

CHAPTER 6: SOCIO-ECONOMICS

6.1 INTRODUCTION

- 6.1.1 This chapter of the ES Addendum Statement has been produced by Savills to review and, where necessary, update the original assessment and findings of the Socio-Economic assessment and the conclusions presented in the original Socio-Economic ES chapter.
- 6.1.2 This ES Addendum Statement should be read in conjunction with the original Socio Economic ES chapter (Chapter 6) of the OHH ES, the 2021 ESA and the parameter plans relating to the Proposed Development.

6.2 ASSESSMENT CRITERIA AND METHODOLOGY

Legislative context

- 6.2.1 Since the OHH ES and the 2021 ESA were produced, there have been updates to national and to local planning policy.

National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)

- 6.2.2 When the OHH ES was produced, consideration was made to the 2019 revised NPPF. The most recent update was published in December 2023. In relation to socio economics, the changes are not fundamental and primarily relate to the renumbering of the relevant paragraphs; the same principles apply relating to the promotion of sustainable development.

Local Planning Policy - Eastleigh Local Plan

- 6.2.3 A new Eastleigh Local Plan 2016-2035 was adopted in April 2022. The emerging plan was referenced in the OHH ES and in the 2021 ESA. The previous assessments were therefore undertaken with regard to relevant policies in the new plan; the policies are not therefore repeated in this chapter.

Eastleigh Borough Council's Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) Charging Schedule

- 6.2.4 Eastleigh Borough Council consulted on a draft CIL Charging Schedule in 2013-2014. Following the Inspector's Report into the Eastleigh Borough Local Plan 2016-2036, the examination into this Charging Schedule was not progressed.
- 6.2.5 As part of the adoption of the Eastleigh Borough Council Local Plan 2016-2036, Eastleigh Borough Council decided not to introduce CIL.

Hampshire County Council Developers' Contributions Towards Children's Services Facilities (2023)

- 6.2.6 The Hampshire County Council Guidance on Planning Obligations and Developer Infrastructure Contributions report was updated in December 2023, but the minimum usable areas for schools and number of school places required per dwelling (referenced in the OHH ES Chapter 6) remain unchanged.

Assessment Methodology

- 6.2.7 The same assessment methodology, criteria, assumptions and limitations for the socio-economic assessment (as set out in section 3.2 of OHH ES Chapter 6, submitted in December 2020) apply in this ES Addendum and are not therefore repeated here.

6.3 CONFIRMATION OF AND UPDATES TO BASELINE ENVIRONMENT

- 6.3.1 The baseline position remains largely unchanged in relation to the socio economic assessment.
- 6.3.2 In regard to secondary education capacity, Woodlands Community College has a reduced spare capacity (after 7.5% surplus) down from 410 pupils to 166 pupils, and Crestwood Community School has no spare capacity, having previously had capacity for 233 pupils. Deer Park School opened on 1 September 2021 and currently has capacity for 485 pupils.
- 6.3.3 Primary school capacity remains unchanged from that presented in the OHH ES Chapter 6.

6.4 REVIEW OF PREVIOUS ASSESSMENTS AND CONCLUSIONS

- 6.4.1 Since the baseline situation has not materially changed and the Proposed Development is as assessed in the 2021 ESA, the assessment of socio-economic effects undertaken in the OHH ES and updated in the 2021 ESA remains valid and acceptable, during both the construction stage and the operational stage.

Additional mitigation

- 6.4.2 Open space, play, sports and community infrastructure will be delivered in line the EBC Planning Obligations SPD, with the both on-site and off-site, secured via Section 106 obligations. The overall conclusions in the OHH ES remain unchanged.
- 6.4.3 No other additional socio economic mitigation measures are proposed beyond those which are inherent within the scheme design.



Cumulative assessment

6.4.4 No additional committed developments have been identified; the conclusions of the previous cumulative assessments are therefore judged to be robust and valid.

6.5 ASSESSMENT SUMMARY

6.5.1 The predicted residual socio-economic effects at both construction and operational stages are summarised in Table 6.1. These remain unchanged to those presented in the OHH ES.

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Table 6.1: Socio Economics Assessment Summary

Environmental Effect	Sensitivity of Receptor	Nature of Impact	Impact Magnitude	Significance	Additional Mitigation	Residual Impact Magnitude	Residual Significance of Effect
Construction Effects							
Employment	Low	Positive	Medium	Not Significant	None Required	Medium	Not Significant
Operation Effects							
Housing Provision	Medium	Positive	Medium	Not Significant	None Required	Medium	Not Significant
Employment	Low	Positive	Medium	Not Significant	None Required	Medium	Not Significant
Pre-School	Low	Negligible	Negligible	Not Significant	None Required	Negligible	Not Significant
Primary	High	Positive	Low	Not Significant	None Required	Low	Not Significant
Secondary	Low	Negligible	Negligible	Not Significant	None Required	Negligible	Not Significant
GP Practices	High	Negative	High	Significant	Financial Contribution	Negligible	Not Significant
Open Space	Medium	Positive	Medium	Not Significant	None Required	Medium	Not Significant
Play Space	Medium	Positive	Medium	Not Significant	None Required	Medium	Not Significant
Cumulative Effects							
Effect	Description				Mitigation		Significance
Housing Provision	The Proposed Development is anticipated to generate additional pressures on the local social infrastructure, such as primary healthcare facilities.				Financial Contribution		Not Significant
Impact of Climate Change							

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Effect	Description	Mitigation	Significance
Residents using or seeking GP services	An increased risk of over overheating due to a forecast increase in mean average air temperature. An increased risk of surface water flooding, and associated water borne diseases resulting from an increase in average annual precipitation and sea level rise. Both of these have the potential to place an extra burden on primary healthcare services, specifically the demand for GP services.	None required	Not significant
Residents using open space	The forecast increase in the mean average temperature is likely to encourage people outdoors more often to use local open spaces. It is plausible therefore that there would be a more consistent demand for outdoor amenity space.	None required	Not significant
Residents using child play space	The forecast increase in the mean average temperature is likely to encourage people outdoors more often to use child play space. It is plausible therefore that there could be a more consistent demand for play space.	None required	Not significant

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Table 6.2: Mitigation Implementation

Mitigation Measure	Implementing Agent(s)	Legal Instrument	Compliance Target	Implementation Timescale
Financial Contribution	District Council	Planning Obligation/CIL	GP Places	Upon phased occupation of the Proposed Development
Onsite delivery and Financial Contribution	District Council	Planning Obligation	Open space, play, sports and community infrastructure	Upon phased occupation of the Proposed Development