

- 4.29** The site presently benefits from permanent planning permission for development and use for aggregate recycling. This is significant in terms of both vehicle movements and future development potential. Current planning permissions contain conditions limiting HGV movements to 240 per day, all of which utilise the current site access point on Botley Road. These authorised HGV movements would be replaced by domestic vehicle movements, substantially mitigating any perceived increase in road traffic on Botley Road. In addition, the imminent completion of the North Whiteley Link Road is anticipated to reduce vehicle movements on Botley Road. Without wanting to pre-empt the outcome of any Transport Feasibility Assessment, development of the site could also facilitate the development of the western end of the Rookery Avenue extension as there is space within the site to accommodate a roundabout.
- 4.30** Planning permission P/18/0978/CC includes for considerable earthworks to create extended and raised bunding to re-model the site and mitigate against noise impacts from the recycling use. A significant proportion of this re-modelling is on the south western boundary of the site. Such earthworks would be very similar in scale and form to those likely to be required to reduce noise levels from motorway traffic to appropriate levels for inhabitants of any future residential development on the site.
- 4.31** The Council has previously been furnished with a Phase 1 Contaminated Land Assessment and Slope Stability Assessment for the site, identifying that the embankment/land raise slope adjacent to the M27 is stable and that the site could be suitable for re-development in accordance with the indicative masterplan previously submitted.
- 4.32** Any future development scheme pursuant to an allocation would also include mitigation to address potential air quality concerns associated with proximity to the motorway. Such

issues can be effectively managed through building design and layout amongst other techniques.

4.33 The site comprises circa 20 hectares of land with a net developable area of circa 10 hectares. Significant land is therefore available within the land ownership for biodiversity enhancement, on-site nitrate mitigation and dedication to public open space.

4.34 The following points detail the benefits of residential development on the Rookery Farm site:

- Once the permanent recycling permission is implemented the site will become previously development land/brownfield and its development will reduce the need for more sensitive (greenfield) sites within the Borough;
- The site is in a highly sustainable location in proximity to a railway station and amenities, is deliverable and would provide necessary housing capacity within the Plan;
- It should be noted that in its response to the draft 2020 Plan (Regulation 18 Draft Local Plan 2036 Supplement) showing the inclusion of Rookery Farm, the County Council responded as follows:

This allocation is close to Swanwick railway station. The County Council supports the opportunity for this site to provide high quality walking and cycling routes to Swanwick station. This may include a new active modes bridge over the motorway and enhanced interchange at Swanwick Station with new local bus services. The development brief also needs to include provision for off-site improvements to address the inadequate bus, walking and cycling connections to the Segensworth business parks.

- Provision of Public Open Space on a former land raise site and access to it from existing footpath routes;
- Removal of a 'heavy industry' use from an otherwise residential setting;
- Would facilitate the Rookery Avenue extension. This would provide better access to the motorway, the industrial area of Whiteley and Whiteley District Centre;
- Opens up pedestrian links across the motorway to Addison Road;
- The site would not be visually prominent and would form a logical urban extension. Development could enable biodiversity enhancements associated with long-term habitat management plans and the re-instatement of a pre-existing stream across the site;
- The development would be offset by the loss of 240 HGV vehicle movements a day.

- 4.35** Were recycling operations to cease and land raising be completed, circa one million tonnes of waste material would need to be imported to the site before planning permission expiry in December 2026. This will impact the surrounding ambient environment through noise, dust and exhaust/plant emissions associated with operations and significant numbers of HGV movements.
- 4.36** Resumption and completion of land raising would also result in the site and location becoming permanently sterilised for future development. This is therefore a unique opportunity to re-develop the site to meet a real and urgent need to provide homes in the Borough.

5.0 **Modifications Required to the Plan to Make it Sound**

- 5.1. There is no need to revisit the arguments and issues which have been set out at length in the earlier sections and which demonstrate that the Plan as drafted is UNSOUND. The modifications required are set out below in bullet form. It will be immediately clear that the required work to ensure that the Plan is SOUND extends well beyond detailed amendments to drafted policy wording; a fundamental review of the Plan and the basis upon which it has been prepared is required.
- 5.2. The revised approach to the preparation of the Plan, with consequential implications for the redrafting of **Strategic Policy H1**, requires:
- a) A thorough reassessment of the Housing numbers using the Standard Method as set out under the PPG; it is premature to use the draft new Standard Method which Government has now formally abandoned. The only reason it has been used by Fareham is because it appears to provide a lower number of units required. This is clearly UNSOUND and for the plan to made SOUND, the current Standard Method must be re-used and those sites proposed for allocation in the Local Plan Supplement be included.
 - b) The Duty to Co-operate has not been undertaken properly and thoroughly; Fareham has underprovided in terms of meeting the needs of the adjoining authorities who are struggling to meet their housing needs, including Portsmouth, Gosport and Havant all of which are geographically very constrained. The exercise needs to be undertaken again to ensure that Fareham properly plans to accommodate the needs arising from surrounding authorities. It is worth noting that the under provision is made even worse if account were to be taken of the draft new Standard Methodology where the housing requirements of adjoining constrained authorities is increased; Fareham appears to have decided to ignore this implication arising from the new draft Standard Method.
 - c) The Council has a history of under delivery of housing figures and its 5 year housing land supply figure currently stands at under 3 years. On the basis that the NPPF and PPG are both clear that the housing provision numbers should be regarded as

minimum, and reflecting the above position, Fareham requires to be considerably more ambitious in terms of its overall housing provision figures.

- d) There is a very concerning over reliance on the achievability of so much of the housing provision from one site, namely Welborne Garden Village. This is even more of a significant issue given the fundamental difficulties that appear to be encountered over the funding and provision of the new motorway junction which is fundamental to the progress of the overall development. The amount of reliance that can properly be placed on the delivery of housing numbers from this one development needs to be reviewed and significantly reduced.
- e) There is also a potential over reliance on windfalls to deliver a significant proportion of the overall housing figures; this requires to be revisited with a downward adjustment.
- f) The Council is in very real danger of not being able to meet its affordable housing requirements, given all the constraints identified. The housing numbers and potential affordable housing provision requires to be recalculated with the need to increase the overall housing numbers if the affordable housing needs are to be met.

5.3 In addition to the above the Council also requires to re-address a number of its allocated housing sites, including at the very minimum **Sites FTC1, FTC2, FTC3, FTC4, FTC5, HA7 and HA13**. This reassessment in terms of suitability, achievability and availability is likely to reduce substantially the number of new dwelling units that can be achieved from these allocations.

5.4 The Council is clearly underproviding in terms of its overall housing numbers and the reliance it is placing on sites that face constraints and may not be achievable. The Council needs to make further allocations, and this should include Land at Rookery Farm which is suitable, available and achievable and subject to planning, deliverable within a 5 year period. The site has been considered suitable, available and achievable and was allocated in the Local Plan Supplement; the principal reason why it no longer appears as an allocation is because of the Council's unsound change in the methodology it is applying to calculate its housing numbers. **Rookery Farm should be reinstated as a housing allocation.**

- 5.5 It follows that the Plan cannot be made SOUND without a fundamental review of the main elements of the housing figures, including methodology and will require additional sites to be allocated; Rookery Farm should be included as an allocation in the Plan, being suitable, available and achievable and, indeed, deliverable.

Appendix 2



Appendix 3 and 4 submitted separately

26th January 2021



Planning Strategy
Fareham Borough Council
Civic Way
FAREHAM
PO16 7AZ

Your ref:
Our ref: CH/Fareham

Dear Planning Strategy

FAREHAM LOCAL PLAN 2037 – PUBLICATION VERSION

Whilst I am aware that the consultation period on the above plan has recently ended I am writing to express our concern regarding allocations FTC3 and FTC4 – Fareham Station east and west, which either adjoin or are adjacent to our rail served aggregates depot at Fareham.

You will be aware that our depot is a safeguarded site in the adopted Hampshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan and I note that from the attached correspondence from Network Rail that they have also highlighted the presence of the depot. However the supporting text to FTC3 and FTC4 makes no mention of the depot and I am therefore writing to ask that you amend the text to refer to the presence of the depot and the need for any future development proposals to incorporate appropriate stand offs, or other mitigation measures, in accordance with the agent of change principle as set out in paragraph 182 of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF).

Rail depots, such as Fareham, play a fundamental role in supplying the South East with the aggregates that are needed to keep our economy moving and we consider them to be play a nationally significant role in aggregates supply. The South East England Aggregates Working Party Annual report dated January 2020 (attached to this letter) at section 7 on Aggregate Rail Depots confirms that the level of imported crushed rock is now at 4.5 million tonnes, which is the highest since 2009 and recent sales averages are 13% higher than general sales averages all of which indicate increasing demand for crushed rock.

This clearly demonstrates that in terms of minerals supply the South East is heavily dependent on the rail served depots, such as Fareham, in supplying crushed rock and it is therefore important that these sites are safeguarded in accordance with national policy, as set out in paragraph 204 (e) of the NPPF.

“ e) safeguard existing, planned and potential sites for: the bulk transport, handling and processing of minerals; the manufacture of concrete and concrete products; and the handling, processing and distribution of substitute, recycled and secondary aggregate material”

AGGREGATE INDUSTRIES UK LIMITED
Frome Regional Office, Edwin Sims House, Vallis Road,
Frome, Somerset, BA11 3EG, United Kingdom
Telephone +44 (0)1373 451001
Facsimile +44 (0)1373 836501
www.aggregate.com

If you require any further information please contact me on the details provided.

Yours sincerely

On behalf of Aggregate Industries UK Ltd



Chris Herbert

Planning Manager – South

Email: chris.herbert@aggregate.com

Mobile: 07789 944446

Hi Pete

Apologies for the slow response.

In terms of the west site, one of main issues is that it currently has operational equipment located on it (on the southern part of the site). We are progressing a piece of work, subject to budget and board approvals, to look a holistic land strategy for Network Rail's land and property requirements in the Solent area. This will look at whether it is viable to relocate the operational equipment. We hope to take this workstream forward over the next 6-12 months. Until the operational issues are resolved it is difficult for us to spend money on detailed feasibility studies.

The east site is more complicated – some of the key issues set out below:

- Station car parking – without a compelling reason the quantum of parking spaces will need to be retained so we would need to look at proving a MSCP as part of a development.
- Station lease area – the station car park is within the station lease area which means the train operating company has a land interest in the site as a leaseholder.
- Freight sidings – I understand these are well utilised and I'm not sure there will be any appetite on the operational side to touch these sidings.
- 3rd party land interests – the land on the SE part of the site is in multiple 3rd party ownerships so site assembly will be required if there is to be a holistic development.

The land strategy workstream will also look at the east site – i.e. in terms of whether there is scope for a rationalisation of land uses to free up space for development, but this a longer term opportunity in our view.

I also suspect there will be financial viability issues with both sites.

Happy to discuss the opportunities in more detail once the land strategy workstream has progressed.

Kind regards

1



A: 1 Eversholt Street, London NW1 2DN

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T: [@Spotlight_NR](#)

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If you are in doubt about whether to submit a site or if you have any other queries please contact the Council on 01329 824601 or email planningpolicy@fareham.gov.uk.

Planning Strategy & Regeneration Team
Fareham Borough Council
01329 824601



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South-East England Aggregates Working Party

Annual Report 2018



South East England Aggregates Working Party (SEEAWP)

January 2020

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Executive Summary

- The report is prepared by the South East of England Aggregates Working Party (SEEAWP) and includes the results of the Aggregates Monitoring (AM) 2018 survey, the proceedings of the Aggregate Working Party (AWP) and a summary report on the latest Local Aggregates Assessments (LAAs).
- SEEAWP met three times during 2018 and responded to consultations, managed the AM 2017 survey and scrutinised LAAs 2018.
- The information from Aggregates Monitoring 2018 is included in this Report and summarised below – *see main report for further details*

Thousand tonnes unless otherwise specified

Aggregates	Sales 2018	Average 10-year sales	Average 3-year sales	Reserve or Capacity	Land-bank* (Years)	Capacity Margin* %
Quarried Soft Sand	1,819	1,623	1,802	24,117	13	45
Quarried Sharp Sand and Gravel	4,579	4,280	4,349	48,242	10	51
Quarried Sand & Gravel	6,399	5,906	6,160	72,359	11	49
Quarried Crushed Rock	1,631	1,364	1,615	32,902	38	60
Wharves (S&G)	5,905	6,082	6,376	9,394		16
Wharves (CR)	2,477	1,924	2,440			
Rail Depots (CR+S&G)	5,726	3,665	4,869	7,675		25
Recycled/Secondary Aggregate	4,581	n/a	4,497	12,020		57

See Tables 4, 9, 10 and Appendix for explanation of methodology for calculating land banks and capacity margins

- Overall the picture is of aggregates sales above past averages – the exceptions are sand and gravel sold through the wharves not meeting the 3-year average sales level. There are also some variations between mineral planning authorities.
- All quarried aggregates in the South East have reserves above the 7-year land bank minimum requirement set in the NPPF, although there are a few individual mineral planning authorities that are below this.
- It is noted that there may be general capacity issues for the wharves where there is only a capacity margin or 'headroom' of 16%. However, the AM 2018 information on this cannot be fully relied on and there could be more capacity

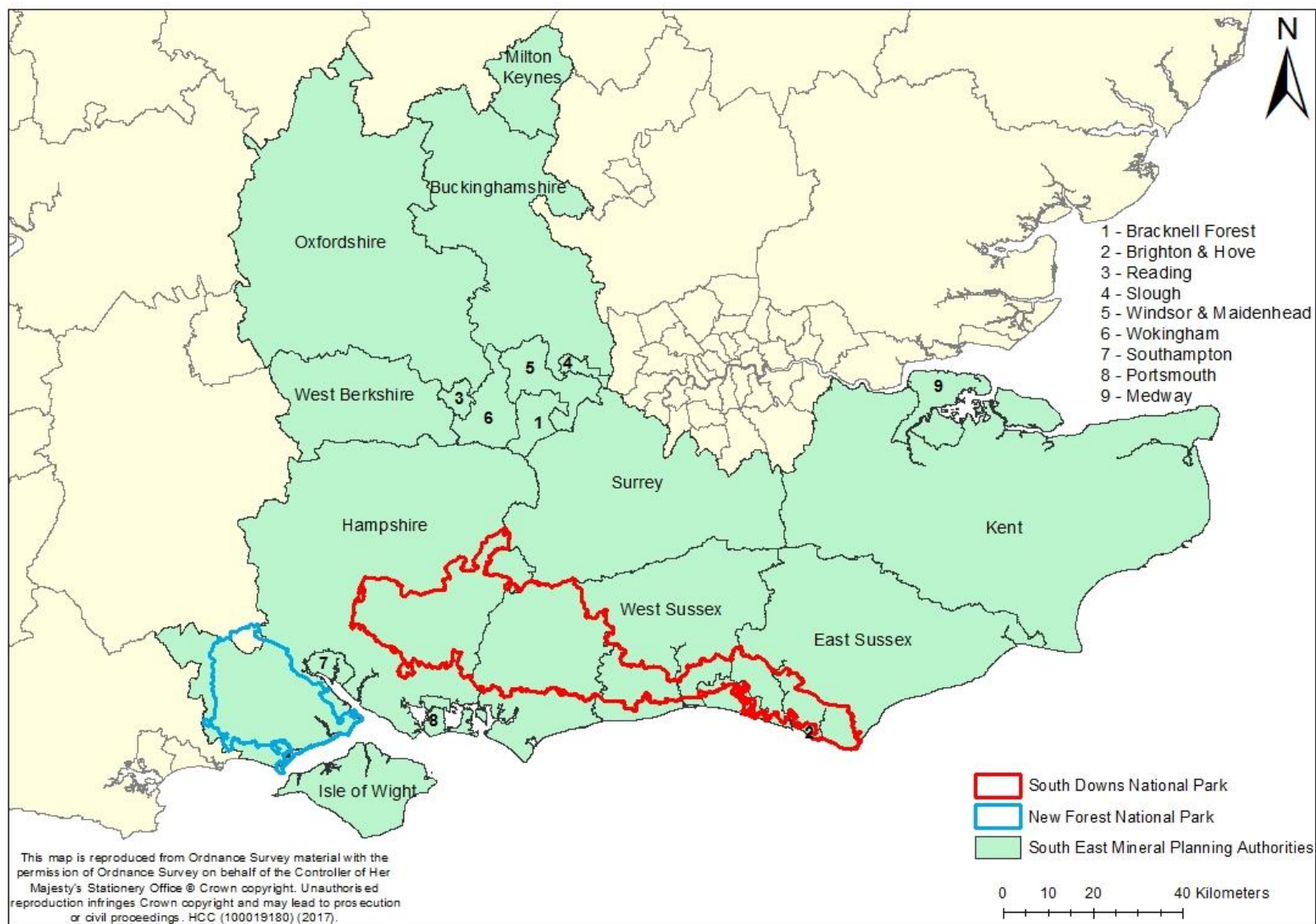
than recorded. Nevertheless, this matter will need further consideration in the next Annual Report.

- The AM data forms the basis for the Local Aggregates Assessment 2019 submitted by the mineral planning authorities, which provides a more detailed local picture of aggregates demand and supply. This shows that a number of mineral planning authorities: East Sussex, Hampshire, Milton Keynes, West Berkshire and West Sussex have reserves below the 7-year minimum requirement.
- The LAAs also show that there is a need to identify need for further wharf infrastructure in Hampshire and possible pressures on rail depot capacity in Berkshire and Oxfordshire.
- The LAAs note in varying detail the planning applications and plan allocations that might have an impact on quarry reserves, wharves, rail depot and recycled/secondary aggregates facilities.
- The Annual Report concludes that South East England is making a 'full contribution' to aggregates needs in that collectively, the quarry landbanks more than meet the minimum requirement. However, there are pressures on reserves if they are not replenished and potential capacity issues at the aggregate wharves which needs further investigation. The degree to which this might be addressed by undetermined planning applications, mineral plan allocations or indeed emerging mineral plans is not clear.

1 South East Aggregates Working Party (SEEAWP)

- 1.1 This is the 22nd in a series of annual reports prepared for the South East of England Aggregates Working Party (SEEAWP) since 1996. The reports hitherto concentrated on the results of latest annual Aggregate Monitoring Survey of different types of aggregates sales, quarry reserves and infrastructure capacity. The scope of this report has now been extended to report on the proceedings of SEEAWP and a general overview and conclusions of the Local Aggregates Assessments (LAAs) prepared by the mineral planning authorities in the South East.
- 1.2 SEEAWP is one of a number of Aggregates Working Parties (AWPs) that cover England and Wales. The geographic coverage of SEEAWP is illustrated in Figure 1 overleaf.
- 1.3 SEEAWP is a technical advisory group of mineral planning authorities, aggregates companies and other relevant organisations within the South East. Membership of SEEAWP is outlined in Appendix J.
- 1.4 The role of SEEAWP is to:
 - consider, scrutinise and provide advice on the Local Aggregates Assessment (LAA) prepared by each mineral planning authority in the South East and if required respond to findings of LAAs elsewhere;
 - provide an assessment, based on the LAAs, on the position of overall demand and supply for the South East, including whether, in its view, the area is making a full contribution towards meeting both national and local aggregate needs. The AWP assessment should also be informed by other economic data and should also include an indication of emerging trends of demand in its area;
 - obtain, collect and report on data on minerals activity in the South East including aggregates demand and supply and information on sales, permissions and mineral reserves and data on recycled and secondary sources; and
 - provide advice to individual mineral planning authorities.

Figure 1: South East England: Mineral Planning Authorities



- 1.5 SEEAWP met three times in 2018 and the minutes of these meetings are included in Appendix K. The main matters considered were:
- Responding to the consultation on revised National Planning Policy Framework – concern was expressed that the minerals policy was being weakened. *(See section 2.3 below)*
 - Aggregates Monitoring (AM) 2017 report – it was noted that overall aggregate sales over the previous two years were at the highest for a decade. The report was submitted to the MHCLG at the end of the year after all the LAAs were submitted.
 - Responding to the London Plan consultation.
 - Scrutinising the LAAs prepared by the Mineral Planning Authorities – all authorities submitted an LAA.
 - Consideration of the new requirement in the Planning Practice Guidance (PPG) for AWP's to be additional signatories to Statements of Common Ground for mineral plans. *(See section 2.3 below)*
 - Soft sand and road planings.
 - Leicestershire LAA – concern was expressed over the longer-term prospects of crushed rock supply from the rail linked quarries.

2 National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and Planning Practice Guidance (PPG)

- 2.1 The NPPF recognises minerals as a strategic priority in local plan preparation. Mineral planning authorities, in particular, should plan for a steady and adequate supply of aggregates.
- 2.2 The PPG identifies the Managed Aggregate Supply System (MASS) 'to ensure a steady and adequate supply of aggregate mineral, to handle the significant geographical imbalances in the occurrence of suitable natural aggregate resources, and the areas where they are most needed.'¹ MASS is delivered at:
- local level by mineral planning authorities, which are expected to prepare Local Aggregate Assessments (LAAs), to assess the demand for and supply of aggregates and
 - at regional level by Aggregate Working Parties.
- 2.3 A revised NPPF was published in July 2018, but policy regarding aggregate supply was not substantially altered. However, the subsequent revised Planning Practice Guidance includes additional advice that for the preparation of minerals plans, AWP's are also expected to be treated as additional signatories in statements of common ground (SoCG). No requests were made to SEEAWP to sign a SoCG during 2018.

¹ PPG (para 60) further states that 'It requires mineral planning authorities which have adequate resources of aggregates to make an appropriate contribution to national as well as local supply, while making due allowance for the need to control any environmental damage to an acceptable level. It also ensures that areas with smaller amounts of aggregate make some contribution towards meeting local and national need, where that can be done sustainably.'

3 Aggregates Monitoring 2018 - Introduction

- 3.1 A major activity of SEEAWP is organising an annual aggregate monitoring (AM) survey. Periodically there is a National (England and Wales) collation of data to inform inter-regional supply patterns. However, this was not done for the AM 2018 survey, which was undertaken in 2019 by the South East England mineral planning authorities and co-ordinated by the SEEAWP Secretariat. Tables, diagrams and maps that summarise the collated data, including that of previous AM surveys are included in the Report. Some additional background information is included in the tables in Appendices which also include information on mineral planning decisions, mineral plans, and a schedule of all recorded active or inactive aggregates sites.

Table 1: Aggregates facilities¹ in South East England by mineral planning authority – 2018

Number of facilities

Mineral planning authority	Quarries			Wharves	Rail Depots	R/SA ² Sites	Total
	Soft sand	Sharp sand and gravel	Crushed Rock				
Berkshire Unitaries	1 (1) ³	9 (3)	0	0	4	12 (1)	26 (5)
Bucks/MK	0	11 (3)	0	0	1 (1)	8 (3)	20 (7)
E. Sussex	0 (1)	1	0	4 (7)	1	16	24 (8)
Hampshire	4	7 (1)	0	6 (1)	3	23 (2)	43 (4)
Isle of Wight	2	5	1	2 (1)	0	3	13 (1)
Kent/Med.	17	14	2	14	4 (1)	22 (3)	73 (4)
Oxfordshire	8 (1)	11 (6)	14 (2)	0	4 (1)	26 (3)	63 (13)
Surrey	6 (3)	2 (4)	0(2)	0	2	12 (5)	22 (14)
W. Sussex	6 (1)	1 (1)	0	6 (2)	4 (1)	15 (5)	32 (10)
South-East England	44 (7)	61(18)	17 (4)	32 (11)	23 (4)	137 (22)	316(66)

Source: AM 2018 survey

¹ Some facilities share the same site.

² Aggregate recycling and secondary aggregates sites

Notes: ³ Figures in (parenthesis) are numbers of inactive facilities including permissions that have not yet commenced

- 3.2 The tables in the report either present data regionally or by individual/groups of mineral planning authorities, where commercial confidentiality has to be protected. Table 1 illustrates the number and distribution by mineral planning authority of

aggregates facilities across the South East. The location of primary aggregates facilities /operations are also illustrated in the maps, Fig 3A/B below.

4 Aggregates Sales and Consumption

4.1 There was no National Collation of AM 2018, but to provide a fuller context Table 2 includes the AM 2014 (the date of the last National Collation of AM surveys) information on the overall aggregates sales and consumption in the South-East. This shows that:

- A general decline in both aggregate sales and consumption since 2001, although there has been some recovery from a low point in 2009.
- The South East is a net importer of primary aggregates with sales representing only 74% of aggregates consumption. This proportion has varied since 2001 when sales only accounted for 65% of aggregates consumption.
- In 2014 primary aggregate sales (14.28mt) and consumption (19.20mt) appeared to be trending towards pre-recession levels.

Table 2: Aggregates¹ sales and consumption for South East England – 2001-2014

Thousand tonnes (unless specified otherwise)								
Aggregates Sales								
Year	Sand and Gravel				Crushed Rock		All Primary Aggregates	
	Quarried	%	Marine	%	Quarried	%	Quarried/ Marine	%
2001	12,450	56	7,219	33	2,398	11	22,067	100
2005	9,573	57	5,952	36	1,238	7	16,763	100
2009	6,007	49	4,985	41	1,294	11	12,286	100
2014	5,858	41	6,626	46	1,795	13	14,279	100
Aggregates Consumption								
	Sand and Gravel				Crushed Rock		Primary Aggregates ¹	
	Quarried	%	Marine	%	Quarried	%	Quarried/ Marine	%
2001	12,488	37	7,036	21	14,603	43	34,127	100%
2005	7,551	36	5,691	27	7,935	37	21,176	100%
2009	5,679	36	4,700	30	5,383	34	15,762	100%
2014	5,623	29	6,448	34	7,126	37	19,197	100%

Source: SEEAWP AM 2001, 2005, 2009 and 2014

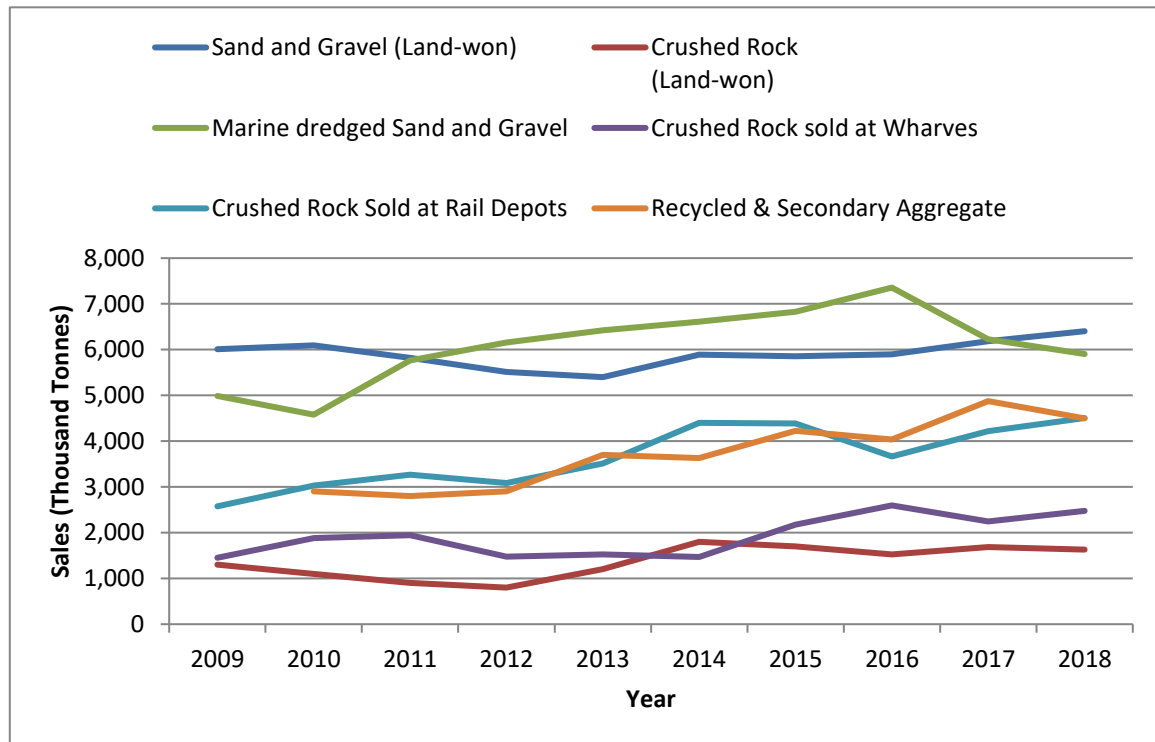
Notes: ¹ Sand and gravel, crushed rock

4.2 Figure 2 (overleaf) and Appendix A illustrate a more detailed picture of aggregates sales from 2009 to 2018 that shows:

- Overall aggregates sales in 2018 were about the same as the recent (3-year) average and these are 14% above the general (10-year) average.

- There is little change in the pattern of supply over the last 10 years with; quarries contributing 30-31%; marine dredged sand and gravel 30-31% and imported rock (via sea and rail) 26% and; recycled/secondary aggregate 17-18%. This suggests there are no dramatic changes to the sourcing of aggregates in the South East.

Figure 2: Aggregates sales in South East England 2009-2018



Source: AM 2009-2017 reports; AM survey 2018 - see Appendix A

4.3 Regarding the geographic pattern of import and export of aggregates to/from the South East in 2014 Table 3 reveals that:

- Gross imports amounted to 6.79mt of which 5.48mt was crushed rock and 1.31mt sand and gravel.
- The most significant origin of imports is the South West (3.82mt) of which 90% was crushed rock.
- There was also 0.46mt from London of which 70% was marine sand and gravel landed at London wharves; the East of England provided 0.42mt (virtually all quarried sand and gravel) and; the East Midlands provided 0.89mt of which 90% was crushed rock.
- The South East also imported about 0.97mt of crushed rock, primarily of igneous origin, from outside England and Wales.
- The export of aggregates from the South East amounted to 1.52mt.
- The principal destination was London which took 0.88mt - virtually all sand and gravel, of which nearly 60% was marine sand and gravel sold

from wharves in the South East. However, 0.28mt of quarried sand and gravel was sent to the South West.

Table 3: Exports and imports of aggregates to/from South East of England - 2014

Thousand tonnes							
Exported Aggregates	Sales in SE & Un-Allocated Sales	SW England	London	East England	East Midland	Other	All sales outside South East
Quarried S&G	4,990	284	495	61	6	21	867
Marine S&G	6,113	51	387	75	-	-	513
Total S&G	11,103	335	882	136	6	21	1,380
Crushed Rock	1,658	14	2	5	59	57	137
Total	12,761	349	884	141	65	78	1,517
Imported Aggregates	Outside England & Wales	SW England	London	East England	East Midland	Other	Total Imports to South-East
Quarried S&G	-	324	131	408	89	24	976
Marine S&G	-	6	329	-	-	-	335
Total S&G	-	330	460	408	89	24	1,311
Crushed Rock	966	3,489	-	11	804	207	5,478
Total	966	3,819	460	419	893	231	6,789

Source: SEEAWP 2014 report

5 Quarries

- 5.1 At the end of 2018 Table 1 shows there were 122 active aggregates quarries of which 44 produced soft sand, 61 produced sharp sand and sand and gravel and 17 crushed rock. There are few that produce more than one type of primary aggregates product. These can be identified in the list of each type of aggregates facilities (quarries, wharves, rail depots and recycling and secondary aggregate sites) in Appendix C.
- 5.2 Information on sales, permissions, reserves and landbanks for the South East's quarries over the last decade are illustrated in Tables 4 and 5 overleaf and capacity in Appendix F.

Table 4: Quarry sales, permissions, reserves in South East England - 2009-2018

Thousand Tonnes (unless specified otherwise)												
Year	Soft Sand				Sharp sand and gravel				Crushed rock			
	Sales	Permits	Reserve at end of year	Land-bank ¹ (years)	Sales	Permits	Reserve end of year	Land-bank ¹ (years)	Sales	Permits in 2018	Reserve at end of year	Land-bank ¹ (years)
2009	1,387	224	21,296	n/a	4,620	11,455	57,750	n/a	1,300	450	47,932	33
2010	1,676	8,258	34,389	n/a	4,415	1,980	52,638	n/a	1,100	8	47,564	33
2011	1,524	860	32,822	n/a	4,300	3,325	52,041	n/a	869	375	47,932	33
2012	1,539	2,527	32,666	n/a	3,975	2,806	48,822	n/a	800	0	45,000	36
2013	1,560	0	28,401	n/a	3,839	3,723	49,203	n/a	1,200	16,210	60,000	48
2014	1,506	4,100	23,126	n/a	4,383	5,162	47,038	n/a	1,844	0	52,244	77
2015	1,632	2,354	23,110	14	4,225	11,379	53,252	11	1,669	67	57,932	32
2016	1,829	0	23,652	14	4,045	515	38,854	8	1,527	0	36,027	20
2017	1,759	2,015	25,759	18	4,422	4,082	37,327	9	1,686	600	36,581	20
2018	1,819	0	24,117	13	4,579	6,278	48,242	10	1,631	0	32,902	38
10 yr. av.	1,623	2,034	26,934	15	4,280	5,070	48,427	10	1,363	1,771	46,411	37
3 yr. av.	1,802	672	24,509	15	4,349	3,625	41,174	9	1,615	200	35,170	26

Source: AM 2009-2017 reports; AM 2018 survey; see Appendix C

Notes: ¹ Separate landbanks information for soft sand and sharp sand and gravel n/a before 2014 - prior to this the combined land banks for all sands and gravels (rounded to nearest year) were: 2010 – 8, 2011 – 8, 2012 – 10, 2013 – 9, 2014 – 9. Landbanks are calculated by dividing reserves – tonnage with planning permission – by the LAA Rates (thousand tonnes per annum) provided by the mineral planning authorities in their Local Aggregates Assessments 2019 – see Table 5 and Section 12 below

5.3

Soft sand quarries:

- Sales have increased by more than 30% since 2009 and recent sales are 11% above the general average.
- Reserves of soft sand in 2018 are about the same as the 3-year average reserves but 12% below the 10-year average.
- The soft sand landbank is 13 years, but lower than the average landbanks over the last decade.
- The average reserves replenishment rate (permissions tonnage divided by sales tonnage) over the last 10 years is 1:12, but over the last three years this has declined to 0.37.

5.3

Sharp sand and gravel quarries:

- The 2018 sales are the highest since 2009 and 6-7% higher than 10-year and 3-year sales averages.
- The reserves are a little below the 10-year average, but well above the 3-year sales average.
- The quarry landbank in 2018 for sharp sand and gravel quarries was 10 years, which is about the same for the last decade.
- The replenishment rate over the last 10 years is 1.25 but over the last three years this has declined to 0.37.
- Less than 5% of sand and gravel sales were for non-aggregates use.

5.4

Crushed rock quarries:

- The 2018 sales are above the general average sales level, but lower than recent sales average.
- Reserves are lower than the both recent and general levels, but despite this the landbank is at 38 years. However, whilst it is noted the average landbank over the last three years was lower at 26 years, this is still more than twice the minimum 10-year requirement level. Quarried crushed rock sales from quarries is the smallest contributor to quarry sales in the South East with 68% used for roadstone, and graded aggregate purposes, the rest for fill. Only about 70,000 tonnes of the crushed rock sales were for non-aggregates purposes.

5.5

Mineral planning authority data is illustrated in Table 5 below.

- Soft sand sales, reserves/landbanks are concentrated in Kent, Oxfordshire and West Sussex. It is noted both Berkshire, Hampshire and West Sussex have less than seven years landbank.
- Sharp sand and gravel sales are more generally spread, but Buckinghamshire, Hampshire and Oxfordshire sell most. The reserves expressed in terms of landbank are concentrated in Berkshire, Kent and Medway, and Oxfordshire. It is noted that East

Sussex has a low landbank at less than seven years. The overall South East landbank is 10 years, about 40% above the minimum required.

- Crushed rock sales and reserves are principally in Kent and Oxfordshire but the landbank appears to be generous at 38 years.

Table 5: Sales, permissions and reserves at soft sand, sharp sand and gravel and crushed rock quarries for mineral planning authorities¹ - 2018

Thousand tonnes (unless specified otherwise)															
	Soft Sand					Sharp Sand and Gravel					Crushed Rock				
Mineral planning authority	Sales 2018	Permit 2018	Reserve end 2018	LAA Rate ² (ktpa)	Land-bank ³ (yrs.)	Sales 2018	Permits 2018	Reserve end 2018	LAA Rate ² (ktpa)	Land-bank ³ (yrs.)	Sales 2018	Permit 2018	Reserve end 2018	LAA Rate ² (ktpa)	Land-bank (yrs.) ³
Berkshire Unitaries	c	0	c	c	<1	c	250	c	817	10	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Bucks/MK	c	0	c	c	31	1,075	2,018	9,283	910	10	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
E. Sussex	c	0	350	n/a	n/a	297	0	508	160	1.5	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Hampshire	227	0	634	230	3	955	760	8,433	920	9	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Isle of Wight	11	0	170	19	9	65	0	500	59	8	c	0	c	0	c
Kent/Med.	493	0	8,296	542	15	251	0	4,872	451	11	c	0	c	78	c
Oxfordshire	252	0	3,091	243	13	797	3,000	12,925	1,015	13	751	0	7,718	778	c
Surrey	439	0	7,178	400	18	468	250	2,731	500	5	c	0	c	n/a	c
W. Sussex	305	0	C	372	6	c	0	c	34	23	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
South-East England	1,819	0	24,0117	1,919	13	4,579	6,278	48,242	4,866	10	1,631	0	32,902	856	38

Source: AM 2018 **c** = confidential

¹ Some mineral planning authorities grouped to facilitate data confidentiality

Notes ² LAA Rates (thousand tonnes per annum) provided by the mineral planning authorities in their Local Aggregates Assessments 2019 – see Section 12 below

³ Landbanks presented to nearest whole number

6 Wharves

6.1 Aggregates wharves' sales and estimated demand, the LAA Rates, are illustrated in Table 6, overleaf, and Appendix D.

- Sales in 2018 of **marine sand and gravel** of 5.9mt are below both 3-year and 10-year average sales.
- The **Crown Estate** recorded marine sand and gravel landings (NB not sales) of 6.3mt in 2018² at the South East wharves. This was produced from the East Coast (1.42mt), Thames Estuary (0.46mt), South Coast (3.46mt) and East English Channel (0.96mt) licensed dredging areas.
- There are some sales of **quarried sand and gravel**, most is imported from continental Europe, particularly Denmark. However, it appears that some wharves (and rail depots) have recorded in the AM survey sales that were originally recorded as sales at the Cliffe wharf and rail depot in Medway (and possibly elsewhere) and subsequently distributed to other wharves and rail depots. There is insufficient data to clarify the situation.
- **Imported crushed rock** sales of almost 2.5mt in 2018 reflect the level of recent average sales, which are 27% above the general average sales level. It is sourced from Northern Ireland, Ireland, Scotland, France and Norway.
- The **Kent/Medway wharves** are the most significant element in wharves sales in the South East, and are particularly dominant with regard to imported crushed rock.

6.2 Wharf capacity is discussed in Section 9 below. However, the Crown Estate advise that there are significant marine aggregates reserves available, based on 10-year average annual 'offtake':

- East Coast -15 years;
- Thames Estuary – 34 years;
- East English Channel – 18 years; and
- South Coast – 29 years.
- There appear to be no immediate resource constraints on the supply of marine aggregates, however infrastructure and other investment limitations maybe an issue. It is noted that there are three new dredgers³ being commissioned to augment the aging (average age of vessel is 20 years) British fleet⁴.

² Marine aggregates Capability & Portfolio 2018 (data correct to 31 March 2018)

³ Mineral Products Today Summer 18

⁴ The Crown Estate consider constraint on supply might be fleet capacity.

Table 6: Sales of marine sand and gravel, imported crushed and quarried sand and gravel at wharves for groups of mineral planning authorities – 2009-2018
Thousand tonnes (unless specified otherwise)

Mineral ¹ Planning Authority	Aggregates ²	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018		10-year average	3-year average	LAA ⁴ Rate
		Sales	Sales	Sales	Sales	Sales	Sales	Sales	Sales	Sales	Sales	% ³			
Hampshire & Isle of Wight	Marine S&G	1,157	1,213	1,279	1,190	1,511	1,459	1,638	1,654	1,242	1,507	26	1,385	1,468	1,654
	Imported Crushed Rock	25	44	34	33	31	1	26	67	38	48	2	36	51	
	Quarried S&G	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	4	4	5	5	2	n/a	5	
East & West Sussex	Marine S&G	701	686	1,475	1,735	1,694	1,626	1,601	1,775	1,457	1,350	23	1,410	1,527	1,890
	Imported Crushed Rock	108	235	186	249	95	93	89	114	206	138	6	151	153	
	Quarried S&G	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	0	33	10	n/a	11	
Kent & Medway	Marine S&G	3,127	2,680	3,012	3,229	3,215	3,524	3,588	3,927	3,525	3,048	52	3,288	3,500	5,850
	Imported Crushed Rock	1,344	1,602	1,724	1,194	1,402	1,372	2,062	2,415	2,002	2,291	92	1,741	2,236	
	Quarried S&G	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	175	231	311	287	88	n/a	276	
South East England	Marine S&G	4,985	4,579	5,766	6,153	6,420	6,609	6,827	7,356	6,224	5,905	100	6,082	6,495	9,394
	Imported Crushed Rock	1,452	1,881	1,944	1,476	1,528	1,466	2,177	2,596	2,246	2,477	100	1,924	2440	
	Quarried S&G	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	179	235	322	325	100	n/a	294	

Source: AM 2018 survey

Notes: ¹ Mineral planning authorities grouped to facilitate data confidentiality

² There are movements between wharves and rail depots within the South East so there is a limited, albeit unquantifiable element of double counting in the data.

³ % rounded to nearest whole figure

⁴ LAA Rates (thousand tonnes per annum) provided by the mineral planning authorities in their Local Aggregates Assessments 2019 – see Table 5 and Section 12 below

7 Aggregates Rail Depots

7.1 Rail depot sales and estimated demand are illustrated in Table 7, overleaf, and Appendix E.

- **Imported crushed rock** sales at 4.5mt are at their highest since 2009 and the recent sales averages are 13% higher than the general sales averages.
- About 86% of crushed rock is sold as roadstone, railway ballast, for concreting aggregate and other screened product.
- Two thirds of sales are through the depots in the western part of the South East - Oxfordshire, Buckinghamshire, Berkshire and Hampshire.
- Somerset is the most important source of crushed rock material and its LAA 2016 indicates there are 35 years of crushed rock reserves. This suggests there are sufficient reserves to maintain the current level of supply and allow significant growth. Leicestershire is also an important provider, but there is concern about long-term resource availability, which SEEAWP has expressed concern over through the consultation of its LAA - see Appendix K. On the other hand, the critical constraint on supply to the South East is infrastructure capacity which is discussed in Section 9 below.
- **Sand and gravel** sold through the rail depots is of both marine and quarry origin and amounts to about 1.2mt which represents 21% of depot sales. Virtually all this is for aggregates purposes although a small amount (31,000 tonnes) is soft sand and even a smaller amount (14,000 tonnes) is for fill.
- Sand and gravel largely originate from outside the South East. 65,000 tonnes are from Belgium and 103,000 tonnes seem to arrive via the Medway wharf/rail depot.

Table 7: Sales of crushed rock, marine and quarried sand and gravel at rail depots for groups¹ of mineral planning authorities – 2009 - 2018

Thousand tonnes (unless specified otherwise)

Authority	Aggregate	Sales of, imported crushed rock, marine sand and gravel and, quarried sand and gravel													LAA Rate
		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	%	10-year average	3-year Average	
Buckinghamshire, Milton Keynes and Oxfordshire	Crushed Rock	447	729	659	552	762	975	918	1,009	1,021	1,006	22	807.8	1,012	1,036
	Sand & Gravel	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	13	32	3	n/a	23	
Berkshire, Hampshire & Isle of Wight	Crushed Rock	1,094	1,054	1,215	1,222	1,090	1,208	1,565	1,381	1,733	2,010	45	1357.2	1,708	1,945
	Sand & Gravel	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	190	206	17	n/a	198	
Surrey, East & West Sussex	Crushed Rock	621	888	949	1,000	1,192	1,688	1,456	820	993	954	21	1056.1	922	1,723
	Sand & Gravel	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	293	390	32	n/a	342	
Kent & Medway	Crushed Rock	414	356	446	313	465	533	445	457	475	535	12	443.9	489	1,080
	Sand & Gravel	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	32	591	48	n/a	312	
South East England	Crushed Rock	2576	3027	3269	3087	3509	4404	4384	3667	4222	4,505	100	3665	4,131	5,784
	Sand & Gravel	n/a	n/s	n/s	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	467	528	1,219	100	n/a	738	

Notes: ¹ Mineral planning authorities grouped to facilitate data confidentiality

² LAA Rates (thousand tonnes per annum) provided by the mineral planning authorities in their Local Aggregates Assessments 2019 – see Section 12 below

8 Secondary and Recycled Aggregate Facilities

8.1 Sales from **recycled and secondary aggregates** facilities are illustrated in Table 8, below.

- 2018 sales of recycled aggregate were just over 4mt, below 2017 levels.
- The main sales of recycled aggregate are from Surrey, Kent & Medway and Hampshire, which account for 63% of the total.
- Secondary aggregate sales are 0.56mt with incinerator bottom ash (IBA) as the major contributor.
- Sales of secondary aggregate are principally from East Sussex, Hampshire, Kent & Medway and Oxfordshire account for 89% of the total.
- Appendix A indicates recycled and secondary aggregate contribute about 17% to overall aggregates supply, but evidence from work undertaken by the MPA⁵ indicates that for Great Britain the average proportion is about 30%. This suggests the SEEAWP AM 2018 survey has not captured all the recycled and secondary aggregates data.
- The AM 2018 survey did cover road planings, although only a limited response occurred. There were returns from highway authorities of East Sussex, Hampshire, Kent, Medway, Surrey and West Berkshire which totalled 121,000, 163,000 and 194,000 tonnes for 2016, 2017, 2018 respectively. The Highways Agency also did not participate in the survey. Highway authorities indicated that a high proportion of road planings generated are recycled on-site.

⁵ [Contribution of Recycled and Secondary Materials to Total Aggs Supply in GB.pdf](#)

Table 8: Sales of recycled and secondary aggregates for mineral planning authorities - 2018

Thousand tonnes (unless specified otherwise)							
		Sales of recycled and secondary ¹ aggregates			% Total Sales	LAA Rate (ktpa)	
		2018	10-year average ²	3-year average			
Berkshire Unitaries	Recycled	460	11%	n/a	470	12%	547
	Secondary ⁴	0			0	0	
Bucks/Milton Keynes	Recycled	95	2%	n/a	82	2%	12
	Secondary	0			0	0	
East Sussex	Recycled	627	11%	n/a	308	8%	378
	Secondary	62	15%		40	9%	
Hampshire	Recycled	594	15%	n/a	654	16%	850
	Secondary	127	35%		106	25%	
Isle of Wight	Recycled	94	2%	n/a	73	2%	73
	Secondary	0			0	0	
Kent & Medway	Recycled	738	18%	n/a	845	21%	959
	Secondary	57	16%		77	18%	
Oxfordshire	Recycled	292	7%	n/a	345	9%	926
	Secondary	114	31%		107	25%	
Surrey	Recycled	1,065	26%	n/a	981	25%	1,000
	Secondary	8	2%		99	23%	
West Sussex	Recycled	254	6%	n/a	240	6%	446
	Secondary	1	0%		0	0	
South East England	Recycled	4,045	100%	n/a	3,998	100%	5,160
	Secondary	364	100%		429	100%	

Source: AM 2018 survey; AM reports 2017-2018

Notes: ¹Majority of secondary aggregates are sourced from **incinerator bottom ash (IBA)** - 224,000t – with Hampshire as the largest supplier at 116,000t and **recycled glass** – 112,000t

² Insufficient time series data to calculate 10-year average

³ LAA Rates (thousand tonnes per annum) provided by the mineral planning authorities in their Local Aggregates Assessments 2019 – see Table 5 and Section 12 below

⁴ Tonnage of blocks manufactured in West Berkshire discounted as the pulverised fly ash used is attributed elsewhere.

9 Aggregates Infrastructure Capacity

- 9.1 Aggregates infrastructure capacity information for wharves and rail depots is illustrated in Table 9 below and that for quarries and recycling/secondary aggregates facilities in Appendix D. However, the AM 2018 information has to be treated with a degree of caution as survey returns were not always complete. This is particularly relevant regarding the capacity of wharves and depots, which are frequently 'established uses' not subject to planning or other controls that limit their throughput. Accordingly, any conclusions cannot be fully relied on, although it is hoped AM 2019 might be able to address this. In the meantime the current information can provide an impression of the situation and the view has been expressed at SEEAWP meetings that a capacity margin of less 25% might indicate a potential problem for future aggregates supply.
- 9.2 By way of explanation the reference to 'Capacity Margin %' in the tables refers to capacity 'headroom', which is the difference between capacity in mtpa and potential demand forecast as reflected in the LAA Rate expressed as a %. (The table footnotes explain the arithmetic)
- 9.3 **Quarry capacity** information is illustrated in Appendix D.
- Overall capacity margins are between 42-60%, with crushed rock quarries exhibiting the largest head room.
 - There is variation in quarry capacity across South East England, although it is only Hampshire that has a capacity margin lower than 25%.
 - Soft sand quarries capacity margins for individual mineral planning authorities are largely not illustrated to protect confidential information.
- 9.4 **Aggregates wharf** capacity margins for the wharves are illustrated in Table 9 below:
- Overall there is a capacity margin of 16%, which is significantly lower than 25%.
 - This varies over South East England with virtually no margin for Hampshire/ Isle of Wight and the highest, 20% for Kent/Medway
 - The reliability of wharf capacity data needs to be taken into account when considering the information and because of underreporting there is likely to be higher capacity margins generally.
 - Moreover, there is undoubted variation within the grouping of mineral planning authorities in Table 9. Evidence submitted to the Kent Minerals/Waste Site Plans public examination in 2019 indicated that the Kent wharves had more than enough capacity met future needs. On the other hand, the Hampshire LAA notes the need to identify more wharf infrastructure.
- 9.5 **Aggregates rail depot** capacity is also illustrated in Table 9:
- Overall there is a capacity margin of 25% for South East England.

- The Milton Keynes/Oxfordshire depots have the least margin at 11% and Surrey/East Sussex/ West Sussex the next at 19%. However, East Sussex consider depot capacity is not under pressure.
- Notwithstanding the data limitations there appears to be capacity issues particularly for the depots serving Buckinghamshire, Milton Keynes and Oxfordshire. Oxfordshire CC have noted in the past there could be capacity pressures.

9.6 The information on **recycled and secondary aggregates sites capacity** is in Appendix F.

- The capacity margin for the sites overall in South East England is 57%.
- Only three mineral planning authorities have a margin of less than 50%, East Sussex 33%, Oxfordshire -7% and Surrey 18%.

The negative margin for Oxfordshire's is likely to be a data collection issue.

9.7 In the light of some uncertainty about capacity information, which currently indicates some pressures on some facilities particularly wharves, this will have to be considered further in the next Annual Report.

Table 9: Capacity¹ at aggregates wharves and rail depots - 2018

Mineral Planning Authorities ¹	Thousand tonnes (unless specified otherwise)					
	Wharves			Rail Depots		
	LAA Rate	Capacity 2018	Capacity Margin ² %	LAA Rate	Capacity 2018 ²	Capacity Margin ³ %
Buckinghamshire⁴, Milton Keynes & Oxfordshire	n/a	n/a	n/a	1,036	1,165	11
Berkshire, Hampshire & Isle of Wight	1,654	1,660	<1	1,945	3,100	47
Surrey, East & West Sussex	1,890	2,161	13	1,723	2,130	19
Kent and Medway	5,850	7,300 ⁵	20	1,080	2,480	56
South East England	9,394	11,121	16⁴	5,784	8,875	25

Source: AM 2018 survey

¹ Mineral planning authorities are grouped to maintain confidentiality of company data, but

Notes: there can be significant variations between the authorities

² Capacity data limited – see para. 9.2 above

³ A percentage estimate of spare capacity or 'headroom' calculated by dividing the LAA Rate by Capacity (converted into a %) minus 100%.

⁴ This grouping of mineral planning authorities does not have wharves, likewise

Buckinghamshire and the Isle of Wight have no rail depots

⁵ Informed by joint Kent and Medway wharf study (2010)

10 Aggregates Facilities and the Environment

- 10.1 South East England includes large areas of land ‘designated’ for their environmental importance (see Figures 3A/3B below_ that can constrain opportunities to develop aggregates facilities. These include the New Forest and South Downs National Parks and the following Areas of Outstanding National Beauty (AoNBs):
- Chichester Harbour;
 - Chiltern Hills;
 - Cotswolds;
 - Cranborne Chase and West Wilts Downs;
 - High Weald;
 - Isle of Wight;
 - Kent Downs;
 - North Wessex Downs; and
 - Surrey Hills.
- 10.2 There are significant aggregates resources, particularly soft sand, within these designations, but national policy permits quarries within them only under ‘exceptional circumstances’. Nevertheless, there are number of quarries and other aggregates facilities within these designations as illustrated in Figures 3A/B and listed in Appendix I. In 2018, no planning applications were outstanding or were permitted within these areas (see Appendix G).
- 10.2 Other designations that have the potential to affect aggregates developments are Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) and National Nature Reserves, some of these are within ‘European Sites’ covered by the Birds Directives and Special Areas of Conservation (SACs). Such designations do not necessarily presume against mineral development, but are subject to a variety of tests. During 2018 only one application, in Buckinghamshire (see appendix G) in such designations was permitted and there are no outstanding applications elsewhere in South East England.
- 10.3 Green Belts are a further significant constraint as they severely restrict ‘inappropriate development’. In the South East of England there are the following Green Belts – illustrated in Figures 3A/3B:
- Bournemouth/South West Hampshire;
 - Oxford; and the
 - Metropolitan Green Belt (affecting parts of Buckinghamshire, eastern Berkshire, Surrey and north Kent).
- Minerals extraction within Green Belts is not necessarily ‘inappropriate’ and in 2018 the Buckinghamshire quarry noted above was also in the Metropolitan Green Belt.

10.4 Appendix I records whether South East England aggregate operations/facilities are situated in environmental designations or Green Belts.

Figure 3A: South East England (W): Location of primary aggregates facilities - 2018

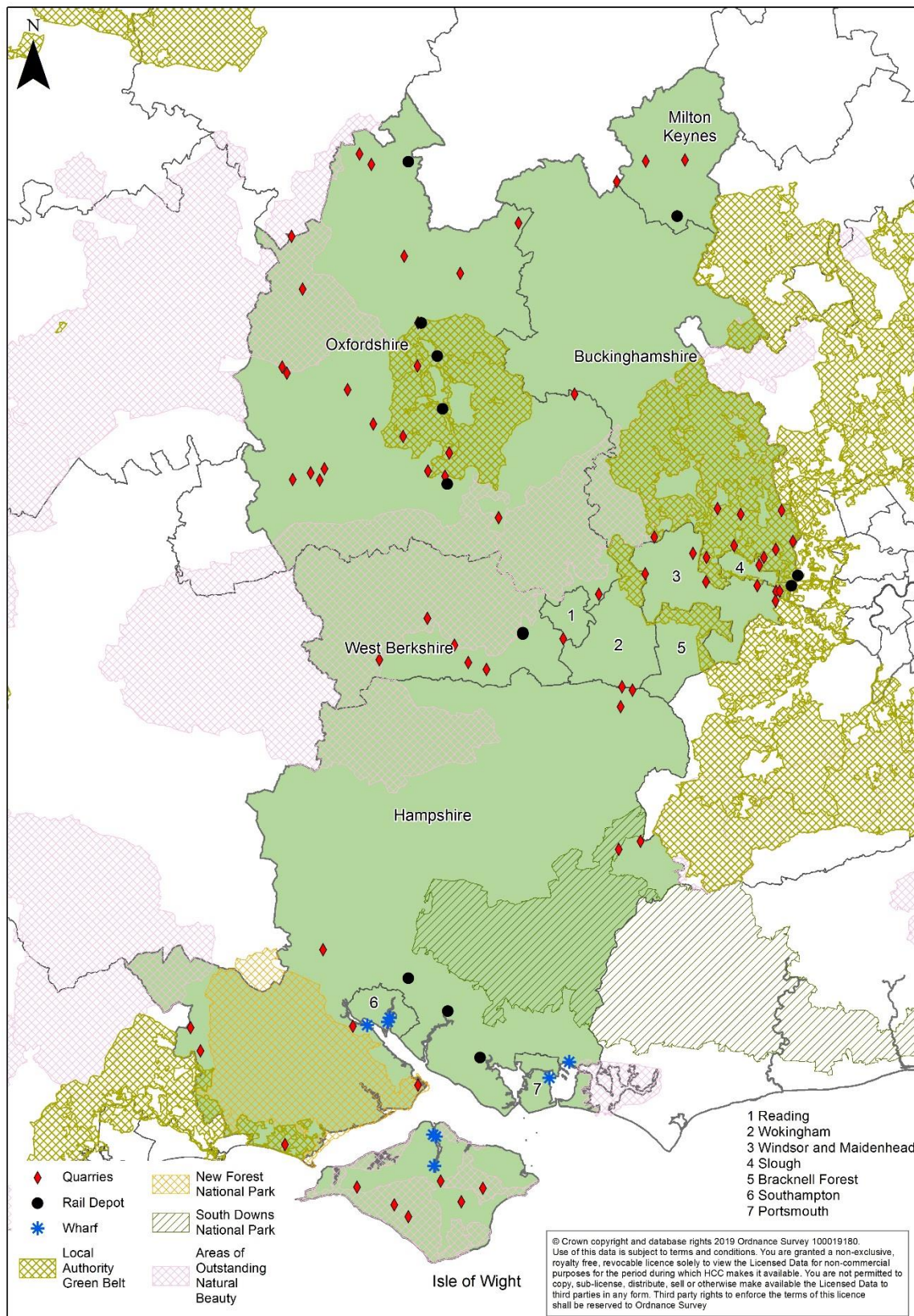
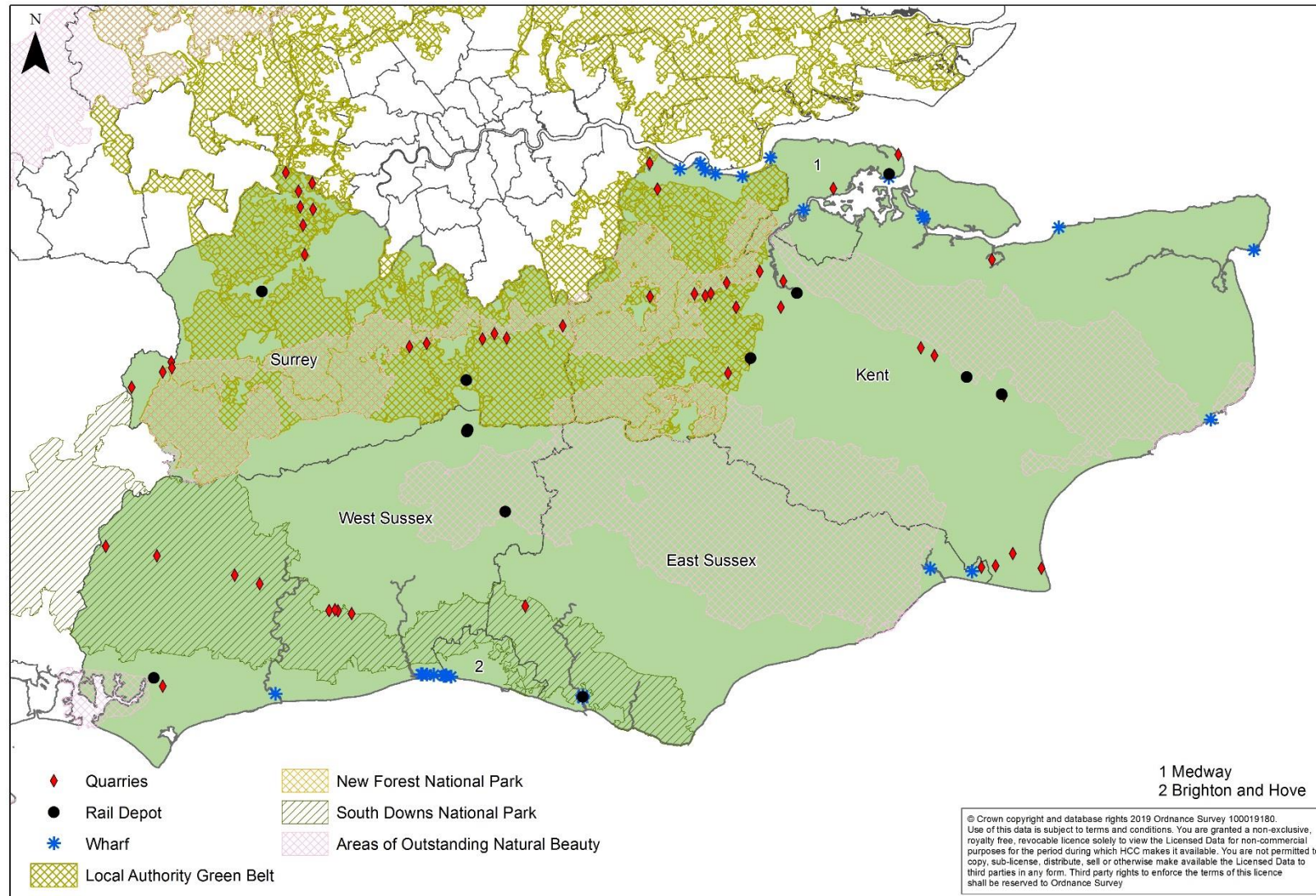


Figure 3B: South East England (W): Location of primary aggregates facilities - 2018



11 Minerals Plans and Planning Applications

- 11.1 Progress on plans is detailed in Appendix B. All mineral planning authorities in the South East have mineral plans although some are out of date and replacement plans are under preparation.
- 11.2 Off shore aggregate resources are covered by the Marine Plans. The East Marine Plans and the South Marine Plans are now adopted. Consultation events on the South East Marine Plan have been organised by the Marine Management Organisation (MMO). The MMO has adopted a common policy approach for aggregates in all the Marine Plans, which is supportive of continuing supply.
- 11.3 Appendix G provides information on the status of planning applications in 2018, while Table 5 indicates 6.3mt of additional sharp sand and gravel reserve was added to the stock in the South East. Appendix G also shows that 9.8mt of sharp sand and gravel (about two years of reserve); 2.8mt of soft sand (about 1.5 years of reserve); and 1.4mt of crushed rock (one year of reserve) is under consideration. Additionally, 0.54mtpa of wharf capacity and 0.21mtpa of rail depot is awaiting decision.

12 Local Aggregates Assessments

- 12.1 All the South East England mineral planning authorities have submitted LAAs for 2019 based on AM 2018 data. The LAAs have included LAA Rates as indicators of demand for aggregates supplied from quarries and other facilities and are recorded in the tables above as well as Table 10 below. The LAAs individually and collectively provide the foundation of the information on which SEEAWP can assess whether South East England is **making a full contribution towards meeting both national and local aggregate needs**.
- 12.2 Consolidated critical information from the LAAs is presented in Table 10 below. Taking this into account and that of individual LAAs these are the following main findings;
- Generally, aggregates sales are above past average levels except for marine sand and gravel, which has slightly declined. However, the sales performance does vary, with East Sussex, Milton Keynes and West Berkshire showing declining sales. This appears to relate to low reserves but to a degree compensated by higher rail depot sales. Recycled and secondary aggregate sales performance seems to be comparable with previous sales.
 - Overall collective aggregates reserves are above the sand and gravel 7-year minimum requirement, threshold, but there are a number of mineral authorities that are below this level:
East Sussex 1.5 years (SSG);

Hampshire 3 years (SS);
Milton Keynes 5 years (SSG);
West Berkshire < 1 year (SS); and
West Sussex 6 years (SS).

- Regarding aggregates sales through the wharves, it is noted sales of sand and gravel are lower than past levels. Although crushed rock sales have increased, they are only just above the 3-year average sales level. There may be capacity issues for the wharves, but this conclusion could arise from the unreliability of the AM survey data reliability. This matter will require further investigation in subsequent LAAs and Annual Reports.
- Sales of aggregates through the rail depots appears to be increasing and overall there is adequate capacity. Although the overall capacity margin is 25% it is less in other areas, particularly Oxfordshire, Buckinghamshire, Milton Keynes. However, individual mineral planning authorities might have more capacity.
- Recycled and secondary aggregates facilities have a generous capacity, generally margin, although both Oxfordshire and Surrey seem to be more limited.
- Planning applications yet to be determined or implemented might address reserve and capacity deficit problems in some instances. Additionally, unused allocations in mineral plans have the potential to do the same. However, not all these opportunities are not fully addressed in some LAAs so the full picture is unclear.
- Several of the mineral planning authorities are preparing mineral plans that could address any outstanding shortfalls in reserves and capacity over the next 15-20 years.

Table 10: Aggregates assessment summary for South East England - 2018

Thousand Tonnes (unless specified otherwise)							
Aggregates	Sales	Average 10-year sales	Average 3-year sales	LAA ¹ Rate	Reserve or Capacity ²	Land-bank (Years)	Capacity ³ Margin %
Quarried Soft Sand	1,819	1,623	1,802	1,919	24,117	13	45
Quarried Sharp Sand and Gravel	4,579	4,280	4,349	4,866	48,242	10	51
Quarried Sand & Gravel ⁴	6,399	5,906	6,160	6,785	72,359	11	49
Quarried Crushed Rock	1,631	1,364	1,615	856	32,902	38	60
Wharves (S&G)	5,905	6,082	6,376	9,394	11,121		16
Wharves (CR)	2,477	1,924	2,440				
Rail Depots (CR+S&G)	5,726	3,665	4,869				5,784
Recycled/ Secondary Aggregate	4,581	n/a	4,497	5,160	12,020		57
Comment	See 12.2 above						

Source: AM 2018 survey, AM reports 2009-2018, LAAs 2019

¹ Based on LAA Rates included in the LAAs 2019.

² Capacity data limited – see para. 9.2 above

³ A percentage estimate of spare capacity or ‘headroom’ calculated by dividing the LAA

Notes: Rate by Capacity (converted into a %) minus 100%, also note ² above.

⁴ Soft sand and sharp sand and gravel combined included for comparisons with Fig.2 and Appendices A, B, C.

13 Conclusions

13.1 During 2018 SEEAWP met three times, and considered

- General aggregates issues;
- Managed and reported on the Aggregate Monitoring 2017 survey;
- Responded to consultations, particularly the draft revisions to the NPPF;
- Scrutinised 2018 LAAs.

13.2 With regard to the question whether South East England is making a full contribution to aggregate supply, in the past SEEAWP looked to the national and regional guidelines for assistance to answer this. Now, in the absence of update guidelines SEEAWP now relies on current LAAs for consideration of the latest AM information and relevant economic data. Judging by the consolidated findings from current LAAs 2019 (outlined in Section 12) and Table 9 above - **South East England is making a ‘full contribution’** to aggregates needs. This

is due to the fact that overall the quarry landbanks meet the minimum requirement of 7-years based on the 2018 LAA Rates provided by the mineral planning authorities. However, it is noted there are pressures on the sand and gravel quarry reserves for some mineral planning authorities, which do not meet the minimum requirement and others, if there is insufficient replenishment. It is also noted that there is some 25% capacity margin for aggregates rail depots and even more for recycling/secondary aggregates facilities. Even so, some of the mineral planning authorities have noted potential rail depot capacity issues for the future. There is also a query concerning the capacity at the aggregates wharves where a capacity margin overall of 16% has been recorded. This is likely to be a survey issue, which will need to be reviewed in the next Annual Report. It is expected that there is more capacity than currently recorded by AM 2018.

- 13.3 These issues might potentially be addressed by applications for additional quarry reserves and/or aggregates facilities capacity awaiting determination. Furthermore, allocations and policy support in mineral plans could provide additional confidence over aggregates supply. However, not all the LAAs fully consider these points so SEEAWP cannot reach a full conclusion.
- 13.4 It is noted that several mineral planning authorities are preparing replacement or additional mineral plans.

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Appendix A: Aggregates sales for South East England - 2009-2018

Thousand tonnes													
Year	Sand and Gravel (Quarried)		Crushed Rock (Quarried)		Marine dredged Sand and Gravel Sold at Wharves		Crushed Rock Sold at Wharves		Crushed Rock Sold at Rail Depots		Recycled & Secondary Aggregate		Total Aggregate Sales
	Sales	% Total Sales	Sales	% Total Sales	Sales	% Total Sales	Sales	% Total Sales	Sales	% Total Sales	Sales	% Total Sales	
2009	6,007	37%	1,300	8%	4,985	31%	1,452	9%	2,576	16%	n/a ¹	n/a ¹	16,320
2010	6,091	31%	1,100	6%	4,579	23%	1,881	10%	3,027	15%	2,900	15%	19,578
2011	5,824	28%	900	4%	5,766	28%	1,944	9%	3,269	16%	2,800	14%	20,503
2012	5,514	28%	800	4%	6,153	31%	1,476	7%	3,087	15%	2,900	15%	19,930
2013	5,399	25%	1,200	6%	6,420	30%	1,528	7%	3,509	16%	3,700	17%	21,756
2014	5,889	25%	1,800	8%	6,609	28%	1,466	6%	4,404	17%	3,628	15%	23,448
2015	5,857	24%	1,700	7%	6,827	28%	2,177	9%	4,384	16%	4,223	17%	24,824
2016	5,900	24%	1,527	6%	7,356	29%	2,596	10%	3,667	15%	4,034	16%	25,080
2017	6,181	24%	1,686	7%	6,224	24%	2,246	9%	4,222	17%	4,875	19%	25,434
2018	6,399	25%	1,631	6%	5,905	23%	2,477	10%	4,505	18%	4,581	18%	25,499
10 Year Average	5,906	26%	1,364	6%	6,082	27%	1,924	9%	3,786	17%	3,738	17%	22,306
3 Year Average	6,160	24%	1,615	6%	6,495	26%	2,440	10%	4,131	16%	4,497	18%	25,338

Source: AM 2009-18

Notes: ¹No data for 2009 – average sales based on 9 years of records

Appendix B: Sales, permissions, reserves at sand and gravel quarries 2009-2018

Thousand tonnes

Year	Sand and gravel				
	Sales	% change on: previous year / 10/3 years	Permissions in year	Reserve end of year	Land-bank (years)
2009	6,007	-18	11,679	83,457	6.3
2010	6,091	+3	10,238	88,096	6.6
2011	5,824	-6	4,095	84,863	6.4
2012	5,514	-5	5,333	81,488	6.2
2013	5,399	-2	3,723	77,604	9
2014	5,889	+9	9,262	70,174	9
2015	5,857	< -1	13,733	76,362	9.5
2016	5,900	<1	515	73,747	9
2017	6,181	+4	6,097	72,035	9
2018	6,399	+4	6,278	72,359	11
10-year average	5,298	11	n/a	78,019	
3-year average	6,160	9	n/a	72,714	

Source: AM 2009-2018 surveys

Appendix C: Sales, permissions and reserves of sand and gravel quarries by mineral planning authority - 2018

Thousand tonnes						
	Sand and Gravel (Soft sand and sharp sand and gravel)					
Mineral Planning Authorities	Reserve at start of year	Sales during year	Permitted during year	Reserve at end of year	LAA Rate	Land-bank (years)
Berkshire Unitaries	8,641	567	250	8,500	861	10
Bucks/ Milton Keynes	10,863	1,144	2,018	11,455	980	12
East Sussex	1,155	297	0	858	160	1.5
Hampshire	7,920	1,182	760	9,067	1,150	8
Isle of Wight	738	77	0	671	78	9
Kent/ Medway	13,963	745	0	13,168	993	13
Oxfordshire	13,910	1,049	3,000	16,015	1,258	13
Surrey	10,914	908	250	9,910	900	11
West Sussex	3,125	430	0	2,715	406	8
South East England	71,229	6,399	6,278	72,359	6,785	11

Source: AM 2018

Appendices D: Capacity at quarries and recycling/secondary aggregates sites for each mineral planning authority - 2018

Thousand tonnes p.a./%								
Mineral planning authorities	Quarries			Recycled/ secondary aggregate sites	Quarries			Recycled/ secondary aggregate sites
	Soft sand	Sharp sand &/ gravel	Crushed rock		Soft sand	Sharp sand &/ gravel	Crushed Rock	
	Estimated Capacity				Capacity Margin ¹ %			
Berkshire Unitaries	60	1,607	0	1,186	C	51	0	54
Bucks/Milton Keynes	C	2,145	0	450	C	59	0	88
East Sussex	350	508	0	520	n/a	68	0	33
Hampshire	C	1,037	0	2,369	C	11	0	64
Isle of Wight	26	80	C	180	C	26	C	59
Kent & Medway	920	1,532	C	4,133	C	71	C	77
Oxfordshire	390	1,624	1,700	861	38	38	54	0 ²
Surrey	1,221	1,000	0	1,226	C	60	C	18
West Sussex	502	C	0	1,096	C	C	0	59
South East England	4,247	9,499	2,120	12,020	56%	42%	60%	57%

Source: AM 2018 survey

Notes; ¹ A percentage estimate of spare or remaining capacity/ 'headroom' calculated by dividing the LAA Rate by Capacity minus 100%

² Anomalous data as LAA Rate higher than capacity so recorded as 0%

Appendix E: Major* aggregates mineral planning decisions in South East England - 2018

Berkshire Unitary Authorities (excluding West Berkshire)										
Site name & location	Easting/ Northing	Type of development	Aggregate	Applicant	Reserve/ Capacity	Decision	Nat Park	AONB	SPA/SAC &SSSI/ NNR	GB
Poyle Quarry Extension	501987, 176087	Quarry Extension	Sand and Gravel	Summerleaze Ltd	250,000	Permitted				
Bridge Farm	475021, 167471	New Quarry	Sand and Gravel	CEMEX	3,600,000	Undetermined				
Riding Court Farm	499500, 177400	Temporary Recycled Aggregate Site	CD&E	CEMEX	30,000	Undetermined				
Buckinghamshire										
Site name & location	Easting/ Northing	Type of development	Aggregate	Applicant	Reserve/ Capacity	Decision	Nat Park	AONB	SPA/SAC &SSSI/ NNR	GB
Slade Farm	496500, 188500	New Quarry	Sharp Sand and Gravel	RJD Ltd	1,250,000	Permitted			X	X

Red Brick Farm, Stewkley	484413, 224561	Recycled Aggregate site	CD&E	W J Doherty & Son	75,000	Permitted				
Land adjacent to Bishops House, Crown lane, Farnham Royal	495442, 183549	Recycled Aggregate site	CD&E	M&S Groundworks Grab Hire Ltd	75,000	Undetermined				x
Thorney Mill Rail Sidings	505079, 179337	Rail Depot	Sand and Gravel	Breedon Southern Ltd	210,000	Undetermined				X
Former Goods Yard	470543, 218138	Recycled Aggregate Site	CD&E	TLT Services	75,000	Withdrawn				
East Sussex										
Site name & location	Easting/ Northing	Type of development	Aggregate	Applicant	Reserve/ Capacity	Decision	Nat Park	AONB	SPA/SAC &SSSI/ NNR	GB
Ashdown Brickworks	571953, 109525	Variation of condition	Export of sandy clay	lbstock	N/A	Permitted				
Fishers Wharf	545322, 100457	Wharf	Marine Sand and Gravel and Crushed Rock	Brett Aggregates Ltd	420,000	Permitted				
Plot 6&7 North Quay Road	544719, 101769	Wharf	Marine Sand and Gravel and Crushed Rock	FM Conway	120,000	Permitted				
Fishers Wharf	545322, 100457	Rail Depot	Marine Dredged	Brett		Permitted				

Plot 6&7 North Quay Road,	544719, 101769	Recycled Aggregate Site	Crushed Rock	FM Conway	20,000	Permitted				
Hampshire										
Site name & location	Easting/ Northing	Type of development	Aggregate	Applicant	Reserve/ Capacity	Decision	Nat Park	AONB	SPA/SAC &SSSI/ NNR	GB
Downton Manor Farm	427425, 93058	Extension	Sand and Gravel	NMSB	760,000	Permitted				
Roeshot Quarry, Christchurch	418712, 94867	New Quarry	Sharp sand and gravel	Mr Bodorgan Properties	3,000,000	Undetermined				
Kingsley Quarry	478057, 137650	Extension	Soft Sand/Silica Sand	Tarmac	1,000,000	Undetermined				
Medway										
Site name & location	Easting/ Northing	Type of development	Aggregate	Applicant	Reserve/ Capacity	Decision	Nat Park	AONB	SPA/SAC &SSSI/ NNR	GB

Malmaynes Hall Farm	581	Recycled Aggregate Site	CD&E	OCL Regeneration Ltd	75,000	Permitted				
Milton Keynes										
Site name & location	Easting/ Northing	Type of development	Aggregate	Applicant	Reserve/ Capacity	Decision	Nat Park	AONB	SPA/SAC &SSSI/ NNR	GB
Land at Passenham Quarry (eastern extension), Calverton SS	478061, 239003	Quarry Extension	Sharp Sand and Gravel	GRS Roadstone	150,000	Permitted				
Land to north & east of Lathbury. Northampton Road, Lathbury	874770 457960	New Site	Sharp Sand and Gravel	Smith Aggregates Ltd	617,500	Permitted				
Oxfordshire										
Site name & location	Easting/ Northing	Type of development	Aggregate	Applicant	Reserve/ Capacity	Decision	Nat Park	AONB	SPA/SAC &SSSI/ NNR	GB
Bridge Farm Quarry, Sutton Courtenay	451500, 194500	Lateral Quarry Extension	Sharp Sand and Gravel	Hanson Quarry Products	500,000	Permitted				
New Barn Farm, Cholsey	460000, 187400	New Quarry	Sharp Sand and Gravel	Grundon Sand and Gravel Ltd	2,500,000	Permitted				

Sutton Courtenay Quarry, Sutton Courtenay	451500, 193400	Recycled Aggregate	CD&E	Hanson Quarry Products	50,000	Permitted				
White Cross Farm, Wallingford	460500 187700	New Quarry	Sharp Sand and Gravel	London Rock Ltd	550000	Undetermined				
Shellingford Quarry, Western	432300 193500	Lateral Extension	Soft Sand and Crushed Rock	Multi Agg Ltd	1,800,000 Sand, 1,000,000 Limestone	Approved subject to legal agreement 2019				
Fullamoor	453800 194900	New	Sharp Sand and Gravel	Hills Quarry Products Ltd	2,500,000	Refused 2019				x
Dix Pit, Stanton Harcourt	440300, 205000	Recycled Aggregate	CD&E	Sheehan Haulage & Plant Hire	75,000	Withdrawn				
Shipton on Cherwell Quarry	448200 216900	Lateral Extension	Crushed Rock (Limestone)	Shipton Ltd	400000	Refusal Subject to appeal				x
Surrey										
Site name & location	Easting/North ing	Type of development	Aggregate	Applicant	Reserve/ Capacity	Decision	Nat Park	AONB	SPA/SAC &SSSI/ NNR	GB
Mercers South Quarry		Extension	Sand	J&J Franks	250,000	Permitted				x
Shepperton Quarry, Littleton Lane		Recycled Aggregate	CD&E Recycling	Killoughery Waste Management Ltd		Refused				

* Only planning decisions that have an impact on aggregates supply/site capacity recorded

Appendix E: Key milestones for mineral plans in the South East - 2018

Mineral Planning Authority	Local Plan, DPD, SPD title	Public Participation (Reg 18)	Publish Draft (Reg 19)	Submission to Secretary of State (Reg 22)	Estimated date of EIP	Estimated date for Adoption	Comments
Bracknell Forest, Reading, Windsor and Maidenhead and Wokingham	Central and Eastern Berkshire Joint Minerals and Waste Plan 2016-2036	Issues and Options: June-July 2016 Preferred options: Early 2018	Winter 2018	Winter 2019	Spring 2020	Winter 2020	Bracknell Forest, Reading, Windsor and Maidenhead and Wokingham are collaborating to produce the Central and Eastern Berkshire Joint Minerals and Waste Plan.
Buckingham - shire	Minerals & Waste Core Strategy Replacement Minerals & Waste Local Plan	July-Aug 2007 Feb-Apr 2015	Sept 2011 Early 2018	Nov 2011 Spring 2018	Feb 2012 Summer 2018	Nov 2012 Late 2018/Early 2019	Core Strategy adopted Nov 2012 RMWLP to consider LP policies that were saved but not replaced & new policies and update/review Core Strategy policies. Additional Draft Plan consultation will be undertaken in August 2017.

Mineral Planning Authority	Local Plan, DPD, SPD title	Public Participation (Reg 18)	Publish Draft (Reg 19)	Submission to Secretary of State (Reg 22)	Estimated date of EIP	Estimated date for Adoption	Comments
East Sussex	East Sussex, South Downs and Brighton & Hove Waste & Minerals Plan						Adopted 19 Feb 2013.
	East Sussex, South Downs and Brighton & Hove Waste and Minerals Sites Plan						Adopted 7 February 2017
	Review of the East Sussex, South Downs and Brighton & Hove Waste and Minerals Local Plan	Call for Sites / Content (Reg18) took place Autumn 2017 Preferred Strategy Consultation (Reg. 18): Spring 2020?(not LDS date)*	Pre-Submission Consultation (Reg. 19): 2020?(not LDS date)*	Submission date: currently uncertain		TBC	*Timetable set in Local Development Scheme has slipped due to ongoing discussions regarding sand/gravel sites in the east of the County.

Mineral Planning Authority	Local Plan, DPD, SPD title	Public Participation (Reg 18)	Publish Draft (Reg 19)	Submission to Secretary of State (Reg 22)	Estimated date of EIP	Estimated date for Adoption	Comments
Hampshire (Portsmouth, Southampton, New Forest & South Downs)	Minerals and Waste Plan					October 2013	<p>The Hampshire Minerals & Waste Plan (HMWP) was adopted in October 2013.</p> <p>A Review of the HMWP was undertaken in 2018. The Review concluded an update was not required at the time and a commitment was made to Review the Plan again in 2020.</p>
Isle of Wight	Isle of Wight Core Strategy (including waste and minerals) and Development Management DPD					Mar 2012	<p>The Island Core strategy was adopted on 21 March 2012.</p>

Mineral Planning Authority	Local Plan, DPD, SPD title	Public Participation (Reg 18)	Publish Draft (Reg 19)	Submission to Secretary of State (Reg 22)	Estimated date of EIP	Estimated date for Adoption	Comments
Kent	Minerals & Waste Plan 2013 – 2030	Jan 2009- Jan 2014	Jan-Aug 2014	November 2014	April/May 2015	July 2016	Fresh Call for Sites required given the Preferred Options stage of both plans in 2012 now require updating.
	Mineral Safeguarding DPD.	February 2016 workshop Summer/Autumn 2017				April 2017	
	Minerals/Waste Sites Plans Call for Sites exercise autumn/winter 2016	RAG initial screening to give reasonable alternatives Spring/Summer 2017 Preferred Options (Reg 18) consultation Autumn/Winter 2017/18	Summer 2018	May 2019	October 2019 (modifications consultation Jan 2020)	Spring/Summer 2020	

Mineral Planning Authority	Local Plan, DPD, SPD title	Public Participation (Reg 18)	Publish Draft (Reg 19)	Submission to Secretary of State (Reg 22)	Estimated date of EIP	Estimated date for Adoption	Comments
Medway	Some saved policies from Kent Minerals Local Plan still applicable: Brickearth (May 1986) Construction Aggregates (Dec 1993)	Issues and Options consultation – Jan-Feb 2016	2017	Mar 2018	TBC	Dec 2018	New Local Plan currently being worked on – due for adoption in 2018.
Milton Keynes	Minerals Local Plan	Jan - Feb 2015	January 2016	March 2016	Oct 2016	July 2017	The Minerals Local Plan (adopted 2017) replaces the Minerals Local Plan (2006).
Oxfordshire	Minerals & Waste Local Plan: Part 1 - Core Strategy;	Feb-Apr 2014	Aug 2015	Dec 2015	Sept 2016	Sept 2017	Core Strategy adopted Sept 2017
	Minerals & Waste Local Plan: Part 2 – Site Allocations	January - March 2020	Autumn 2020	January 2021	Autumn 2021	Early 2022	Anticipated timetables - LDS subject to revision and approval.

Mineral Planning Authority	Local Plan, DPD, SPD title	Public Participation (Reg 18)	Publish Draft (Reg 19)	Submission to Secretary of State (Reg 22)	Estimated date of EIP	Estimated date for Adoption	Comments
Slough							A composite Local Plan is now in place demonstrating compliance with NPPF. Minerals Plan).
Surrey	Surrey Minerals Plan (Core Strategy and Primary Aggregates DPDs) Aggregates Recycling Joint DPD Minerals Site Restoration SPD	Issues and Options Consultation – Spring 2021	TBC	TBC	TBC	Summer 2023	Adopted 19 July 2011 Adopted 12 Feb 2013 Adopted 19 July 2011
West Berkshire	West Berkshire Minerals & Waste Local Plan	December 2013-September 2017	October – November 2017	December 2017	March /April 2018	June / July 2018	The Key Milestones are under review this timetable will be revised.

Mineral Planning Authority	Local Plan, DPD, SPD title	Public Participation (Reg 18)	Publish Draft (Reg 19)	Submission to Secretary of State (Reg 22)	Estimated date of EIP	Estimated date for Adoption	Comments
West Sussex	Waste Local Plan	Jun/July 2012	Nov 2012 – Jan 2013	March 2013	July 2013	Apr 2014	Joint plans in partnership with South Downs NPA. Waste Local Plan adopted April 2014
	Joint Minerals Local Plan						Adopted July 2018
	Soft Sand Review of the Joint Minerals Local Plan	January-March 2019	July-August 2019	September 2019	December 2019	July 2020	

Appendix F: Aggregates quarries and facilities – 2018

Berkshire Unitaries (excluding West Berkshire)					
Site	Facility Type	Operator	Eastings	Northings	Comments
Bray Quarry	SSG Quarry	Summerleaze Ltd	491211	178321	
Eversley Quarry, (Fleethill Farm)	SSG Quarry	Harleyford Aggregates Ltd	478500	162400	
Horton Brook Quarry	SSG Quarry	Aggregate Industries UK Ltd	501862	176848	
Kingsmead Quarry,	SSG Quarry	CEMEX	501774	175417	
<i>Poyle Quarry (extension to BMF)</i>	SSG Quarry	Summerleaze Ltd	502383	176895	
<i>Riding Court Farm (Datchets)</i>	SSG Quarry	CEMEX	499000	177700	
Sheephouse Farm, Maidenhead	SSG Quarry	Summerleaze Ltd	489257	182621	
<i>Star Works, Knowle Hill</i>	SS Quarry	S Grundon Ltd	482020	179530	
Colnbrook Rail Depot	Rail Depot	Aggregate Industries UK Ltd	504200	177700	
Bray Quarry	S/RA	Summerleaze	491387	178209	/
Colnbrook Rail Depot	S/RA	Aggregate Industries UK Ltd	504200	177700	/
Fleetwood Grab Services	S/RA	Fleetwood Grab Services	469251	174324	
Hythe End Farm	S/RA	Fowles Crushed Concrete	501627	172545	
Hindhay Quarry	S/RA	Summerleaze	486500	183100	I
Horwoods	S/RA	Kimber Lane	488572	178987	
<i>Riding Court Farm (Datchets)</i>	SSG Quarry	CEMEX	499000	177700	
Buckinghamshire					
Site	Facility Type	Operator	Eastings	Northings	Comments
All Souls Farm, Wexham	SSG Quarry	Tarmac Ltd	500000	182000	Green Belt
Beechwood Nurseries, East Burnham	SSG Quarry	Summerleaze Ltd	495500	183800	Green Belt
Berryhill Farm, Taplow	SSG Quarry	Summerleaze Ltd	491300	182000	Green Belt
Denham Park Farm	SSG / SS Quarry	Ingrebourne Valley Ltd	502700	189100	Green Belt
George Green	SSG Quarry	Brett Aggregates	499300	180800	Green Belt
New Denham	SSG Quarry	Summerleaze Ltd	504400	184400	Green Belt
Springfield Farm, Beaconsfield	SSG / SS Quarry	Springfield Farms Ltd	493000	189400	Green Belt
North Park	SSG Quarry	Cemex	502745	179484	Green Belt
Slade Farm	SSG Quarry	RJD Ltd	496500	188500	

<i>Thorney Mill Road, West Drayton</i>	<i>Rail Depot S/RA</i>	<i>Aggregate Industries</i>	<i>505171</i>	<i>179280</i>	<i>Green Belt</i>
Unit 13 Bisons Industrial Estate, Iver	S/RA	Cappagh Public Works Ltd	503300	180100	Green Belt
Lockshart Farm	S/RA	G Ives	486200	222800	
Summerleys Farm, Princes Risborough	S/RA	C Putnam & Sons	479600	203700	
Wapseys Wood	S/RA	Quattro	498500	189400	Green Belt
Chiltern View Nursery	S/RA	Westside Land Ltd	484700	209900	
Unit 54 Binders Industrial Estate	S/RA	Wycombe Recycling Ltd	487800	197100	Green Belt and AONB
Unit 44 Binders Industrial Estate	S/RA	Wycombe Traders & Skip Hire	487800	197100	Green Belt and AONB
<i>Slough Recycling</i>	<i>S/RA</i>	<i>Tarmac Ltd</i>	<i>500000</i>	<i>182000</i>	<i>Green Belt</i>
New Denham Quarry	S/RA	Summerleaze Ltd	504200	184600	Green Belt
Red Brick Farm	S/RA	W J Doherty & Son	484413	224561	
East Sussex (Including Brighton and Hove and SDNP)					
Site	Facility Type	Operator	Eastings	Northings	Comments
Scotney Court, Lydd	SSG Quarry	Brett Aggregates	600100	119900	
<i>Novington Sand pit</i>	<i>SS Quarry</i>	<i>Dudman Group</i>	<i>536700</i>	<i>114500</i>	<i>Within SDNP</i>
North Quay (Berth 1), Newhaven	Wharf	Newhaven Roadstone / Tarmac	544700	101600	
North Quay (Plot 6), Newhaven	Wharf	FM Conway Ltd	544700	101700	Permission granted for asphalt and concrete batching plant on Plots 6 & 7 utilising imported sea-borne aggregates using wharves at North. Initially Berth 5 would be used. At a later stage imports would be through one of the wharves adjacent to the proposal.
North Quay (Plot 7), Newhaven	Wharf	F M Conway Ltd	544700	101800	
North Quay (Berth 4), Newhaven	Wharf	European Metal Recycling	544700	101900	In use for scrap metal
North Quay (Berth 5), Newhaven	Wharf	Newhaven ERF	544700	102100	See above Plots 6 & 7.
Fishers Wharf, East Quay	Wharf	Brett Aggregates Ltd	545322	100457	Permission granted and implementation commenced for an aggregate processing plant, aggregate bagging plant, concrete batching plant & buildings, ancillary offices & stores for processing and utilising aggregates landed at Newhaven

					Port and distribution of the products by road & rail and the extension of an existing rail siding.
Rastrums Wharf, Rye	Wharf	Rastrum for various customers	598830	119316	
Rye Wharf (AKA "old ARC wharf")	Wharf		593000	119700	
Britannia wharf, Shoreham Port	Wharf	Day Group	526400	104700	
Halls Aggregate Wharf, Shoreham	Wharf	CEMEX UK Ltd	525682	104934	Straddles border between B&H and West Sussex
Ferry wharf, Shoreham Port	Wharf		526400	104700	Currently used for producing RA
Newhaven Railhead	Rail Depot	Day Aggregates	544700	101900	Imports RSA, crushed rock and sand and gravel
Go green waste recycling	S/RA	Mr Honeysett	552700	132000	
Hazelbank, Maresfield	S/RA	AM Skips	545900	125500	
Woodside depot, Hailsham	S/RA	Hailsham Roadway	557987	107198	
Woodland House	S/RA	R French & Sons	579300	110800	
Apex Way, Hailsham	S/RA	Haulaway Ltd	558100	109100	
Ashdown Brickworks	S/RA	Ibstock Ltd	572000	109500	
Land at Hole Farm, Westfield Lane, Westfield	S/RA	Taskforce Property Services Ltd	581095	113809	
Cophall Wood, nr Polegate	S/RA	PJ Skip Hire	557600	106700	
Chailey Brickworks	S/RA	Ibstock Ltd	539271	117624	
Ferry wharf, Brighton & Hove	S/RA	Edburton Contractors	526400	104700	
North Quay Road, Newhaven	S/RA	Wealden Group	544800	101600	Site only operational for half of 2018, now closed
Sandbanks, Herstmonceux	S/RA	Robins of Herstmonceux	563800	113800	
New Road Industrial Estate, Newhaven	S/RA	Greenacre Waste Recycling	544656	102407	No S/RA produced in 2018
Unit 13, Chaucer Industrial Estate, Polegate	S/RA	Pauls Mini Skips	559827	104692	No S/RA produced in 2018
Unit 3, Cradle Hill Industrial Estate, Seaford	S/RA	James Waste Management /Expert Skip Hire	549670	100317	No S/RA produced in 2018
Greystone Quarry, Southerham Lane, Lewis	S/RA	MDJ Light Bros Ltd	543200	109100	Within the SDNP

Hampshire (Including Portsmouth, Southampton, NFNP and SDNP)					
Site	Facility Type	Operator	Eastings	Northings	Comments
Badminton Farm	SSG Quarry	Mid Hants Ltd	447600	102100	Partly within the NFNP
Bleak Hill (Hamer Warren), Somerley	SS / SSG Quarry	CEMEX Materials Ltd - South East	413100	110800	
Bramshill (Warren Heath) Quarry, Eversley	SSG Quarry	CEMEX Materials Ltd - South East	478300	159400	
Blashford Quarry (Pumley Wood)	SS / SSG Quarry	Tarmac Ltd	414600	107300	
Forest Lodge Home Farm	SS Quarry	TJ Transport			
Frithend Sand Quarry	SS Quarry	Grundon Waste Management Ltd	481300	139000	
Marchwood (Bury Farm) Quarry	SSG Quarry	Marchwood Aggregates	437700	111000	
Mortimer Quarry	SSG Quarry	Hills Group	46272	16417	
Kingsley Quarry (Rookery Farm)	SS Quarry	Tarmac Ltd	478000	137800	
Roke Manor Quarry	SSG Quarry	Raymond Brown	433200	122600	
Downton Manor Farm	SSG Quarry	New Milton Sand & Ballast	427400	93100	
<i>Eversley (Chandlers Farm) quarry, Eversley</i>	<i>SSG Quarry</i>	<i>CEMEX Materials Ltd - South East</i>	<i>480100</i>	<i>161900</i>	
Bedhampton Wharf, Havant	Wharf	Tarmac Ltd	470500	105600	
Burnley Wharf, Southampton	Wharf	Tarmac Ltd	443000	111700	
<i>Dibles Wharf, Southampton</i>	Wharf	<i>Dudman Group</i>	<i>443200</i>	<i>111200</i>	
Kendall's Wharf, Portsmouth	Wharf	Kendall Bros	467500	103200	
Fareham Wharf, Fareham	Wharf	Tarmac Ltd	458000	105900	
Marchwood Wharf, Marchwood	Wharf	Tarmac Ltd	439900	111200	
Leamouth Wharf, Southampton	Wharf	CEMEX Materials Ltd - South East	443300	112300	
Botley Rail Depot, Botley	Rail Depot	Aggregate Industries	452100	113300	
Eastleigh Rail Depot, Eastleigh	Rail Depot	Aggregate Industries	446100	118300	
Fareham Rail Depot, Fareham	Rail Depot	Kendall Bros	457000	106300	
A303 Enviropark, Barton Stacey	S/RA	Raymond Brown	444300	143000	
Ashley Crescent, Southampton	S/RA	L & S Waste Management	446100	110400	
Beacon Hill, Ewshot	S/RA	Cranston Bros	481900	150100	
Blashford Quarry, Ellingham	S/RA	Lafarge Tarmac Ltd	414600	107500	
<i>Bleak Hill, Harbridge</i>	<i>S/RA</i>	<i>Cemex Materials Ltd - South East</i>	<i>413100</i>	<i>111000</i>	

Botley Rail Depot, Botley	S/RA	Aggregate Industries	452000	113300	
Bury Farm, Marchwood	S/RA	Marchwood Aggregates	437700	111200	
Butser Hill Lime Works,	S/RA	George Ewan	474300,	125900	Within SDNP
<i>Bury Farm, Curbridge</i>	S/RA	<i>Wessex Demolition & Savage</i>	<i>452500</i>	<i>111200</i>	
Bunny Lane, Timsbury	S/RA	Waltet Materials & RFSF	435500	125100	
Caird Avenue, New Milton	S/RA	New Milton Sand & Ballast	425300	94600	
Calf Lane, Odiham	S/RA	Comley & Sons Ltd	477300	149800	
Dock Gate 20, Southampton Docks	S/RA	K&B Crushers	438600	112500	
Down Barn Farm, Fareham	S/RA	Graham Moyse	459100	107300	
Eastleigh Rail Depot, Eastleigh	S/RA	Aggregate Industries	446100	118300	
Eastleigh Rail Sidings, Eastleigh	S/RA	Network Rail	445800	118600	
Eversley Haulage Park, Eversley	S/RA	R Collard Ltd	478800	159100	
Farlington Redoubt, Portsmouth/Havant	S/RA	L & S Waste Management	468700	106400	
Four Dell Farm, Otterbourne	S/RA	HWM Group	445400	124400	
Gold Farm, Aldershot	S/RA	R Collard Ltd	488300	151800	
Harts Farm Way, Havant	S/RA	Conroy's Group	470500	105700	
Herberdens Farm, Finchdean (SDNP)	S/RA	A Fisk	473900	114000	
Hollybush Lane, Aldershot	S/RA	Chambers Ltd	488500	152400	
Hollybush Lane, Aldershot	S/RA	Taurus	488400	152300	
Lee Lane, Nursling	S/RA	Raymond Brown	436100	116800	
Lode Farm, Kingsley	S/RA	Lafarge Tarmac Ltd	477600	137500	
Manor Farm, Pennington	S/RA	New Milton Sand & Ballast	427400	93500	
Manor Farm, Tadley	S/RA	GB Foot/Basingstoke Skip Hire	460800	155600	
Mortimer Lane, Fairoak	S/RA	R&R Contractors and CWM	450300	118700	
Pegham Ind Est, Fareham	S/RA	L & S Waste Management	454900	108800	
Rookery Farm, Swanwick	S/RA	Raymond Brown	451200	109200	
Thrupton Airfield, Thrupton	S/RA	Earthline Ltd	428000	145500	
Wallington Depot, Fareham	S/RA	SITA	459100	106900	
Wade Road Depot Basingstoke	S/RA	Basingstoke Skip Hire	465100	153500	
Warren Heath, Bramshill	S/RA	R Collard Ltd	478347	159365	

Waterbrook Road, Alton	S/RA	Hutchings & Carter Ltd	473000	139800	
Yokesford Hill, Romsey	S/RA	Ace Liftaway	435800	123900	
Isle of Wight					
Site	Facility	Operator	Eastings	Northings	Comments
Cheverton Down, Shorwell	SSG Quarry	Cheverton Aggregates Ltd	444000	84000	
Hale Manor Farm	SSG Quarry	Wight Building Materials Ltd	454155	84433	
Knighton Sand Pit	SS / SSG Quarry	Knighton Sandpit Ltd	457400	86500	
St Georges Lane, Newport	SSG Quarry	Wight Building Materials Ltd	451000	87600	
Shorewell sandpit (Haslett Farm) Shorwell	SS / SSG Quarry	BR & GA Draper	446100	82200	
Prospect quarry	CR Quarry	Wight Building Materials Ltd	438338	86681	
Blackhouse Quay, Newport	Wharf	Blackhouse Quay Aggregates	450051	89866	
Kingston Wharf, East Cowes	Wharf	Isle of Wight Aggregates Ltd	450296	94331	
Medina Wharf, West Cowes	Wharf	Isle of Wight Aggregates Ltd	449900	94600	
Blackhouse Quay, Newport	S/RA	Blackhouse Quay Aggregates	450051	89866	
Duxmore Quarry	S/RA	Reynolds & Read Ltd	455106	87477	
Knighton Sand Pit	S/RA	Knighton Sand Ltd	457400	86500	
Kent					
Site	Facility	Operator	Eastings	Northings	Comments
Borough Green Sand Pit, Borough Green	SS / SSG Quarry	Borough Green Sandpits Ltd	561700	157600	
Greatness Farm (Sevenoaks Quarry), S'oak	SS Quarry	Tarmac Ltd	554046	157457	Major site
Allens Bank, Lydd	SSG Quarry	Brett Aggregates Ltd	604458	121779	
Aylesford Quarry, Aylesford	SS / SSG Quarry	Aylesford Heritage Ltd	572554	159635	Change of ownership
Charing Quarry, nr Ashford	SS Quarry	Brett Aggregates Ltd	593562	149294	Major site
Conningbrook Quarry, Ashford	SS / SSG Quarry	Brett Aggregates Ltd	603215	143732	
Darenth Court Quarry, Dartford	SS / SSG Quarry	J Clubb Ltd	555077	172398	
Denge Quarry, Dungeness	SS / SSG Quarry	CEMEX UK	608439	119764	Major site
East Peckham Quarry, E Peckham	SS / SSG Quarry	J Clubb Ltd	567868	148815	
Faversham Quarries	SS / SSG Quarry	Brett Aggregates Ltd	601573	162621	
Ham Hill Sand Pit (Snodland Quarry)	SS Quarry	Tarmac Ltd	569300	161000	

Ightham Sand Pit	SS Quarry	H & H Celcon Ltd	560194	157870	
Joyce Green Quarry	SS / SSG Quarry	Ingrebourn Valley Ltd	553990	175999	Change of ownership - major
Lenham Quarry (Shepherds Farm), Lenham	SS Quarry	Brett Aggregates Ltd	591665	150372	Major site
Lydd Quarry (Scotney Court Farm), Lydd	SS / SSG Quarry	Brett Aggregates Ltd	602063	120108	
Nepicar Sand Quarry, nr Sevenoaks	SS Quarry	J Clubb Ltd	562497	157907	
Stone Castle Farm, nr Tonbridge	SS / SSG Quarry	Lafarge Aggregates Ltd	564873	146839	
Wrotham quarry (Addington Sand Pit), Wrotham	SS / SSG Quarry	Ferns Aggregates	564700	159400	Change of ownership- major
Blaise Farm, West Malling	CR Quarry	Hanson Aggregates	566000	156000	Major site
Hermitage Quarry, Maidstone	CR Quarry	Gallagher Aggregates	572200	156000	Major site
Denton Wharf (Clubb Marine) Gravesend	Wharf	J Clubb Ltd	566908	174170	Major site
<i>Dunkirk Jetty, Dover Wharf</i>	<i>Wharf</i>	<i>CEMEX UK</i>	<i>632000</i>	<i>140400</i>	<i>Decommissioned</i>
East Quay, Whitstable Wharf	Wharf	Brett Aggregates Ltd	610858	167089	
Johnson's Wharf, Greenhithe	Wharf	Tarmac Ltd	558187	175135	Major site
Northfleet Wharf (Botany Marshes), N'fleet	Wharf	CEMEX UK	561069	175986	Major site
Ramsgate New Port, Ramsgate	Wharf	Brett Aggregates Ltd	637971	163929	
Red Lion Wharf, Gravesend	Wharf	Stema Shipping (UK) Ltd	563149	174514	Major site
Ridham Dock, Ridham	Wharf	Brett Aggregates Ltd	592102	168318	
Ridham Dock, Sittingbourne	Wharf	Tarmac Ltd	591910	168695	
Robins Wharf (Grove Road), Northfleet	Wharf	Brett Aggregates Ltd	561668	175045	Major site
Robins Wharf, Northfleet	Wharf	Aggregate Industries	561707	175040	Major site
Allington Rail Sidings, Allington	Rail Depot	Allington Rail Sidings, Allington	574441	157979	Major site
<i>Conningbrook Depot</i>	<i>Rail Depot</i>	<i>Conningbrook Depot</i>	<i>602900</i>	<i>143900</i>	
<i>East Peckham Rail Depot</i>	<i>Rail Depot</i>	<i>East Peckham Rail Depot</i>	<i>568026</i>	<i>148928</i>	<i>No Sales in 2018</i>
Hothfield Works, Westwell	Rail Depot	Hothfield Works, Westwell	598057	146316	Major site
Allington Depot	S/RA	Hanson Aggregates	574459	157922	
Borough Green Sand Pit, Sevenoaks	S/RA	Borough Green Sandpits Ltd	561513	157704	

Clubbs Marine Wharf, Gravesend (Denton)	S/RA	J Clubb & Sons Ltd	566892	174179	
Conningbrook Quarry	S/RA	Brett Aggregates Ltd	603061	143865	Major site
East Peckham Rail Depot	S/RA	J Clubb & Sons Ltd	568001	148937	
Faversham Quarries	S/RA	Brett Aggregates Ltd	601263	162503	
FM Conway Works, Dartford	S/RA	FM Conway	551230	173712	Major site
<i>Greatness Integrated Waste Management Facility</i>	<i>S/RA</i>	<i>Cory Environmental</i>	<i>553600</i>	<i>157700</i>	
Hermitage Quarry, Maidstone	S/RA	Gallagher Aggregates Ltd	572200	156000	
Hothfield Works, Ashford	S/RA	Tarmac Ltd	598056	146329	
Manor Way, Swanscombe	S/RA	Lancebox	560590	174913	
Milton Pipes Site Recycling Plant	S/RA	Sheerness Recycling Ltd	591000	164600	
Pinden Quarry	S/RA	Pinden Plant & Processing	559583	169611	Major site
Ramsgate New Port, Ramsgate	S/RA	Brett Aggregates Ltd	637949	163975	
Richborough Hall, Sandwich	S/RA	Thanet Waste Services	633328	160965	
Ridham Dock, Sittingbourne	S/RA	Ballast Pheonix	592043	168216	Major site
Ridham Wharf	S/RA	Brett Aggregates Ltd	591972	168508	
<i>Sevington Rail Depot</i>	<i>S/RA</i>	<i>Brett Aggregates Ltd</i>	<i>603615</i>	<i>140232</i>	
Shelford Landfill, Canterbury	S/RA	Vindor Waste Management	616190	160160	
Snodland (Ham Hill Quarry)	S/RA	Tarmac Ltd	569300	161000	Major site
<i>Stonelees Golf Course</i>	<i>S/RA</i>	<i>Ovenden Earthmoving Co Ltd</i>	<i>633705</i>	<i>162783</i>	
Swanscombe Site Recycling Plant	S/RA	Sheerness Recycling Ltd	560400	175000	
Tilmanstone Works	S/RA	RH Ovenden Ltd	629025	150732	
Medway					
Site	Facility Type	Operator	Eastings	Northings	Comments
Isle of Grain Quarry, Perrys Farm, Grain	SSG Quarry	J Clubb Ltd	588533	177209	
Stoke Road, Hoo St. Werburgh	SSG Quarry	Tarmac	579500	172500	
Cliffe Terminal	Wharf	Brett Aggregates Ltd	570756	176785	
Eurowharf, Frindsbury, Rochester	Wharf	Hanson Aggregates	575400	169500	
Isle of Grain, Grain	Wharf	Aggregate Industries	587238	173994	
Isle of Grain, Grain	Rail Depot	Aggregate Industries	587287	174513	

Isle of Grain Ballast Site	S/RA	Aggregate Industries	587563	174268	
Unit 1, Templemarsh Estate	S/RA	Site Remediation Limited	573100	168100	
Milton Keynes					
Site	Facility Type	Operator	Eastings	Northings	Comments
<i>Land at Passenham Quarry (eastern extension) Calverton</i>	<i>SSG Quarry</i>	<i>GRS Roadstone Ltd</i>	<i>478061</i>	<i>239003</i>	<i>Permission Unimplemented</i>
Land South of Caldecote Farm, Newport Pagnell	SSG Quarry	Smith Construction	488046	242152	
Land East of Haversham Road, New Bradwell	SSG Quarry	Hanson Quarry Products Ltd	482114	242002	
<i>Land to north & east of Lathbury.</i>	<i>SSG Quarry</i>	<i>Smith Aggregates Ltd</i>	<i>874770</i>	<i>457960</i>	<i>Permission Unimplemented</i>
Bletchley Rail Depot	Rail Depot	CEMEX	486880	233670	
<i>Cotton Valley Waste Transfer Station, Pineham</i>	<i>S/RA</i>	<i>Mick George Ltd</i>	<i>488374</i>	<i>240673</i>	
Oxfordshire					
Site	Facility Type	Operator	Eastings	Northings	Comments
<i>Cassington Quarry</i>	<i>SSG Quarry</i>	<i>Hanson UK</i>	<i>447500</i>	<i>211000</i>	
Caversham Quarry	SSG Quarry	Tarmac	475000	176400	
Chinham Farm / Bowling Green Farm Quarry	SS Quarry / CR Quarry	Hills Quarry Products Ltd	431300	194800	
Duns Tew Quarry	SS Quarry / CR Quarry	Smith & Sons (Bletchington) Ltd	445500	227600	
Faringdon Quarry	SSG Quarry / SS Quarry / CR Quarry	Grundon Sand & Gravel Ltd	428600	193800	
<i>Finmere Quarry</i>	<i>SSG Quarry</i>	<i>Opes Industries</i>	<i>462800</i>	<i>232600</i>	
Gill Mill Quarry, Ducklington	SSG Quarry	Smith & Sons (Bletchington) Ltd	436900	207400	
Hatford Quarry, Hatford	SS Quarry / CR Quarry	Hatford Quarry Ltd	433400	195400	
<i>Moorend Lane Farm, Thame</i>	<i>SSG Quarry</i>	<i>David Einig Contracting Ltd</i>	<i>471300</i>	<i>206700</i>	<i>Extraction not yet commenced</i>

<i>New Barn Farm, Cholsey</i>	<i>SSG Quarry</i>	<i>Grundon</i>			<i>Not Yet Commenced</i>
Shellingford Quarry	SS Quarry / CR Quarry	Multi Agg Ltd	432700	193700	
<i>Stanton Harcourt Quarry (Stonehenge Farm)</i>	<i>SSG Quarry</i>	<i>Hanson UK</i>	<i>440800</i>	<i>202200</i>	<i>Extension not yet commenced</i>
Sutton Courtenay Quarry (Bridge Farm)	SSG Quarry	Hanson UK	451700	194300	
Sutton Wick Quarry, Abingdon	SSG Quarry	H Tuckwell & Sons Ltd	449100	195100	
<i>Thrupp Farm Quarry, Radley</i>	<i>SSG Quarry</i>	<i>J Curtis & Sons</i>	<i>452300</i>	<i>197800</i>	<i>Dormant ROMP site</i>
Upwood Quarry, Besseleigh	SS Quarry / CR Quarry	Hills Quarry Products Ltd	445300	200300	
<i>Alkerton Quarry</i>	<i>CR Quarry</i>	<i>Peter Bennie Ltd</i>	<i>438700</i>	<i>243100</i>	<i>Closed in 2017</i>
Burford Quarry	CR Quarry	Smith & Sons (Bletchington) Ltd	427700	209900	
Dewars Farm Quarry, Ardley	CR Quarry	Smith & Sons (Bletchington) Ltd	454000	225000	
<i>Rollright Quarry Phase 1</i>	<i>CR Quarry</i>	<i>Hanson UK</i>	<i>428400</i>	<i>230600</i>	
Rollright Quarry Phase 2	CR Quarry	Smith & Sons (Bletchington) Ltd	428400	230600	
Sarsden (Castle Barn) Quarry	CR Quarry	Great Tew Farm Partnership	430100	222600	
Shipton on Cherwell Quarry	CR Quarry	Earthline Ltd	447600	217500	
<i>Whitehill Quarry</i>	<i>CR Quarry</i>	<i>Smith & Sons (Bletchington) Ltd</i>	<i>427000</i>	<i>210800</i>	
Wroxton Quarry	CR Quarry	Peter Bennie Ltd	440500	241500	
Appleford Sidings, Sutton Courtenay	Rail Depot	Hanson UK	452000	193100	
Hennef Way, Banbury	Rail Depot	Tarmac	446100	241900	
Hinksey Sidings, Oxford	Rail Depot	Network Rail	451300	204500	Only used by rail industry
Oxford Road, Kidlington	Rail Depot	Hanson UK	450500	212500	
<i>Shipton on Cherwell Quarry</i>	<i>Rail Depot</i>	<i>Earthline Ltd</i>	<i>448100</i>	<i>217500</i>	<i>Permitted, not yet developed</i>
Ardley ERF	S/RA	Fortis IBA	454300	225900	
<i>Burford Quarry</i>	<i>S/RA</i>	<i>Pavestone UK</i>	<i>427760</i>	<i>209519</i>	<i>Permitted not yet developed</i>
Cemex Site, Hardwick	S/RA	Fergal Contracting	438700	205700	
Dix Pit, Stanton, Harcourt	S/RA	Sheehan Haulage & Plant Hire Ltd	440300	205000	
Enstone Airfield	S/RA	David Einig Contracting Ltd	439030	225667	

Ewelme Landfill No 2	S/RA	Grundon Waste Management	464600	190500	
Ferris Hill Farm, Hook Norton	S/RA	Banbury Skips	435500	235100	
Gill Mill Quarry, Ducklington	S/RA	Smith & Sons (Bletchington) Ltd	437000	207800	
Grove Industrial Park, Wantage	S/RA	Aasvogel Recycling & Skip Hire	438500	189500	
Hundridge Farm, Ipsden	S/RA	G D Parker	466900	185400	
Lakeside Industrial Park Standlake	S/RA	Micks Skips & Recycling Ltd	438400	204400	
Newlands Farm, Milton Road, Bloxham	S/RA	Smiths of Bloxham	443900	135200	
New Wintles Farm, Eynsham	S/RA	David Einig Contracting Ltd	443100	210800	
Playhatch Quarry, Sonning Eye	S/RA	Grabloader Ltd	474000	176500	
Prospect Farm, Chilton	S/RA	Raymond Brown Minerals & Recycling Ltd	449800	185100	
Rumbold's Pit, Ewelme	S/RA	Hazell & Jeffries	464500	192700	
Sandfields Farm, Chipping Norton	S/RA	KJ Millard Plant Hire & Sales Ltd	432200	229300	
Shellingford Quarry	S/RA	Multi Agg Ltd	432800	193700	
Shipton Hill, Fulbrook	S/RA	Hickman Bros.	426700	213800	
Shipton on Cherwell Quarry	S/RA	Earthline Ltd	447800	217400	
Sutton Courtenay Quarry	S/RA	Hanson UK	451500	193000	
Sutton Courtenay Asphalt Plant	S/RA	Hanson UK	451459	193503	
Upwood Quarry, Besseleigh	S/RA	Hills Quarry Products Ltd	445200	200300	Permitted not yet developed
Cresswell Field, Cassington	S/RA	David Einig Contracting Ltd	447100	211300	Not operational
Drayton Depot	S/RA	Oxfordshire Highways	448900	193500	
Stonepitt Barn	S/RA	S.Belcher			Not yet commenced

Surrey

Site	Facility Type	Operator	Eastings	Northings	Comments
Addlestone Quarry (Wey Manor Farm)	SSG Quarry	Cappagh Public Works Ltd	506060	163294	Within GB
Farnham Quarry (Runfold Farm)	SSG Quarry	Hanson Aggregates	487500	148400	
Alton Road Sandpit	SS Quarry	Earthline Ltd	482000	144900	Not in AONB or GB
Hengrove Farm, Staines	SSG Quarry	Henry Streeter Ltd	505200	172100	
Hithermoor quarry (Stanwell Quarry)	SSG Quarry	Brett Group	503400	174700	GB

<i>Homefield Sandpit, Farnham</i>	<i>SS Quarry</i>	<i>Chambers Runfold plc</i>	<i>487600</i>	<i>147600</i>	<i>GB and AONB (Surrey Hills)</i>
Homers Farm	SSG Quarry	Henry Streeter (Sand and Ballast Ltd)	507082	173209	Site now active Not in GB or AONB
Land north east of Pendell Farm	SS Quarry	Sibelco UK	532398	152333	GB and AONB (Surrey Hills)
<i>Manor Farm</i>	<i>SSG Quarry</i>	<i>Brett Group</i>	<i>505420</i>	<i>169924</i>	<i>Not yet commenced GB</i>
Mercers South Quarry	SS Quarry	J&J Franks Ltd	530737	151586	Site now active GB
Moorhouse Sand Pit, Limpsfield	SS Quarry	Titsey Estates	541900	153400	GB and AONB (Surrey Hills)
North Park Quarry, Godstone	SS Quarry	Sibelco UK	534100	151700	GB and AONB (Surrey Hills)
Queen Mary Reservoir, Laleham	SSG Quarry	Brett Group	507200	169600	GB
Reigate Road Quarry	SS Quarry	J & J Franks Ltd	520600	150500	GB
Runfold South Quarry (Area C), Farnham	SS Quarry	SITA	486300	147000	Site now closed Not in GB or AONB
<i>Shepperton Quarry, Shepperton</i>	<i>SSG Quarry</i>	<i>Brett Group</i>	<i>505800</i>	<i>167400</i>	Site now closed GB
<i>Tapwood Quarry, Buckland</i>	<i>SSG Quarry</i>	<i>Hanson Quarry Products Europe Ltd</i>	<i>523000</i>	<i>151000</i>	Site now closed
British Rail Down Yard, Woking	Rail Depot	Day Aggregates	500100	158200	Not in GB or AONB
Salfords Rail Aggregate Depot	Rail Depot	Day Aggregates	528500	145900	Not in GB or AONB
2 Perrylands Lane, Smallfield	S/RA	Fuller Grab Hire	530800	142700	Site now active GB
20-24 Westfield Road, Guildford	S/RA	Chambers Waste Management Ltd	500300	152300	Not in GB or AONB
Capital House, Woodham	S/RA	Capital Demolition Ltd	503400	162700	GB
Hithermoor Quarry, Stanwell Moor	S/RA	Brett Group	503500	174900	Not GB or AONB
Homefield Sandpit, Runfold	S/RA	Chambers Runfold plc	487500	147400	GB and AONB (Surrey Hills)
Kill Copse Farm, Shamley Green	S/RA	Guildford Tipper Hire Ltd	504300	142000	GB and AONB (Surrey Hills)
Land West of Queen Mary Reservoir, Ashford	S/RA	Brett Group	506300	170400	GB
Little Orchard Farm, Hookwood	S/RA	Britania Crest Recycling Ltd	525900	144500	GB
Normans Corner, Smallfield	S/RA	R&S Etherington	532000	144100	GB
<i>Oakleaf Farm, Stanwell Moor</i>	<i>S/RA</i>	<i>Charles Morris (Fertilizer) Ltd</i>	<i>504400</i>	<i>174300</i>	Site now closed GB
Plough Industrial Estate, Leatherhead	S/RA	D&E Roberts	516300	157300	Not GB or AONB
Reigate Road Materials Recovery Facility, Betchworth	S/RA	J&J Franks Ltd	520300	150400	GB
Runfold South Quarry, Runfold	S/RA	R Collard Ltd	486300	147200	Site now closed

					Not in GB or AONB
Shepperton Quarry, Shepperton	S/RA	Killoughery Ltd	505900	167500	GB
Stanwell Quarry	S/RA	Cappagh Public Works Ltd	505200	174600	GB
<i>Sunnyside Worplesdon</i>	<i>S/RA</i>	<i>John Gunner & Co Ltd</i>	<i>495100</i>	<i>152600</i>	<i>Site inactive GB</i>
Weylands Treatment Works, Hersham	S/RA	General Demolition Ltd	512500	165600	GB
West Sussex (Including SDNP)					
Site	Facility Type	Operator	Eastings	Northings	Comments
<i>Chantry Lane Quarry, Sullington</i>	<i>SSG Quarry</i>	<i>Dudman Group Ltd</i>	<i>509457</i>	<i>113880</i>	
Hampers Lane Sandpit, Sullington	SS Quarry	Britannia Crest Recycling Ltd.	510675	113821	
Kingsham	SSG Quarry	Dudman Group Ltd	486315	103375	Commenced preparation work in 2016. Expect to start production in 2017/18
Rock Common Sandpit, Washington	SS Quarry	Dudman Group Ltd.	512561	113456	
Sandgate Park Quarry, Sullington	SS Quarry	CEMEX UK Ltd	510254	114007	
West Heath Quarry, West Harting	SS Quarry	CEMEX/RMC Agg. (Southern) Ltd	478400	122800	Within SDNP
<i>Minsted Sandpit, Minstead</i>	<i>SS Quarry</i>	<i>Dudman Aggregates Ltd</i>	<i>485500</i>	<i>121500</i>	Within SDNP
Heath End Quarry, Duncton	SS Quarry	Dudman Group of Companies	496300	118800	Within SDNP
<i>Coates and pit, Coates, nr Fittleworth</i>	<i>SS Quarry</i>	<i>Birlington estate</i>	<i>499800</i>	<i>117600</i>	Within SDNP
Halls Aggregate Wharf, Shoreham	Wharf	CEMEX UK Ltd.	525682	104934	
Turberville and Penneys Wharf, Southwick	Wharf	Dudman Group Ltd	523986	104969	
New Wharf, Shoreham	Wharf	Kendall Bros (Portsmouth) Ltd	522419	105052	
Solent /ARC Wharf, Portslade	Wharf	Tarmac and Hanson	525393	104809	
<i>LDF Wharf, Shoreham</i>	<i>Wharf</i>	<i>Shoreham Port Authority</i>	<i>525688</i>	<i>104816</i>	
Railway Wharf, Littlehampton	Wharf	Tarmac Ltd	502002	102345	
<i>Kingston Wharf, Shoreham</i>	<i>Wharf</i>	<i>Day Aggregates Ltd.</i>	<i>523021</i>	<i>105017</i>	
<i>Rombus Wharf</i>	<i>Wharf</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>525554</i>	<i>104806</i>	
<i>Tinsley Goods Yard, Crawley</i>	<i>Rail Depot</i>	<i>CEMEX UK Ltd.</i>	<i>528708</i>	<i>139021</i>	<i>Mothballed in 2014</i>
Railway sidings, Chichester	Rail depot	Dudman Group Ltd	485094	104523	
Crawley Rail Depot	Rail depot	Day Aggregates	528668	138930	

Crawley Goods Yard, Crawley	Rail depot	Aggregates Industries	528592	138760	
Ardingly Rail Depot, Ardingly	Rail depot	Hanson Aggregates	533901	127609	
<i>Bognor Road Distribution Centre</i>	S/RA	N/A	487800	104100	Not yet implemented PP
Burleigh Oaks Farm, Turners Hill	S/RA	Cox Skips	534690	136517	
Crawley Goods Yard, Crawley	S/RA	Day Aggregates Ltd.	528668	138930	
Eastlands Farm	S/RA	Mr D Nichols	536151	123119	
Elbridge, Chichester Road, Bersted	S/RA	GR Ayling	491409	102122	
EWS Good Yard, Crawley	S/RA	Aggregate Industries	528592	138760	
(Former) Hurstpierpoint WWTW	S/RA	Edburton Contractors	527811	118184	
Ford Waste Management Facility, Ford	S/RA	South Coast Skips	499957	102557	
<i>Former Brickworks, Langhurstwood</i>	S/RA	<i>Britania Crest Recycling Ltd.</i>	517400	134800	
<i>Grinders Lane</i>	S/RA	<i>Penfold Verrall</i>	515416	118591	
Sussex Waste Recycling (Rabbit Skips)	S/RA	Rabbit Skips	517445	103881	
Rowley Farm, Lowfield Heath, Crawley	S/RA	Cook and Son Ltd.	527944	139633	
Wyevale Garden Centre, Copthorne Road	S/RA	TJS Services/AMV haulage	530311	138296	
Shoreham Cement Works, Upper Beeding	S/RA	Dudman Group Ltd	520100	108900	Within SDNP
Herberdens Farm, Finchdean	S/RA	A Fisk	473900	114000	Within SDNP
Newtimber Chalk Works, Pyecombe	S/RA	Robins of Herstmonceux	527700	113700	Within SDNP
<i>Slindon Bottom Gravel Pit</i>	S/RA	<i>Taylor Plant & Haulage Ltd</i>	495000	107910	Within SDNP
Hobbs Barn, Climping	S/RA	Arun Waste Services	499315	101385	
West Berkshire					
Site	Facility Type	Operator	Eastings	Northings	Comments
<i>Cravens Keep, Hempstead Marshall</i>	<i>SSG Quarry</i>	<i>Earthline</i>	441700	166500	<i>Small reserve remaining, to be extracted over 2 years by 2042</i>
Copyhold Farm, Curridge	SS Quarry	Raymond Brown	449000	172800	In North Wessex Downs AONB.

					Site worked out in 2019.
Harts Hill Copse, Upper Bucklebury	SSG Quarry	Harleyford Aggregates Ltd	453100	168700	Site recommenced production in 2018.
Kennetholme Farm, Midgham	SSG Quarry	S Grundon Ltd	455200	166100	Extension to time (2 years) granted in 2019.
<i>Lower Farm, Wasing</i>	SSG Quarry	<i>Tarmac Ltd</i>	<i>457976</i>	<i>165045</i>	<i>Permitted, not yet developed</i>
<i>Moores Farm, Pingewood</i>	SSG Quarry	<i>Caversham Restoration</i>	<i>469600</i>	<i>169700</i>	Extension to time (2023) granted in 2019.
Theale (South)	Rail Depot	Aggregate Industries & United Asphalt	463500	170600	
Theale (North)	Rail Depot	Hanson Aggregates	463500	170400	
Theale (Central)	Rail Depot	Breedon	463500	170500	
Avon Site, Colthrop	S/RA	F M Conway Ltd.	453500	167000	
<i>Copyhold Farm Quarry, Priors Ct Road, Curridge</i>	<i>S/RA</i>	<i>Raymond Brown</i>	<i>449300</i>	<i>172900</i>	<i>North Wessex Downs AONB</i>
Moores Farm, Pingewood	S/RA	Caversham Restoration	469600	169700	Extension to time (2024) granted in 2019
Kennetholme Farm, Migham	S/RA	Grundon Sand and Gravel Limited	455200	166100	Extension to time (2 years) granted in 2019.
Theale Waste Recycling and Transfer Facility	S/RA	Hadleys	465800	169800	
Reading Quarry, Berry Lane, Pingewood	S/RA	J Mould	468600	169700	
Whitehouse Farm, Silchester Road, Tadley	S/RA	J Stacey	460800	162700	

Appendix G: Members of the SEEAWP

Organisation Type	Organisation
Mineral Planning Authorities	Bracknell Forest Borough Council
	Buckinghamshire County Council
	East Sussex County Council – also on behalf of Brighton and Hove City Council
	Hampshire County Council – also on behalf of Southampton City Council, Portsmouth City Council and the New Forest National Park Authority.
	Isle of Wight Council
	Kent County Council
	Medway Council
	Milton Keynes Council
	Oxfordshire County Council
	Reading Borough Council
	Royal Borough of Windsor & Maidenhead
	Slough Borough Council
	South Downs National Park Authority
	Surrey County Council
	West Berkshire Council
	West Sussex County Council
	Wokingham Borough Council
Minerals Industry Representation	Tarmac Southern Ltd
	Cemex
	Minerals Product Association (MPA)
	Hanson Aggregates
	Robert Brett & Sons Ltd
	Grundon
	British Aggregates Association (BAA)
	Summerleaze Ltd
	Raymond Brown
	Aggregate Industries
	Day Group
	The Crown Estate
	Marine Management Organisation
Government/NGOs	MHCLG
	The Crown Estate
	Marine Management Organisation
Neighbouring Aggregate Working Parties	East of England AWP
	London AWP

Appendices H: Minutes of SEEAWP meetings - 2018

Note: Refer to SEEAWP web site for full copies of Minutes with appendices

<https://www.hants.gov.uk/landplanningandenvironment/seeawp>

Minutes of the Meeting of SEEAWP held on 16 April 2018 at Hampshire County Council

Present

Tony Cook	(TC)	Chairman
Richard Read	(RR)	SEEAWP Technical Secretary
Thomas Uglow	(TU)	SEEAWP Secretariat
Melissa Spriggs	(MS)	Hampshire/Central and Eastern Berkshire
Rupy Sandhu	(RS)	West Sussex
Peter Day	(PD)	Oxfordshire
Chris Mills	(CM)	Isle of Wight
Andrew Morrow	(AM)	West Berkshire
Thoma Light	(TL)	Surrey
Mark Chant	(MC)	on behalf of Milton Keynes
Emily Brown	(EB)	Buckinghamshire
Kirsten Williamson	(KW)	South Downs National Park
Pat Randall	(PR)	East Sussex/Brighton and Hove
Sharon Thompson	(ST)	Kent
Bryan Geake	(BG)	Kent
David Payne	(DP)	Minerals Product Association
Richard Ford	(RF)	Brett
Shyam Pankhania	(SP)	Brett
Jo Baker	(JB)	Aggregate Industries
Phil Aust	(PA)	Day Group
Mike Lowe	(ML)	Summerleaze
Helen Hudson	(HH)	Cemex
Rob Anderson	(RA)	Crown Estate (Royal Haskoning DHV)

1. Welcome and Apologies

Tony Cook's Chairmanship ended in April 2018 RR nominated TC to at least continue in his role until the end of the AWP Contract. This was agreed by SEEAWP.

First time attendees were welcomed to SEEAWP and apologies were received from Laura Davidson (Milton Keynes), Paul Sanderson (Surrey), Sarah Iles (East Sussex), Ross Crayford (Medway), and Nick Everington (Crown Estate).

2. Minutes of the meeting on 6 November 2018

RR stated that the note on Recycled Aggregate attached to the Minutes provided by PR would be substituted by the 'clean' version - there are no material changes to the original. This had been circulated

TC added that despite the findings found in the Recycled Aggregate note, which had been minuted at the previous meeting that SEEAWP would pursue the 'survey' method with vigour.

DP stated that the MPA had been reviewing the data and found that the 30% contribution figure was fairly robust and a reasonable estimate although the review was based on an update of methodology and not new data.

Action 1. RR to circulate MPA report with draft Minutes

3. Revised National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)

SEEAWP considered report 18/01 on the consultation on the revised NPPF and the questions posed on the revised Chapter 17.

Q38

RR said it was his understanding neither industry or the mpas would support placing minerals policy in a document separate from the main NPPF.

PD stated that the mpas wanted to see a strong response and this was corroborated by DP who said that industry agreed with the local authorities that the separation of minerals from the NPPF was a backwards step. It would encourage 'silo' thinking and separate mineral issues from mainstream decision making.

Q39

The merits of a revised set of National and Sub National Aggregate Guidelines (Q39) was discussed. DP emphasised the importance of communicating to MHCLG that the Guidelines are needed and SEEAWP should stress this.

PD said that the mpas were united in saying that they needed them, as they were critical to the working of the managed aggregate supply system (MASS). However, unless they were Government endorsed, their authority would be questioned. BG also stressed that without Guidelines there is a 'disconnect' in the system as there is no basis for assessing whether AWP's are making an appropriate contribution to supply.

TC noted that although Guidelines are welcomed by industry and mpas alike, it is uncertain how they would be prepared. After some discussion on options for addressing this TC reminded SEEAWP that the idea of an inter AWP's working party on preparing Guidelines was discussed at the NCG meeting in 2017. However, it is evident that the majority of the AWP's do not have the resources or time to substantially invest in Guidelines preparation, nevertheless SEEAWP could contribute to their revision through the NCG.

Q37

With regard to the revised wording of Chapter 17 (Q37) the following major points were agreed.

- The removal of the word "essential" from the beginning of Ch 17 was regrettable and the wording in para. 142 of the current NPPF should be reinstated.
- Reference to MCA's should be removed from the NPPF but included within the PPG. It was noted some mpas were not using them effectively.
- Building stone is not an aggregate so SEEAWP would make no comments.

- No comments be made on the wording about LAAs although it was noted they should be carried out rigorously and their standard raised. The importance of LAAs be stressed in a preface to SEEAWP's response to the consultation.
- The term 'maintenance' of landbanks and 'longer periods' should be reinstated in the NPPF, but comments from the MPA not included.
- SEEAWP would not comment on industrial minerals policy.

These points along with more detailed ones are set out in schedule form – based on that appended to 18/01 - as an appendix to the Minutes

DP added that the MPA were still going to comment on the other questions within the consultation relating to minerals, these included Q2, Q14, Q25, Q31, Q34, and Q36. It was concluded these were matters for individual mpas to address.

Response

There was agreement that SEEAWP's response should incorporate the conclusions of the discussion, including the revised appendix. However, there was a strong view that the response should be prefaced with a general statement that:

- Stressed the essential nature of minerals to delivering sustainable development.
- Outlined the elements of MASS – National and Sub National Guidelines, aggregate monitoring, preparation and scrutiny of LAAs and advice to Government and mpas – and how they worked together to deliver aggregates.
- Underlined how AWP administration funded by Government is critical to managing MASS.

The merits of a consultation response on behalf of all the English AWP's was discussed. It was acknowledged this would give more weight to the aggregate planning view but would have to be 'strategic' and similar to that to the preface to the SEEAWP's response. The Chairman and Secretary would explore this with the other AWP's.

Beach replenishment

BG raised the issue of high grade land won aggregate being used for beach replenishment in Kent. He queried whether it would not be more appropriate to use marine material as this is inefficient use of the landbank.

PA asked whether this was being done because it was a relatively small scale to justify the cost, RA added that this had been seen before as it is often a greater cost to mobilise the dredgers than import material from nearby quarry.

TC stated that the debate should be noted but the issue wasn't at a relevant scale for inclusion in the NPPF. BG agreed but felt that this did highlight weakness within the NPPF.

Action 2: TC/RR to send SEEAWP response based on the above points to DHCLG (deadline 9 May)

Action 3: TC/RR to explore a joint response with other AWP's

4. AM 2018 Progress

Members were reminded of the deadlines for sending Aggregate Monitoring (AM) survey returns.

The reporting of road planings' data was raised by RR who asked if the mpas could collect this as this information was required by the AWP contracts. TC and BG noted that the highways authorities would supply it if they possessed it. RR advised that EEAWP collected the data and reported it in their annual AM report.

JB informed the AWP that Aggregate Industries included the information in the recycling section of the AM survey returns, AM added that if it is reported by industry and highway authorities it would lead to double counting. PA added that there was a risk of also missing mobile sites.

RR stated that he would make reference to this in the AM Report.

MS suggested that there could be a separate survey on road planings and there was agreement from the AWP that this should be produced. A draft form will be prepared and the issue will be discussed at the next meeting in July.

Authorities were asked to advise the Secretariat of recycled aggregate site response rates to help assess the confidence of the data.

PD informed the AWP that many sites were giving nil returns on sales because they were not actually making sales but despatching it for further added value processing.

RR suggested that this subject was dealt with at the next meeting.

Action 4: RR to include road planings on agenda for July meeting

5. AWP Contracts

An email from DHCLG to the AWP Chairs stated that the AWP contract has been extended for another 12 months.

6. Marine Plans

TC stated that the public consultation on the South Marine Plans ended in January 2017 and that the plans were now in the pre adoption period.

RA informed the AWP that the South Marine Plans were yet to be adopted and that a note would be provided to attach to the Minutes.

Action 5: RA to advise RR although MMO has since confirmed that the Plans are scheduled for adoption this year.

7. London Plan Consultation

RR reported the SEEAWP letter, circulated with the agenda, to Greater London Authority on the London Plan consultation.

DP brought SEEAWP's attention to the 'agents for change' concept in the Plan, which required new development to be responsible for mitigating against amenity impacts from

existing development and infrastructure. This had implications for development proposals near aggregate wharves and depots.

EB added that SEWPAG had provided a response to the consultation.

8. Local Aggregates Assessments

The SEEAWP response to the West Sussex LAA had been circulated with the agenda.

Kent LAA

BG reported that there was no real change from what was reported at the previous meeting. The sand and gravel landbank is an issue although crushed rock reserves are satisfactory.

Kent needs just one of the site options identified in their mineral plan to continue to maintain a satisfactory soft sand *BG to confirm accuracy of this change* landbank. However, to maintain the sharp sand and gravel landbank Kent needs to keep all the site options.

The wharfs aren't running at full capacity but make a significant contribution.

TC asked for verification on what LAA rate actually was for Kent. BG explained that the variation in figures was in fact a typo and it should be the same as the 10 year average.

TC stated that there was no guidance to reader about the strength of the hard rock landbank.

PA pointed out that the original planning permission could be used to indicate reserves. EB asked if the 3 and 10 year average sales were confidential and PA advised that previous Minutes stated these could be published.

It was agreed that clarification of the LAA rate is needed but agreed with the findings. RR would send letter to Kent.

West Berkshire

AM informed the AWP that they were expecting the West Berkshire LAA in July.

Action 6: RR to respond to Kent's LAA

Action 7: West Berkshire to send LAA to RR by 25 June for July meeting

Action 8: All LAAs 2018 to be sent to RR by 15 October for November meeting

9. AOB

RA stated that the Crown Estate Annual Stats were published and that the south coast marine license tender process has now begun. Licenses should to be awarded by the end of next year.

CM reported the IoW Plan Review had been put back and would be published in the next few weeks.

DP alerted SEEAWP to the Living with Minerals conference on the 10th July and reminded all about the MPA/RTPI Mineral Planning Conference on the 24th May.

ST reported that as part of Kent's site plan for soft sands they will produce a soft sands statement about 'need'.

EB reminded the AWP that Bucks Reg 19 is now out and closes next week.

10. Future Meetings

16 July 2018 – Ashburton Hall, EII Court West, HCC, Winchester @14.00

19 November 2018 – Mitchell Room, EII Court West, HCC, Winchester @14.00

Actions

Action 1: RR to circulate MPA report with draft Minutes

Action 2: TC/RR to send SEEAWP response based on the above points to DHCLG (deadline 9 May)

Action 3: TC/RR to explore a joint response with other AWP's

Action 4: RR to include road planings on agenda for July meeting

Action 5: RA to advise RR although MMO have since confirmed that the Plans are scheduled for adoption this year

Action 6: RR to respond to Kent's LAA

Action 7: West Berkshire to send LAA to RR by 25 June for July meeting

Action 8: All LAAs 2018 to be sent to RR by 15 October for November meeting

Minutes of the Meeting of SEEAWP on 16 July 2018 at Hampshire County Council

Present

Tony Cook (TC)	Chairman
Richard Read (RR)	SEEAWP Technical Secretary
Thomas Uglow (TU)	SEEAWP Secretariat
Ross Crayford (RC)	Medway
Melissa Spriggs (MS)	Hampshire/Central and Eastern Berkshire
Paul Sanderson (PS)	Surrey
Thoma Light (TL)	Surrey
Peter Day (PD)	Oxfordshire
Pat Randall (PR)	East Sussex /Brighton & Hove
Andrew Morrow (AM)	West Berkshire
Bryan Geake (BG)	Kent
Emily Brown (EB)	Buckinghamshire
Kirsten Williamson	South Downs National Park Authority
David Payne (DP)	Mineral Products Association
Jo Baker (JB)	Aggregate Industries

1. Welcome, Introductions and Apologies

The Chair welcomed all to the meeting, Apologies were received from Mark Chant (Milton Keynes), Rupy Sandhu (West Sussex), Chris Mills (IoW), Richard Ford (Brett), Helen Hudson (Cemex), Phil Aust (Day Group), Sue Marsh (EEAWP), Nick Everington (Crown Estate).

2. Minutes of the previous meeting: 16 April 2018

The Minutes were accepted.

The deadline for the submission the Local Aggregates Assessments 2018 by the 15th October was noted. However, a request addressed to the Chairman from the Isle of Wight for a late submission of their LAA was agreed, although an update for the November SEEAWP meeting would be requested.

Action 1: The Secretary will respond on behalf of the Chairman to the Isle of Wight request - *Response letter attached*

3. Aggregates Monitoring 2017 Report

The Secretary introduced the main features of the South East AM 2017 namely:

- Although the report in its current form is a draft and some information is in need of correction, it is anticipated that the overall conclusions would not change.
- AM 2017 is not part of a national collation so there nothing to report on the overall import/export picture - Tables 1 & 2 - which are the same as recent AM reports.
- Overall aggregate sales – Table 3 – were during the last two years at their highest for a decade. Moreover, land won sand and gravel is now the largest sales component, supplanting the position wharves' sales held since 2012.
- Land won sand and gravel sales – Tables 4 & 5 - increased in 2017 to 10% above the 10-year average. Although the soft sand element, in proportion, has fallen back to the 2015 level.
- Sand and gravel reserves have increased to a 10.5 years (soft sand 17.5 years) landbank. Only Hampshire has a landbank below seven years. The prospects of

pending applications, which are equivalent to 2.5 years of reserves, indicate the current landbank could be maintained in the short term.

- There is little change in the crushed rock picture – Tables 6 & 7. It is the smallest aggregate sales component and there is a 20 years land bank.
- Sales of aggregate from the wharves – Table 8 & 9 - is a mixed picture. Sales in 2017 of sand and gravel are lower than recent years, although crushed rock sales are only down on 2016 sales. However, sales overall are higher than the 10-year average. There appear no marine aggregate reserve issues, although supply to market depends on the capacity at the wharves being maintained.
- Sales of crushed rock from the rail depots – Table 10 - are above 10-year average level. There are no reserves issue in Somerset the principal supplier, although rail depot capacity has to be maintained to ensure continuity of supply.
- Sales of recycled and secondary aggregate – Table 11 - is higher than the 10-year average but lower than recent sales. However, there is an incomplete data picture. It is noted that the average sales level over last decade – Table 3 - is about 15% of all aggregate sales. This compares with the MPA estimates of 30% although this would include sites not covered by the AM survey.
- The sales to capacity ratio of sand and gravel quarries is about 50% – Table 12. While the sales to capacity ratio for wharves and rail depots – Table 13 – is 65% and 71%, respectively. An improvement on last year but this may be due to better reporting.
- It is noted in Appendix A that three permissions were granted within environmental designations. There were also three permissions in Green Belts.
- Appendix B shows there is a full coverage of mineral plans in the South East although a number are over five years since adoption. There is a continuing programme of plan review.
- Demand for aggregates is likely to increase owing to the growth in; construction projects, housing and highway programmes. The Heathrow Expansion could have a significant impact.
- The overall picture – Table 14 – is that there is/are:
 - Adequate landbanks in terms of NPPF requirements.
 - Potential (pending planning applications and adopted mineral plan allocations) to augment the landbank.
 - Reserves and capacity to maintain/ increase marine and imported aggregate supply and recycled aggregate.
- Does this mean the South East is making an adequate and full contribution to aggregate supply?

PS noted that the Executive Summary did not refer specifically refer to soft sand. This was acknowledged by the Secretary who stated it would be addressed in the final version of the AM report.

The Chairman raised inconsistencies in Table 11 data that he believed were incorrect. The Secretary acknowledged that the recycled/secondary aggregate data required an audit.

The Secretary asked whether there are any views about double counting of sales at the wharves as some aggregate is moved from one wharf to another within SE region. JB agreed that this may an issue as this was observed in AM 2014 which only recorded sales if they were the final selling point. It was concluded that double counting is likely to be a marginal concern that would not change the overall picture.

The Chairman suggested that the word 'lower' was missing from bullet point 8.

PD volunteered to email comments on Oxfordshire data in Table 4.

MS mentioned that there was no mention of soft sand in the Conclusions and queried whether more 'contextual' information should be provided by the mineral planning authorities.

PR added that the mineral planning authorities could provide a local plan position statement that included issues being faced. The Secretary felt the AM could usefully include information on potential reserves in outstanding land won aggregate allocations. In the absence of any outstanding allocations, mineral planning authorities could provide advice on the commitments to maintaining landbanks.

BG stated that Kent were currently relying on an old plan, with respect to site allocations. AM added that West Berks were also relying on an old plan and that they will look at the sites that are likely to come forward.

The Secretary pointed out that with the suggested additional information the AM report would overlap information in the LAAs. However, PD replied that as the AM report precedes the publication of the LAA's some commentary would be helpful.

The Chairman asked if members were happy with the phrase "It is concluded that the South East is making a full contribution to meeting both national and local aggregate needs".

PD stated that the mineral planning authorities had concluded in their pre-meeting that the phrase was in need of clarification because of the absence of up to date national and regional aggregate guidelines. The Secretary noted that this point was taken on board in AM 2016 report. The Chairman added that there is a need to establish what 'full' is being measured against. The Secretary suggested that the LAA 'provision rates' need to be examined more thoroughly in their respective LAAs. There should be evidence that each mineral planning authority's rate is appropriate to the local circumstances and can address reasonable assumptions about growth.

It was agreed that the first sentence of paragraph 12.2 be amended to say that, in the absence of up to date National and Regional Guidelines, it is not known whether the South East of England is making a full contribution to meeting both national and local aggregate needs, but it is providing landbanks to a level compliant with Government policy (i.e. as measured against LAAs).

PS asked to what extent can marine aggregates provide soft sand? The Chairman responded that the Crown Estate had advised there is an off-shore resource. The Secretary added that South Wales gets all their soft sand from marine resources. It was also pointed out that soft sand had been dredged in the English Channel and landed in the South West. However, DP referred to comments made by the West Sussex Mineral Plan Inspector who concluded that marine soft sand could not be relied on as an alternative aggregate supply.

Action 2: The Secretary to circulate a revised AM 2018 in August for comment by w/e 6th October and, subject to these being resolved, the report will be signed off by the Chairman.

4. Kent Local Aggregates Assessment 2017

The Secretary stated that a revised version of the Kent LAA, which had taken into account comments from the last SEEAWP meeting, had been circulated. There had been no comments, so Kent had been advised accordingly – *letter circulated with agenda*.

5. West Berkshire Local Aggregates Assessment 2017

AM introduced the West Berkshire LAA:

- Primary aggregate sales are down but the sharp sand and gravel landbank looks healthy although the majority of it is in one site which is currently inactive.
- The soft sand landbank is essentially zero.
- 0.8 million tonnes of sharp sand and gravel and 1.1 million tonnes of soft sand is needed for plan period.
- Recycled and secondary aggregate sales have increased and capacity is currently good.
- Rail depot capacity for importing crushed rock is also good.
- The importance of allocated sites is noted and West Berks are commissioning further work on Soft Sand.

DP commented that the figures seemed unusual and queried how consumption was estimated, West Berks will either become more reliant on imports or will need to increase production. DP could not work out from the figures provided whether the conclusions were correct. However, he added that the LAA 'does the job', acknowledging West Berkshire is an unusual case.

The Chairman added that due to the small size of West Berkshire the preparation of an LAA is a challenge.

PD also added that the if recycled/secondary aggregate is to be relied on it is dependent on the feedstock available.

JB added that recycled/secondary aggregate could not substitute for the higher quality specifications. AM replied that historically it has been used as fill material.

The Chairman stated that West Berkshire would receive a letter from SEEAWP.

Action 3: The Secretary to write to West Berkshire that SEEAWP agreed with the conclusions of the LAA.

6. Road Planings

The Secretary explained that Hampshire County Council held the SEEAWP contract with the MHCLG, which required reporting on road planings.

After some discussion it was concluded that a survey of road planings would be included in the AM 2018 survey. It was acknowledged that the data would be held by disparate organisations including Highway Authorities, Highways England and the utility companies

The mineral planning authorities stated that they would endeavour to collect the data but it would depend on finding the right source.

JB explained that the material is difficult to track, as the material was moved, in some instances long distances (including by rail), and involved waste transfer notes and EA permits.

Action 4: The Secretary to include road planings in the next AM 2018 survey.

7. Future of Aggregate Working Parties (AWPs)

The Chairman introduced the subject noting the uncertainty over the continuation of the AWP.

DP reported that the MPA had a very positive meeting with Simon Gallagher, Head of Planning at MHCLG.

It was generally agreed that AM 2018 needed to include the national collation of AM surveys but the contract for this and the continuation of the AWP needed commitment from MHCLG.

It was noted that these matters would be discussed at the 18th October meeting of AWP Chairs and Secretaries in Birmingham

NB. The revised NPPF was published on 24th July which included references to the function of AWP. However, the response to the consultation on the revised NPPF states:

‘The Government notes the case that has been made for revitalising the MASS. Doing so raises important questions of resources, capability and how to do so in a modern, data-science led way. The Government intends to explore these issues after the publication of the Framework’

8. AoB

The Secretary stated that they are still waiting on the adoption of the South Marine Plans, while the preparation of the South East Marine Plan is progressing.

NB The South Marine Plan(s) were adopted on 17 July.

The Chairman asked about the launch of the Minerals Strategy at the Living with Minerals 6 conference. PR advised that the civil servant who attended on behalf of the Minister stated that the AWP system was going well, but made no commitments. DP stated that there was good attendance from a large diverse audience, the MPA had received advice to keep the Strategy simple, which was heeded. It was noted Ministers are not interested in minerals unless it concerned oil and gas.

BG asked about the dashboards on the LAAs and what the arrows should be in relation to 10 and 3-year average or year by year. It was clarified that the arrows should indicate how current sales performed in relation to these average sales measures.

AM advised that this would be his last meeting as he was leaving West Berks Council for a post in Eire.

The Secretary asked whether the Aggregate Monitoring report should be more reader friendly and include simplified tables/charts within the main text, with the current detailed table included in appendices. There was general support for this approach.

Action 5: The Secretary endeavour to prepare a revised model report based on AM 2017 to next meeting.

9. Next meeting

19th November - Mitchell Room, Ell Court West, Hampshire County Council, Winchester @ 14.00.

Minutes of the SEEAWP meeting on 19 November 2018 at Hampshire County Council

Present

Tony Cook (TC)	Chairman
Richard Read (RR)	SEEAWP Technical Secretary
Thomas Uglow (TU)	SEEAWP Secretariat
Dan Szymanski	Milton Keynes (Northhants)
Melissa Spriggs (MS)	Hampshire/Central and Eastern Berkshire Authorities
Paul Sanderson (PS)	Surrey
Thoma Light (TL)	Surrey
Peter Day (PD)	Oxfordshire
Elise Kinderman	West Berkshire
Rupy Sandhu	West Sussex
Bryan Geake (BG)	Kent
Emily Brown (EB)	Buckinghamshire
David Payne (DP)	Mineral Products Association
Jo Baker (JB)	Aggregate Industries
Brendan Kelly (BK)	Tarmac
Phil Aust (PA)	Day Group
Helen Hudson (HH)	Cemex
Nick Everington (NE)	Crown Estate

10. Welcome, Introductions and Apologies

The Chair welcomed everyone to the meeting. Apologies were received from Mark Chant (Milton Keynes), Chris Mills (IoW), Ross Crayford (Medway), Richard Ford (Brett), Sue Marsh (EEAWP), Pat Randall (East Sussex), Kirsten Williamson (South Downs National Park).

11. Minutes of the previous meeting: 16 July 2018

The Minutes were accepted.

12. South East England Aggregates Monitoring 2017 report

The Secretary informed members that there had been a few changes from the report that was considered by the previous meeting:

- The sand and gravel landbank is now 9 years instead of 10.5.
- There is only the equivalent of one year of reserves in the pending applications.
- Sales of recycled/secondary aggregate is the highest in the last decade.

EB stated that on Table 4 the Bucks data needed to be marked as confidential for soft sand (SS) sales and reserves.

PD referred to Appendix A (p44) – original figures now submitted and the changes agreed. .

The Chairman queried Table 11, the East Sussex FBA/IBA figures which should be clarified.

BG stated that there were two Table 12's.

PD referred to Appendix D, there was a site listed in Oxfordshire which was in fact in Kent.

The Chair proposed a change to Paragraph 12.2 in conclusions rather than "no indication its in jeopardy" instead would prefer it stated at "risk".

MS added that CEB is not mentioned in Appendix D.

The Secretary agreed that these matters would be clarified and amended and anything further sent to him within a week so he could make submit the AM report to the MHCLG.

Action 1: All members to submit comments by 7 December to the Secretary who will amend the South East England AM 2017 accordingly and submit it to the MHCLG

NB Since the meeting an amended factual footnote to Table 8 has been added thus:

A total of 50,710 tonnes of marine soft sand was sold at the wharves – 46,695 tonnes at West Sussex wharves, the rest from IoW and Hampshire

There were 322,160 tonnes of land-won sand and gravel sold at wharves in the Isle of Wight, Kent and Medway

13. Local Aggregates Assessment 2018

The Secretary introduced SEEAWP 18/03 and reported that PD had provided a note on the Oxfordshire LAA that had been circulated and DP had also provided some notes on the LAAs.

Milton Keynes

DS introduced the LAAs main points:

- The 3-year sharp sand and gravel (SSG) trend in 18/03 shows 0.9Mt - it should be 0.09Mt.
- Very good year with three sites operating at once.
- Current SSG landbank of only one year, but,
- In 2018 permissions were granted for two sites totalling 850,000 tonnes that would provide a healthy landbank.
- There is potential for review, although the mineral plan had only recently been adopted.
- Most imports of sand and gravel are from Northants or Buckinghamshire.

The Secretary added that the security of the supply of imported aggregates should be addressed. It was noted that this matter would have to be included in the Statement of Common Ground (SoCG) for a mineral plan review.

Buckinghamshire

EB reported that:

- SSG sales are at pre-recession levels.
- Confused sales trends; 10-year average downward but the 3-year average is upwards
- Landbank is currently healthy, but may be affected by demand from infrastructure projects.

DP noted that the LAA illustrates the issue of the 10 year average potentially under-estimating demand as it continues to fall while recent sales (3 years) are increasing (Fig 4) and EB agreed to make amendments to the LAA to reflect this.

Oxfordshire

PD reported that:

- SSG sales have increased, but 10-year average sales decreased again in 2017 but is expected to start increasing next year and Oxfordshire propose to maintain the Current LAA Rate.
- SS and crushed rock (CR) sales are now above the LAA Rate but this will not be changed at present, but will be monitored.
- Landbank is currently healthy.
- Anticipated shortfall of SSG at the end of the proposed mineral plans period; provision to be made in the Site Allocations Plan currently in preparation.
- Rail depots saw increased sales in 2017 and they are now at 90% capacity - a potential future issue.
- Recycled and secondary aggregates (R/SA) sales are currently at 50% capacity, but a poor survey response and it is estimated there is a much higher capacity available.

The Chair asked if there was any indication that the increase in CR sales was a result in a shift in demand. PD replied that he couldn't be sure what was happening, moreover, future availability of imports had not been addressed in the LAA.

DP thought the methodology approach used in the Oxfordshire's LAA for systematically examining potential reasons to deviate from the 10-year average sales as basis for the LAA Rate was helpful. PD added that the 10-year average sales should applied as an initial LAA Rate, but tested against other issues so it reflects demand.

PA added that one way of estimating demand would be to take per population aggregate demand and apply it to the population of the authority. The Chairman remarked that every mineral planning authority struggles with the issue of assessing demand but there is not an agreed methodology.

West Berkshire

EK advised that the LAA indicated:

- 2017 sales decreased as the remaining two quarries are both running out of resources.
- Landbank looks artificially healthy as reserve is in an inactive site.
- Currently progressing with the Local Plan.
- West Berkshire was a net exporter according to 2014 AM report but unsure that this is the case anymore.
- Rail depot capacity is satisfactory and a further operation has started to import aggregate.
- R/SA capacity still higher than sales.

DP had brief additional comments and queried if there were any conclusions about SS consumption. EK stated that three methodologies were used based on: housing, other infrastructure demands and, population so a variety of ranges were provided.

Central and Eastern Berkshire

MS reported:

- Slight sales increase in SSG during 2017.
- There is one large SSG site under consideration.
- R/SA sales have increased, but poor capacity response to AM survey so this was estimated using available data. Intending to use the East Sussex method of gathering this data in future.

The Secretary asked about the SS sources for CEB. MS responded that at the current time there was only anecdotal information but Bedfordshire and Buckinghamshire were some of the providers.

The Secretary thought that there are hard data issues for reporting on aggregate imports and exports but LAA's could include some narrative as to what is happening.

The Chairman asked what it would take to change the LAA Rate. MS responded that it depended on circumstances, but may need to take into account Oxfordshire's method. It was noted that the Heathrow Expansion would have a significant impact.

Hampshire

It was reported that:

- SS sales have increased, but SSG sales have declined
- There is still a low landbank, but there are proposals under consideration which are subject to EA issues.
- R/SA has decreased.
- Marine aggregates sales have decreased but there is a rail depots survey reporting issue, so the decrease is artificial and an estimate is to be included in revisions to the LAA.
- A review of the Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan is being considered to commence in 2020.

NE stated that the Crown Estate landing statistics differ to Hampshire's.

The Secretary noted that the LAA Rate has been consistently above sales. MS replied that this had been examined and it was concluded it should be kept for the time being. .

Isle of Wight

It had been agreed at the last meeting that this LAA would be submitted at a later date.

Surrey

PS stated that:

- Surrey have decided to keep the relatively high LAA Rate because it gives capacity for further growth.
- Reviewing the minerals plan in 2020
- SS landbank currently healthy, low landbank for SSG.
- Currently applications in the pipeline which will hopefully be determined soon and help the landbank.
- Will be relying more on imports more, Surrey has been working with the Day Group to establish capacity of rail depots.

DP commented that it would be helpful to include a conclusion at the end of the LAA.

The Secretary stated that there was a problem assuming future supplies from other mineral planning authority areas as there may be capacity issues.

The Chairman suggested that the LAA should include some additional wording to account for this point.

West Sussex

RS reported that:

- Sales of SSG, Marine, and R/SA have increased
- SS sales have decreased.
- Estimating a shortfall of SS in the Mineral Plan
- Preparing a single issue review of the Plan on SS.

DP stated that the LAA wording seemed to hint towards a justification for not using lower figures in the LAA for SS and there seemed to be lots of reference to potential of marine resources. RS stated that the West Sussex approach was not to rely on marine SS as had been indicated to the Planning Inspector in advance of the Examination of the Joint Minerals Local Plan in September 2017.

The Chairman queried whether the South Downs NP Plan would affect the debate on SS supply but RS advised this did not affect the mineral plan review. The Chairman thought the SS issue would be a matter for a subsequent meeting.

RS advised that the mineral plan review would consider options (Regulation 18) in January 2019 and preferred option (Reg 19) in the summer of 2019. RS noted that 21 sites had been submitted (19 in the SDNP) for consideration.

DP highlighted that the LAA would be used in the public examination of the plan review. The Chairman suggested an interim letter from the AWP and HH agreed as the AWP needed to be careful not to endorse the LAA at this stage.

RS proposed to make changes to the West Sussex LAA and circulate them and it was agreed that he would circulate for comment a revised LAA.

East Sussex

East Sussex were not present and had apologised, but had submitted their draft LAA and updated dashboard data as requested before the meeting. As East Sussex were not in a position to address the queries raised by members consideration was deferred until the next meeting.

NB Subsequently at the request of East Sussex, the Chairman agreed that the LAA be considered by email correspondence.

Kent

BG stated that:

- Kent would continue with the 10-year average sales for the LAA Rates
- SSG 3-year average sales is artificially low as a major operator is extracting from the East Sussex side of a quarry that straddles the Kent-East Sussex boundary.
- An increase in reserves has inflated the landbank.
- Kent is becoming more reliant on marine aggregates but noted the availability of reserves in the off shore licensed areas.
- Wharves are currently working at 42% capacity.
- CR import have increased noticeably through the Wharves.

The Secretary remarked that Kent is a large producer of SS and supplying elsewhere and queried whether it is likely to change. BG replied that there are currently proposals under consideration in the emerging Kent Mineral Sites Plan work.

BG further reported that the East Sussex demand had been taken into account within the LAA rate.

Medway

In the absence of a Medway representative the Secretary noted that there was only one recently permitted SSG quarry so that low sales provided an unrealistic landbank estimate. There were large CR imports to the Isle of Grain wharf. JB added that CR is barged to Kent and sent by rail to London, even on some occasions being transported to Somerset.

Overall Comments

There was discussion about how trends should be presented in the LAA dashboards. PD suggested that it is much better to illustrate the direction of the 10 and 3-year average sales.

This was agreed by PA. It was also pointed out the POS/MPA LAA Guidance was published without some practice testing of some of the advice. There was also comments about use of colours (green/red) from an equalities perspective
Agreed the Secretary would circulate an advice note on LAA practice and report to next meeting.

The Secretary added that there is a general issue concerning capacity as the estimates are not all that accurate. Furthermore, the issue is more about infrastructure capacity rather than the capability of the aggregates sources. However, PA added that capacity isn't as black and white as it looks, there are lots of factors involved with calculating capacity. The Chairman asked whether industry had to keep applying for train paths as this affects capacity for the supply of CR. PA replied that they are not threatened if they are regularly used.

The Secretary added that the AM survey questionnaires do provide advice on the factors to be considered in responding to queries about capacity – this can be expanded if SEEAWP wished. Notwithstanding, the limitations on capacity data it is valuable evidence for safeguarding infrastructure.

It was appreciated that virtually all authorities had submitted LAAs and the Secretary thought that those discussed could be agreed by SEEAWP provided the caveats covered in these Minutes are addressed.

It was further agreed that in future that LAAs should substitute 3-year average sales data for confidential annual sales information.

The Chairman noted that a total regional picture of potential demand was needed and queried whether there had been an aggregation of regional data. DP said that the MPA's economist had prepared 'Regional Profiles' that had been circulated to members. These give some indication of short term – next five years – construction outlook (*SE growth average of 1.1% pa – slightly below national average of 1.3% pa*). DP said that the MPA would be meeting the MHCLG (Simon Gallagher) about aggregate matters.

The Chairman said he had not yet heard any mention of the AM national 4-yearly Survey for 2018. There was discussion about requesting the MPA about preparing a regional perspective of the GB scenarios that had been published. It was concluded that this request be deferred until MPA reported on the MHCLG meeting.

Action 2: Secretary to circulate the East Sussex LAA for consideration by email correspondence.

Action 3: Secretary to write to the authorities about their respective LAAs.

Action 4: Secretary to circulate a draft advice note on LAAs and particularly the 'dashboard' by 31 January 2019 and report to the next meeting.

5 NPPF / Planning Practice Guidance (PPG)

The implication of the new requirement in the Planning Practice Guidance for AWP's to be co-signatories of Statements of Common Grounds (SoCGs) for mineral plans was discussed. The Secretary raised the issue of programming this obligation with SEEAWP's calendar. There could be instances that decisions may have to be made between meetings. However, PD thought that delay would not be too much of an issue.

MS reported that a SoCG is currently being drafted for the Central and Eastern Berkshire Minerals and Waste Plan that would need to be signed by the AWP and multiple other authorities.

Kent were asked about their proposed SoCG and BG reported that this is likely to be prepared by April 2019."

HH asked for clarification of what actually goes into signing these off and PD clarified that SoCGs are not statements of agreement, but the contents/scope of them can be found in the PPG (paras 4.12- 4.17)

The Chairman added that it will be interesting to see how SoCGs progress especially at public examinations.

6 Future of Aggregate Working Parties

The Secretary advised that Chairman for the EEAWP had received an email on 8 November from MHCLG stating a one year roll forward of the current AWP contracts was being

considered. Subsequently the Ministry would engage with interested parties about a review of how the Managed Aggregate Supply System (MASS) would be most effectively administered.

The email mentioned nothing about the AM national 4 yearly Survey for 2018.

7 South East AM 2018 Survey

The Secretary explained that a new survey for road planings had been prepared and copies were circulated. He thought requesting historic data from highway authorities from 2009 may be over ambitious and this was agreed.

MS explained that collecting data on road planning arisings was part of the AWP contracts. PA queried what was actually meant by arisings and the Secretary explained that it was assumed that it was material planed off the road as part of highway maintenance – it was virtually 100% recycled either on site or at a later period.

There was discussion on details and it was agreed that comments on the form should be sent to the Secretary.

Action 5: Comments on the proposed road planings form for the South East AM 2018 survey be sent to the Secretary by 14 December.

8 Soft Sand

The Secretary asked whether it was worth the AWP considering a report on soft sand at a future meeting. The report would need an input from not only the mineral planning authorities, but also the MPA and Crown Estate.

MS stated that the mineral planning authorities would be preparing a position statement and this could contribute to SoCGs. It was intended that as this would be primarily factual and it was hoped could be agreed by the mpas before the SEEAWP April meeting.

Action 6: The SEEAWP mineral planning authorities report to the next SEEAWP meeting on a soft sand position statement.

9 Leicestershire LAA

The Secretary introduced SEEAWP 18/04, which had been prepared in response to a consultation from EMAWP about the Leicestershire LAA. There is a concern that sales of CR in Leicestershire are increasing above the 10-year average and that reserves are rapidly being depleted at two of the four rail linked quarries. This could have serious implications on sustaining CR supplies to both the South East and London. The Secretary stated that quarries in Leicestershire have limited landbanks, which will put pressure on the reserves of the two remaining quarries. It appears that the LAA does not conclude how to address this. It was noted that the report was a joint one to both SEEAWP and LAWP.

Action 7: The Secretary write to the EMAWP about SEEAWP's concerns about the Leicestershire LAA.

NB Letter sent 22 November

AOB

BG stated that Burley Farm had been omitted from the LAA's list of inactive sites.

MS reported that Central and Eastern Berkshire will be issuing another Call for Sites.

EB asked that LAA submission deadlines be included in the Minutes.

Action 8: The mineral planning authorities should note the submission deadline for Local Aggregates Assessments 2019 is 14 October 2019.

10 Meetings 2019

All meetings at Hampshire Council, Ell Court, Sussex Street, Winchester

9th April 2019 – Mitchell Room – 14.00-17.00.

27th June 2019 – Ashburton Hall – 14.00-17.00

21st November 2019 – Mitchell Room – 14.00-17.00

Actions

Action 1: All members to submit comments by 7 December, to the Secretary who will amend the South East England AM 2017 accordingly and submit it to the MHCLG.

Action 2: Secretary to circulate the East Sussex LAA for consideration by email correspondence.

Action 3: Secretary to write to the authorities about their respective LAAs.

Action 4: Secretary to circulate a draft advice note on LAAs and particularly the 'dashboard' by 31 January 2019 and report to the next meeting.

Action 5: Comments on the proposed road planings form for the South East AM 2018 survey be sent to the Secretary by 14 December.

Action 6: The SEEAWP mineral planning authorities report to the next SEEAWP meeting on a soft sand position statement.

Action 7: The Secretary write to the EMAWP about SEEAWP's concerns about the Leicestershire LAA.

Action 8: The mineral planning authorities should note the submission deadline for Local Aggregates Assessments 2019 is 14 October 2019.

Keely, Lauren

From: [REDACTED]
Sent: 18 December 2020 22:17
To: Consultation
Subject: Representation about the Local Plan
Attachments: response to Fareham Local Plan.doc

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

Dear Sir/ Madam,

I am attaching my response to the Local Plan. I tried to do this on a form but was unable to find a way of filling one in on a computer. I hope I have included all the necessary details.
If not please get in touch.

Yours faithfully

Anne Stephenson

[REDACTED]

Fareham Local Plan Representation:

Please note I tried to fill in an on line form but none of the links seemed to work or took me to a form which I couldn't type on to. I am therefore emailing my comments on a word document. If there is anything that is unclear then please get in touch.

A1: No Agent

A2: Personal details

Ms

Anne

Stephenson



All representations are about whether the policy is Sound

Strategic Priorities

2.12 The strategic priorities are not in the correct order and this is reflected in the structure of the report.

The need to respond to the UK governments declaration of a Climate Emergency and to support it in reaching its commitments under the Paris agreement are alluded to but more as an afterthought rather than something that should be at the heart of planning. The need for an increase in green infrastructure and as a way to mitigate climate change and also improve the local environment needs to be more strategically planned and should be nearer the top of the priorities, as should the need for good design which will reduce carbon emissions and help to produce renewable energy. I think the design chapter should be up front as part of the development vision as should the idea of building a resilient community which is why Climate change should also be at the beginning of the report.

Housing Need and Supply:

FTC2 Market Quay Development

g) It is important that any retail doesn't draw people away from the present shopping areas as at present there are empty outlets in the precinct. Any town square needs feel a safe space and should not detract from the present town square which already seems under used and a bit of a 'ghost town' feel at times. I acknowledge the mention of roof gardens and balconies and think it is important to incorporate a green feel to this area as I think this is lacking in the present town centre. Use of green walls, street trees, water features that will actually work and be enjoyed (I have never seen the only water feature in West Street ever in operation and have lived here for 20 years). For example fountains that come out of the paving in a 'random' way that children could play in. Bearing in mind the projections for climate change bringing dryer and hotter summer we need opportunities for people to enjoy cool and shady areas and areas with a green and natural feel are known to improve mental health.

FTC4 Fareham Station West

e) TPOs **must** be respected as mature trees are so important to maintain biodiversity and landscape value as even if trees are planted in their place it takes a long time for them to grow to replace properly mature trees that are felled. There should also be a 5 new for one policy to replace any trees felled and a requirement for any developer to maintain any trees planted for at least 3 years after planting.

HA1 North and South of Greenaway Lane

g)) TPOs **must** be respected as mature trees are so important to maintain biodiversity and landscape value as even if trees are planted in their place it takes a long time for them to grow to replace properly mature trees that are felled. There should also be a 5 new for one policy to replace any trees felled and a requirement for any developer to maintain any trees planted for at least 3 years after planting.

HA7 : Warsash Maritime Academy

j) TPOs **MUST** be respected as mature trees are so important to maintain biodiversity and landscape value as even if trees are planted in their place it takes a long time for them to grow to replace properly mature trees that are felled. There should also be a 5 new for one policy to replace any trees felled and a requirement for any developer to maintain any trees planted for at least 3 years after planting.

m) Flood risk: considering the site this should be a much higher priority in the planning process. Is this actually a realistic site for development considering projected sea level changes and increasing likelihood of storms etc. affecting tidal areas?

HA9 Heath Road

f) TPOs **MUST** be respected as mature trees are so important to maintain biodiversity and landscape value as even if trees are planted in their place it takes a long time for them to grow to replace properly mature trees that are felled. There should also be a 5 new for one policy to replace any trees felled and a requirement for any developer to maintain any trees planted for at least 3 years after planting.

HA10 Funtley Road South

g) This should be re-written to change the emphasis:

The design and layout of dwellings, roads, footpaths or other infrastructure proposals should be in a manner that does not impact on, and prevents damage to, the existing woodland on-site which shall be retained and incorporated within the development.

HA19: 399-403 Hunts Pond Road

Should this include some reference to the trees in the area so trees with TPOs are retained?

HA22 Wynton Way:

f) This should be re-written to change the emphasis:

The design and layout of dwellings, roads, footpaths or other infrastructure proposals should be in a manner that does not impact on, and prevents damage to, the existing woodland on-site which shall be retained and incorporated within the development.

HA26 Beacon Bottom East

No mention of preservation of trees not even those with TPOs which seem to be part of the site

H 33 Land East of Bye Road, Swanwick

No mention of preservation of trees not even those with TPOs or woodland which seems to be part of the site

HA34 : Land South West of Sovereign Crescent

No mention of preservation of trees with TPOs which seem to be part of the site

HA36: Land at Locks Heath District Centre

d) Is the reference to winter gardens correct as I'm not sure what this means?

HA38 68 Titchfield Park Road

e) it should clearly state the need to retain existing trees.

HA40 Land west of Northfield Park

d) Should be re-written:

Existing trees subject to a Tree Preservation Order should be retained and incorporated within the design and layout of proposals in a manner that **does not impact on the trees**

HA42 Land South of Cams Alders

This is taking place on land identified as important for nature conservation. The Council should avoid such areas as the Government has noted the need to keep biodiversity and green space. This development should occur on a brown field site e.g. the town centre where retail units are closing.

Employment

Policy E4

SHELAA Reference: part of 124 (ID 2850)

Solent 2

This is on a site of importance for nature conservation. The Council should avoid such areas as the Government has noted the need to maintain biodiversity and green space. This development should occur on a brown field site e.g. the town centre where retail units are closing.

d) There should be a wildlife corridor to avoid the area to the west being cut off.

Policy E7: Solent Airport

6.41 There should be no extension or growth of aviation as this goes counter to the advice of the Committee on Climate Change which says there should be no airport expansion if the UK is to meet its commitments to reduce carbon emissions. The expansion is also counter to FBC commitment to becoming carbon neutral.

Retail

7.13/7.16: The need for retail space is likely to be lower due to the growth of on-line shopping.

7.23 There should be a focus on '15 minute communities' to reduce the need for car travel.

Strategic Policy on Climate Change

8.6 This should be framed more positively so it is clear that the Council commits to finding areas to actively increase tree cover as part of its obligation to play its part in reducing Carbon emissions as trees sequester carbon. FBC should aim for 40% tree canopy cover on streets to mitigate temperature rise (the urban heat island) this is being done in Hackney. Trees also help to reduce air pollution.

Policy CC4: Renewable and Low Carbon Energy

Developments should be orientated to allow maximum potential for solar power use. It could be a stipulation that all new builds have solar panels.

Policy NE6: Trees, Woodland and Hedgerows

Please change wording: Where protected trees, woodland and hedgerows are subject to removal, a replacement of an *appropriate number*, species and size in an appropriate location will be required.

Wording here should be made clearer to reinforce the idea that there will need to be a net biodiversity increase if protected trees and hedgerows are removed for example the number of replacement trees will be 5/3 times that of those felled and there will be maintenance required for at least 3 years afterwards to ensure the trees are established.

Design:

11.7 should include reference to climate change, reducing carbon footprint by insulation etc and incorporating renewable energy production using solar panels etc.

11.23 Add "need to take into account the requirement to be low energy and carbon neutral"

Early Years requirements in major new developments – a summary

This document provides summary guidance for Hampshire County Council and other agencies in determining a requirement for early years and childcare places to support new housing developments and to inform local planners.

This document augments the extant guidance entitled 'Early Years requirements in major new developments' where detailed estimates of place requirements, take up of early education entitlements for government funded hours, and parental demand are provided. This document is a guide to supply and demand in localised areas, and specifically addresses the Early Years requirements for the area of:

Fareham Borough

In looking at the demand for childcare in an area the Services for Young Children (SfYC) team typically look at the ward and adjoining areas Small Area Population Forecast (SAPF) data and assess it against the known supply of places. Childcare places need to be monitored regularly as the demand for childcare is directly and indirectly influenced by national and local policies. This childcare sufficiency work is carried out by the SFYC team and it is requested that prior to any development we are consulted and are able to share our up to date knowledge of the childcare need in the area.

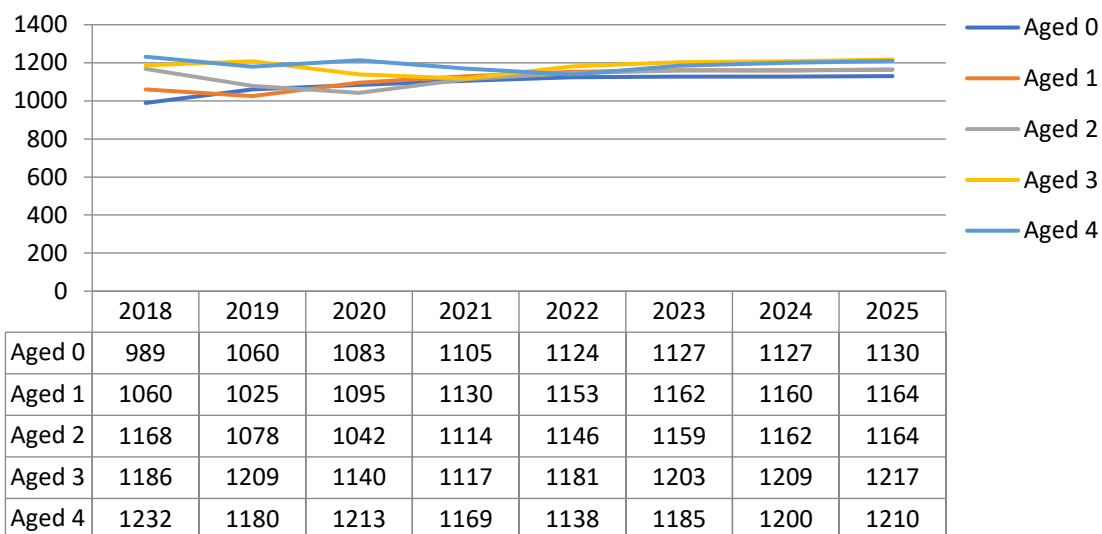
SFYC monitors childcare need for all early year's age cohorts. Early Years Education (EYE) is a statutory offer which is available universally to all three- and four-year olds from the term after their third birthday. For two-year olds, the offer is limited to children of families who meet low income criteria. There is no statutory EYE offer for children aged nought and one year old, but the local authority has a statutory duty under the Childcare Act 2006 to ensure working parents of children aged nought to five can access suitable childcare to meet their needs. This duty extends to children up to twelve years old for Out of School Care.

The overall Fareham area child population aged 0 and 4 years old dipped in 2019 by 83 but is projected to grow by a net 250 between 2018 and 2025 – 0.45% on 2018. The high-level trend projection to 2025 is shown below (Fig.1).

Significant growth in Fareham North ward is anticipated due to the impact of the Welbourne development. Most other ward areas are projected to see either a much slower increase or slight decrease in child numbers, with the overall picture apart from Fareham North showing a broadly static position.

Fig. 1

Fareham area population trend forecast 2018-2025



1. Demand for places:

The starting point is to calculate the number of children in each age group expected from the SAPF data. It must be noted that the SAPF is a modelled population forecast. It also does not take into account the fact that parents don't always take up their childcare places in the same district in which they live.

We know from market data that for each age cohort the percent of children requiring childcare in an early setting is typically:

Aged 0 – 1 yr old	17%
Aged 2 yr old	70%
Aged 3 yr old	99%
Aged 4 yr old	66% (It is assumed that 34% of this age cohort is typically at school)

Early Years Education (EYE) is a statutory offer which is available universally to all 3- and 4-year olds. For two-year olds, the offer is limited to children of families who meet low income criteria. In Hampshire, children can start their free entitlement in the term after their second/third and fourth birthday and can receive a maximum of 570 hours per child's eligibility year. From 2017 the Government increased the offer to 1140 hours for working parents; publicly known as the "30 hours offer".

EYE hours are not limited to the school academic year, offering parents the flexibility to take up their hours across the number of weeks that the provision is open. The demand for three-year-old places is high and trend data in Hampshire indicates that in the region of 90-95% of the three-year-old population take up this entitlement. It is, therefore, expected that there will be continued high demand from this age group within any new housing development.

The demand for four-year-old places, prior to their starting school, is also high. However, due to four-year olds taking up their school place, often in the September after their fourth birthday, the demand within the pre-school and nursery sector is in the region of 32-36% of the four-year-old population.

The demand for two-year olds continues to grow for families who meet certain low income level criteria outlined in section 2 below.

2. Low income families

Where housing developments include a significant level of social housing, shared ownership schemes and/or dwellings that would attract low income families, developers and planners should consider accessibility to affordable early years education and childcare.

Developers and planners should be aware that, since September 2014, the provision of free early years education to eligible 2-year olds is a statutory offer. The offer provides the same choices for parents as the free early years' education entitlement for 3- and 4-year olds. The exception is that the eligibility is primarily based on income assessment.

3. Space requirements and regulations

The space required to fulfil these requirements is stipulated within the [Statutory Early Years Foundation Stage](#) ¹

Section 3.57 sets out premises requirements and states, the premises and equipment must be organised in a way that meets the needs of children. In registered provision, providers must meet the following indoor space requirements:

- Children under two years: 3.5 m² per child.
- Two-year olds: 2.5 m² per child.
- Children aged three to five years: 2.3 m² per child.

These calculations should be based on the net or useable areas of the rooms used by the children, not including storage areas, thoroughfares, dedicated staff areas, cloakrooms, utility rooms, kitchens and toilets.

All early years and childcare operators must register with Ofsted as the regulatory body. Ofsted will inspect an organisation's ability to meet expected standards covered within the Early Years Foundation Stage. The Early Years Foundation Stage also contains expected minimum requirements for the suitability of premises which can be found within the same statutory framework document (accessed through the link on page 3). It is expected that all early years and childcare providers are able to meet requirements to deliver the free early years entitlement at the highest quality and Hampshire providers are expected to achieve and maintain "good" and "outstanding" inspection results.

¹ Statutory Early Years Foundation Stage 2014

4. What developers should provide

Developers should consider 80 early years places for every 1,000 houses and that these places are offered through a mix of facilities where possible. The childcare planning should allow for flexible hours of opening and covering at least 7am to 7pm for full day care.

For 1,000 houses, it is anticipated that one full day provision of 50+ places, together with an additional 30 places from shared community premises, would meet the needs of this size of development.

Where developments provide a high number of social housing dwellings, it is considered there will be the potential for greater demand for affordable childcare and access for two-year-old funded provision. It is likely that this childcare will be required to support employment activities and, therefore, any provision to support lower income families should have regard to the flexibility of opening and closing times of childcare to meet the employment or return to learning requirements of parents and carers.

The location of the childcare provision is parental choice, some choose for their childcare to be located near to their home address and some choose childcare close to their work- place.

The childcare market has also seen parents preferring provision that is close to, or on the site of, infant or primary schools where the school site is large enough to accommodate the provision.

5. Timing of the early years and childcare development

There must be early consideration of the allocation of the sites and/or premises for early years and childcare. It is recommended that such provision is considered for development and occupation at the same time as that for primary schools. This is especially important within developments that have little or no accessible early years and childcare provision adjacent to the new housing development.

The impact of a new housing development, alongside current capacity in the early years and childcare market, should also be considered in terms of early occupation of families and their ability to access provision and whether any interim measures are put in place prior to thresholds of dwellings occupied being reached.

6. How this should be provided

Recent practice suggests to planners / developers that provision should be made for early years and childcare facilities for children 0- 5 years within their plans for the housing developments. Childcare facilities should either be associated within / alongside community facilities or in a dedicated space identified and available for development. In either case, it is suggested that there are advantages with locating adjacent to, or combined with, primary school sites.

For dedicated nursery/childcare facilities, we suggest an area of 0.25 hectares. For combined school / pre-school sites this can be reduced to 0.2 hectares as there can be economies with a more flexible site layout when both are planned together. These

site areas are estimates that the Council has used in other recently provided facilities but will need to be tested against the draft accommodation briefs.

It is assumed that the sites would be made available through an open and transparent process to interested early years and childcare providers; or through the district councils and community associations where it is expected that childcare will be operated within community facilities.

The location of any provision must enable good access for walking along safe and pushchair accessible routes as well as having good public transport and motor-vehicle transport links and be within a 1-2 mile radius of the main housing development.

It should be noted that early years and childcare provisions of 50+ places are considered more economically viable and may attract the best investment opportunity from the sector.

It is also a requirement that a childcare operator that is seeking to accommodate children for free early years education makes an application to Hampshire County Council prior to opening their provision. Any developer who has engaged a childcare establishment to deliver or take up opportunity on their site should ensure the childcare provider contacts Services For Young Children at Hampshire County Council via email childcare@hants.gov.uk at the earliest opportunity.

7. Comments on identified Sites in Fareham Local Plan 2037, Housing Need and Supply

https://www.fareham.gov.uk/PDF/planning/publicationplan/Publication_plan_FINAL.pdf

Ha1 North and South Of Greenaway Lane (824 dwellings)	This proposal would generate demand for an additional 50+ childcare places. The respective development allocations within the draft local plan require proposals to address these needs either directly or by way of a financial contribution. These places are essential, to meet the needs of working families
HA3 Southampton Rd (348 dwellings)	This proposal would generate demand for an additional 20+ childcare places. The respective development allocations within the draft local plan require proposals to address these needs either directly or by way of a financial contribution towards the expansion of existing provision. These places are essential, to meet the needs of working families.

HA4 Downend Rd East (350 dwellings)	This proposal would generate demand for an additional 20+ childcare places. The respective development allocations within the draft local plan require proposals to address these needs either directly or by way of a financial contribution towards the expansion of existing provision. These places are essential, to meet the needs of working families. In our Spring 2020 Childcare Sufficiency Audit Portchester West was identified as an area to be closely monitored due to the collective new and planned housing developments in the area.
HA7 Warsash Maritime Academy (100 dwellings)	The plan does not indicate the provision of childcare facilities. Depending on the housing mix and age demographic of the residents, a small number of additional childcare places for age 2-4 yr olds could be needed. In our Spring 2020 Childcare Sufficiency Audit Warsash was identified as an area to be closely monitored due to the collective new and planned housing developments in the area. Existing settings are close to capacity, including Out of School provision. These places are essential, to meet the needs of working families
HA9 Locksheath Rd (70 dwellings)	The plan does not indicate the provision of childcare facilities. Depending on the housing mix and age demographic of the residents, a small number of additional childcare places for age 2-4 yr olds could be needed
HA10 Funtley Road Sth (55 dwellings)	The plan does not indicate the provision of childcare facilities. Depending on the housing mix and age demographic of the residents, a small number of additional childcare places for age 2-4 yr olds could be needed

<p>FTC 1 (20 dwellings)</p> <p>FTC 2 (100 dwellings)</p> <p>FTC 3 (120 dwellings)</p> <p>FTC 4 (94 dwellings)</p> <p>FTC 5 (49 dwellings)</p> <p>FTC 6 (45 dwellings)</p>	<p>The plan does not indicate the provision of childcare facilities. These are generally small developments in dispersed locations; however collectively they create 428 dwellings in the Fareham Town Centre Area. A new Full Day Care nursery offering approximately 50 places has opened in Fareham Town Centre which may relieve the pressure on places in the area. The impact of new housing on childcare sufficiency in Fareham Town Centre will need to be closely monitored by SFYC.</p>
<p>Planned developments with less than 50 dwellings (HA12,HA13,HA15,HA19,HA22,HA23,HA24,HA26,HA27,HA28,HA29,HA30,HA32,HA33,HA34,HA35,HA36,HA37,HA38,HA39,HA41)</p>	<p>These are smaller developments in dispersed locations. Depending on the housing mix and age demographic of the residents any generated demand can most likely be accommodated in existing provision.</p>

8. Contact

Hampshire County Council's Children's Services can be contacted to discuss any support requirement in selection of appropriate high quality early years and childcare providers or any aspects of the regulation and legislation requirements.

The childcare and early years education development team can be contacted via childcare@hants.gov.uk

Links to documents that may support design of childcare buildings:

<http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20110118095356/http://www.cabe.org.uk/files/sure-start-every-building-matters.pdf>

Respondent details:

Title:	MRS
First Name:	PENNY
Last Name:	SYMONS
Job Title: (where relevant)	[No Reply]
Organisation: (where relevant)	[No Reply]
Address:	
Postcode:	
Telephone Number:	
Email Address:	

1) Policy: FTC6 - Magistrates Court

Legally compliant	Yes
Sound	Yes
Complies with the duty to co-operate	Yes

Please provide details you have to support your answers above

excellent location and single person/couple accommodation units would be very popular. Even tho I lose my favourite parking spot!

If your representation is seeking a modification to the plan, do you consider it necessary to participate in the examination hearing session(s)?

No, I don't want to take part in a hearing session

2) Policy: HA1 - North and South of Greenaway Lane

Legally compliant	No
Sound	No
Complies with the duty to co-operate	No

Please provide details you have to support your answers above

a ridiculous number of new homes proposed here in a dormitory area with no nearby public transport, over-subscribed schools, GPs and dentists and grid-locked roads at rush-hours, particularly the Brook Lane and Barnes Lane and Brook Avenue junctions. Entrances onto Brook Lane will be very clogged and dangerous. Inadequate parking will be provided so parking spillage in surrounding residential roads will be a nightmare Yellow lines will need to be introduced. Gridlocks also at junctions with A27. Far too many houses and flats proposed for Sarisbury and Locks Heath and Warsash area which will become a conurbation.

What modification(s) is necessary to make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

Keep more countryside

How would the modification(s) you propose make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

former agricultural land should not be built upon.

Your suggested revised wording of any policy or text:

in line with council policy to preserve the green spaces still left in the Western wards, these developments to be shelved/mothballed

If your representation is seeking a modification to the plan, do you consider it necessary to participate in the examination hearing session(s)?

No, I don't want to take part in a hearing session

3) Policy: HA32 - Egmont Nursery

Legally compliant	No
Sound	No
Complies with the duty to co-operate	No

Please provide details you have to support your answers above

This is supposed to be countryside, and it not adjacent to the urban boundary and is and always has been agricultural with very light traffic. There will be a large increase in traffic during construction and in final usage. This is a private road with restrictions in existing residents deeds against future developments with no right of use for any additional residents. This rights are being challenged legally by the Brook Avenue Residents Association which represents most residents/existing homes in the road.

What modification(s) is necessary to make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

This is countryside

How would the modification(s) you propose make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

This is countryside and abuts Holly Hill.

Your suggested revised wording of any policy or text:

this site should not be developed and should continue to be protected as being in the countryside zone being adjacent to Holly Hill and also located off a private road for which there is no legal right of access and no alternative access via the public highway.

If your representation is seeking a modification to the plan, do you consider it necessary to participate in the examination hearing session(s)?

No, I don't want to take part in a hearing session

4) Policy: FTC2 - Market Quay

Legally compliant	Yes
Sound	Yes
Complies with the duty to co-operate	Yes

Please provide details you have to support your answers above

excellent plan to provide housing in this central location. Well located for public transport as well as road access. All new housing in the centre of town is to be welcomed to stimulate reinvigoration, especially shops, cafes and other services...

If your representation is seeking a modification to the plan, do you consider it necessary to participate in the examination hearing session(s)?

No, I don't want to take part in a hearing session

5) Policy: FTC3 - Fareham Station East

Legally compliant	Yes
Sound	Yes
Complies with the duty to co-operate	Yes

Please provide details you have to support your answers above

excellent plan to provide housing in this central location. Well located for public transport as well as road access. All new housing in the centre of town is to be welcomed to stimulate reinvigoration, especially shops, cafes and other services...

If your representation is seeking a modification to the plan, do you consider it necessary to participate in the examination hearing session(s)?

No, I don't want to take part in a hearing session

6) Policy: FTC4 - Fareham Station West

Legally compliant	Yes
Sound	Yes
Complies with the duty to co-operate	Yes

Please provide details you have to support your answers above

An excellent plan to provide housing in this central location. Well located for public transport as well as road access. All new housing in the centre of town is to be welcomed to stimulate reinvigoration, especially shops, cafes and other services...

If your representation is seeking a modification to the plan, do you consider it necessary to participate in the examination hearing session(s)?

No, I don't want to take part in a hearing session

7) Policy: HA27 - Rookery Avenue

Legally compliant	Yes
Sound	Yes
Complies with the duty to co-operate	Yes

Please provide details you have to support your answers above

Good to have 27 houses in this location with good road access and local shops etc.

If your representation is seeking a modification to the plan, do you consider it necessary to participate in the examination hearing session(s)?

No, I don't want to take part in a hearing session

8) Policy: HA39 - Land at 51 Greenaway Lane

Legally compliant	No
Sound	No
Complies with the duty to co-operate	No

Please provide details you have to support your answers above

This is agricultural land and should be left as such - especially as so many houses have already been given pp in this immediate area. Too much traffic etc.

What modification(s) is necessary to make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

countryside

How would the modification(s) you propose make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

keep as countryside

Your suggested revised wording of any policy or text:

keep as open space /countryside.

If your representation is seeking a modification to the plan, do you consider it necessary to participate in the examination hearing session(s)?

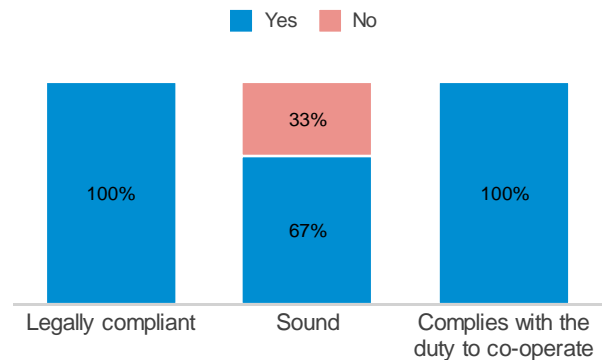
No, I don't want to take part in a hearing session

Policy | FTC4 - Fareham Station West

3 Representations



	Legally compliant	Sound	Complies with the duty to co-operate
Total	3	3	3
Yes	3 100%	2 67%	3 100%
No	0 0%	1 33%	0 0%



Respondent: MRS PENNY SYMONS (1412-25179)

Legally compliant	Yes
Sound	Yes
Complies with the duty to co-operate	Yes

Please provide details you have to support your answers above

An excellent plan to provide housing in this central location. Well located for public transport as well as road access. All new housing in the centre of town is to be welcomed to stimulate reinvigoration, especially shops, cafes and other services...

If your representation is seeking a modification to the plan, do you consider it necessary to participate in the examination hearing session(s)?

No, I don't want to take part in a hearing session

Respondent: Mrs Laura Lax (1812-49354)

Legally compliant	Yes
Sound	Yes
Complies with the duty to co-operate	Yes

Please provide details you have to support your answers above

Part of this site lies within current day flood zone 2, there is also a culverted watercourse that flows beneath the site. We are supportive of bullet points (i) and (j) within this policy that recognise these key issues and require full consideration of them within any proposal that comes forward. This is essential to allow the safe redevelopment of the site by ensuring that flood risk is not increased and reduced wherever possible.

If your representation is seeking a modification to the plan, do you consider it necessary to participate in the examination hearing session(s)?

No, I don't want to take part in a hearing session

Legally compliant	Yes
Sound	No
Complies with the duty to co-operate	Yes

Please provide details you have to support your answers above

Southern Water is the statutory wastewater undertaker for Fareham Station. As such, we have undertaken a preliminary assessment of the capacity of our existing infrastructure and its ability to meet the forecast demand for this proposal. The assessment reveals that existing local sewerage infrastructure to the site has limited capacity to accommodate the proposed development. Limited capacity is not a constraint to development provided that planning policy and subsequent conditions ensure that occupation of the development is phased to align with the delivery of new wastewater infrastructure. Proposals for 94 dwellings at this site will generate a need for reinforcement of the wastewater network in order to provide additional capacity to serve the development. Southern Water has limited powers to prevent connections to the sewerage network, even when capacity is limited. Planning policies and conditions, therefore, play an important role in ensuring that development is coordinated with the provision of necessary infrastructure.

What modification(s) is necessary to make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

Connection of new development at this site ahead of new infrastructure delivery could lead to an increased risk of foul flooding unless the requisite works are implemented in advance of occupation. This would not be consistent with paragraph 170(e) of the revised National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (2019), which requires planning policies to prevent new development from contributing to pollution of the environment. In addition, Paragraph 19 of the National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG) states 'Good design and mitigation measures can be secured through site specific policies for allocated sites [...]. For example, they can be used to ensure that new development and mains water and wastewater infrastructure provision is aligned and to ensure new development is phased and not occupied until the necessary works relating to water and wastewater have been carried out.'

How would the modification(s) you propose make the Local Plan legally compliant or sound?

Our proposed modification would help to ensure the local Plan is sound by ensuring it is consistent with the above national policies and guidance set out in the NPPF and NPPG.

Your suggested revised wording of any policy or text:

In consideration of the above, we recommend the following criterion is added to Policy FTC4; 'Occupation of development will be phased to align with the delivery of sewerage infrastructure, in liaison with the service provider.'

If your representation is seeking a modification to the plan, do you consider it necessary to participate in the examination hearing session(s)?

No, I don't want to take part in a hearing session

**REPRESENTATIONS TO THE
DRAFT FAREHAM LOCAL PLAN 2037**

On behalf of

Raymond Brown Minerals & Recycling Ltd

**Lynne Evans
BA MA MRTPI MRICS
Consultant**



Client: Raymond Brown Minerals & Recycling Ltd

Date: December 2020 (FINAL DRAFT)

Ref: F/376/LE

SOUTHERN PLANNING PRACTICE LTD

Registered Office: Youngs Yard, Churchfields, Twyford, Winchester, SO21 1NN
Tel: 01962 715770 Fax: 01962 715880 Email: info@southernplanning.co.uk Website: www.southernplanning.co.uk
Registered in England and Wales No. 3862030

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1.0 INTRODUCTION AND SUMMARY

1.1 Southern Planning Practice are instructed by Raymond Brown Minerals & Recycling Ltd (Raymond Brown), to submit representations to the Regulation 19 version of the Fareham Local Plan 2037. Raymond Brown is acting on behalf of the two landowners, Raymond Brown Rookery Properties Ltd and Prospective Estates Ltd (please see attached land ownership plan).

1.2 Raymond Brown is part of the Raymond Brown Group, a leading recycling and waste management business and distributor of primary and recycled aggregates for use in construction applications. One of their sites is at Rookery Farm, Fareham. The land is located immediately north of the M27 motorway and to the west of Whiteley. Access is from Botley Road, approximately 100m north of the bridge over the M27.

1.3 The Local Plan, as drafted, is assessed to be UNSOUND and also fails to comply with the Duty to Co-Operate. These representations set out the reasons why: -

1. the Plan is considered to be UNSOUND and
2. fails to comply with the Duty to Co-Operate

and sets out the steps that require to be taken to make the Plan SOUND.

1.4 Separate representation forms have been submitted against each policy and paragraph which is considered to be UNSOUND, but the case to be made is set out in full in this document.

1.5 In summary, OBJECTION is raised to Strategic Policy H1 Housing Provision on the grounds that the figures promoted are not soundly based or justified. This is addressed in detail in Section 2.0. Objection is also raised to the allocation of a number of the housing sites in that they are not suitable, and /or available and/or achievable, particularly within the Local Plan period. This is addressed under Section 3.0.

1.6 Section 4.0 sets out why Land at Rookery Farm should be allocated as a Housing Site to start to address the issues identified in Sections 2.0 and 3.0. Section 5.0 draws these matters together with consideration of modifications that are required to be made to the Plan

to ensure that it is SOUND and will provide a sound planning framework to deliver the much needed housing over the Plan Period.

- 1.7** It is concluded that the Plan cannot be made SOUND without a fundamental review of the main elements of the housing figures, including methodology and will require additional sites to be allocated; Rookery Farm should be included as an allocation in the Plan, being suitable, available and achievable and, indeed, deliverable.
- 1.8** Objections are therefore raised to Policies H1, FTC1, FTC2, FTC3, FTC4, FTC5, HA7, HA13 and the omission of an allocation for housing for Rookery Farm, Botley Road, Fareham. Objections are also raised to paragraphs 3.19 (including Figure 3.1) as well as paragraphs 4.1 – 4.20 including Tables 4.1, 4.2 and 4.3.

2.0 OBJECTION to Strategic Policy H1 – Housing Provision

Overview

2.1 The objections to this Policy are several and are addressed individually below. The individual and cumulative failings render the policy UNSOUND and as Strategic Policy H1 forms the basis for the provision of much needed housing across the whole Borough, it follows that the whole Plan is rendered UNSOUND. It should be noted that although the issues have been subdivided into several sections, many of the issues interrelate and cumulatively exacerbate the conclusions drawn that the Council is failing to provide properly for its housing need.

2.2 The objections to this Policy include:

- (i) The Housing Numbers used and in particular the reliance on the draft Standard Method set out in the Changes to the Current Planning System in the Government's White Paper;
- (ii) Duty to Co-Operate and Unmet Need – Fareham has not undertaken this Duty in a sound manner;
- (iii) Additional factors Contributing to the Shortfall, including the 5 year Housing Land Supply Position;
- (iv) Over-reliance on Welborne to provide a significant proportion of Fareham's housing which is considered unachievable, resulting in a need for more sites to be allocated;
- (v) Inability to meet the identified Affordable Housing Provision;
- (vi) Over-reliance on Windfall allowance

2.3 Before analysing the approach adopted by Fareham, it is first worth reviewing the clear guidance on the approach to be followed as set out under the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and the Planning Practice Guidance (PPG). It is important to note that the NPPF makes it clear that "*strategic policies should, as a minimum, provide for objectively assessed needs for housing and other uses, as well as any needs that cannot be met within neighbouring areas*" (Paragraph 11).

2.4 Paragraph 60 builds on this and states that "*To determine the minimum number of homes needed, strategic policies should be informed by a local housing need assessment, conducted using the standard method in national planning guidance – unless exceptional*

circumstances justify an alternative approach which also reflects current and future demographic trends and market signals. In addition to the local housing need figure, any needs that cannot be met within neighbouring areas should also be taken into account in establishing the amount of housing to be planned for.” This clarifies how the housing numbers calculated by the standard method should be considered when preparing a Local Plan. Paragraph: 004 (Reference ID: 2a-004-20190220) of the Planning Practice Guidance confirms that the standard method should be used to calculate a **minimum** (emphasis added) housing need figure.

2.5 In addition to the Borough’s own housing needs, as acknowledged by the draft Local Plan, its housing figure needs to incorporate the needs of neighbouring authorities. Paragraph 35 a) of the NPPF sets out that in order for a plan to be sound it must be positively prepared *“providing a strategy which, as a minimum, seeks to meet the area’s objectively assessed needs (our emphasis); and is informed by agreements with other authorities, so that unmet need from neighbouring areas is accommodated where it is practical to do so and is consistent with achieving sustainable development”*.

2.6 The following sections demonstrate how Fareham has failed to follow this clear guidance with the result that Strategic Policy H1 and the Plan is UNSOUND.

i) **Housing Numbers: Reliance on the Standard Method set out in the ‘Changes to the Current Planning System’ White Paper.**

2.7 The Publication Draft correctly points out at Para 4.2 that *‘Local housing need should be determined by using the Standard Method set out in national Planning Practice Guidance (PPG). This Method currently combines 2014-based household projections with affordability data released in March 2020 to calculate the annual need. Using this method, the housing need for Fareham currently stands at a minimum of 514 dwellings per annum (dpa).’*

2.8 Fareham, however, has chosen to use the new Standard Method set out in the ‘Changes to the Current Planning System’ White Paper, which was published on 6th August 2020 with consultation closing on 1st October 2020.

2.9 Para 4.2 of the Publication Draft explains why the Council has ‘jumped the gun’ and used the draft new Method:

'The Council therefore considers it appropriate for this Publication Local Plan to plan for a scale of growth based on the proposed new Method, and not one based on out-of-date household projections. This reduces the housing need figure to 403 dpa, based on a base date of 2021. The new Method would be introduced with a change to the PPG and the timing of submission of this plan for examination will be determined by the precise wording of the government policy.'

- 2.10** ON 16 DECEMBER 2020, GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCED THEIR RESPONSE TO THE 'CHANGES TO THE CURRENT PLANNING SYSTEM' WHITE PAPER AND PUBLISHED REVISED PROPOSALS FOR ENABLING THE DELIVERY OF MORE HOMES ACROSS ENGLAND. IT IS UNDERSTOOD THAT GOVERNMENT WILL NOT NOW PROCEED WITH THE DRAFT NEW STANDARD METHODOLOGY ANNOUNCED EARLIER IN THE YEAR AND ON WHICH FAREHAM HAS BASED ITS HOUSING NUMBERS. INSTEAD, THE GOVERNMENT HAS ANNOUNCED THAT IT WILL CONTINUE TO RETAIN THE STANDARD METHOD IN ITS CURRENT FORM WITH THE ADDITION OF A 'TOP-UP' APPLICABLE TO ENGLAND'S 20 LARGEST CITIES. PLEASE SEE LINK:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/consultations/changes-to-the-current-planning-system/outcome/government-response-to-the-local-housing-need-proposals-in-changes-to-the-current-planning-system>

- 2.11** It follows that the only basis that Fareham can and should proceed at the current time is to use the existing Standard Method which would result in an uplift in its dwellings per annum (dpa) from 403 to at least 514.

ii) Duty to Co-Operate and Unmet Need from Neighbouring Authorities

- 2.12** Fareham Borough Council is a member of the Partnership for South Hampshire (PfSH). In September 2019, Fareham Borough Council and Havant Borough Council together with all the authorities of the PfSH published a Statement of Common Ground (SOCG). The SOCG sets out how the local authorities in South Hampshire have successfully worked together on strategic planning matters and how they continue to do so. As part of the Local Plan Review, a Statement of Compliance with the Duty to Cooperate has been produced. This is in accordance with Paragraph 24 of the NPPF. This confirms that the Council is proposing to

take the approach that the issue of unmet need is not dealt with as specific to any authority, but as a general contribution (Paragraph 4.6).

- 2.13** Fareham Borough Council is identified as being within the Portsmouth Housing Market Area (HMA). The PfSH Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) indicates an overall objectively assessed need figure of 121,500 dwellings, over the whole PfSH area from 2014-2036. It should be noted that the SHMA was prepared in January 2014 and the identified housing need is not based on up to date figures, therefore its housing numbers are considered to be out-of-date. The SOCG acknowledges that the housing need figures within the PfSH Spatial Position Statement (SPS) (2016) are not in accordance with standard methodology set out in NPPF (2019). The SPS is being reviewed to bring it in line with updated development needs. However, there is no indicative timescale for the SPS review and given the recent Housing White Paper, such a statement is unlikely to come out ahead of the submission of the Fareham Local Plan.
- 2.14** One key issue arising for the PfSH Portsmouth HMA/PfSH East (Portsmouth, Havant, Fareham, Gosport, Winchester) is the challenge of delivering sufficient homes to meet the housing need of the area given the significant geographical constraints and nationally important environmental and landscape designations. It is acknowledged that some authorities within the PfSH East area are more constrained than others. Portsmouth, Havant and Gosport are all physically constrained as well as having coastal environmental designations, to varying degrees. Therefore, as Fareham Borough is less constrained and physically has the space to provide housing in addition to its own need, the Borough should look to accommodate unmet need from neighbouring authorities.
- 2.15** It is acknowledged that Portsmouth cannot meet its housing need and a key role of PfSH has been to consider the capacity of other local authorities in the PfSH area which could contribute to accommodating the unmet need arising from Portsmouth. As acknowledged, Fareham Borough has relatively few constraints compared to its neighbouring authorities, indeed Fareham Borough has been identified as an area which can help to accommodate the unmet need arising from Portsmouth. Paragraph 4.5 of the Publication Plan confirms that Portsmouth City Council have asked Fareham to contribute 1,000 dwellings to their unmet need. It also confirms that there is likely to be an unmet need arising from Gosport and Havant (this is now emphasised in Table 1, if the standard new method were applied). However, Fareham have only included 847 dwellings in the total housing requirement to

contribute to the unmet need of neighbouring authorities. This figure is alone not enough to provide for Portsmouth's unmet need, never mind the other authorities within the PfSH East area. It is evident therefore that the plan is not appropriately planning for unmet need arising from neighbouring authorities and has not been positively prepared in accordance with paragraph 35 a) of the NPPF. It is therefore unsound.

- 2.16** The following table looks at the housing need per annum for all the authorities within the PfSH East area. It sets out the current local plan requirement, the average delivery rate over the last 3 years, the housing figure under the current standard methodology and the housing figures under the proposed new standard method set out in the August 2020 consultation 'Planning for the Future' White Paper. It should again be noted that Fareham Borough Council are using the housing need figure calculated by the proposed new standard method set out in the White Paper, not the current standard method required by the NPPF.

PfSH East	Current Local Plan Requirement	Average Delivery (last 3 years)	Current Standard method	Proposed new standard method (at August 2020)	Change in housing requirement under SM
Portsmouth	547	328	855	730	-125
Fareham	147	310	514	403	-111
Gosport	170	145	238	309	+71
Havant	315	402	504	963	+459
Winchester	625	643	692	1,025	+333
Total	1,804	1,828	2,802	3,430	+628

Table 1 – Housing need per annum and delivery rates for authorities within PfSH East

- 2.17** It is also pertinent to note that whilst Fareham has chosen to adopt the draft new Standard Methodology for its own figures, it has not acknowledged the implications arising in terms of the Duty to Co-operate and that there is a significant uplift overall in the housing requirements, including for those authorities potentially already struggling, including Havant and Gosport.

2.18 In Summary:

- No Local Authority in the PfSH East area is currently planning for enough homes to meet their identified need.
- Whilst the housing need as calculated by the proposed new standard method (August 2020) for Portsmouth and Fareham has slightly reduced from the current standard method, the housing need for Gosport, Havant and Winchester has significantly increased. This has resulted in an increase of just over 600 dwellings per annum in the PfSH East area.
- No Local Authority in the PfSH East has been able to deliver their housing need as required by the current standard method in the last 3 years.
- The total housing need in the PfSH East area under the proposed new standard method is far higher than the previously identified housing need.

iii) Additional Factors affecting Fareham's Housing Numbers

2.19 Table 1 (Housing need per annum and delivery rates for authorities within PfSH East) confirms that no Local Authority in the PfSH East area has been able to deliver their housing need as required by the current standard method in the last 3 years. There could be several explanations for the authorities not meeting their housing need including reliance on large sites not coming forward or delivering at the rate they should, not appropriately planning for the homes they need and the recent Solent nitrate issue could all be contributing factors.

2.20 In June 2020, Fareham published their 5 year housing land supply position. At this time, Fareham had a supply of 2.72 years. This supply obviously falls substantially below the government's requirement of a 5 year supply, as set out in Paragraph 73 of the NPPF. After reviewing the housing supply, as set out in the 5 Year Housing Land Supply Report, it is apparent that the Council remains reliant on a few large housing sites coming forward to contribute to the housing land supply in future years.

2.21 As such, Fareham Borough Council should look to bolster their supply through the allocation of a range of sites as encouraged by the NPPF.

2.22 To be able to meet the increased housing needs in a sustainable manner, and to maintain a 5 year supply of deliverable housing sites across the Plan period, the Council must look to

all tier settlements in the hierarchy to deliver homes through a range of sites. However, it should be noted that strategic sites should not be solely relied on due to lengthy lead in times. Instead, a mix of housing sites should be sought and allocated to enable a 5 year supply to be achieved and maintained.

2.23 In addition to bolstering the supply going forward, Fareham need to seek to address the backlog of unmet need. In particular, the South Coast Nitrate crisis put thousands of homes on hold for some time to resolve the eutrophication issues of the Solent to reduce impact on the protected habitats and species. The Nitrate Neutrality Update Report to PfSH Joint Committee (14 October 2019) acknowledged that *“given that there is a severely reduced number of permissions being granted in the PfSH in the financial year 2019/20, it is not unnecessary to assume that the delivery of homes will be suppressed in the years 2020/21 and 2021/22.”*

2.24 The submission Local Plan is very conservative in its ambitions for growth in the Borough, especially considering it is under a Duty-to-Cooperate to meet neighbouring authorities’ unmet need. It does not allocate many new sites and instead relies heavily on sites that have been allocated previously. Strategic Policy H1 confirms this, as the provision for 8,389 homes comprises the following:

- 552 homes already with planning permission
- 4,858 homes on sites with resolution to grant permission (Welborne contributes the large majority of these homes)

2.25 Therefore, around 65% of the housing provision already has planning permission or resolution to grant, meaning the Local Plan only allocates sites for approximately 1,750 homes for development over the plan period despite only 2.72 years of housing land supply and a record of under delivery in the Borough. It is of note that nearly 50% of the housing provision is reliant on the Welborne allocation. If this allocation is not to come forward in the plan period due to funding issues, or be significantly delayed, Fareham’s housing provision will be significantly reduced and identified housing needs will not be met. As such, the emerging Local Plan MUST look to allocate further sites accordingly.

2.26 Reflecting the above the application of a 15% contingency as shown under Table 4.3 and explained at paragraph 4.12 of the Plan appears woefully inadequate.

iv) Over Reliance on Welborne Garden Village

- 2.27** Fareham is relying very heavily on one strategic site to deliver almost 50% of its housing provision, namely Welborne Garden Village. Of the supply identified in Table 4.2 relating to Strategic Policy H1, some 4,020 of the overall provision of 8,389 is to come from this one strategic site. This is flawed and potentially undeliverable. Following a resolution to grant planning permission in October 2019 for the outline planning application under Ref: P/17/0266/OA, the Section 106 agreement has still not been signed and therefore planning permission has not yet been issued. According to the Council's website and details held on the outline planning application, a decision is due by 8th January 2021.
- 2.28** The Delivery Report¹ on Welborne Garden City sets out that up to 750 homes will be delivered in the first 5 years. However, this figure appears highly unrealistic and unachievable as set out in more detail below; in addition, the site cannot be developed until funding is secured for Junction 10 of the M27.
- 2.29** On 14 January 2020, Hampshire County Council published an Executive Decision Record on the M27 Junction 10. It confirmed that the progression of work on the Full Business Case is at an impasse, and it is understood that HCC were terminating the role as scheme promoter to avoid abortive work or expenditure, pending resolution of funding and delivery arrangements of the scheme.
- 2.30** The delivery of the Garden City is suggested to be over a 20 year period, with on average 300 dwellings a year being completed. It would be expected higher delivery in early years, lower delivery in later years. As acknowledged, the submission Local Plan relies on approximately 4,000 homes from Welborne coming forward in the plan period.
- 2.31** With regards to the delivery of the site, a key point of note is in the Council's latest 5 year Housing Land Supply (HLS) Position Statement (June 2020). This statement sets out, at paragraph 29, that the site promoter anticipates commencements/completions at Welborne to occur approximately two years later than that set out within the information supporting the

¹ Page 83 of the Delivery Document <https://welbornegardenvillage.co.uk/delivery/>

planning application. It is acknowledged that the site promoter has advised the Council of the following anticipated delivery rate:

- 30 dwellings in 2022-23
- 180 dwellings in 2023-24
- 240 dwellings in 2024-25

2.32 The above figures indicate that Welborne can only deliver 450 homes in the next 5 years, up to 2025. This is already a significant drop from the figure set out in the original planning application which was suggesting the delivery of 750 homes within 5 years of commencement. If Welborne can only deliver 450 homes in the next 5 years, it seems an impossible task to deliver the remaining circa 3,550 over the remaining 12 years of the plan period.

2.33 In addition, given the current lack of funding for the access, the anticipated delivery seems highly unlikely and this will have a dramatic effect on Fareham's 5 year HLS and securing its overall housing provision. Therefore, it is considered that relying on one site to deliver a significant number of houses is a high risk strategy. As such, a greater range of sites should be considered.

v) Affordable Housing

2.34 Paragraph 4.3 of the draft Local Plan confirms that '*The need for affordable housing in the Borough is based on the number of existing and newly formed households who lack their own housing and cannot afford to meet their housing needs in the market*'. The Council goes on to state that it is confident that it will meet its affordable housing needs through the provision based on its Policy HP5 and it does not need to make any further adjustments to its overall housing figures.

2.35 However, paragraph 5.29 of the draft Local Plan indicates that one of the key issues facing residents in the Borough is the unaffordability of homes to buy or to rent, and that therefore the delivery of homes that are affordable is a priority. The Council's Affordable Housing Strategy 2019 – 2036 (2019), as referenced at paragraph 5.30 of the draft Local Plan, indicates that there is a need for some 3,500 affordable homes up until 2036. It is not clear how the housing number can and will meet the identified affordable housing demand.

2.36 Key concerns include:

- The reliance on the number of houses, including affordable housing, to be delivered by Welborne. The very real concerns over the deliverability of housing from Welborne has already been addressed; the issues identified have a consequential impact on the delivery of affordable housing;
- The heavy reliance in terms of the overall housing provision on windfall sites, many of which are likely to fall under the threshold of 10 or more dwellings and therefore not deliver any affordable housing;
- The reliance on a range of allocated sites (Section 3) which appear to be aspirational rather than realistic and therefore again the impact on the provision of affordable housing.

2.37 The Council fully recognises its substantial affordable housing need across the Borough over the Plan period but it is simply not at all clear that the numbers required can be met under the housing provision being made. It is therefore concluded that the very clear potential that the need for affordable housing in the Borough will not be met leads to a need to increase the overall housing requirement.

vi) Windfall Allowance

2.38 Part of the Housing Provision is to be met through unexpected (windfall) development. There is no issue in principle with including an allowance for windfall development, but that figure must be realistic and based on evidence.

2.39 The NPPF defines windfall sites as 'sites not specifically identified in the development plan'. Paragraph 70 of the NPPF sets out that where an allowance for windfall sites is to be made, there should be compelling evidence that they will provide a reliable source of supply, using the strategic housing land availability evidence, historic windfall delivery rates and expected future trends to support such an allowance.

2.40 In this case the Council is relying on 1,224 new homes to come through windfall development out of total of 8,389 new homes. Whilst it is appreciated that the methodology for calculating windfall allowances have changed over time, it is worth noting that in the current adopted Local Plan Part 2: Development Sites and Policies (2015), the average historic windfall

allowance was calculated to be 20 (Appendix F). In the 5 Year Housing Land Supply Position Paper to Planning Committee on 24 June 2020, the Council included a small site windfall allowance of 37 dwellings for each of 2 years (years 4-5).

- 2.41 In the draft Local Plan the reliance on windfall sites has jumped to 1224 which if crudely divided by the length of the Plan period (16 years) gives an annual figure of 76.5. There is no explanation to justify such an over reliance on windfall figures.

Conclusions in respect of Strategic Policy H1

- 2.42 It is clear that there are fundamental concerns over many aspects of the Council's housing provision which have been explored in this Section. There can only be one conclusion that the provision is woefully inadequate and is **UNSOUND**.

3.0 Analysis of Housing Allocations

- 3.1** The Council has allocated and is relying on a number of 'development' sites to assist in the delivery of and in meeting its housing provision. However, the suitability, availability and achievability of several of these sites needs to be questioned and whether they can and will deliver the number of units proposed. It is acknowledged that these sites are not proposed for delivery of housing numbers in the early years of the Plan but it must still be questioned whether there is sufficient confidence that these sites will be brought forward, that they should be included in the plan.
- 3.2** This analysis has only focussed on the medium to larger of the sites, most of them proposing to bring forward in excess of 50 units and there may well be serious issues of suitability, availability and achievability with some of the smaller sites. It is noted that at least 9 of the sites are indicated to make provision for less than 10 units. It is unusual for sites yielding such a small number of units to be included as specific allocations; it begs the question as to whether the Council has needed to bring in such small sites to secure its numbers.
- 3.3** The number of sites where there are serious concerns and questions over their suitability, availability and achievability total at least 6, which in total would provide some 400 – 500 residential units. These sites are addressed below, and the order selected simply follows the order in which they are listed on pages 39 – 40 of the draft Plan and then considered in further detail under site specific policies.

FTC1 Palmerston Car Park (Indicative Dwelling Yield: 20) (SHELAA ref: 3233)

- 3.4** This is a constrained town centre car park site and the development of housing will be constrained by issues of noise and disturbance from the surrounding roads as well as the service access to the Shopping Centre. The setting of the adjacent Osborn Road Conservation Area to the north will need to be preserved. The Council is keen, under other policies to safeguard and promote Fareham town centre as its principal town centre but there appears to be no co-ordinated car parking strategy to ensure that the loss of existing car parking sites will not compromise those objectives.

- 3.5** At the very minimum the proposal that this site can deliver up to 20 residential units must be questioned; furthermore, there is no confidence that the site is suitable, available and achievable.

**FTC2 Market Quay (Indicative Dwelling Yield: 100)
(SHELAA ref: 1425)**

- 3.6** This site has been carried forward from the adopted Local Plan Part 2 where it was allocated for some 60 residential units, but has now, without explanation, been increased in the draft Plan to accommodate some 100 units. The site is also expected to deliver approx. 4000 sqm of commercial leisure space together with a new multi storey car park and new town square. The future and viability of town centre strategies may need a comprehensive review in a post Covid era. The site specific requirements also make reference to the possibility of a hotel which presumably, if brought forward, would impact on the achievement of other elements of the proposal, including the residential. There is no indication that there is any real prospect of bringing the site forward over and above aspirational objectives.
- 3.7** At the very minimum the proposal that this site can deliver up to 100 residential units must be questioned; furthermore, there is no confidence that the site is suitable, available and achievable.

**FTC3 Fareham Station East (Indicative Dwelling Yield: 120)
(SHELAA ref: 0211)**

- 3.8** There are fundamental questions about the suitability and achievability of this site for the intended development. This site has been carried forward from the adopted Local Plan Part 2 where it was allocated for some 90 residential units, but has now, without explanation, been increased in the draft Plan to accommodate some 120 units. Such an ambitious scheme would appear to depend on a comprehensive approach, particularly given the limited access options. Yet, even the SHELAA assessment identifies that the site is in multiple commercial and industrial uses, including railway related uses which brings into question site assembly issues both in terms of achievability and timing.

- 3.9** This is one of the sites where the issue does not simply relate to whether the site can properly accommodate the number of units being proposed, but the suitability availability and achievability must be questioned.

FTC4: Fareham Station West (Indicative Dwelling Yield: 94)
(SHELAA Ref: 0212)

- 3.10** This is a long and very narrow site sandwiched between the railway to the east and protected trees to the west. The allocation and the SHELAA recognise the multiple constraints facing this site in terms of bringing it forward for development. These constraints include, amongst others, the multiple uses existing on the site, the access constraints including that the existing access crosses land in Flood Zone 2, noise, contamination and amenity issues.

- 3.11** This is one of the sites where the issue does not simply relate to whether the site can properly accommodate the number of units being proposed, but the suitability availability and achievability must be questioned.

FTC5: Crofton Conservatories (Indicative Dwelling Yield 49)
SHELAA Ref: 1325

- 3.12** This site continues to be in active retail use, following the expiry of a temporary permission for retail use and the potential availability of the site is questioned.

HA7: Warsash Maritime Academy (Indicative Dwelling Yield 100)
SHELAA Ref: 3088

- 3.13** This site has a long history and has been carried forward from the Local Plan Part 2. The site faces considerable issues in terms of bringing forward a suitable and viable housing development, not least of which is that the western part of the site must be excluded from development because of flooding issues and discussions with Natural England would potentially exclude further land to secure appropriate buffers to sites of international nature conservation significance. As a result, the majority of the development and residential units

would necessarily be brought forward through the conversion of the existing listed buildings on site, potentially impacting on viability.

- 3.14** The site lies in the countryside and is remote from shops and facilities. There are traffic problems along Newton Road which is the only access solution leading to Warsash Centre and up to Park Gate where permission exists for some 800 residential units.
- 3.15** The viability and achievability of this site for some 100 residential units must therefore be questioned.
- 3.16** Due to the ecological and highway issues the Council has determined that any planning application should be submitted with an EIA.

HA13 Hunts Pond Road (Indicative Dwelling Yield 38)

SHELAA Ref: 305

- 3.17** Under the Local Plan Part 2 this site was allocated under Policy DSP53 for Community Uses as part of a larger scheme to include education and open space. It is understood that the site is no longer required by Hampshire County Council for educational purposes, but there is no confirmation that a proper assessment has been undertaken of the continued need of this land for local community uses.

HA4 Downend (Indicative Dwelling Yield 350)

SHELAA Ref 3030

- 3.18** Site HA4 at Downend for some 350 residential units has been the subject of two planning applications both of which were refused against officer recommendation. The first planning application was dismissed at appeal justifying the council's reason for refusal. It is likely the second application which was refused in November 2020 will be appealed however, the committee's stance in terms of determining both applications on this site brings into question whether the council really support this housing allocation. It is therefore questioned whether the Council should be relying on the site as a housing allocation which the Council has found, in the form of the most recent applications, wholly unacceptable.

Other Sites

- 3.19** There are potential constraints with a number of the other sites, which may at the very least delay their delivery or even bring into question their achievability. Site FTC6, Magistrates Court at Fareham and allocated for some 45 units is held up by a complicated deal to resolve the nitrates issue, involving land within Winchester District.

Conclusions and Implications Arising

- 3.20** This analysis demonstrates that there are serious and substantial questions over the suitability, availability and achievability of a number of the allocated sites and whether they will be able to provide the housing figures, either in whole or in part which Fareham is seeking to rely upon. It is therefore contended that it is UNSOUND for Fareham to rely on each and all of these housing sites to deliver all of the dwelling units proposed
- 3.21** This adds to the strength of the argument, as set out under Section 2, that Fareham needs to bring forward additional sites for allocation to help meet its housing need. The next section focuses on why land at Rookery Farm should be included as a housing allocation in the Local Plan.

4.0 Rookery Farm

- 4.1** It is clear from Sections 2.0 and 3.0 that not only has Fareham under provided on the housing figures it requires to meet over the Local Plan period, but it is very unlikely that it will be able to deliver even the numbers it is proposing to provide. Fareham therefore needs to allocate further housing sites to improve housing deliverability; Rookery Farm should be allocated as a housing site. This was allocated in the draft Reg 18 Supplement in early 2020 under the Policy Reference HAX (SHELAA ref: 0046).

Site Location

- 4.2** The site is located immediately north of the M27 Motorway and west of Whiteley. Access is from Botley Road approximately 100m north of the bridge over the Motorway. Please see attached site plan showing the land forming part of the proposed development area. It is estimated at this early stage that the site could accommodate in the region of 150-200 residential units including an element of affordable housing and a mix of housing types to accord with Fareham's policies and approach to housing mix.
- 4.3** 146 Botley Road (also known as Rookery Farm) lies to the north of the land and is in separate private ownership. The dwelling is listed. Residential development along Swanwick Lane lies further to the north.
- 4.4** The residential development of Whiteley is to the east. To the south are the local centre at Park Gate and the railway station at Swanwick, both within easy walking distance of the site.
- 4.5** Rookery Avenue is opposite the access to the site. At present this is a cul de sac however there is a safeguarded road extension to continue Rookery Avenue into Whiteley, linking Botley Road to the Parkway South roundabout.
- 4.6** To the south of the site is a vehicular and pedestrian bridge that provides access to residential properties at Bridge Road.

The Site

- 4.7** The site as a whole occupies approximately 20.05 Ha of land accessed from Botley Road just to the north of the M27 Motorway. The front part of the site is visible from Botley Road however the access road, which is between an earth bund to the north and embankment to the south, drops to a lower central area where aggregate recycling has, until recently, taken place.
- 4.8** Adjacent to the motorway is a large embankment created by historic land raising. The central part of the site comprises a relatively flat operational area where recycling materials have been stockpiled. To the north is the Orchard where the land gradually drops towards the rear of properties fronting onto Swanwick Lane.
- 4.9** At present due to the change in levels and the surrounding housing only the front part of the site adjacent to Botley Road is visible from outside the site.
- 4.10** The site at present has two principal landowners Raymond Brown Rookery Properties Ltd and Prospective Estates Ltd, with Raymond Brown acting on their behalf

Site Planning History

- 4.11** Rookery Farm was originally a fruit farm and some evidence of this former use is still evident in an area of remnant orchard to the north-west of the site. Part of the site adjacent to the M27 has been land raised and restored to grazing land. This forms a large embankment which screens the central part of the site from the M27 and Botley Road.
- 4.12** Planning permission was first granted on appeal in 1987 (APP/Z1700/A/55/049143) for the infilling of agricultural land with c.1.3 million cubic metres of construction and demolition wastes with restoration to agricultural use. Tipping commenced in 1988 and temporary planning permission for waste recovery (recycling) was granted in 1995.
- 4.13** A further temporary planning permission for the inert waste recycling operation was granted in 2006 (P/06/0443/CC), time limited to expire in 2021. This permission introduced an expiry date for land raising operations of 31st December 2026.

- 4.14** In 2014, planning permission (P/14/0857/CC) was granted for the permanent retention of the aggregate recycling facility. In 2016 (P/15/1213/CC) and 2018 (P/18/0978/CC) planning permission was granted which, in effect, extended the validity of the development pursuant to planning permission P/14/0857/CC until 25 October 2020. This date has also since been extended by way of The Business and Planning Act 2020 to 1 May 2021.
- 4.15** Details pursuant to the remaining pre-commencement conditions are to be submitted to Hampshire County Council for approval in January 2021. Following discharge of these conditions and implementation of the permission, conditions relating to restoration associated with the earlier land raising permissions fall away leaving just the permanent recycling use. The site will subsequently, in planning terms, predominately formally become previously developed (brownfield) land.
- 4.16** Note there have been no minerals operations at the site and any changes to the landscape are as a result of land raising, not from extraction activities.
- 4.17** The main body of the site is currently safeguarded for aggregates recycling in the Hampshire Minerals & Waste Plan. Hampshire County Council have indicated that there is overcapacity for inert waste recycling at present. As such if the site was to be allocated for housing then the safeguarding status would be reviewed.
- 4.18** It should be noted that in its comments on the draft Plan 2020 (Regulation 18 Draft Local Plan 2036 Supplement) when the site was allocated for residential development, Hampshire County Council as Minerals and Waste Authority advised:

Hampshire County Council has concluded that sufficient aggregate recycling capacity is currently in place to deal with the additional waste and as such no objection to this allocation will be raised

Site Appraisal

- 4.19** It is noted that the site was found to be a developable housing site within the Fareham Local Plan 2036 Strategic Housing and Employment Land Availability Assessment (SHELAA) December 2019, but subsequently discounted as unsuitable in the Fareham Local Plan 2037

Strategic Housing and Employment Land Availability Assessment (SHELAA) September 2020.

- 4.20** In considering the site developable, the SHELAA (2019) makes the following comments regarding suitability of the site:

'Overall suitable for housing development. Further work required to ascertain an appropriate development structure and net developable areas, having regard to site ground conditions, drainage, habitat surveys, movement connections and retention of existing cover of woodlands, trees and hedgerows. Eastern part of site has good pedestrian accessibility to existing local services. Potential scope to include a small convenience store to improve sustainability of main core of the site. Suitable highways improvements required, with linkages to surrounding movement networks. Potential impact of noise and air quality to be assessed and appropriately mitigated'.

- 4.21** In subsequently discounting the site, the SHELAA (2020) makes the following comment regarding reason for discounting the site as un-developable:

'Site topography and boundary likely to create isolated cul de sac development. Main developable area of the site is not well related to existing settlement and is relatively isolated from local services'.

- 4.22** The reasoning behind the change in conclusion reached by the SHELAA (2020) is unclear as there has been no substantive change in circumstances or new information related to the site not previously provided to the Local Planning Authority. Furthermore, the SHELAA (2020) attributes the same 8 out of 10 score for accessibility to facilities from the site as the SHELAA (2019), recognising the inherently sustainable location adjacent the urban area of Swanwick, the proximity to Swanwick Railway Station and nearby shops/amenities. As identified in the SHELAA (2019) suitability summary, if necessary, sustainability of the main core of the site could further be improved via development of a small convenience store in-situ.

- 4.23** Paragraph 4.28 of the SHELAA (2020) states that *'the information from the SHELAA forms an important part of the evidence base for the Local Plan 2037, providing a source of developable sites which are suitable for future development needs, available within the plan*

period and viably achievable. Developable sites which can be brought forward under the Council's development strategy will contribute to the housing and employment supply for the Local Plan 2037...

4.24 Paragraph 3.21 of the Publication Version of the Fareham Local Plan 2037 states:

'3.21 The development strategy proposed by the Local Plan includes:

...Development allocations on previously developed land where available, and on greenfield land around the edges of existing urban areas in order to meet remaining housing and employment needs, but otherwise managing appropriate levels of development outside of urban areas'.

4.25 As the site should be considered to be previously developed/brownfield land, it is sequentially preferable for development based on the Council's Local Plan development strategy. Furthermore, paragraph 4.18 (Assessing Site Suitability) of the SHELAA (2020) states that 'sites outside the urban area will not necessarily be excluded as they could be considered alongside a review of urban area boundaries as part of Local Plan development...'.

4.26 Paragraph 3.3 of the Background Paper: Settlement Boundary Review (September 2020) states that 'the reasons for establishing settlement boundaries include:

- *Directing development to more sustainable locations in terms of accessibility and proximity to public transport, and in terms of being well served by existing essential services and facilities'....*
- *'To assist in urban regeneration, by encouraging the re-use of brownfield land'.*

4.27 Considering the proximity of the existing Settlement Boundary to the site (approximately seven metres distance on the opposite (eastern) side of Botley Road), Rookery Farm site would represent an entirely reasonable and logical extension to the established urban area which would be in accordance with the development strategy contained within the Local Plan.

4.28 Cul de sac type development formats are well established and entirely functional residential layout present in the vicinity of the site. Such a development format would therefore reflect the prevailing development pattern and design vernacular and be sympathetic to existing

communities. Indeed a number of the sites put forward in the current draft plan would potentially result in cul de sac developments, including:

FTC3 – Fareham Station (120 dwellings)

FTC4 – Fareham Station West (90 dwellings)

HA3 Southampton Road (348 dwellings)

HA4 Downend Road (350 dwellings)

- 4.29** The site presently benefits from permanent planning permission for development and use for aggregate recycling. This is significant in terms of both vehicle movements and future development potential. Current planning permissions contain conditions limiting HGV movements to 240 per day, all of which utilise the current site access point on Botley Road. These authorised HGV movements would be replaced by domestic vehicle movements, substantially mitigating any perceived increase in road traffic on Botley Road. In addition, the imminent completion of the North Whiteley Link Road is anticipated to reduce vehicle movements on Botley Road. Without wanting to pre-empt the outcome of any Transport Feasibility Assessment, development of the site could also facilitate the development of the western end of the Rookery Avenue extension as there is space within the site to accommodate a roundabout.
- 4.30** Planning permission P/18/0978/CC includes for considerable earthworks to create extended and raised bunding to re-model the site and mitigate against noise impacts from the recycling use. A significant proportion of this re-modelling is on the south western boundary of the site. Such earthworks would be very similar in scale and form to those likely to be required to reduce noise levels from motorway traffic to appropriate levels for inhabitants of any future residential development on the site.
- 4.31** The Council has previously been furnished with a Phase 1 Contaminated Land Assessment and Slope Stability Assessment for the site, identifying that the embankment/land raise slope adjacent to the M27 is stable and that the site could be suitable for re-development in accordance with the indicative masterplan previously submitted.
- 4.32** Any future development scheme pursuant to an allocation would also include mitigation to address potential air quality concerns associated with proximity to the motorway. Such

issues can be effectively managed through building design and layout amongst other techniques.

4.33 The site comprises circa 20 hectares of land with a net developable area of circa 10 hectares. Significant land is therefore available within the land ownership for biodiversity enhancement, on-site nitrate mitigation and dedication to public open space.

4.34 The following points detail the benefits of residential development on the Rookery Farm site:

- Once the permanent recycling permission is implemented the site will become previously development land/brownfield and its development will reduce the need for more sensitive (greenfield) sites within the Borough;
- The site is in a highly sustainable location in proximity to a railway station and amenities, is deliverable and would provide necessary housing capacity within the Plan;
- It should be noted that in its response to the draft 2020 Plan (Regulation 18 Draft Local Plan 2036 Supplement) showing the inclusion of Rookery Farm, the County Council responded as follows:

This allocation is close to Swanwick railway station. The County Council supports the opportunity for this site to provide high quality walking and cycling routes to Swanwick station. This may include a new active modes bridge over the motorway and enhanced interchange at Swanwick Station with new local bus services. The development brief also needs to include provision for off-site improvements to address the inadequate bus, walking and cycling connections to the Segensworth business parks.

- Provision of Public Open Space on a former land raise site and access to it from existing footpath routes;
- Removal of a 'heavy industry' use from an otherwise residential setting;
- Would facilitate the Rookery Avenue extension. This would provide better access to the motorway, the industrial area of Whiteley and Whiteley District Centre;
- Opens up pedestrian links across the motorway to Addison Road;
- The site would not be visually prominent and would form a logical urban extension. Development could enable biodiversity enhancements associated with long-term habitat management plans and the re-instatement of a pre-existing stream across the site;
- The development would be offset by the loss of 240 HGV vehicle movements a day.

- 4.35** Were recycling operations to cease and land raising be completed, circa one million tonnes of waste material would need to be imported to the site before planning permission expiry in December 2026. This will impact the surrounding ambient environment through noise, dust and exhaust/plant emissions associated with operations and significant numbers of HGV movements.
- 4.36** Resumption and completion of land raising would also result in the site and location becoming permanently sterilised for future development. This is therefore a unique opportunity to re-develop the site to meet a real and urgent need to provide homes in the Borough.

5.0 **Modifications Required to the Plan to Make it Sound**

- 5.1. There is no need to revisit the arguments and issues which have been set out at length in the earlier sections and which demonstrate that the Plan as drafted is UNSOUND. The modifications required are set out below in bullet form. It will be immediately clear that the required work to ensure that the Plan is SOUND extends well beyond detailed amendments to drafted policy wording; a fundamental review of the Plan and the basis upon which it has been prepared is required.
- 5.2. The revised approach to the preparation of the Plan, with consequential implications for the redrafting of **Strategic Policy H1**, requires:
- a) A thorough reassessment of the Housing numbers using the Standard Method as set out under the PPG; it is premature to use the draft new Standard Method which Government has now formally abandoned. The only reason it has been used by Fareham is because it appears to provide a lower number of units required. This is clearly UNSOUND and for the plan to made SOUND, the current Standard Method must be re-used and those sites proposed for allocation in the Local Plan Supplement be included.
 - b) The Duty to Co-operate has not been undertaken properly and thoroughly; Fareham has underprovided in terms of meeting the needs of the adjoining authorities who are struggling to meet their housing needs, including Portsmouth, Gosport and Havant all of which are geographically very constrained. The exercise needs to be undertaken again to ensure that Fareham properly plans to accommodate the needs arising from surrounding authorities. It is worth noting that the under provision is made even worse if account were to be taken of the draft new Standard Methodology where the housing requirements of adjoining constrained authorities is increased; Fareham appears to have decided to ignore this implication arising from the new draft Standard Method.
 - c) The Council has a history of under delivery of housing figures and its 5 year housing land supply figure currently stands at under 3 years. On the basis that the NPPF and PPG are both clear that the housing provision numbers should be regarded as

minimum, and reflecting the above position, Fareham requires to be considerably more ambitious in terms of its overall housing provision figures.

- d) There is a very concerning over reliance on the achievability of so much of the housing provision from one site, namely Welborne Garden Village. This is even more of a significant issue given the fundamental difficulties that appear to be encountered over the funding and provision of the new motorway junction which is fundamental to the progress of the overall development. The amount of reliance that can properly be placed on the delivery of housing numbers from this one development needs to be reviewed and significantly reduced.
- e) There is also a potential over reliance on windfalls to deliver a significant proportion of the overall housing figures; this requires to be revisited with a downward adjustment.
- f) The Council is in very real danger of not being able to meet its affordable housing requirements, given all the constraints identified. The housing numbers and potential affordable housing provision requires to be recalculated with the need to increase the overall housing numbers if the affordable housing needs are to be met.

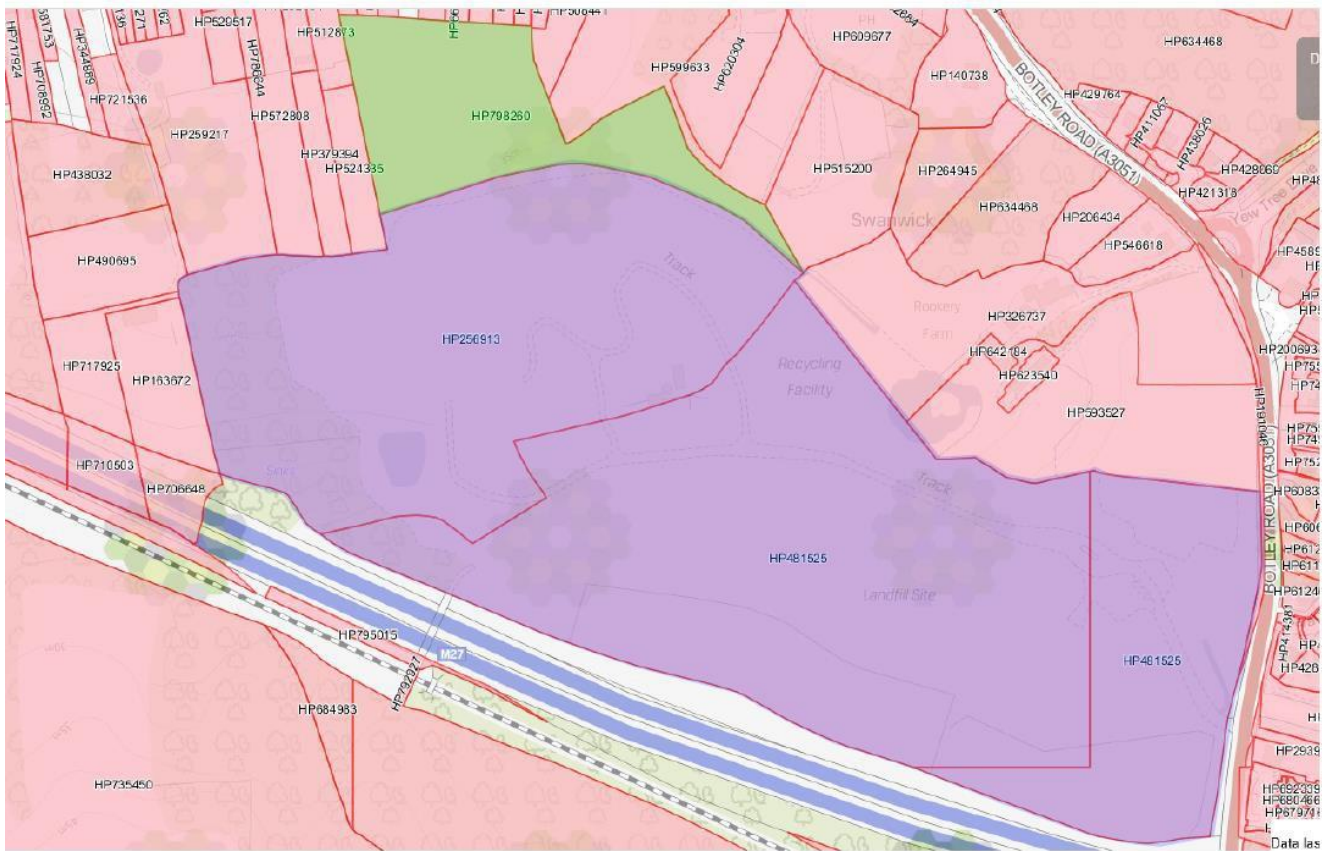
5.3 In addition to the above the Council also requires to re-address a number of its allocated housing sites, including at the very minimum **Sites FTC1, FTC2, FTC3, FTC4, FTC5, HA7 and HA13**. This reassessment in terms of suitability, achievability and availability is likely to reduce substantially the number of new dwelling units that can be achieved from these allocations.

5.4 The Council is clearly underproviding in terms of its overall housing numbers and the reliance it is placing on sites that face constraints and may not be achievable. The Council needs to make further allocations, and this should include Land at Rookery Farm which is suitable, available and achievable and subject to planning, deliverable within a 5 year period. The site has been considered suitable, available and achievable and was allocated in the Local Plan Supplement; the principal reason why it no longer appears as an allocation is because of the Council's unsound change in the methodology it is applying to calculate its housing numbers. **Rookery Farm should be reinstated as a housing allocation.**

- 5.5 It follows that the Plan cannot be made SOUND without a fundamental review of the main elements of the housing figures, including methodology and will require additional sites to be allocated; Rookery Farm should be included as an allocation in the Plan, being suitable, available and achievable and, indeed, deliverable.

Appendix 1

Shaded Green - Prospective Estates Ltd
Shaded Blue - Raymond Brown Rookery Properties Ltd



Appendix 2



Appendix 3 and 4 submitted separately

Early Years requirements in major new developments – a summary

This document provides summary guidance for Hampshire County Council and other agencies in determining a requirement for early years and childcare places to support new housing developments and to inform local planners.

This document augments the extant guidance entitled 'Early Years requirements in major new developments' where detailed estimates of place requirements, take up of early education entitlements for government funded hours, and parental demand are provided. This document is a guide to supply and demand in localised areas, and specifically addresses the Early Years requirements for the area of:

Fareham Borough

In looking at the demand for childcare in an area the Services for Young Children (SfYC) team typically look at the ward and adjoining areas Small Area Population Forecast (SAPF) data and assess it against the known supply of places. Childcare places need to be monitored regularly as the demand for childcare is directly and indirectly influenced by national and local policies. This childcare sufficiency work is carried out by the SFYC team and it is requested that prior to any development we are consulted and are able to share our up to date knowledge of the childcare need in the area.

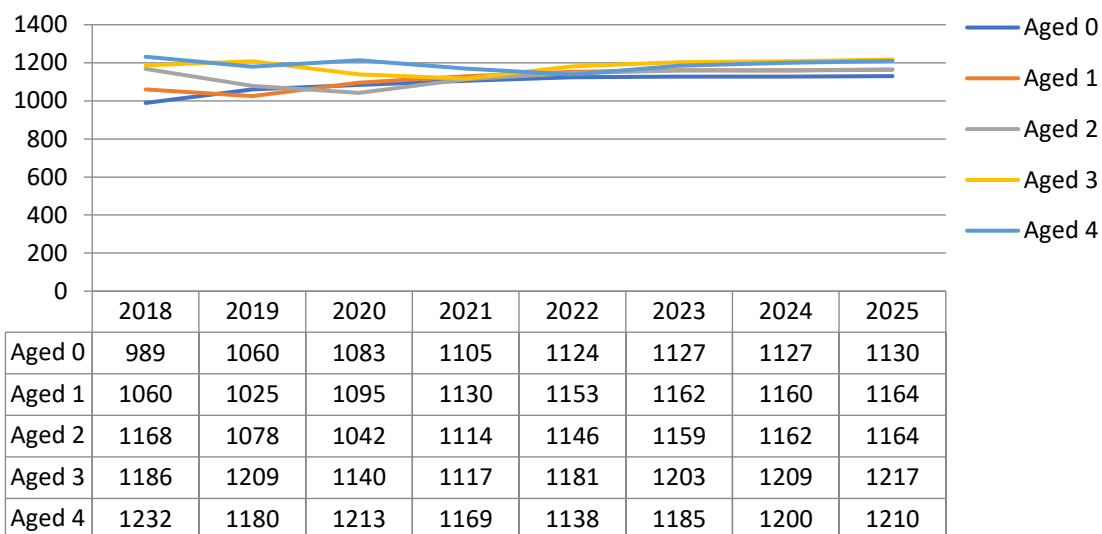
SFYC monitors childcare need for all early year's age cohorts. Early Years Education (EYE) is a statutory offer which is available universally to all three- and four-year olds from the term after their third birthday. For two-year olds, the offer is limited to children of families who meet low income criteria. There is no statutory EYE offer for children aged nought and one year old, but the local authority has a statutory duty under the Childcare Act 2006 to ensure working parents of children aged nought to five can access suitable childcare to meet their needs. This duty extends to children up to twelve years old for Out of School Care.

The overall Fareham area child population aged 0 and 4 years old dipped in 2019 by 83 but is projected to grow by a net 250 between 2018 and 2025 – 0.45% on 2018. The high-level trend projection to 2025 is shown below (Fig.1).

Significant growth in Fareham North ward is anticipated due to the impact of the Welbourne development. Most other ward areas are projected to see either a much slower increase or slight decrease in child numbers, with the overall picture apart from Fareham North showing a broadly static position.

Fig. 1

Fareham area population trend forecast 2018-2025



1. Demand for places:

The starting point is to calculate the number of children in each age group expected from the SAPF data. It must be noted that the SAPF is a modelled population forecast. It also does not take into account the fact that parents don't always take up their childcare places in the same district in which they live.

We know from market data that for each age cohort the percent of children requiring childcare in an early setting is typically:

Aged 0 – 1 yr old	17%
Aged 2 yr old	70%
Aged 3 yr old	99%
Aged 4 yr old	66% (It is assumed that 34% of this age cohort is typically at school)

Early Years Education (EYE) is a statutory offer which is available universally to all 3- and 4-year olds. For two-year olds, the offer is limited to children of families who meet low income criteria. In Hampshire, children can start their free entitlement in the term after their second/third and fourth birthday and can receive a maximum of 570 hours per child's eligibility year. From 2017 the Government increased the offer to 1140 hours for working parents; publicly known as the "30 hours offer".

EYE hours are not limited to the school academic year, offering parents the flexibility to take up their hours across the number of weeks that the provision is open. The demand for three-year-old places is high and trend data in Hampshire indicates that in the region of 90-95% of the three-year-old population take up this entitlement. It is, therefore, expected that there will be continued high demand from this age group within any new housing development.

The demand for four-year-old places, prior to their starting school, is also high. However, due to four-year olds taking up their school place, often in the September after their fourth birthday, the demand within the pre-school and nursery sector is in the region of 32-36% of the four-year-old population.

The demand for two-year olds continues to grow for families who meet certain low income level criteria outlined in section 2 below.

2. Low income families

Where housing developments include a significant level of social housing, shared ownership schemes and/or dwellings that would attract low income families, developers and planners should consider accessibility to affordable early years education and childcare.

Developers and planners should be aware that, since September 2014, the provision of free early years education to eligible 2-year olds is a statutory offer. The offer provides the same choices for parents as the free early years' education entitlement for 3- and 4-year olds. The exception is that the eligibility is primarily based on income assessment.

3. Space requirements and regulations

The space required to fulfil these requirements is stipulated within the [Statutory Early Years Foundation Stage](#) ¹

Section 3.57 sets out premises requirements and states, the premises and equipment must be organised in a way that meets the needs of children. In registered provision, providers must meet the following indoor space requirements:

- Children under two years: 3.5 m² per child.
- Two-year olds: 2.5 m² per child.
- Children aged three to five years: 2.3 m² per child.

These calculations should be based on the net or useable areas of the rooms used by the children, not including storage areas, thoroughfares, dedicated staff areas, cloakrooms, utility rooms, kitchens and toilets.

All early years and childcare operators must register with Ofsted as the regulatory body. Ofsted will inspect an organisation's ability to meet expected standards covered within the Early Years Foundation Stage. The Early Years Foundation Stage also contains expected minimum requirements for the suitability of premises which can be found within the same statutory framework document (accessed through the link on page 3). It is expected that all early years and childcare providers are able to meet requirements to deliver the free early years entitlement at the highest quality and Hampshire providers are expected to achieve and maintain "good" and "outstanding" inspection results.

¹ Statutory Early Years Foundation Stage 2014

4. What developers should provide

Developers should consider 80 early years places for every 1,000 houses and that these places are offered through a mix of facilities where possible. The childcare planning should allow for flexible hours of opening and covering at least 7am to 7pm for full day care.

For 1,000 houses, it is anticipated that one full day provision of 50+ places, together with an additional 30 places from shared community premises, would meet the needs of this size of development.

Where developments provide a high number of social housing dwellings, it is considered there will be the potential for greater demand for affordable childcare and access for two-year-old funded provision. It is likely that this childcare will be required to support employment activities and, therefore, any provision to support lower income families should have regard to the flexibility of opening and closing times of childcare to meet the employment or return to learning requirements of parents and carers.

The location of the childcare provision is parental choice, some choose for their childcare to be located near to their home address and some choose childcare close to their work- place.

The childcare market has also seen parents preferring provision that is close to, or on the site of, infant or primary schools where the school site is large enough to accommodate the provision.

5. Timing of the early years and childcare development

There must be early consideration of the allocation of the sites and/or premises for early years and childcare. It is recommended that such provision is considered for development and occupation at the same time as that for primary schools. This is especially important within developments that have little or no accessible early years and childcare provision adjacent to the new housing development.

The impact of a new housing development, alongside current capacity in the early years and childcare market, should also be considered in terms of early occupation of families and their ability to access provision and whether any interim measures are put in place prior to thresholds of dwellings occupied being reached.

6. How this should be provided

Recent practice suggests to planners / developers that provision should be made for early years and childcare facilities for children 0- 5 years within their plans for the housing developments. Childcare facilities should either be associated within / alongside community facilities or in a dedicated space identified and available for development. In either case, it is suggested that there are advantages with locating adjacent to, or combined with, primary school sites.

For dedicated nursery/childcare facilities, we suggest an area of 0.25 hectares. For combined school / pre-school sites this can be reduced to 0.2 hectares as there can be economies with a more flexible site layout when both are planned together. These

site areas are estimates that the Council has used in other recently provided facilities but will need to be tested against the draft accommodation briefs.

It is assumed that the sites would be made available through an open and transparent process to interested early years and childcare providers; or through the district councils and community associations where it is expected that childcare will be operated within community facilities.

The location of any provision must enable good access for walking along safe and pushchair accessible routes as well as having good public transport and motor-vehicle transport links and be within a 1-2 mile radius of the main housing development.

It should be noted that early years and childcare provisions of 50+ places are considered more economically viable and may attract the best investment opportunity from the sector.

It is also a requirement that a childcare operator that is seeking to accommodate children for free early years education makes an application to Hampshire County Council prior to opening their provision. Any developer who has engaged a childcare establishment to deliver or take up opportunity on their site should ensure the childcare provider contacts Services For Young Children at Hampshire County Council via email childcare@hants.gov.uk at the earliest opportunity.

7. Comments on identified Sites in Fareham Local Plan 2037, Housing Need and Supply

https://www.fareham.gov.uk/PDF/planning/publicationplan/Publication_plan_FINA_L.pdf

Ha1 North and South Of Greenaway Lane (824 dwellings)	This proposal would generate demand for an additional 50+ childcare places. The respective development allocations within the draft local plan require proposals to address these needs either directly or by way of a financial contribution. These places are essential, to meet the needs of working families
HA3 Southampton Rd (348 dwellings)	This proposal would generate demand for an additional 20+ childcare places. The respective development allocations within the draft local plan require proposals to address these needs either directly or by way of a financial contribution towards the expansion of existing provision. These places are essential, to meet the needs of working families.

HA4 Downend Rd East (350 dwellings)	This proposal would generate demand for an additional 20+ childcare places. The respective development allocations within the draft local plan require proposals to address these needs either directly or by way of a financial contribution towards the expansion of existing provision. These places are essential, to meet the needs of working families. In our Spring 2020 Childcare Sufficiency Audit Portchester West was identified as an area to be closely monitored due to the collective new and planned housing developments in the area.
HA7 Warsash Maritime Academy (100 dwellings)	The plan does not indicate the provision of childcare facilities. Depending on the housing mix and age demographic of the residents, a small number of additional childcare places for age 2-4 yr olds could be needed. In our Spring 2020 Childcare Sufficiency Audit Warsash was identified as an area to be closely monitored due to the collective new and planned housing developments in the area. Existing settings are close to capacity, including Out of School provision. These places are essential, to meet the needs of working families
HA9 Locksheath Rd (70 dwellings)	The plan does not indicate the provision of childcare facilities. Depending on the housing mix and age demographic of the residents, a small number of additional childcare places for age 2-4 yr olds could be needed
HA10 Funtley Road Sth (55 dwellings)	The plan does not indicate the provision of childcare facilities. Depending on the housing mix and age demographic of the residents, a small number of additional childcare places for age 2-4 yr olds could be needed

<p>FTC 1 (20 dwellings)</p> <p>FTC 2 (100 dwellings)</p> <p>FTC 3 (120 dwellings)</p> <p>FTC 4 (94 dwellings)</p> <p>FTC 5 (49 dwellings)</p> <p>FTC 6 (45 dwellings)</p>	<p>The plan does not indicate the provision of childcare facilities. These are generally small developments in dispersed locations; however collectively they create 428 dwellings in the Fareham Town Centre Area. A new Full Day Care nursery offering approximately 50 places has opened in Fareham Town Centre which may relieve the pressure on places in the area. The impact of new housing on childcare sufficiency in Fareham Town Centre will need to be closely monitored by SFYC.</p>
<p>Planned developments with less than 50 dwellings (HA12,HA13,HA15,HA19,HA22,HA23,HA24,HA26,HA27,HA28,HA29,HA30,HA32,HA33,HA34,HA35,HA36,HA37,HA38,HA39,HA41)</p>	<p>These are smaller developments in dispersed locations. Depending on the housing mix and age demographic of the residents any generated demand can most likely be accommodated in existing provision.</p>

8. Contact

Hampshire County Council's Children's Services can be contacted to discuss any support requirement in selection of appropriate high quality early years and childcare providers or any aspects of the regulation and legislation requirements.

The childcare and early years education development team can be contacted via childcare@hants.gov.uk

Links to documents that may support design of childcare buildings:

<http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20110118095356/http://www.cabe.org.uk/files/sure-start-every-building-matters.pdf>

**REPRESENTATIONS TO THE
DRAFT FAREHAM LOCAL PLAN 2037**

On behalf of

Raymond Brown Minerals & Recycling Ltd

**Lynne Evans
BA MA MRTPI MRICS
Consultant**



Client: Raymond Brown Minerals & Recycling Ltd

Date: December 2020 (FINAL DRAFT)

Ref: F/376/LE

SOUTHERN PLANNING PRACTICE LTD

Registered Office: Youngs Yard, Churchfields, Twyford, Winchester, SO21 1NN
Tel: 01962 715770 Fax: 01962 715880 Email: info@southernplanning.co.uk Website: www.southernplanning.co.uk
Registered in England and Wales No. 3862030

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1.0 INTRODUCTION AND SUMMARY

1.1 Southern Planning Practice are instructed by Raymond Brown Minerals & Recycling Ltd (Raymond Brown), to submit representations to the Regulation 19 version of the Fareham Local Plan 2037. Raymond Brown is acting on behalf of the two landowners, Raymond Brown Rookery Properties Ltd and Prospective Estates Ltd (please see attached land ownership plan).

1.2 Raymond Brown is part of the Raymond Brown Group, a leading recycling and waste management business and distributor of primary and recycled aggregates for use in construction applications. One of their sites is at Rookery Farm, Fareham. The land is located immediately north of the M27 motorway and to the west of Whiteley. Access is from Botley Road, approximately 100m north of the bridge over the M27.

1.3 The Local Plan, as drafted, is assessed to be UNSOUND and also fails to comply with the Duty to Co-Operate. These representations set out the reasons why: -

1. the Plan is considered to be UNSOUND and
2. fails to comply with the Duty to Co-Operate

and sets out the steps that require to be taken to make the Plan SOUND.

1.4 Separate representation forms have been submitted against each policy and paragraph which is considered to be UNSOUND, but the case to be made is set out in full in this document.

1.5 In summary, OBJECTION is raised to Strategic Policy H1 Housing Provision on the grounds that the figures promoted are not soundly based or justified. This is addressed in detail in Section 2.0. Objection is also raised to the allocation of a number of the housing sites in that they are not suitable, and /or available and/or achievable, particularly within the Local Plan period. This is addressed under Section 3.0.

1.6 Section 4.0 sets out why Land at Rookery Farm should be allocated as a Housing Site to start to address the issues identified in Sections 2.0 and 3.0. Section 5.0 draws these matters together with consideration of modifications that are required to be made to the Plan

to ensure that it is SOUND and will provide a sound planning framework to deliver the much needed housing over the Plan Period.

- 1.7** It is concluded that the Plan cannot be made SOUND without a fundamental review of the main elements of the housing figures, including methodology and will require additional sites to be allocated; Rookery Farm should be included as an allocation in the Plan, being suitable, available and achievable and, indeed, deliverable.
- 1.8** Objections are therefore raised to Policies H1, FTC1, FTC2, FTC3, FTC4, FTC5, HA7, HA13 and the omission of an allocation for housing for Rookery Farm, Botley Road, Fareham. Objections are also raised to paragraphs 3.19 (including Figure 3.1) as well as paragraphs 4.1 – 4.20 including Tables 4.1, 4.2 and 4.3.

2.0 OBJECTION to Strategic Policy H1 – Housing Provision

Overview

2.1 The objections to this Policy are several and are addressed individually below. The individual and cumulative failings render the policy UNSOUND and as Strategic Policy H1 forms the basis for the provision of much needed housing across the whole Borough, it follows that the whole Plan is rendered UNSOUND. It should be noted that although the issues have been subdivided into several sections, many of the issues interrelate and cumulatively exacerbate the conclusions drawn that the Council is failing to provide properly for its housing need.

2.2 The objections to this Policy include:

- (i) The Housing Numbers used and in particular the reliance on the draft Standard Method set out in the Changes to the Current Planning System in the Government's White Paper;
- (ii) Duty to Co-Operate and Unmet Need – Fareham has not undertaken this Duty in a sound manner;
- (iii) Additional factors Contributing to the Shortfall, including the 5 year Housing Land Supply Position;
- (iv) Over-reliance on Welborne to provide a significant proportion of Fareham's housing which is considered unachievable, resulting in a need for more sites to be allocated;
- (v) Inability to meet the identified Affordable Housing Provision;
- (vi) Over-reliance on Windfall allowance

2.3 Before analysing the approach adopted by Fareham, it is first worth reviewing the clear guidance on the approach to be followed as set out under the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and the Planning Practice Guidance (PPG). It is important to note that the NPPF makes it clear that "*strategic policies should, as a minimum, provide for objectively assessed needs for housing and other uses, as well as any needs that cannot be met within neighbouring areas*" (Paragraph 11).

2.4 Paragraph 60 builds on this and states that "*To determine the minimum number of homes needed, strategic policies should be informed by a local housing need assessment, conducted using the standard method in national planning guidance – unless exceptional*

circumstances justify an alternative approach which also reflects current and future demographic trends and market signals. In addition to the local housing need figure, any needs that cannot be met within neighbouring areas should also be taken into account in establishing the amount of housing to be planned for.” This clarifies how the housing numbers calculated by the standard method should be considered when preparing a Local Plan. Paragraph: 004 (Reference ID: 2a-004-20190220) of the Planning Practice Guidance confirms that the standard method should be used to calculate a **minimum** (emphasis added) housing need figure.

2.5 In addition to the Borough’s own housing needs, as acknowledged by the draft Local Plan, its housing figure needs to incorporate the needs of neighbouring authorities. Paragraph 35 a) of the NPPF sets out that in order for a plan to be sound it must be positively prepared *“providing a strategy which, as a minimum, seeks to meet the area’s objectively assessed needs (our emphasis); and is informed by agreements with other authorities, so that unmet need from neighbouring areas is accommodated where it is practical to do so and is consistent with achieving sustainable development”*.

2.6 The following sections demonstrate how Fareham has failed to follow this clear guidance with the result that Strategic Policy H1 and the Plan is UNSOUND.

i) **Housing Numbers: Reliance on the Standard Method set out in the ‘Changes to the Current Planning System’ White Paper.**

2.7 The Publication Draft correctly points out at Para 4.2 that *‘Local housing need should be determined by using the Standard Method set out in national Planning Practice Guidance (PPG). This Method currently combines 2014-based household projections with affordability data released in March 2020 to calculate the annual need. Using this method, the housing need for Fareham currently stands at a minimum of 514 dwellings per annum (dpa).’*

2.8 Fareham, however, has chosen to use the new Standard Method set out in the ‘Changes to the Current Planning System’ White Paper, which was published on 6th August 2020 with consultation closing on 1st October 2020.

2.9 Para 4.2 of the Publication Draft explains why the Council has ‘jumped the gun’ and used the draft new Method:

'The Council therefore considers it appropriate for this Publication Local Plan to plan for a scale of growth based on the proposed new Method, and not one based on out-of-date household projections. This reduces the housing need figure to 403 dpa, based on a base date of 2021. The new Method would be introduced with a change to the PPG and the timing of submission of this plan for examination will be determined by the precise wording of the government policy.'

- 2.10** ON 16 DECEMBER 2020, GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCED THEIR RESPONSE TO THE 'CHANGES TO THE CURRENT PLANNING SYSTEM' WHITE PAPER AND PUBLISHED REVISED PROPOSALS FOR ENABLING THE DELIVERY OF MORE HOMES ACROSS ENGLAND. IT IS UNDERSTOOD THAT GOVERNMENT WILL NOT NOW PROCEED WITH THE DRAFT NEW STANDARD METHODOLOGY ANNOUNCED EARLIER IN THE YEAR AND ON WHICH FAREHAM HAS BASED ITS HOUSING NUMBERS. INSTEAD, THE GOVERNMENT HAS ANNOUNCED THAT IT WILL CONTINUE TO RETAIN THE STANDARD METHOD IN ITS CURRENT FORM WITH THE ADDITION OF A 'TOP-UP' APPLICABLE TO ENGLAND'S 20 LARGEST CITIES. PLEASE SEE LINK:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/consultations/changes-to-the-current-planning-system/outcome/government-response-to-the-local-housing-need-proposals-in-changes-to-the-current-planning-system>

- 2.11** It follows that the only basis that Fareham can and should proceed at the current time is to use the existing Standard Method which would result in an uplift in its dwellings per annum (dpa) from 403 to at least 514.

ii) Duty to Co-Operate and Unmet Need from Neighbouring Authorities

- 2.12** Fareham Borough Council is a member of the Partnership for South Hampshire (PfSH). In September 2019, Fareham Borough Council and Havant Borough Council together with all the authorities of the PfSH published a Statement of Common Ground (SOCG). The SOCG sets out how the local authorities in South Hampshire have successfully worked together on strategic planning matters and how they continue to do so. As part of the Local Plan Review, a Statement of Compliance with the Duty to Cooperate has been produced. This is in accordance with Paragraph 24 of the NPPF. This confirms that the Council is proposing to

take the approach that the issue of unmet need is not dealt with as specific to any authority, but as a general contribution (Paragraph 4.6).

- 2.13** Fareham Borough Council is identified as being within the Portsmouth Housing Market Area (HMA). The PfSH Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) indicates an overall objectively assessed need figure of 121,500 dwellings, over the whole PfSH area from 2014-2036. It should be noted that the SHMA was prepared in January 2014 and the identified housing need is not based on up to date figures, therefore its housing numbers are considered to be out-of-date. The SOCG acknowledges that the housing need figures within the PfSH Spatial Position Statement (SPS) (2016) are not in accordance with standard methodology set out in NPPF (2019). The SPS is being reviewed to bring it in line with updated development needs. However, there is no indicative timescale for the SPS review and given the recent Housing White Paper, such a statement is unlikely to come out ahead of the submission of the Fareham Local Plan.
- 2.14** One key issue arising for the PfSH Portsmouth HMA/PfSH East (Portsmouth, Havant, Fareham, Gosport, Winchester) is the challenge of delivering sufficient homes to meet the housing need of the area given the significant geographical constraints and nationally important environmental and landscape designations. It is acknowledged that some authorities within the PfSH East area are more constrained than others. Portsmouth, Havant and Gosport are all physically constrained as well as having coastal environmental designations, to varying degrees. Therefore, as Fareham Borough is less constrained and physically has the space to provide housing in addition to its own need, the Borough should look to accommodate unmet need from neighbouring authorities.
- 2.15** It is acknowledged that Portsmouth cannot meet its housing need and a key role of PfSH has been to consider the capacity of other local authorities in the PfSH area which could contribute to accommodating the unmet need arising from Portsmouth. As acknowledged, Fareham Borough has relatively few constraints compared to its neighbouring authorities, indeed Fareham Borough has been identified as an area which can help to accommodate the unmet need arising from Portsmouth. Paragraph 4.5 of the Publication Plan confirms that Portsmouth City Council have asked Fareham to contribute 1,000 dwellings to their unmet need. It also confirms that there is likely to be an unmet need arising from Gosport and Havant (this is now emphasised in Table 1, if the standard new method were applied). However, Fareham have only included 847 dwellings in the total housing requirement to

contribute to the unmet need of neighbouring authorities. This figure is alone not enough to provide for Portsmouth's unmet need, never mind the other authorities within the PfSH East area. It is evident therefore that the plan is not appropriately planning for unmet need arising from neighbouring authorities and has not been positively prepared in accordance with paragraph 35 a) of the NPPF. It is therefore unsound.

- 2.16** The following table looks at the housing need per annum for all the authorities within the PfSH East area. It sets out the current local plan requirement, the average delivery rate over the last 3 years, the housing figure under the current standard methodology and the housing figures under the proposed new standard method set out in the August 2020 consultation 'Planning for the Future' White Paper. It should again be noted that Fareham Borough Council are using the housing need figure calculated by the proposed new standard method set out in the White Paper, not the current standard method required by the NPPF.

PfSH East	Current Local Plan Requirement	Average Delivery (last 3 years)	Current Standard method	Proposed new standard method (at August 2020)	Change in housing requirement under SM
Portsmouth	547	328	855	730	-125
Fareham	147	310	514	403	-111
Gosport	170	145	238	309	+71
Havant	315	402	504	963	+459
Winchester	625	643	692	1,025	+333
Total	1,804	1,828	2,802	3,430	+628

Table 1 – Housing need per annum and delivery rates for authorities within PfSH East

- 2.17** It is also pertinent to note that whilst Fareham has chosen to adopt the draft new Standard Methodology for its own figures, it has not acknowledged the implications arising in terms of the Duty to Co-operate and that there is a significant uplift overall in the housing requirements, including for those authorities potentially already struggling, including Havant and Gosport.

2.18 In Summary:

- No Local Authority in the PfSH East area is currently planning for enough homes to meet their identified need.
- Whilst the housing need as calculated by the proposed new standard method (August 2020) for Portsmouth and Fareham has slightly reduced from the current standard method, the housing need for Gosport, Havant and Winchester has significantly increased. This has resulted in an increase of just over 600 dwellings per annum in the PfSH East area.
- No Local Authority in the PfSH East has been able to deliver their housing need as required by the current standard method in the last 3 years.
- The total housing need in the PfSH East area under the proposed new standard method is far higher than the previously identified housing need.

iii) Additional Factors affecting Fareham's Housing Numbers

2.19 Table 1 (Housing need per annum and delivery rates for authorities within PfSH East) confirms that no Local Authority in the PfSH East area has been able to deliver their housing need as required by the current standard method in the last 3 years. There could be several explanations for the authorities not meeting their housing need including reliance on large sites not coming forward or delivering at the rate they should, not appropriately planning for the homes they need and the recent Solent nitrate issue could all be contributing factors.

2.20 In June 2020, Fareham published their 5 year housing land supply position. At this time, Fareham had a supply of 2.72 years. This supply obviously falls substantially below the government's requirement of a 5 year supply, as set out in Paragraph 73 of the NPPF. After reviewing the housing supply, as set out in the 5 Year Housing Land Supply Report, it is apparent that the Council remains reliant on a few large housing sites coming forward to contribute to the housing land supply in future years.

2.21 As such, Fareham Borough Council should look to bolster their supply through the allocation of a range of sites as encouraged by the NPPF.

2.22 To be able to meet the increased housing needs in a sustainable manner, and to maintain a 5 year supply of deliverable housing sites across the Plan period, the Council must look to

all tier settlements in the hierarchy to deliver homes through a range of sites. However, it should be noted that strategic sites should not be solely relied on due to lengthy lead in times. Instead, a mix of housing sites should be sought and allocated to enable a 5 year supply to be achieved and maintained.

2.23 In addition to bolstering the supply going forward, Fareham need to seek to address the backlog of unmet need. In particular, the South Coast Nitrate crisis put thousands of homes on hold for some time to resolve the eutrophication issues of the Solent to reduce impact on the protected habitats and species. The Nitrate Neutrality Update Report to PfSH Joint Committee (14 October 2019) acknowledged that *“given that there is a severely reduced number of permissions being granted in the PfSH in the financial year 2019/20, it is not unnecessary to assume that the delivery of homes will be suppressed in the years 2020/21 and 2021/22.”*

2.24 The submission Local Plan is very conservative in its ambitions for growth in the Borough, especially considering it is under a Duty-to-Cooperate to meet neighbouring authorities’ unmet need. It does not allocate many new sites and instead relies heavily on sites that have been allocated previously. Strategic Policy H1 confirms this, as the provision for 8,389 homes comprises the following:

- 552 homes already with planning permission
- 4,858 homes on sites with resolution to grant permission (Welborne contributes the large majority of these homes)

2.25 Therefore, around 65% of the housing provision already has planning permission or resolution to grant, meaning the Local Plan only allocates sites for approximately 1,750 homes for development over the plan period despite only 2.72 years of housing land supply and a record of under delivery in the Borough. It is of note that nearly 50% of the housing provision is reliant on the Welborne allocation. If this allocation is not to come forward in the plan period due to funding issues, or be significantly delayed, Fareham’s housing provision will be significantly reduced and identified housing needs will not be met. As such, the emerging Local Plan MUST look to allocate further sites accordingly.

2.26 Reflecting the above the application of a 15% contingency as shown under Table 4.3 and explained at paragraph 4.12 of the Plan appears woefully inadequate.

iv) Over Reliance on Welborne Garden Village

- 2.27** Fareham is relying very heavily on one strategic site to deliver almost 50% of its housing provision, namely Welborne Garden Village. Of the supply identified in Table 4.2 relating to Strategic Policy H1, some 4,020 of the overall provision of 8,389 is to come from this one strategic site. This is flawed and potentially undeliverable. Following a resolution to grant planning permission in October 2019 for the outline planning application under Ref: P/17/0266/OA, the Section 106 agreement has still not been signed and therefore planning permission has not yet been issued. According to the Council's website and details held on the outline planning application, a decision is due by 8th January 2021.
- 2.28** The Delivery Report¹ on Welborne Garden City sets out that up to 750 homes will be delivered in the first 5 years. However, this figure appears highly unrealistic and unachievable as set out in more detail below; in addition, the site cannot be developed until funding is secured for Junction 10 of the M27.
- 2.29** On 14 January 2020, Hampshire County Council published an Executive Decision Record on the M27 Junction 10. It confirmed that the progression of work on the Full Business Case is at an impasse, and it is understood that HCC were terminating the role as scheme promoter to avoid abortive work or expenditure, pending resolution of funding and delivery arrangements of the scheme.
- 2.30** The delivery of the Garden City is suggested to be over a 20 year period, with on average 300 dwellings a year being completed. It would be expected higher delivery in early years, lower delivery in later years. As acknowledged, the submission Local Plan relies on approximately 4,000 homes from Welborne coming forward in the plan period.
- 2.31** With regards to the delivery of the site, a key point of note is in the Council's latest 5 year Housing Land Supply (HLS) Position Statement (June 2020). This statement sets out, at paragraph 29, that the site promoter anticipates commencements/completions at Welborne to occur approximately two years later than that set out within the information supporting the

¹ Page 83 of the Delivery Document <https://welbornegardenvillage.co.uk/delivery/>

planning application. It is acknowledged that the site promoter has advised the Council of the following anticipated delivery rate:

- 30 dwellings in 2022-23
- 180 dwellings in 2023-24
- 240 dwellings in 2024-25

2.32 The above figures indicate that Welborne can only deliver 450 homes in the next 5 years, up to 2025. This is already a significant drop from the figure set out in the original planning application which was suggesting the delivery of 750 homes within 5 years of commencement. If Welborne can only deliver 450 homes in the next 5 years, it seems an impossible task to deliver the remaining circa 3,550 over the remaining 12 years of the plan period.

2.33 In addition, given the current lack of funding for the access, the anticipated delivery seems highly unlikely and this will have a dramatic effect on Fareham's 5 year HLS and securing its overall housing provision. Therefore, it is considered that relying on one site to deliver a significant number of houses is a high risk strategy. As such, a greater range of sites should be considered.

v) Affordable Housing

2.34 Paragraph 4.3 of the draft Local Plan confirms that '*The need for affordable housing in the Borough is based on the number of existing and newly formed households who lack their own housing and cannot afford to meet their housing needs in the market*'. The Council goes on to state that it is confident that it will meet its affordable housing needs through the provision based on its Policy HP5 and it does not need to make any further adjustments to its overall housing figures.

2.35 However, paragraph 5.29 of the draft Local Plan indicates that one of the key issues facing residents in the Borough is the unaffordability of homes to buy or to rent, and that therefore the delivery of homes that are affordable is a priority. The Council's Affordable Housing Strategy 2019 – 2036 (2019), as referenced at paragraph 5.30 of the draft Local Plan, indicates that there is a need for some 3,500 affordable homes up until 2036. It is not clear how the housing number can and will meet the identified affordable housing demand.

2.36 Key concerns include:

- The reliance on the number of houses, including affordable housing, to be delivered by Welborne. The very real concerns over the deliverability of housing from Welborne has already been addressed; the issues identified have a consequential impact on the delivery of affordable housing;
- The heavy reliance in terms of the overall housing provision on windfall sites, many of which are likely to fall under the threshold of 10 or more dwellings and therefore not deliver any affordable housing;
- The reliance on a range of allocated sites (Section 3) which appear to be aspirational rather than realistic and therefore again the impact on the provision of affordable housing.

2.37 The Council fully recognises its substantial affordable housing need across the Borough over the Plan period but it is simply not at all clear that the numbers required can be met under the housing provision being made. It is therefore concluded that the very clear potential that the need for affordable housing in the Borough will not be met leads to a need to increase the overall housing requirement.

vi) Windfall Allowance

2.38 Part of the Housing Provision is to be met through unexpected (windfall) development. There is no issue in principle with including an allowance for windfall development, but that figure must be realistic and based on evidence.

2.39 The NPPF defines windfall sites as 'sites not specifically identified in the development plan'. Paragraph 70 of the NPPF sets out that where an allowance for windfall sites is to be made, there should be compelling evidence that they will provide a reliable source of supply, using the strategic housing land availability evidence, historic windfall delivery rates and expected future trends to support such an allowance.

2.40 In this case the Council is relying on 1,224 new homes to come through windfall development out of total of 8,389 new homes. Whilst it is appreciated that the methodology for calculating windfall allowances have changed over time, it is worth noting that in the current adopted Local Plan Part 2: Development Sites and Policies (2015), the average historic windfall

allowance was calculated to be 20 (Appendix F). In the 5 Year Housing Land Supply Position Paper to Planning Committee on 24 June 2020, the Council included a small site windfall allowance of 37 dwellings for each of 2 years (years 4-5).

- 2.41 In the draft Local Plan the reliance on windfall sites has jumped to 1224 which if crudely divided by the length of the Plan period (16 years) gives an annual figure of 76.5. There is no explanation to justify such an over reliance on windfall figures.

Conclusions in respect of Strategic Policy H1

- 2.42 It is clear that there are fundamental concerns over many aspects of the Council's housing provision which have been explored in this Section. There can only be one conclusion that the provision is woefully inadequate and is **UNSOUND**.

3.0 Analysis of Housing Allocations

- 3.1** The Council has allocated and is relying on a number of ‘development’ sites to assist in the delivery of and in meeting its housing provision. However, the suitability, availability and achievability of several of these sites needs to be questioned and whether they can and will deliver the number of units proposed. It is acknowledged that these sites are not proposed for delivery of housing numbers in the early years of the Plan but it must still be questioned whether there is sufficient confidence that these sites will be brought forward, that they should be included in the plan.
- 3.2** This analysis has only focussed on the medium to larger of the sites, most of them proposing to bring forward in excess of 50 units and there may well be serious issues of suitability, availability and achievability with some of the smaller sites. It is noted that at least 9 of the sites are indicated to make provision for less than 10 units. It is unusual for sites yielding such a small number of units to be included as specific allocations; it begs the question as to whether the Council has needed to bring in such small sites to secure its numbers.
- 3.3** The number of sites where there are serious concerns and questions over their suitability, availability and achievability total at least 6, which in total would provide some 400 – 500 residential units. These sites are addressed below, and the order selected simply follows the order in which they are listed on pages 39 – 40 of the draft Plan and then considered in further detail under site specific policies.

FTC1 Palmerston Car Park (Indicative Dwelling Yield: 20) (SHELAA ref: 3233)

- 3.4** This is a constrained town centre car park site and the development of housing will be constrained by issues of noise and disturbance from the surrounding roads as well as the service access to the Shopping Centre. The setting of the adjacent Osborn Road Conservation Area to the north will need to be preserved. The Council is keen, under other policies to safeguard and promote Fareham town centre as its principal town centre but there appears to be no co-ordinated car parking strategy to ensure that the loss of existing car parking sites will not compromise those objectives.

- 3.5** At the very minimum the proposal that this site can deliver up to 20 residential units must be questioned; furthermore, there is no confidence that the site is suitable, available and achievable.

**FTC2 Market Quay (Indicative Dwelling Yield: 100)
(SHELAA ref: 1425)**

- 3.6** This site has been carried forward from the adopted Local Plan Part 2 where it was allocated for some 60 residential units, but has now, without explanation, been increased in the draft Plan to accommodate some 100 units. The site is also expected to deliver approx. 4000 sqm of commercial leisure space together with a new multi storey car park and new town square. The future and viability of town centre strategies may need a comprehensive review in a post Covid era. The site specific requirements also make reference to the possibility of a hotel which presumably, if brought forward, would impact on the achievement of other elements of the proposal, including the residential. There is no indication that there is any real prospect of bringing the site forward over and above aspirational objectives.
- 3.7** At the very minimum the proposal that this site can deliver up to 100 residential units must be questioned; furthermore, there is no confidence that the site is suitable, available and achievable.

**FTC3 Fareham Station East (Indicative Dwelling Yield: 120)
(SHELAA ref: 0211)**

- 3.8** There are fundamental questions about the suitability and achievability of this site for the intended development. This site has been carried forward from the adopted Local Plan Part 2 where it was allocated for some 90 residential units, but has now, without explanation, been increased in the draft Plan to accommodate some 120 units. Such an ambitious scheme would appear to depend on a comprehensive approach, particularly given the limited access options. Yet, even the SHELAA assessment identifies that the site is in multiple commercial and industrial uses, including railway related uses which brings into question site assembly issues both in terms of achievability and timing.

- 3.9** This is one of the sites where the issue does not simply relate to whether the site can properly accommodate the number of units being proposed, but the suitability availability and achievability must be questioned.

FTC4: Fareham Station West (Indicative Dwelling Yield: 94)
(SHELAA Ref: 0212)

- 3.10** This is a long and very narrow site sandwiched between the railway to the east and protected trees to the west. The allocation and the SHELAA recognise the multiple constraints facing this site in terms of bringing it forward for development. These constraints include, amongst others, the multiple uses existing on the site, the access constraints including that the existing access crosses land in Flood Zone 2, noise, contamination and amenity issues.
- 3.11** This is one of the sites where the issue does not simply relate to whether the site can properly accommodate the number of units being proposed, but the suitability availability and achievability must be questioned.

FTC5: Crofton Conservatories (Indicative Dwelling Yield 49)
SHELAA Ref: 1325

- 3.12** This site continues to be in active retail use, following the expiry of a temporary permission for retail use and the potential availability of the site is questioned.

HA7: Warsash Maritime Academy (Indicative Dwelling Yield 100)
SHELAA Ref: 3088

- 3.13** This site has a long history and has been carried forward from the Local Plan Part 2. The site faces considerable issues in terms of bringing forward a suitable and viable housing development, not least of which is that the western part of the site must be excluded from development because of flooding issues and discussions with Natural England would potentially exclude further land to secure appropriate buffers to sites of international nature conservation significance. As a result, the majority of the development and residential units

would necessarily be brought forward through the conversion of the existing listed buildings on site, potentially impacting on viability.

- 3.14** The site lies in the countryside and is remote from shops and facilities. There are traffic problems along Newton Road which is the only access solution leading to Warsash Centre and up to Park Gate where permission exists for some 800 residential units.
- 3.15** The viability and achievability of this site for some 100 residential units must therefore be questioned.
- 3.16** Due to the ecological and highway issues the Council has determined that any planning application should be submitted with an EIA.

HA13 Hunts Pond Road (Indicative Dwelling Yield 38)

SHELAA Ref: 305

- 3.17** Under the Local Plan Part 2 this site was allocated under Policy DSP53 for Community Uses as part of a larger scheme to include education and open space. It is understood that the site is no longer required by Hampshire County Council for educational purposes, but there is no confirmation that a proper assessment has been undertaken of the continued need of this land for local community uses.

HA4 Downend (Indicative Dwelling Yield 350)

SHELAA Ref 3030

- 3.18** Site HA4 at Downend for some 350 residential units has been the subject of two planning applications both of which were refused against officer recommendation. The first planning application was dismissed at appeal justifying the council's reason for refusal. It is likely the second application which was refused in November 2020 will be appealed however, the committee's stance in terms of determining both applications on this site brings into question whether the council really support this housing allocation. It is therefore questioned whether the Council should be relying on the site as a housing allocation which the Council has found, in the form of the most recent applications, wholly unacceptable.

Other Sites

- 3.19** There are potential constraints with a number of the other sites, which may at the very least delay their delivery or even bring into question their achievability. Site FTC6, Magistrates Court at Fareham and allocated for some 45 units is held up by a complicated deal to resolve the nitrates issue, involving land within Winchester District.

Conclusions and Implications Arising

- 3.20** This analysis demonstrates that there are serious and substantial questions over the suitability, availability and achievability of a number of the allocated sites and whether they will be able to provide the housing figures, either in whole or in part which Fareham is seeking to rely upon. It is therefore contended that it is UNSOUND for Fareham to rely on each and all of these housing sites to deliver all of the dwelling units proposed
- 3.21** This adds to the strength of the argument, as set out under Section 2, that Fareham needs to bring forward additional sites for allocation to help meet its housing need. The next section focuses on why land at Rookery Farm should be included as a housing allocation in the Local Plan.

4.0 Rookery Farm

- 4.1** It is clear from Sections 2.0 and 3.0 that not only has Fareham under provided on the housing figures it requires to meet over the Local Plan period, but it is very unlikely that it will be able to deliver even the numbers it is proposing to provide. Fareham therefore needs to allocate further housing sites to improve housing deliverability; Rookery Farm should be allocated as a housing site. This was allocated in the draft Reg 18 Supplement in early 2020 under the Policy Reference HAX (SHELAA ref: 0046).

Site Location

- 4.2** The site is located immediately north of the M27 Motorway and west of Whiteley. Access is from Botley Road approximately 100m north of the bridge over the Motorway. Please see attached site plan showing the land forming part of the proposed development area. It is estimated at this early stage that the site could accommodate in the region of 150-200 residential units including an element of affordable housing and a mix of housing types to accord with Fareham's policies and approach to housing mix.
- 4.3** 146 Botley Road (also known as Rookery Farm) lies to the north of the land and is in separate private ownership. The dwelling is listed. Residential development along Swanwick Lane lies further to the north.
- 4.4** The residential development of Whiteley is to the east. To the south are the local centre at Park Gate and the railway station at Swanwick, both within easy walking distance of the site.
- 4.5** Rookery Avenue is opposite the access to the site. At present this is a cul de sac however there is a safeguarded road extension to continue Rookery Avenue into Whiteley, linking Botley Road to the Parkway South roundabout.
- 4.6** To the south of the site is a vehicular and pedestrian bridge that provides access to residential properties at Bridge Road.

The Site

- 4.7** The site as a whole occupies approximately 20.05 Ha of land accessed from Botley Road just to the north of the M27 Motorway. The front part of the site is visible from Botley Road however the access road, which is between an earth bund to the north and embankment to the south, drops to a lower central area where aggregate recycling has, until recently, taken place.
- 4.8** Adjacent to the motorway is a large embankment created by historic land raising. The central part of the site comprises a relatively flat operational area where recycling materials have been stockpiled. To the north is the Orchard where the land gradually drops towards the rear of properties fronting onto Swanwick Lane.
- 4.9** At present due to the change in levels and the surrounding housing only the front part of the site adjacent to Botley Road is visible from outside the site.
- 4.10** The site at present has two principal landowners Raymond Brown Rookery Properties Ltd and Prospective Estates Ltd, with Raymond Brown acting on their behalf

Site Planning History

- 4.11** Rookery Farm was originally a fruit farm and some evidence of this former use is still evident in an area of remnant orchard to the north-west of the site. Part of the site adjacent to the M27 has been land raised and restored to grazing land. This forms a large embankment which screens the central part of the site from the M27 and Botley Road.
- 4.12** Planning permission was first granted on appeal in 1987 (APP/Z1700/A/55/049143) for the infilling of agricultural land with c.1.3 million cubic metres of construction and demolition wastes with restoration to agricultural use. Tipping commenced in 1988 and temporary planning permission for waste recovery (recycling) was granted in 1995.
- 4.13** A further temporary planning permission for the inert waste recycling operation was granted in 2006 (P/06/0443/CC), time limited to expire in 2021. This permission introduced an expiry date for land raising operations of 31st December 2026.

- 4.14** In 2014, planning permission (P/14/0857/CC) was granted for the permanent retention of the aggregate recycling facility. In 2016 (P/15/1213/CC) and 2018 (P/18/0978/CC) planning permission was granted which, in effect, extended the validity of the development pursuant to planning permission P/14/0857/CC until 25 October 2020. This date has also since been extended by way of The Business and Planning Act 2020 to 1 May 2021.
- 4.15** Details pursuant to the remaining pre-commencement conditions are to be submitted to Hampshire County Council for approval in January 2021. Following discharge of these conditions and implementation of the permission, conditions relating to restoration associated with the earlier land raising permissions fall away leaving just the permanent recycling use. The site will subsequently, in planning terms, predominately formally become previously developed (brownfield) land.
- 4.16** Note there have been no minerals operations at the site and any changes to the landscape are as a result of land raising, not from extraction activities.
- 4.17** The main body of the site is currently safeguarded for aggregates recycling in the Hampshire Minerals & Waste Plan. Hampshire County Council have indicated that there is overcapacity for inert waste recycling at present. As such if the site was to be allocated for housing then the safeguarding status would be reviewed.
- 4.18** It should be noted that in its comments on the draft Plan 2020 (Regulation 18 Draft Local Plan 2036 Supplement) when the site was allocated for residential development, Hampshire County Council as Minerals and Waste Authority advised:

Hampshire County Council has concluded that sufficient aggregate recycling capacity is currently in place to deal with the additional waste and as such no objection to this allocation will be raised

Site Appraisal

- 4.19** It is noted that the site was found to be a developable housing site within the Fareham Local Plan 2036 Strategic Housing and Employment Land Availability Assessment (SHELAA) December 2019, but subsequently discounted as unsuitable in the Fareham Local Plan 2037

Strategic Housing and Employment Land Availability Assessment (SHELAA) September 2020.

- 4.20** In considering the site developable, the SHELAA (2019) makes the following comments regarding suitability of the site:

'Overall suitable for housing development. Further work required to ascertain an appropriate development structure and net developable areas, having regard to site ground conditions, drainage, habitat surveys, movement connections and retention of existing cover of woodlands, trees and hedgerows. Eastern part of site has good pedestrian accessibility to existing local services. Potential scope to include a small convenience store to improve sustainability of main core of the site. Suitable highways improvements required, with linkages to surrounding movement networks. Potential impact of noise and air quality to be assessed and appropriately mitigated'.

- 4.21** In subsequently discounting the site, the SHELAA (2020) makes the following comment regarding reason for discounting the site as un-developable:

'Site topography and boundary likely to create isolated cul de sac development. Main developable area of the site is not well related to existing settlement and is relatively isolated from local services'.

- 4.22** The reasoning behind the change in conclusion reached by the SHELAA (2020) is unclear as there has been no substantive change in circumstances or new information related to the site not previously provided to the Local Planning Authority. Furthermore, the SHELAA (2020) attributes the same 8 out of 10 score for accessibility to facilities from the site as the SHELAA (2019), recognising the inherently sustainable location adjacent the urban area of Swanwick, the proximity to Swanwick Railway Station and nearby shops/amenities. As identified in the SHELAA (2019) suitability summary, if necessary, sustainability of the main core of the site could further be improved via development of a small convenience store in-situ.

- 4.23** Paragraph 4.28 of the SHELAA (2020) states that *'the information from the SHELAA forms an important part of the evidence base for the Local Plan 2037, providing a source of developable sites which are suitable for future development needs, available within the plan*

period and viably achievable. Developable sites which can be brought forward under the Council's development strategy will contribute to the housing and employment supply for the Local Plan 2037...

4.24 Paragraph 3.21 of the Publication Version of the Fareham Local Plan 2037 states:

'3.21 The development strategy proposed by the Local Plan includes:

...Development allocations on previously developed land where available, and on greenfield land around the edges of existing urban areas in order to meet remaining housing and employment needs, but otherwise managing appropriate levels of development outside of urban areas'.

4.25 As the site should be considered to be previously developed/brownfield land, it is sequentially preferable for development based on the Council's Local Plan development strategy. Furthermore, paragraph 4.18 (Assessing Site Suitability) of the SHELAA (2020) states that 'sites outside the urban area will not necessarily be excluded as they could be considered alongside a review of urban area boundaries as part of Local Plan development...'.

4.26 Paragraph 3.3 of the Background Paper: Settlement Boundary Review (September 2020) states that 'the reasons for establishing settlement boundaries include:

- *Directing development to more sustainable locations in terms of accessibility and proximity to public transport, and in terms of being well served by existing essential services and facilities'....*
- *'To assist in urban regeneration, by encouraging the re-use of brownfield land'.*

4.27 Considering the proximity of the existing Settlement Boundary to the site (approximately seven metres distance on the opposite (eastern) side of Botley Road), Rookery Farm site would represent an entirely reasonable and logical extension to the established urban area which would be in accordance with the development strategy contained within the Local Plan.

4.28 Cul de sac type development formats are well established and entirely functional residential layout present in the vicinity of the site. Such a development format would therefore reflect the prevailing development pattern and design vernacular and be sympathetic to existing

communities. Indeed a number of the sites put forward in the current draft plan would potentially result in cul de sac developments, including:

FTC3 – Fareham Station (120 dwellings)

FTC4 – Fareham Station West (90 dwellings)

HA3 Southampton Road (348 dwellings)

HA4 Downend Road (350 dwellings)

- 4.29** The site presently benefits from permanent planning permission for development and use for aggregate recycling. This is significant in terms of both vehicle movements and future development potential. Current planning permissions contain conditions limiting HGV movements to 240 per day, all of which utilise the current site access point on Botley Road. These authorised HGV movements would be replaced by domestic vehicle movements, substantially mitigating any perceived increase in road traffic on Botley Road. In addition, the imminent completion of the North Whiteley Link Road is anticipated to reduce vehicle movements on Botley Road. Without wanting to pre-empt the outcome of any Transport Feasibility Assessment, development of the site could also facilitate the development of the western end of the Rookery Avenue extension as there is space within the site to accommodate a roundabout.
- 4.30** Planning permission P/18/0978/CC includes for considerable earthworks to create extended and raised bunding to re-model the site and mitigate against noise impacts from the recycling use. A significant proportion of this re-modelling is on the south western boundary of the site. Such earthworks would be very similar in scale and form to those likely to be required to reduce noise levels from motorway traffic to appropriate levels for inhabitants of any future residential development on the site.
- 4.31** The Council has previously been furnished with a Phase 1 Contaminated Land Assessment and Slope Stability Assessment for the site, identifying that the embankment/land raise slope adjacent to the M27 is stable and that the site could be suitable for re-development in accordance with the indicative masterplan previously submitted.
- 4.32** Any future development scheme pursuant to an allocation would also include mitigation to address potential air quality concerns associated with proximity to the motorway. Such

issues can be effectively managed through building design and layout amongst other techniques.

4.33 The site comprises circa 20 hectares of land with a net developable area of circa 10 hectares. Significant land is therefore available within the land ownership for biodiversity enhancement, on-site nitrate mitigation and dedication to public open space.

4.34 The following points detail the benefits of residential development on the Rookery Farm site:

- Once the permanent recycling permission is implemented the site will become previously development land/brownfield and its development will reduce the need for more sensitive (greenfield) sites within the Borough;
- The site is in a highly sustainable location in proximity to a railway station and amenities, is deliverable and would provide necessary housing capacity within the Plan;
- It should be noted that in its response to the draft 2020 Plan (Regulation 18 Draft Local Plan 2036 Supplement) showing the inclusion of Rookery Farm, the County Council responded as follows:

This allocation is close to Swanwick railway station. The County Council supports the opportunity for this site to provide high quality walking and cycling routes to Swanwick station. This may include a new active modes bridge over the motorway and enhanced interchange at Swanwick Station with new local bus services. The development brief also needs to include provision for off-site improvements to address the inadequate bus, walking and cycling connections to the Segensworth business parks.

- Provision of Public Open Space on a former land raise site and access to it from existing footpath routes;
- Removal of a 'heavy industry' use from an otherwise residential setting;
- Would facilitate the Rookery Avenue extension. This would provide better access to the motorway, the industrial area of Whiteley and Whiteley District Centre;
- Opens up pedestrian links across the motorway to Addison Road;
- The site would not be visually prominent and would form a logical urban extension. Development could enable biodiversity enhancements associated with long-term habitat management plans and the re-instatement of a pre-existing stream across the site;
- The development would be offset by the loss of 240 HGV vehicle movements a day.

- 4.35** Were recycling operations to cease and land raising be completed, circa one million tonnes of waste material would need to be imported to the site before planning permission expiry in December 2026. This will impact the surrounding ambient environment through noise, dust and exhaust/plant emissions associated with operations and significant numbers of HGV movements.
- 4.36** Resumption and completion of land raising would also result in the site and location becoming permanently sterilised for future development. This is therefore a unique opportunity to re-develop the site to meet a real and urgent need to provide homes in the Borough.

5.0 **Modifications Required to the Plan to Make it Sound**

- 5.1. There is no need to revisit the arguments and issues which have been set out at length in the earlier sections and which demonstrate that the Plan as drafted is UNSOUND. The modifications required are set out below in bullet form. It will be immediately clear that the required work to ensure that the Plan is SOUND extends well beyond detailed amendments to drafted policy wording; a fundamental review of the Plan and the basis upon which it has been prepared is required.
- 5.2. The revised approach to the preparation of the Plan, with consequential implications for the redrafting of **Strategic Policy H1**, requires:
- a) A thorough reassessment of the Housing numbers using the Standard Method as set out under the PPG; it is premature to use the draft new Standard Method which Government has now formally abandoned. The only reason it has been used by Fareham is because it appears to provide a lower number of units required. This is clearly UNSOUND and for the plan to made SOUND, the current Standard Method must be re-used and those sites proposed for allocation in the Local Plan Supplement be included.
 - b) The Duty to Co-operate has not been undertaken properly and thoroughly; Fareham has underprovided in terms of meeting the needs of the adjoining authorities who are struggling to meet their housing needs, including Portsmouth, Gosport and Havant all of which are geographically very constrained. The exercise needs to be undertaken again to ensure that Fareham properly plans to accommodate the needs arising from surrounding authorities. It is worth noting that the under provision is made even worse if account were to be taken of the draft new Standard Methodology where the housing requirements of adjoining constrained authorities is increased; Fareham appears to have decided to ignore this implication arising from the new draft Standard Method.
 - c) The Council has a history of under delivery of housing figures and its 5 year housing land supply figure currently stands at under 3 years. On the basis that the NPPF and PPG are both clear that the housing provision numbers should be regarded as

minimum, and reflecting the above position, Fareham requires to be considerably more ambitious in terms of its overall housing provision figures.

- d) There is a very concerning over reliance on the achievability of so much of the housing provision from one site, namely Welborne Garden Village. This is even more of a significant issue given the fundamental difficulties that appear to be encountered over the funding and provision of the new motorway junction which is fundamental to the progress of the overall development. The amount of reliance that can properly be placed on the delivery of housing numbers from this one development needs to be reviewed and significantly reduced.
- e) There is also a potential over reliance on windfalls to deliver a significant proportion of the overall housing figures; this requires to be revisited with a downward adjustment.
- f) The Council is in very real danger of not being able to meet its affordable housing requirements, given all the constraints identified. The housing numbers and potential affordable housing provision requires to be recalculated with the need to increase the overall housing numbers if the affordable housing needs are to be met.

5.3 In addition to the above the Council also requires to re-address a number of its allocated housing sites, including at the very minimum **Sites FTC1, FTC2, FTC3, FTC4, FTC5, HA7 and HA13**. This reassessment in terms of suitability, achievability and availability is likely to reduce substantially the number of new dwelling units that can be achieved from these allocations.

5.4 The Council is clearly underproviding in terms of its overall housing numbers and the reliance it is placing on sites that face constraints and may not be achievable. The Council needs to make further allocations, and this should include Land at Rookery Farm which is suitable, available and achievable and subject to planning, deliverable within a 5 year period. The site has been considered suitable, available and achievable and was allocated in the Local Plan Supplement; the principal reason why it no longer appears as an allocation is because of the Council's unsound change in the methodology it is applying to calculate its housing numbers. **Rookery Farm should be reinstated as a housing allocation.**

- 5.5 It follows that the Plan cannot be made SOUND without a fundamental review of the main elements of the housing figures, including methodology and will require additional sites to be allocated; Rookery Farm should be included as an allocation in the Plan, being suitable, available and achievable and, indeed, deliverable.

Appendix 2



Appendix 3 and 4 submitted separately

Early Years requirements in major new developments – a summary

This document provides summary guidance for Hampshire County Council and other agencies in determining a requirement for early years and childcare places to support new housing developments and to inform local planners.

This document augments the extant guidance entitled 'Early Years requirements in major new developments' where detailed estimates of place requirements, take up of early education entitlements for government funded hours, and parental demand are provided. This document is a guide to supply and demand in localised areas, and specifically addresses the Early Years requirements for the area of:

Fareham Borough

In looking at the demand for childcare in an area the Services for Young Children (SfYC) team typically look at the ward and adjoining areas Small Area Population Forecast (SAPF) data and assess it against the known supply of places. Childcare places need to be monitored regularly as the demand for childcare is directly and indirectly influenced by national and local policies. This childcare sufficiency work is carried out by the SFYC team and it is requested that prior to any development we are consulted and are able to share our up to date knowledge of the childcare need in the area.

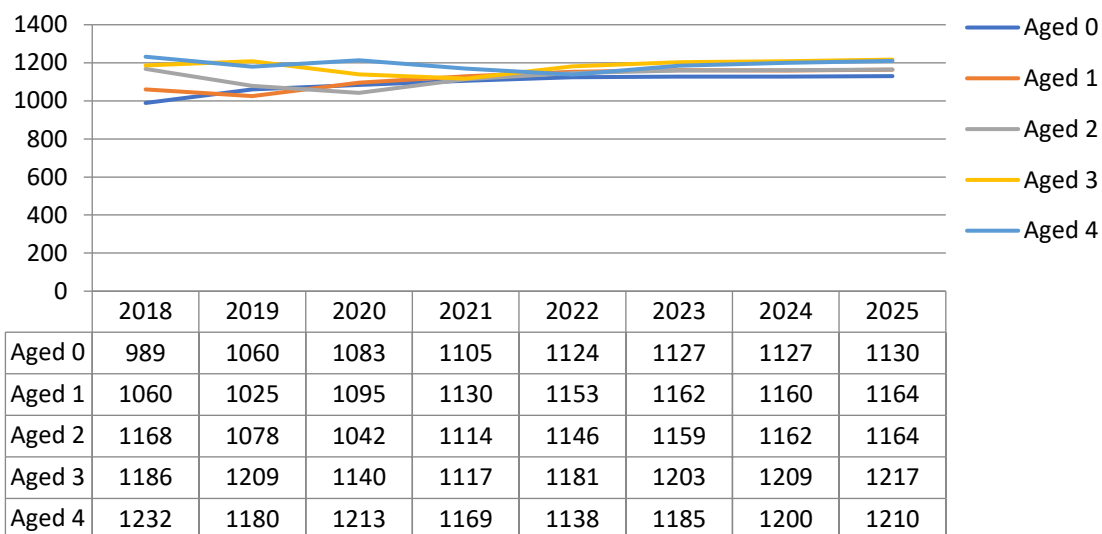
SFYC monitors childcare need for all early year's age cohorts. Early Years Education (EYE) is a statutory offer which is available universally to all three- and four-year olds from the term after their third birthday. For two-year olds, the offer is limited to children of families who meet low income criteria. There is no statutory EYE offer for children aged nought and one year old, but the local authority has a statutory duty under the Childcare Act 2006 to ensure working parents of children aged nought to five can access suitable childcare to meet their needs. This duty extends to children up to twelve years old for Out of School Care.

The overall Fareham area child population aged 0 and 4 years old dipped in 2019 by 83 but is projected to grow by a net 250 between 2018 and 2025 – 0.45% on 2018. The high-level trend projection to 2025 is shown below (Fig.1).

Significant growth in Fareham North ward is anticipated due to the impact of the Welbourne development. Most other ward areas are projected to see either a much slower increase or slight decrease in child numbers, with the overall picture apart from Fareham North showing a broadly static position.

Fig. 1

Fareham area population trend forecast 2018-2025



1. Demand for places:

The starting point is to calculate the number of children in each age group expected from the SAPF data. It must be noted that the SAPF is a modelled population forecast. It also does not take into account the fact that parents don't always take up their childcare places in the same district in which they live.

We know from market data that for each age cohort the percent of children requiring childcare in an early setting is typically:

Aged 0 – 1 yr old	17%
Aged 2 yr old	70%
Aged 3 yr old	99%
Aged 4 yr old	66% (It is assumed that 34% of this age cohort is typically at school)

Early Years Education (EYE) is a statutory offer which is available universally to all 3- and 4-year olds. For two-year olds, the offer is limited to children of families who meet low income criteria. In Hampshire, children can start their free entitlement in the term after their second/third and fourth birthday and can receive a maximum of 570 hours per child's eligibility year. From 2017 the Government increased the offer to 1140 hours for working parents; publicly known as the "30 hours offer".

EYE hours are not limited to the school academic year, offering parents the flexibility to take up their hours across the number of weeks that the provision is open. The demand for three-year-old places is high and trend data in Hampshire indicates that in the region of 90-95% of the three-year-old population take up this entitlement. It is, therefore, expected that there will be continued high demand from this age group within any new housing development.

The demand for four-year-old places, prior to their starting school, is also high. However, due to four-year olds taking up their school place, often in the September after their fourth birthday, the demand within the pre-school and nursery sector is in the region of 32-36% of the four-year-old population.

The demand for two-year olds continues to grow for families who meet certain low income level criteria outlined in section 2 below.

2. Low income families

Where housing developments include a significant level of social housing, shared ownership schemes and/or dwellings that would attract low income families, developers and planners should consider accessibility to affordable early years education and childcare.

Developers and planners should be aware that, since September 2014, the provision of free early years education to eligible 2-year olds is a statutory offer. The offer provides the same choices for parents as the free early years' education entitlement for 3- and 4-year olds. The exception is that the eligibility is primarily based on income assessment.

3. Space requirements and regulations

The space required to fulfil these requirements is stipulated within the [Statutory Early Years Foundation Stage](#) ¹

Section 3.57 sets out premises requirements and states, the premises and equipment must be organised in a way that meets the needs of children. In registered provision, providers must meet the following indoor space requirements:

- Children under two years: 3.5 m² per child.
- Two-year olds: 2.5 m² per child.
- Children aged three to five years: 2.3 m² per child.

These calculations should be based on the net or useable areas of the rooms used by the children, not including storage areas, thoroughfares, dedicated staff areas, cloakrooms, utility rooms, kitchens and toilets.

All early years and childcare operators must register with Ofsted as the regulatory body. Ofsted will inspect an organisation's ability to meet expected standards covered within the Early Years Foundation Stage. The Early Years Foundation Stage also contains expected minimum requirements for the suitability of premises which can be found within the same statutory framework document (accessed through the link on page 3). It is expected that all early years and childcare providers are able to meet requirements to deliver the free early years entitlement at the highest quality and Hampshire providers are expected to achieve and maintain "good" and "outstanding" inspection results.

¹ Statutory Early Years Foundation Stage 2014

4. What developers should provide

Developers should consider 80 early years places for every 1,000 houses and that these places are offered through a mix of facilities where possible. The childcare planning should allow for flexible hours of opening and covering at least 7am to 7pm for full day care.

For 1,000 houses, it is anticipated that one full day provision of 50+ places, together with an additional 30 places from shared community premises, would meet the needs of this size of development.

Where developments provide a high number of social housing dwellings, it is considered there will be the potential for greater demand for affordable childcare and access for two-year-old funded provision. It is likely that this childcare will be required to support employment activities and, therefore, any provision to support lower income families should have regard to the flexibility of opening and closing times of childcare to meet the employment or return to learning requirements of parents and carers.

The location of the childcare provision is parental choice, some choose for their childcare to be located near to their home address and some choose childcare close to their work- place.

The childcare market has also seen parents preferring provision that is close to, or on the site of, infant or primary schools where the school site is large enough to accommodate the provision.

5. Timing of the early years and childcare development

There must be early consideration of the allocation of the sites and/or premises for early years and childcare. It is recommended that such provision is considered for development and occupation at the same time as that for primary schools. This is especially important within developments that have little or no accessible early years and childcare provision adjacent to the new housing development.

The impact of a new housing development, alongside current capacity in the early years and childcare market, should also be considered in terms of early occupation of families and their ability to access provision and whether any interim measures are put in place prior to thresholds of dwellings occupied being reached.

6. How this should be provided

Recent practice suggests to planners / developers that provision should be made for early years and childcare facilities for children 0- 5 years within their plans for the housing developments. Childcare facilities should either be associated within / alongside community facilities or in a dedicated space identified and available for development. In either case, it is suggested that there are advantages with locating adjacent to, or combined with, primary school sites.

For dedicated nursery/childcare facilities, we suggest an area of 0.25 hectares. For combined school / pre-school sites this can be reduced to 0.2 hectares as there can be economies with a more flexible site layout when both are planned together. These

site areas are estimates that the Council has used in other recently provided facilities but will need to be tested against the draft accommodation briefs.

It is assumed that the sites would be made available through an open and transparent process to interested early years and childcare providers; or through the district councils and community associations where it is expected that childcare will be operated within community facilities.

The location of any provision must enable good access for walking along safe and pushchair accessible routes as well as having good public transport and motor-vehicle transport links and be within a 1-2 mile radius of the main housing development.

It should be noted that early years and childcare provisions of 50+ places are considered more economically viable and may attract the best investment opportunity from the sector.

It is also a requirement that a childcare operator that is seeking to accommodate children for free early years education makes an application to Hampshire County Council prior to opening their provision. Any developer who has engaged a childcare establishment to deliver or take up opportunity on their site should ensure the childcare provider contacts Services For Young Children at Hampshire County Council via email childcare@hants.gov.uk at the earliest opportunity.

7. Comments on identified Sites in Fareham Local Plan 2037, Housing Need and Supply

https://www.fareham.gov.uk/PDF/planning/publicationplan/Publication_plan_FINA_L.pdf

Ha1 North and South Of Greenaway Lane (824 dwellings)	This proposal would generate demand for an additional 50+ childcare places. The respective development allocations within the draft local plan require proposals to address these needs either directly or by way of a financial contribution. These places are essential, to meet the needs of working families
HA3 Southampton Rd (348 dwellings)	This proposal would generate demand for an additional 20+ childcare places. The respective development allocations within the draft local plan require proposals to address these needs either directly or by way of a financial contribution towards the expansion of existing provision. These places are essential, to meet the needs of working families.

HA4 Downend Rd East (350 dwellings)	This proposal would generate demand for an additional 20+ childcare places. The respective development allocations within the draft local plan require proposals to address these needs either directly or by way of a financial contribution towards the expansion of existing provision. These places are essential, to meet the needs of working families. In our Spring 2020 Childcare Sufficiency Audit Portchester West was identified as an area to be closely monitored due to the collective new and planned housing developments in the area.
HA7 Warsash Maritime Academy (100 dwellings)	The plan does not indicate the provision of childcare facilities. Depending on the housing mix and age demographic of the residents, a small number of additional childcare places for age 2-4 yr olds could be needed. In our Spring 2020 Childcare Sufficiency Audit Warsash was identified as an area to be closely monitored due to the collective new and planned housing developments in the area. Existing settings are close to capacity, including Out of School provision. These places are essential, to meet the needs of working families
HA9 Locksheath Rd (70 dwellings)	The plan does not indicate the provision of childcare facilities. Depending on the housing mix and age demographic of the residents, a small number of additional childcare places for age 2-4 yr olds could be needed
HA10 Funtley Road Sth (55 dwellings)	The plan does not indicate the provision of childcare facilities. Depending on the housing mix and age demographic of the residents, a small number of additional childcare places for age 2-4 yr olds could be needed

<p>FTC 1 (20 dwellings)</p> <p>FTC 2 (100 dwellings)</p> <p>FTC 3 (120 dwellings)</p> <p>FTC 4 (94 dwellings)</p> <p>FTC 5 (49 dwellings)</p> <p>FTC 6 (45 dwellings)</p>	<p>The plan does not indicate the provision of childcare facilities. These are generally small developments in dispersed locations; however collectively they create 428 dwellings in the Fareham Town Centre Area. A new Full Day Care nursery offering approximately 50 places has opened in Fareham Town Centre which may relieve the pressure on places in the area. The impact of new housing on childcare sufficiency in Fareham Town Centre will need to be closely monitored by SFYC.</p>
<p>Planned developments with less than 50 dwellings (HA12,HA13,HA15,HA19,HA22,HA23,HA24,HA26,HA27,HA28,HA29,HA30,HA32,HA33,HA34,HA35,HA36,HA37,HA38,HA39,HA41)</p>	<p>These are smaller developments in dispersed locations. Depending on the housing mix and age demographic of the residents any generated demand can most likely be accommodated in existing provision.</p>

8. Contact

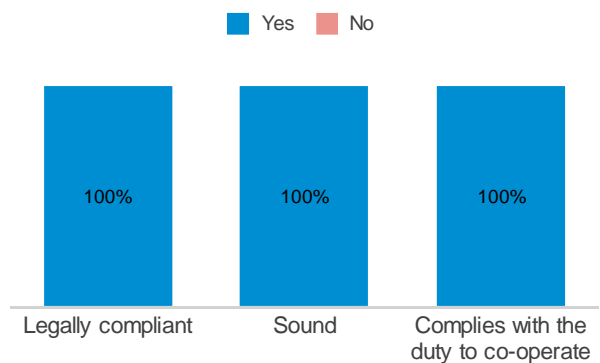
Hampshire County Council's Children's Services can be contacted to discuss any support requirement in selection of appropriate high quality early years and childcare providers or any aspects of the regulation and legislation requirements.

The childcare and early years education development team can be contacted via childcare@hants.gov.uk

Links to documents that may support design of childcare buildings:

<http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20110118095356/http://www.cabe.org.uk/files/sure-start-every-building-matters.pdf>

	Legally compliant	Sound	Complies with the duty to co-operate
Total	1	1	1
Yes	1 100%	1 100%	1 100%
No	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%



Respondent: MRS PENNY SYMONS (1412-25179)

Legally compliant	Yes
Sound	Yes
Complies with the duty to co-operate	Yes

Please provide details you have to support your answers above

excellent location and single person/couple accommodation units would be very popular. Even tho I lose my favourite parking spot!

If your representation is seeking a modification to the plan, do you consider it necessary to participate in the examination hearing session(s)?

No, I don't want to take part in a hearing session

**REPRESENTATIONS TO THE
DRAFT FAREHAM LOCAL PLAN 2037**

On behalf of

Raymond Brown Minerals & Recycling Ltd

**Lynne Evans
BA MA MRTPI MRICS
Consultant**



Client: Raymond Brown Minerals & Recycling Ltd

Date: December 2020 (FINAL DRAFT)

Ref: F/376/LE

SOUTHERN PLANNING PRACTICE LTD

Registered Office: Youngs Yard, Churchfields, Twyford, Winchester, SO21 1NN
Tel: 01962 715770 Fax: 01962 715880 Email: info@southernplanning.co.uk Website: www.southernplanning.co.uk
Registered in England and Wales No. 3862030

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1.0 INTRODUCTION AND SUMMARY

1.1 Southern Planning Practice are instructed by Raymond Brown Minerals & Recycling Ltd (Raymond Brown), to submit representations to the Regulation 19 version of the Fareham Local Plan 2037. Raymond Brown is acting on behalf of the two landowners, Raymond Brown Rookery Properties Ltd and Prospective Estates Ltd (please see attached land ownership plan).

1.2 Raymond Brown is part of the Raymond Brown Group, a leading recycling and waste management business and distributor of primary and recycled aggregates for use in construction applications. One of their sites is at Rookery Farm, Fareham. The land is located immediately north of the M27 motorway and to the west of Whiteley. Access is from Botley Road, approximately 100m north of the bridge over the M27.

1.3 The Local Plan, as drafted, is assessed to be UNSOUND and also fails to comply with the Duty to Co-Operate. These representations set out the reasons why: -

1. the Plan is considered to be UNSOUND and
2. fails to comply with the Duty to Co-Operate

and sets out the steps that require to be taken to make the Plan SOUND.

1.4 Separate representation forms have been submitted against each policy and paragraph which is considered to be UNSOUND, but the case to be made is set out in full in this document.

1.5 In summary, OBJECTION is raised to Strategic Policy H1 Housing Provision on the grounds that the figures promoted are not soundly based or justified. This is addressed in detail in Section 2.0. Objection is also raised to the allocation of a number of the housing sites in that they are not suitable, and /or available and/or achievable, particularly within the Local Plan period. This is addressed under Section 3.0.

1.6 Section 4.0 sets out why Land at Rookery Farm should be allocated as a Housing Site to start to address the issues identified in Sections 2.0 and 3.0. Section 5.0 draws these matters together with consideration of modifications that are required to be made to the Plan

to ensure that it is SOUND and will provide a sound planning framework to deliver the much needed housing over the Plan Period.

- 1.7** It is concluded that the Plan cannot be made SOUND without a fundamental review of the main elements of the housing figures, including methodology and will require additional sites to be allocated; Rookery Farm should be included as an allocation in the Plan, being suitable, available and achievable and, indeed, deliverable.
- 1.8** Objections are therefore raised to Policies H1, FTC1, FTC2, FTC3, FTC4, FTC5, HA7, HA13 and the omission of an allocation for housing for Rookery Farm, Botley Road, Fareham. Objections are also raised to paragraphs 3.19 (including Figure 3.1) as well as paragraphs 4.1 – 4.20 including Tables 4.1, 4.2 and 4.3.

2.0 OBJECTION to Strategic Policy H1 – Housing Provision

Overview

2.1 The objections to this Policy are several and are addressed individually below. The individual and cumulative failings render the policy UNSOUND and as Strategic Policy H1 forms the basis for the provision of much needed housing across the whole Borough, it follows that the whole Plan is rendered UNSOUND. It should be noted that although the issues have been subdivided into several sections, many of the issues interrelate and cumulatively exacerbate the conclusions drawn that the Council is failing to provide properly for its housing need.

2.2 The objections to this Policy include:

- (i) The Housing Numbers used and in particular the reliance on the draft Standard Method set out in the Changes to the Current Planning System in the Government's White Paper;
- (ii) Duty to Co-Operate and Unmet Need – Fareham has not undertaken this Duty in a sound manner;
- (iii) Additional factors Contributing to the Shortfall, including the 5 year Housing Land Supply Position;
- (iv) Over-reliance on Welborne to provide a significant proportion of Fareham's housing which is considered unachievable, resulting in a need for more sites to be allocated;
- (v) Inability to meet the identified Affordable Housing Provision;
- (vi) Over-reliance on Windfall allowance

2.3 Before analysing the approach adopted by Fareham, it is first worth reviewing the clear guidance on the approach to be followed as set out under the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and the Planning Practice Guidance (PPG). It is important to note that the NPPF makes it clear that "*strategic policies should, as a minimum, provide for objectively assessed needs for housing and other uses, as well as any needs that cannot be met within neighbouring areas*" (Paragraph 11).

2.4 Paragraph 60 builds on this and states that "*To determine the minimum number of homes needed, strategic policies should be informed by a local housing need assessment, conducted using the standard method in national planning guidance – unless exceptional*

circumstances justify an alternative approach which also reflects current and future demographic trends and market signals. In addition to the local housing need figure, any needs that cannot be met within neighbouring areas should also be taken into account in establishing the amount of housing to be planned for.” This clarifies how the housing numbers calculated by the standard method should be considered when preparing a Local Plan. Paragraph: 004 (Reference ID: 2a-004-20190220) of the Planning Practice Guidance confirms that the standard method should be used to calculate a **minimum** (emphasis added) housing need figure.

2.5 In addition to the Borough’s own housing needs, as acknowledged by the draft Local Plan, its housing figure needs to incorporate the needs of neighbouring authorities. Paragraph 35 a) of the NPPF sets out that in order for a plan to be sound it must be positively prepared *“providing a strategy which, as a minimum, seeks to meet the area’s objectively assessed needs (our emphasis); and is informed by agreements with other authorities, so that unmet need from neighbouring areas is accommodated where it is practical to do so and is consistent with achieving sustainable development”*.

2.6 The following sections demonstrate how Fareham has failed to follow this clear guidance with the result that Strategic Policy H1 and the Plan is UNSOUND.

i) **Housing Numbers: Reliance on the Standard Method set out in the ‘Changes to the Current Planning System’ White Paper.**

2.7 The Publication Draft correctly points out at Para 4.2 that *‘Local housing need should be determined by using the Standard Method set out in national Planning Practice Guidance (PPG). This Method currently combines 2014-based household projections with affordability data released in March 2020 to calculate the annual need. Using this method, the housing need for Fareham currently stands at a minimum of 514 dwellings per annum (dpa).’*

2.8 Fareham, however, has chosen to use the new Standard Method set out in the ‘Changes to the Current Planning System’ White Paper, which was published on 6th August 2020 with consultation closing on 1st October 2020.

2.9 Para 4.2 of the Publication Draft explains why the Council has ‘jumped the gun’ and used the draft new Method:

'The Council therefore considers it appropriate for this Publication Local Plan to plan for a scale of growth based on the proposed new Method, and not one based on out-of-date household projections. This reduces the housing need figure to 403 dpa, based on a base date of 2021. The new Method would be introduced with a change to the PPG and the timing of submission of this plan for examination will be determined by the precise wording of the government policy.'

- 2.10** ON 16 DECEMBER 2020, GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCED THEIR RESPONSE TO THE 'CHANGES TO THE CURRENT PLANNING SYSTEM' WHITE PAPER AND PUBLISHED REVISED PROPOSALS FOR ENABLING THE DELIVERY OF MORE HOMES ACROSS ENGLAND. IT IS UNDERSTOOD THAT GOVERNMENT WILL NOT NOW PROCEED WITH THE DRAFT NEW STANDARD METHODOLOGY ANNOUNCED EARLIER IN THE YEAR AND ON WHICH FAREHAM HAS BASED ITS HOUSING NUMBERS. INSTEAD, THE GOVERNMENT HAS ANNOUNCED THAT IT WILL CONTINUE TO RETAIN THE STANDARD METHOD IN ITS CURRENT FORM WITH THE ADDITION OF A 'TOP-UP' APPLICABLE TO ENGLAND'S 20 LARGEST CITIES. PLEASE SEE LINK:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/consultations/changes-to-the-current-planning-system/outcome/government-response-to-the-local-housing-need-proposals-in-changes-to-the-current-planning-system>

- 2.11** It follows that the only basis that Fareham can and should proceed at the current time is to use the existing Standard Method which would result in an uplift in its dwellings per annum (dpa) from 403 to at least 514.

ii) Duty to Co-Operate and Unmet Need from Neighbouring Authorities

- 2.12** Fareham Borough Council is a member of the Partnership for South Hampshire (PfSH). In September 2019, Fareham Borough Council and Havant Borough Council together with all the authorities of the PfSH published a Statement of Common Ground (SOCG). The SOCG sets out how the local authorities in South Hampshire have successfully worked together on strategic planning matters and how they continue to do so. As part of the Local Plan Review, a Statement of Compliance with the Duty to Cooperate has been produced. This is in accordance with Paragraph 24 of the NPPF. This confirms that the Council is proposing to

take the approach that the issue of unmet need is not dealt with as specific to any authority, but as a general contribution (Paragraph 4.6).

- 2.13** Fareham Borough Council is identified as being within the Portsmouth Housing Market Area (HMA). The PfSH Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) indicates an overall objectively assessed need figure of 121,500 dwellings, over the whole PfSH area from 2014-2036. It should be noted that the SHMA was prepared in January 2014 and the identified housing need is not based on up to date figures, therefore its housing numbers are considered to be out-of-date. The SOCG acknowledges that the housing need figures within the PfSH Spatial Position Statement (SPS) (2016) are not in accordance with standard methodology set out in NPPF (2019). The SPS is being reviewed to bring it in line with updated development needs. However, there is no indicative timescale for the SPS review and given the recent Housing White Paper, such a statement is unlikely to come out ahead of the submission of the Fareham Local Plan.
- 2.14** One key issue arising for the PfSH Portsmouth HMA/PfSH East (Portsmouth, Havant, Fareham, Gosport, Winchester) is the challenge of delivering sufficient homes to meet the housing need of the area given the significant geographical constraints and nationally important environmental and landscape designations. It is acknowledged that some authorities within the PfSH East area are more constrained than others. Portsmouth, Havant and Gosport are all physically constrained as well as having coastal environmental designations, to varying degrees. Therefore, as Fareham Borough is less constrained and physically has the space to provide housing in addition to its own need, the Borough should look to accommodate unmet need from neighbouring authorities.
- 2.15** It is acknowledged that Portsmouth cannot meet its housing need and a key role of PfSH has been to consider the capacity of other local authorities in the PfSH area which could contribute to accommodating the unmet need arising from Portsmouth. As acknowledged, Fareham Borough has relatively few constraints compared to its neighbouring authorities, indeed Fareham Borough has been identified as an area which can help to accommodate the unmet need arising from Portsmouth. Paragraph 4.5 of the Publication Plan confirms that Portsmouth City Council have asked Fareham to contribute 1,000 dwellings to their unmet need. It also confirms that there is likely to be an unmet need arising from Gosport and Havant (this is now emphasised in Table 1, if the standard new method were applied). However, Fareham have only included 847 dwellings in the total housing requirement to

contribute to the unmet need of neighbouring authorities. This figure is alone not enough to provide for Portsmouth's unmet need, never mind the other authorities within the PfSH East area. It is evident therefore that the plan is not appropriately planning for unmet need arising from neighbouring authorities and has not been positively prepared in accordance with paragraph 35 a) of the NPPF. It is therefore unsound.

- 2.16** The following table looks at the housing need per annum for all the authorities within the PfSH East area. It sets out the current local plan requirement, the average delivery rate over the last 3 years, the housing figure under the current standard methodology and the housing figures under the proposed new standard method set out in the August 2020 consultation 'Planning for the Future' White Paper. It should again be noted that Fareham Borough Council are using the housing need figure calculated by the proposed new standard method set out in the White Paper, not the current standard method required by the NPPF.

PfSH East	Current Local Plan Requirement	Average Delivery (last 3 years)	Current Standard method	Proposed new standard method (at August 2020)	Change in housing requirement under SM
Portsmouth	547	328	855	730	-125
Fareham	147	310	514	403	-111
Gosport	170	145	238	309	+71
Havant	315	402	504	963	+459
Winchester	625	643	692	1,025	+333
Total	1,804	1,828	2,802	3,430	+628

Table 1 – Housing need per annum and delivery rates for authorities within PfSH East

- 2.17** It is also pertinent to note that whilst Fareham has chosen to adopt the draft new Standard Methodology for its own figures, it has not acknowledged the implications arising in terms of the Duty to Co-operate and that there is a significant uplift overall in the housing requirements, including for those authorities potentially already struggling, including Havant and Gosport.

2.18 In Summary:

- No Local Authority in the PfSH East area is currently planning for enough homes to meet their identified need.
- Whilst the housing need as calculated by the proposed new standard method (August 2020) for Portsmouth and Fareham has slightly reduced from the current standard method, the housing need for Gosport, Havant and Winchester has significantly increased. This has resulted in an increase of just over 600 dwellings per annum in the PfSH East area.
- No Local Authority in the PfSH East has been able to deliver their housing need as required by the current standard method in the last 3 years.
- The total housing need in the PfSH East area under the proposed new standard method is far higher than the previously identified housing need.

iii) Additional Factors affecting Fareham's Housing Numbers

2.19 Table 1 (Housing need per annum and delivery rates for authorities within PfSH East) confirms that no Local Authority in the PfSH East area has been able to deliver their housing need as required by the current standard method in the last 3 years. There could be several explanations for the authorities not meeting their housing need including reliance on large sites not coming forward or delivering at the rate they should, not appropriately planning for the homes they need and the recent Solent nitrate issue could all be contributing factors.

2.20 In June 2020, Fareham published their 5 year housing land supply position. At this time, Fareham had a supply of 2.72 years. This supply obviously falls substantially below the government's requirement of a 5 year supply, as set out in Paragraph 73 of the NPPF. After reviewing the housing supply, as set out in the 5 Year Housing Land Supply Report, it is apparent that the Council remains reliant on a few large housing sites coming forward to contribute to the housing land supply in future years.

2.21 As such, Fareham Borough Council should look to bolster their supply through the allocation of a range of sites as encouraged by the NPPF.

2.22 To be able to meet the increased housing needs in a sustainable manner, and to maintain a 5 year supply of deliverable housing sites across the Plan period, the Council must look to

all tier settlements in the hierarchy to deliver homes through a range of sites. However, it should be noted that strategic sites should not be solely relied on due to lengthy lead in times. Instead, a mix of housing sites should be sought and allocated to enable a 5 year supply to be achieved and maintained.

2.23 In addition to bolstering the supply going forward, Fareham need to seek to address the backlog of unmet need. In particular, the South Coast Nitrate crisis put thousands of homes on hold for some time to resolve the eutrophication issues of the Solent to reduce impact on the protected habitats and species. The Nitrate Neutrality Update Report to PfSH Joint Committee (14 October 2019) acknowledged that *“given that there is a severely reduced number of permissions being granted in the PfSH in the financial year 2019/20, it is not unnecessary to assume that the delivery of homes will be suppressed in the years 2020/21 and 2021/22.”*

2.24 The submission Local Plan is very conservative in its ambitions for growth in the Borough, especially considering it is under a Duty-to-Cooperate to meet neighbouring authorities’ unmet need. It does not allocate many new sites and instead relies heavily on sites that have been allocated previously. Strategic Policy H1 confirms this, as the provision for 8,389 homes comprises the following:

- 552 homes already with planning permission
- 4,858 homes on sites with resolution to grant permission (Welborne contributes the large majority of these homes)

2.25 Therefore, around 65% of the housing provision already has planning permission or resolution to grant, meaning the Local Plan only allocates sites for approximately 1,750 homes for development over the plan period despite only 2.72 years of housing land supply and a record of under delivery in the Borough. It is of note that nearly 50% of the housing provision is reliant on the Welborne allocation. If this allocation is not to come forward in the plan period due to funding issues, or be significantly delayed, Fareham’s housing provision will be significantly reduced and identified housing needs will not be met. As such, the emerging Local Plan MUST look to allocate further sites accordingly.

2.26 Reflecting the above the application of a 15% contingency as shown under Table 4.3 and explained at paragraph 4.12 of the Plan appears woefully inadequate.

iv) Over Reliance on Welborne Garden Village

- 2.27** Fareham is relying very heavily on one strategic site to deliver almost 50% of its housing provision, namely Welborne Garden Village. Of the supply identified in Table 4.2 relating to Strategic Policy H1, some 4,020 of the overall provision of 8,389 is to come from this one strategic site. This is flawed and potentially undeliverable. Following a resolution to grant planning permission in October 2019 for the outline planning application under Ref: P/17/0266/OA, the Section 106 agreement has still not been signed and therefore planning permission has not yet been issued. According to the Council's website and details held on the outline planning application, a decision is due by 8th January 2021.
- 2.28** The Delivery Report¹ on Welborne Garden City sets out that up to 750 homes will be delivered in the first 5 years. However, this figure appears highly unrealistic and unachievable as set out in more detail below; in addition, the site cannot be developed until funding is secured for Junction 10 of the M27.
- 2.29** On 14 January 2020, Hampshire County Council published an Executive Decision Record on the M27 Junction 10. It confirmed that the progression of work on the Full Business Case is at an impasse, and it is understood that HCC were terminating the role as scheme promoter to avoid abortive work or expenditure, pending resolution of funding and delivery arrangements of the scheme.
- 2.30** The delivery of the Garden City is suggested to be over a 20 year period, with on average 300 dwellings a year being completed. It would be expected higher delivery in early years, lower delivery in later years. As acknowledged, the submission Local Plan relies on approximately 4,000 homes from Welborne coming forward in the plan period.
- 2.31** With regards to the delivery of the site, a key point of note is in the Council's latest 5 year Housing Land Supply (HLS) Position Statement (June 2020). This statement sets out, at paragraph 29, that the site promoter anticipates commencements/completions at Welborne to occur approximately two years later than that set out within the information supporting the

¹ Page 83 of the Delivery Document <https://welbornegardenvillage.co.uk/delivery/>

planning application. It is acknowledged that the site promoter has advised the Council of the following anticipated delivery rate:

- 30 dwellings in 2022-23
- 180 dwellings in 2023-24
- 240 dwellings in 2024-25

2.32 The above figures indicate that Welborne can only deliver 450 homes in the next 5 years, up to 2025. This is already a significant drop from the figure set out in the original planning application which was suggesting the delivery of 750 homes within 5 years of commencement. If Welborne can only deliver 450 homes in the next 5 years, it seems an impossible task to deliver the remaining circa 3,550 over the remaining 12 years of the plan period.

2.33 In addition, given the current lack of funding for the access, the anticipated delivery seems highly unlikely and this will have a dramatic effect on Fareham's 5 year HLS and securing its overall housing provision. Therefore, it is considered that relying on one site to deliver a significant number of houses is a high risk strategy. As such, a greater range of sites should be considered.

v) Affordable Housing

2.34 Paragraph 4.3 of the draft Local Plan confirms that '*The need for affordable housing in the Borough is based on the number of existing and newly formed households who lack their own housing and cannot afford to meet their housing needs in the market*'. The Council goes on to state that it is confident that it will meet its affordable housing needs through the provision based on its Policy HP5 and it does not need to make any further adjustments to its overall housing figures.

2.35 However, paragraph 5.29 of the draft Local Plan indicates that one of the key issues facing residents in the Borough is the unaffordability of homes to buy or to rent, and that therefore the delivery of homes that are affordable is a priority. The Council's Affordable Housing Strategy 2019 – 2036 (2019), as referenced at paragraph 5.30 of the draft Local Plan, indicates that there is a need for some 3,500 affordable homes up until 2036. It is not clear how the housing number can and will meet the identified affordable housing demand.

2.36 Key concerns include:

- The reliance on the number of houses, including affordable housing, to be delivered by Welborne. The very real concerns over the deliverability of housing from Welborne has already been addressed; the issues identified have a consequential impact on the delivery of affordable housing;
- The heavy reliance in terms of the overall housing provision on windfall sites, many of which are likely to fall under the threshold of 10 or more dwellings and therefore not deliver any affordable housing;
- The reliance on a range of allocated sites (Section 3) which appear to be aspirational rather than realistic and therefore again the impact on the provision of affordable housing.

2.37 The Council fully recognises its substantial affordable housing need across the Borough over the Plan period but it is simply not at all clear that the numbers required can be met under the housing provision being made. It is therefore concluded that the very clear potential that the need for affordable housing in the Borough will not be met leads to a need to increase the overall housing requirement.

vi) Windfall Allowance

2.38 Part of the Housing Provision is to be met through unexpected (windfall) development. There is no issue in principle with including an allowance for windfall development, but that figure must be realistic and based on evidence.

2.39 The NPPF defines windfall sites as 'sites not specifically identified in the development plan'. Paragraph 70 of the NPPF sets out that where an allowance for windfall sites is to be made, there should be compelling evidence that they will provide a reliable source of supply, using the strategic housing land availability evidence, historic windfall delivery rates and expected future trends to support such an allowance.

2.40 In this case the Council is relying on 1,224 new homes to come through windfall development out of total of 8,389 new homes. Whilst it is appreciated that the methodology for calculating windfall allowances have changed over time, it is worth noting that in the current adopted Local Plan Part 2: Development Sites and Policies (2015), the average historic windfall

allowance was calculated to be 20 (Appendix F). In the 5 Year Housing Land Supply Position Paper to Planning Committee on 24 June 2020, the Council included a small site windfall allowance of 37 dwellings for each of 2 years (years 4-5).

- 2.41 In the draft Local Plan the reliance on windfall sites has jumped to 1224 which if crudely divided by the length of the Plan period (16 years) gives an annual figure of 76.5. There is no explanation to justify such an over reliance on windfall figures.

Conclusions in respect of Strategic Policy H1

- 2.42 It is clear that there are fundamental concerns over many aspects of the Council's housing provision which have been explored in this Section. There can only be one conclusion that the provision is woefully inadequate and is **UNSOUND**.

3.0 Analysis of Housing Allocations

- 3.1** The Council has allocated and is relying on a number of 'development' sites to assist in the delivery of and in meeting its housing provision. However, the suitability, availability and achievability of several of these sites needs to be questioned and whether they can and will deliver the number of units proposed. It is acknowledged that these sites are not proposed for delivery of housing numbers in the early years of the Plan but it must still be questioned whether there is sufficient confidence that these sites will be brought forward, that they should be included in the plan.
- 3.2** This analysis has only focussed on the medium to larger of the sites, most of them proposing to bring forward in excess of 50 units and there may well be serious issues of suitability, availability and achievability with some of the smaller sites. It is noted that at least 9 of the sites are indicated to make provision for less than 10 units. It is unusual for sites yielding such a small number of units to be included as specific allocations; it begs the question as to whether the Council has needed to bring in such small sites to secure its numbers.
- 3.3** The number of sites where there are serious concerns and questions over their suitability, availability and achievability total at least 6, which in total would provide some 400 – 500 residential units. These sites are addressed below, and the order selected simply follows the order in which they are listed on pages 39 – 40 of the draft Plan and then considered in further detail under site specific policies.

FTC1 Palmerston Car Park (Indicative Dwelling Yield: 20) (SHELAA ref: 3233)

- 3.4** This is a constrained town centre car park site and the development of housing will be constrained by issues of noise and disturbance from the surrounding roads as well as the service access to the Shopping Centre. The setting of the adjacent Osborn Road Conservation Area to the north will need to be preserved. The Council is keen, under other policies to safeguard and promote Fareham town centre as its principal town centre but there appears to be no co-ordinated car parking strategy to ensure that the loss of existing car parking sites will not compromise those objectives.

- 3.5** At the very minimum the proposal that this site can deliver up to 20 residential units must be questioned; furthermore, there is no confidence that the site is suitable, available and achievable.

**FTC2 Market Quay (Indicative Dwelling Yield: 100)
(SHELAA ref: 1425)**

- 3.6** This site has been carried forward from the adopted Local Plan Part 2 where it was allocated for some 60 residential units, but has now, without explanation, been increased in the draft Plan to accommodate some 100 units. The site is also expected to deliver approx. 4000 sqm of commercial leisure space together with a new multi storey car park and new town square. The future and viability of town centre strategies may need a comprehensive review in a post Covid era. The site specific requirements also make reference to the possibility of a hotel which presumably, if brought forward, would impact on the achievement of other elements of the proposal, including the residential. There is no indication that there is any real prospect of bringing the site forward over and above aspirational objectives.
- 3.7** At the very minimum the proposal that this site can deliver up to 100 residential units must be questioned; furthermore, there is no confidence that the site is suitable, available and achievable.

**FTC3 Fareham Station East (Indicative Dwelling Yield: 120)
(SHELAA ref: 0211)**

- 3.8** There are fundamental questions about the suitability and achievability of this site for the intended development. This site has been carried forward from the adopted Local Plan Part 2 where it was allocated for some 90 residential units, but has now, without explanation, been increased in the draft Plan to accommodate some 120 units. Such an ambitious scheme would appear to depend on a comprehensive approach, particularly given the limited access options. Yet, even the SHELAA assessment identifies that the site is in multiple commercial and industrial uses, including railway related uses which brings into question site assembly issues both in terms of achievability and timing.

- 3.9** This is one of the sites where the issue does not simply relate to whether the site can properly accommodate the number of units being proposed, but the suitability availability and achievability must be questioned.

FTC4: Fareham Station West (Indicative Dwelling Yield: 94)
(SHELAA Ref: 0212)

- 3.10** This is a long and very narrow site sandwiched between the railway to the east and protected trees to the west. The allocation and the SHELAA recognise the multiple constraints facing this site in terms of bringing it forward for development. These constraints include, amongst others, the multiple uses existing on the site, the access constraints including that the existing access crosses land in Flood Zone 2, noise, contamination and amenity issues.
- 3.11** This is one of the sites where the issue does not simply relate to whether the site can properly accommodate the number of units being proposed, but the suitability availability and achievability must be questioned.

FTC5: Crofton Conservatories (Indicative Dwelling Yield 49)
SHELAA Ref: 1325

- 3.12** This site continues to be in active retail use, following the expiry of a temporary permission for retail use and the potential availability of the site is questioned.

HA7: Warsash Maritime Academy (Indicative Dwelling Yield 100)
SHELAA Ref: 3088

- 3.13** This site has a long history and has been carried forward from the Local Plan Part 2. The site faces considerable issues in terms of bringing forward a suitable and viable housing development, not least of which is that the western part of the site must be excluded from development because of flooding issues and discussions with Natural England would potentially exclude further land to secure appropriate buffers to sites of international nature conservation significance. As a result, the majority of the development and residential units

would necessarily be brought forward through the conversion of the existing listed buildings on site, potentially impacting on viability.

- 3.14** The site lies in the countryside and is remote from shops and facilities. There are traffic problems along Newton Road which is the only access solution leading to Warsash Centre and up to Park Gate where permission exists for some 800 residential units.
- 3.15** The viability and achievability of this site for some 100 residential units must therefore be questioned.
- 3.16** Due to the ecological and highway issues the Council has determined that any planning application should be submitted with an EIA.

HA13 Hunts Pond Road (Indicative Dwelling Yield 38)

SHELAA Ref: 305

- 3.17** Under the Local Plan Part 2 this site was allocated under Policy DSP53 for Community Uses as part of a larger scheme to include education and open space. It is understood that the site is no longer required by Hampshire County Council for educational purposes, but there is no confirmation that a proper assessment has been undertaken of the continued need of this land for local community uses.

HA4 Downend (Indicative Dwelling Yield 350)

SHELAA Ref 3030

- 3.18** Site HA4 at Downend for some 350 residential units has been the subject of two planning applications both of which were refused against officer recommendation. The first planning application was dismissed at appeal justifying the council's reason for refusal. It is likely the second application which was refused in November 2020 will be appealed however, the committee's stance in terms of determining both applications on this site brings into question whether the council really support this housing allocation. It is therefore questioned whether the Council should be relying on the site as a housing allocation which the Council has found, in the form of the most recent applications, wholly unacceptable.

Other Sites

- 3.19** There are potential constraints with a number of the other sites, which may at the very least delay their delivery or even bring into question their achievability. Site FTC6, Magistrates Court at Fareham and allocated for some 45 units is held up by a complicated deal to resolve the nitrates issue, involving land within Winchester District.

Conclusions and Implications Arising

- 3.20** This analysis demonstrates that there are serious and substantial questions over the suitability, availability and achievability of a number of the allocated sites and whether they will be able to provide the housing figures, either in whole or in part which Fareham is seeking to rely upon. It is therefore contended that it is UNSOUND for Fareham to rely on each and all of these housing sites to deliver all of the dwelling units proposed
- 3.21** This adds to the strength of the argument, as set out under Section 2, that Fareham needs to bring forward additional sites for allocation to help meet its housing need. The next section focuses on why land at Rookery Farm should be included as a housing allocation in the Local Plan.

4.0 Rookery Farm

- 4.1** It is clear from Sections 2.0 and 3.0 that not only has Fareham under provided on the housing figures it requires to meet over the Local Plan period, but it is very unlikely that it will be able to deliver even the numbers it is proposing to provide. Fareham therefore needs to allocate further housing sites to improve housing deliverability; Rookery Farm should be allocated as a housing site. This was allocated in the draft Reg 18 Supplement in early 2020 under the Policy Reference HAX (SHELAA ref: 0046).

Site Location

- 4.2** The site is located immediately north of the M27 Motorway and west of Whiteley. Access is from Botley Road approximately 100m north of the bridge over the Motorway. Please see attached site plan showing the land forming part of the proposed development area. It is estimated at this early stage that the site could accommodate in the region of 150-200 residential units including an element of affordable housing and a mix of housing types to accord with Fareham's policies and approach to housing mix.
- 4.3** 146 Botley Road (also known as Rookery Farm) lies to the north of the land and is in separate private ownership. The dwelling is listed. Residential development along Swanwick Lane lies further to the north.
- 4.4** The residential development of Whiteley is to the east. To the south are the local centre at Park Gate and the railway station at Swanwick, both within easy walking distance of the site.
- 4.5** Rookery Avenue is opposite the access to the site. At present this is a cul de sac however there is a safeguarded road extension to continue Rookery Avenue into Whiteley, linking Botley Road to the Parkway South roundabout.
- 4.6** To the south of the site is a vehicular and pedestrian bridge that provides access to residential properties at Bridge Road.

The Site

- 4.7** The site as a whole occupies approximately 20.05 Ha of land accessed from Botley Road just to the north of the M27 Motorway. The front part of the site is visible from Botley Road however the access road, which is between an earth bund to the north and embankment to the south, drops to a lower central area where aggregate recycling has, until recently, taken place.
- 4.8** Adjacent to the motorway is a large embankment created by historic land raising. The central part of the site comprises a relatively flat operational area where recycling materials have been stockpiled. To the north is the Orchard where the land gradually drops towards the rear of properties fronting onto Swanwick Lane.
- 4.9** At present due to the change in levels and the surrounding housing only the front part of the site adjacent to Botley Road is visible from outside the site.
- 4.10** The site at present has two principal landowners Raymond Brown Rookery Properties Ltd and Prospective Estates Ltd, with Raymond Brown acting on their behalf

Site Planning History

- 4.11** Rookery Farm was originally a fruit farm and some evidence of this former use is still evident in an area of remnant orchard to the north-west of the site. Part of the site adjacent to the M27 has been land raised and restored to grazing land. This forms a large embankment which screens the central part of the site from the M27 and Botley Road.
- 4.12** Planning permission was first granted on appeal in 1987 (APP/Z1700/A/55/049143) for the infilling of agricultural land with c.1.3 million cubic metres of construction and demolition wastes with restoration to agricultural use. Tipping commenced in 1988 and temporary planning permission for waste recovery (recycling) was granted in 1995.
- 4.13** A further temporary planning permission for the inert waste recycling operation was granted in 2006 (P/06/0443/CC), time limited to expire in 2021. This permission introduced an expiry date for land raising operations of 31st December 2026.

- 4.14** In 2014, planning permission (P/14/0857/CC) was granted for the permanent retention of the aggregate recycling facility. In 2016 (P/15/1213/CC) and 2018 (P/18/0978/CC) planning permission was granted which, in effect, extended the validity of the development pursuant to planning permission P/14/0857/CC until 25 October 2020. This date has also since been extended by way of The Business and Planning Act 2020 to 1 May 2021.
- 4.15** Details pursuant to the remaining pre-commencement conditions are to be submitted to Hampshire County Council for approval in January 2021. Following discharge of these conditions and implementation of the permission, conditions relating to restoration associated with the earlier land raising permissions fall away leaving just the permanent recycling use. The site will subsequently, in planning terms, predominately formally become previously developed (brownfield) land.
- 4.16** Note there have been no minerals operations at the site and any changes to the landscape are as a result of land raising, not from extraction activities.
- 4.17** The main body of the site is currently safeguarded for aggregates recycling in the Hampshire Minerals & Waste Plan. Hampshire County Council have indicated that there is overcapacity for inert waste recycling at present. As such if the site was to be allocated for housing then the safeguarding status would be reviewed.
- 4.18** It should be noted that in its comments on the draft Plan 2020 (Regulation 18 Draft Local Plan 2036 Supplement) when the site was allocated for residential development, Hampshire County Council as Minerals and Waste Authority advised:

Hampshire County Council has concluded that sufficient aggregate recycling capacity is currently in place to deal with the additional waste and as such no objection to this allocation will be raised

Site Appraisal

- 4.19** It is noted that the site was found to be a developable housing site within the Fareham Local Plan 2036 Strategic Housing and Employment Land Availability Assessment (SHELAA) December 2019, but subsequently discounted as unsuitable in the Fareham Local Plan 2037

Strategic Housing and Employment Land Availability Assessment (SHELAA) September 2020.

- 4.20** In considering the site developable, the SHELAA (2019) makes the following comments regarding suitability of the site:

'Overall suitable for housing development. Further work required to ascertain an appropriate development structure and net developable areas, having regard to site ground conditions, drainage, habitat surveys, movement connections and retention of existing cover of woodlands, trees and hedgerows. Eastern part of site has good pedestrian accessibility to existing local services. Potential scope to include a small convenience store to improve sustainability of main core of the site. Suitable highways improvements required, with linkages to surrounding movement networks. Potential impact of noise and air quality to be assessed and appropriately mitigated'.

- 4.21** In subsequently discounting the site, the SHELAA (2020) makes the following comment regarding reason for discounting the site as un-developable:

'Site topography and boundary likely to create isolated cul de sac development. Main developable area of the site is not well related to existing settlement and is relatively isolated from local services'.

- 4.22** The reasoning behind the change in conclusion reached by the SHELAA (2020) is unclear as there has been no substantive change in circumstances or new information related to the site not previously provided to the Local Planning Authority. Furthermore, the SHELAA (2020) attributes the same 8 out of 10 score for accessibility to facilities from the site as the SHELAA (2019), recognising the inherently sustainable location adjacent the urban area of Swanwick, the proximity to Swanwick Railway Station and nearby shops/amenities. As identified in the SHELAA (2019) suitability summary, if necessary, sustainability of the main core of the site could further be improved via development of a small convenience store in-situ.

- 4.23** Paragraph 4.28 of the SHELAA (2020) states that *'the information from the SHELAA forms an important part of the evidence base for the Local Plan 2037, providing a source of developable sites which are suitable for future development needs, available within the plan*

period and viably achievable. Developable sites which can be brought forward under the Council's development strategy will contribute to the housing and employment supply for the Local Plan 2037...

4.24 Paragraph 3.21 of the Publication Version of the Fareham Local Plan 2037 states:

'3.21 The development strategy proposed by the Local Plan includes:

...Development allocations on previously developed land where available, and on greenfield land around the edges of existing urban areas in order to meet remaining housing and employment needs, but otherwise managing appropriate levels of development outside of urban areas'.

4.25 As the site should be considered to be previously developed/brownfield land, it is sequentially preferable for development based on the Council's Local Plan development strategy. Furthermore, paragraph 4.18 (Assessing Site Suitability) of the SHELAA (2020) states that 'sites outside the urban area will not necessarily be excluded as they could be considered alongside a review of urban area boundaries as part of Local Plan development...'.

4.26 Paragraph 3.3 of the Background Paper: Settlement Boundary Review (September 2020) states that 'the reasons for establishing settlement boundaries include:

- *Directing development to more sustainable locations in terms of accessibility and proximity to public transport, and in terms of being well served by existing essential services and facilities'....*
- *'To assist in urban regeneration, by encouraging the re-use of brownfield land'.*

4.27 Considering the proximity of the existing Settlement Boundary to the site (approximately seven metres distance on the opposite (eastern) side of Botley Road), Rookery Farm site would represent an entirely reasonable and logical extension to the established urban area which would be in accordance with the development strategy contained within the Local Plan.

4.28 Cul de sac type development formats are well established and entirely functional residential layout present in the vicinity of the site. Such a development format would therefore reflect the prevailing development pattern and design vernacular and be sympathetic to existing