

# Bishopstoke Neighbourhood Development Plan



## Position Statement March 2019

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## **1: Introduction**

This document is a collation of information about Bishopstoke and is divided up into various topics. It is not yet complete, but is the beginning of the evidence pack which will underpin the neighbourhood plan.

The document also begins to set out the draft visions, objectives, sites and site selection criteria for consultation with the general public as part of the process of creating the Bishopstoke Neighbourhood Plan (BiNP). In its final form, the Neighbourhood Plan will set out planning policies to manage the direction of future growth, change and development in the Plan area.

This draft document reflects the ongoing work of the BiNP Steering Groups and builds on the work undertaken over the past four years on both a place plan, a community plan and a regeneration strategy for Bishopstoke. This Steering Group is made up of volunteers who are developing the Plan as well as representation from the Parish council. The purpose of this position statement is to summarise the work on the Plan, to identify the current issues in Bishopstoke, to set out draft visions and objectives for the Plan, as well as to consider the development sites and site selection criteria to be used going forward to deliver on the Plan's vision.

The emerging topics are structured as follows:

- Natural Environment & Landscape
- Community Facilities
- Sustainable transport
- Housing

## **2: Introducing Neighbourhood Plans**

A Neighbourhood Plan is a new type of planning document introduced by the Localism Act which came into force in April 2012. Neighbourhood Plans are intended to give local people a greater say in the future of their communities. The Bishopstoke Neighbourhood Plan (BiNP) will set out a vision for the future of the area to 2032, providing a strategy to manage improvements and a land use framework for development in the Neighbourhood Plan area (Figure 1 below).

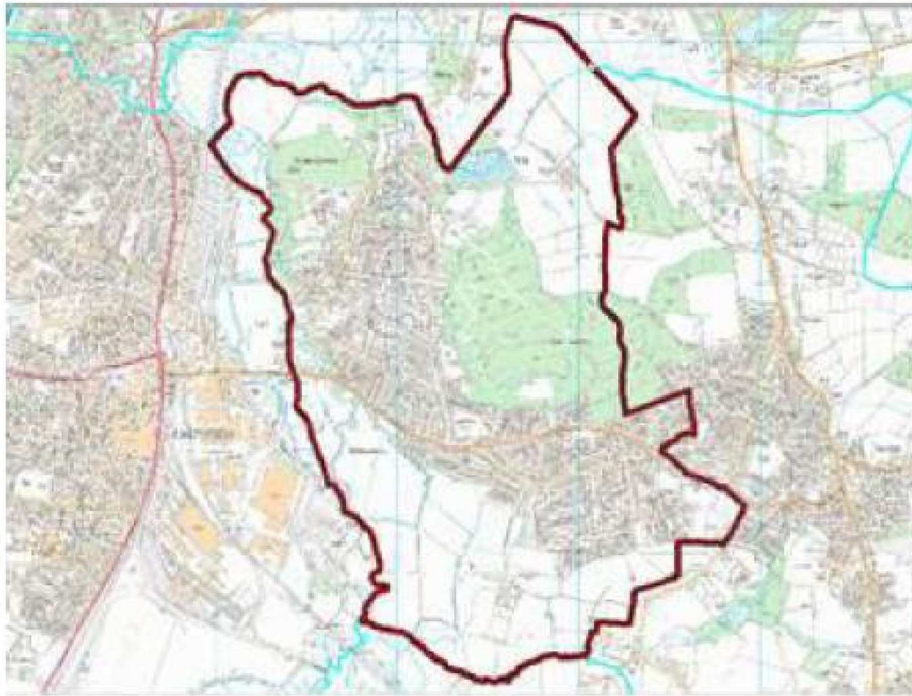


Figure 1: Bishopstoke Neighbourhood Plan boundary

Neighbourhood plans must adhere to national planning policy and also be in general conformity with the strategic policies of the local planning authority, which include the Local Plan part I and the emerging Local Plan Part II for Eastleigh Borough Council and in particular the Local Plan Strategic Policies relating to Bishopstoke.

In July 2015, Bishopstoke Parish council resolved to start the process of preparing a neighbourhood plan, a document that will describe how the local community of Bishopstoke wishes their local area to develop over the period to 2036.

The purpose of this report is twofold:

- to summarise the evidence base of baseline information, which provides the context within which the Neighbourhood Plan will be prepared; and
- to propose the Vision and Objectives by which the draft and final versions of the neighbourhood plan will be assessed and refined.

In doing so, the report will provide the local community with the evidence base and information required for formulating the draft neighbourhood plan.

The Neighbourhood Plan is being prepared in accordance with the Neighbourhood Planning Regulations 2012, the Localism Act 2011, the Planning & Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 and the European Directive 2001/42 on Strategic Environmental Assessment.

### 3: Background

Having resolved to start the process of preparing a neighbourhood plan, a Steering Committee was formed to guide the production of the plan. The Steering Group comprises volunteers and members of the parish council.

External consultants have been brought in to advise on the whole process of developing the neighbourhood plan for Bishopstoke and to draw up the final document, The Bishopstoke Neighbourhood Plan, for submission to Eastleigh Borough Council (EBC).

The plan will be developed following engagement with the local community, taking into account their needs and wishes. The community will be further consulted once the outline draft policies are available. Once all necessary steps have been completed, the plan will become a statutory document forming part of the suite of documents governing local planning policy.

### 4: How the plan will be prepared

The process comprises seven main stages:

- **Designate the neighbourhood area** – outlining the area that the plan will cover.
- **Build the evidence base** – the Position Statement (this report) summarises all the baseline evidence on which the neighbourhood plan will be based as well as outlines the vision and objectives for Bishopstoke.
- **Community engagement and consultation:** community engagement is important for reaffirming the vision and building the outline plan to meet the needs of the local community, and forms a crucial key part of the process. Outcomes of the initial engagement are reflected in the Position Statement.
- **Develop the first draft Neighbourhood Plan** – the outcome of the engagement process is a range of policies which build on the information gathered during the community engagement period, and will form the first initial draft of the Neighbourhood Plan policies, which will be consulted on locally to ensure it is in line with the community wishes. From this initial draft the draft neighbourhood Plan will be developed.
- **Pre-Submission consultation** – the final draft plan will be open for a statutory sixweek public and statutory consultation period. The plan must be publicised to local residents and businesses, significant landowners, and consulting bodies whose interests may be affected by the plan. It is then amended to take into account the representations received during the public consultation period.
- **Independent examination** – Following the consultation period, the neighbourhood plan will then be subject to an independent examination. Any recommendations made by the Examiner must be considered by the Steering Group and local planning authority and the plan amended as necessary before proceeding to the next stage.

- **Local referendum** – if supported by a majority vote at the referendum, the neighbourhood plan will be adopted by the local planning authority as planning policy.

Once the plan has been formally adopted by the council and brought into legal effect, decision-makers will be legally obliged to take what it says into account when considering planning applications and other proposals for development in your neighbourhood area.

## **5: Bishopstoke Neighbourhood Area**

On 29<sup>th</sup> September 2015, Eastleigh Borough Council (EBC) approved the application for the proposed area for designation (Figure 1) which includes the whole Parish council area comprising the wards Bishopstoke West and Bishopstoke East. This will enable a Bishopstoke Neighbourhood Plan (BiNP) to allocate and identify non-strategic development sites across the plan area and to provide a locally distinctive policy framework to complement that provided by the EBC Local Plan.

## 6: A brief history of Bishopstoke

Bishopstoke is a village in the Eastleigh Borough of Hampshire in central Southern England with a population of 10,369 (2011 census). Situated approximately 10 miles south of Winchester and 7 miles north of Wells. It is considered a “sizeable settlement” by Eastleigh Borough Council and is located in the northern area of the district. The emerging Eastleigh Borough Council Local Plan identifies a “strategic growth option” in the north of the parish.

Bishopstoke is a village recorded in the Domesday Book. It is a civil parish in the borough of Eastleigh in Hampshire, England. Bishopstoke was also mentioned when King Alfred the Great's grandson King Eadred, granted land at "Stohes" to Thegn Aelfric in 948 AD. The village is about a mile east of Eastleigh town centre, and is on the eastern bank of the River Itchen. It adjoins Fair Oak on the east, in the Fair Oak and Horton Heath parish. The village was annexed to Eastleigh in 1932, and was split out again as an independent civil parish later.

Bordering the village to the North and comprising around 207 hectares, the Stoke Park area contains 61% woodland and 39% arable land. It is home to many species, including the rare quaking grass. Originally these woods were owned by the Bishop of Winchester. King John of England hunted these woods in 1205. In 1540 they were licensed by King Henry VIII as a deer hunt enclosed by fences. They were purchased by the Forestry Commission in 1948 and are now a community woodland. They are managed by the commission to produce wood for paper pulp and timber. Local Groups have been set up in the last year to fight the councils plans for a giant new town which would destroy the interwoodland countryside and significantly damage the Ancient Woodland around Stoke Park, including Upper Barn and crowdhill Copses. Bishopstoke and Fair Oak Local Green Space and action against Destructive Development being two of them.

Eastleigh's museum in the High Street, which is open from Tuesday to Saturday, holds several files containing information about Bishopstoke's historic past and associated personalities, such as John Bale, Samuel Sewall, and Dean Garnier.

A road branching off westward leads from the main road through fields and meadows to the village. About a quarter of a mile east of the village this road turns sharply northward for a few yards to the National School built in 1895, then east again past Manor Farm and across the bridge, to enter the village near Bishopstoke (corn) Mill, which is said to be on the site of the mill of Domesday. North of the mill, almost on an island formed by two branches of the Itchen, is the Manor House with its enormous fish pond. The greater number of the older houses of the village with the two inns, 'The Anchor' and 'The Angler,' are grouped here and higher up the road beyond the old church of St. Mary (rebuilt in 1825, now disused) and the Rectory. Many modern redbrick cottages were built at both ends of the village to supply the needs of the men who were employed in the Eastleigh Railway Works. The church of St. Mary, opened in 1891. North of this lies The Mount. The site lies on the land to the west of Church Road. The house and main gardens were built on level ground with the western side of the site sloping dramatically down to the Itchen Navigation (a SSSI) below. A

retirement village has been created on the level part of the old house and gardens, whilst the land down to the Navigation is a SINC and not accessible within the development. Longmead, another fine house, stands to the east of the village, originally in a park and grounds of about 46 acres. Most of Alfred Barton's Longmead estate has been developed for housing – north of Stoke Park Road, Spring Lane and some south of Church Road. The glasshouse in St Martin's Close was identified in 2011 as a peach house and listed Gr II, possibly one of only a few remaining in the country. Some of the surrounding walls are the originals from Barton's time but the ones abutting the glasshouse are in poor condition. Access to the plot is difficult as it is surrounded by other properties but its development is under discussion (2011). Whatever the outcome, due consideration will be given to the siting of any new buildings with regard to the peach house, for which it is expected there will be a partial restoration.

The plot which had been Garnier's arboretum had a bungalow built in the NW corner of the plot and some of the specimen trees appear to remain. However, like St Martins Close the plot is likely to be developed at some point and it is hoped that the history of the site will be duly considered.

the location of the development and the North Bishopstoke Bypass are within close proximity to the River Itchen SAC designated for its aquatic vegetation and its fish, southern damselfly and otter populations. Impacts to qualifying habitats within the Solent Maritime SAC are perhaps less likely as a result of the SGO other than via potential pollution of the River Hamble and its tributaries, however, other smaller scale development allocations in the south of the borough may also act in combination.

Bishopstoke has a small number of shops to serve the community, and 3 pubs: The Welcome Inn, The Anglers Inn and a Toby Carvery.

Bishopstoke is described as a "sizeable settlement, with "significant formal sports provision". It recognises that the centre of Bishopstoke contains a number of important listed buildings.

The Eastleigh Local Economy review (2016) identifies Bishopstoke, Fair Oak and Horton Heath (BFOHH) as having the fewest employees and has a significantly low incommuting figure. Although according to the report Bishopstoke was one of 4 settlements which accounted for over 50% of the increase in "business stock" in 2016. Just under half of all businesses in Bishopstoke are in the wholesale or retail sector. BFOHH is also recognised as the only sub-area in the Borough where local residents make up the majority of the local workforce.

The following table shows the size of businesses. Eastleigh have grouped together Bishopstoke, Fair Oak and Horton Heath in these figures, and also highlight that almost all businesses in this area are located to the eastern half of Fair Oak and Horton Heath.

<b>Business type</b>	<b>No of businesses</b>	<b>% of businesses</b>
Micro-business (0-9 employees)	920	93.9
Small business (10-49 employees)	55	5.6



Medium sized business (50-249 employees)	5	0.5
Large businesses (250+ employees)	0	0.0
Total	980	100

Household incomes Bishopstoke are some of the lowest in the Borough. The average house price for Bishopstoke in the last 12 months was £320,518 and the average asking rent £834pcm<sup>1</sup>. The most common sized house sold was 3-bed (average price of £295,659) and the most common rented dwelling was 2-bed (average £887pcm).

## 7: Bishopstoke – A neighbourhood snapshot

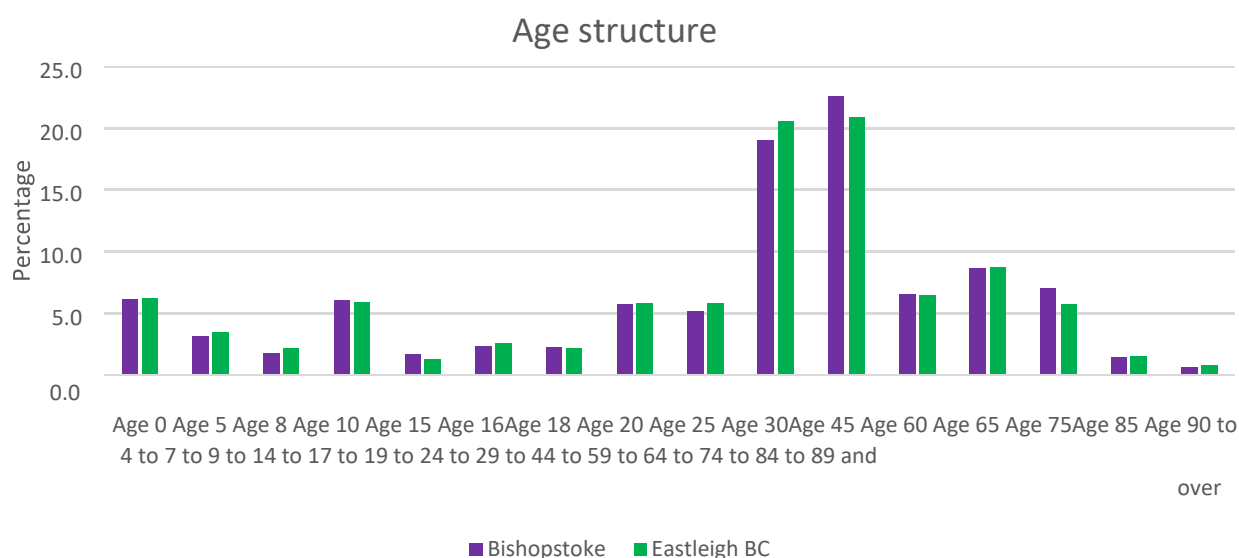
Based on the 2011 Census

Key Facts	Bishopstoke Parish
Area:	591.53 hectares (ha)
Total population:	9,974
Population Density (no of persons per ha):	16.9
Households:	4,199

### 7:1 Population

Bishopstoke falls within the unitary authority of Eastleigh Borough Council (EBC). The overall population size of the parish, according to the 2011 census was 9,974, or 7.97% of the whole unitary authority, living in 4,199 dwellings. The population of EBC was recorded in the 2011 census was 125,199 representing a 7.21% increase since the 2001 census.

### 7:2 Age



The Objectively-Assessed Housing Need Update for Partnership for Urban South Hampshire (2016) notes that the population of Eastleigh increased by 10.9% between 2001 and 2014. It also calculates that between 2011 and 2036, the population will have risen by 24.4%, putting greater pressures on health and care services as well as having implications for housing.

	Early years 0-4	School age 5-17	Working age 16-74	Retired 65+	85+
<b>Bishopstoke</b>	611 (6.1%)	1,484 (14.9%)	7,214 (72.3%)	1,760 (17.6%)	199 (2.0%)

<b>Eastleigh Borough</b>	7,737 (3.4%)	19,185 (15.3%)	91,582 (73.1%)	20,831 (16.6%)	2,790 (2.3%)
Figures do not add up to 100% reflecting removal of formal retirement age					

### 7:3 Gender

In terms of sex, 49% of Bishopstoke's residents are male and 51% female, again reflective of the statistics for the unitary authority and England as a whole.

### 7:4 Deprivation levels

In terms of deprivation levels, the English Indices of Multiple Deprivation measure relative levels of deprivation in small areas called Lower Layer Super Output Areas (LSOAs). These are small areas of approximately 1500 households which, unlike local government wards are defined geographical areas broadly based on community boundaries and do not change over time.

In 2015 Eastleigh borough was ranked 298<sup>th</sup> out of England's 326 districts (where 1 is most deprived), making it one of the 20% least deprived districts in the country. The 2 wards in Bishopstoke (Bishopstoke East and Bishopstoke West) were ranked 7<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> respectively out of 19 wards in the borough. Bishopstoke West is recognised as one of the "pockets" of higher deprivation within the borough, with health deprivation being the main cause of this.

### 7:5 Diversity

In the 2011 census, 97.2% of people in Bishopstoke Parish said they were either White British or Other White, marginally higher than the District wide profile (94.7%).

When asked the religion the majority, 63.4% (6,320 people), identified themselves as being Christian while 28% (2,789) stated that they have no religion.

The 2011 census showed that 34 households in Bishopstoke Parish did not speak English as their main language.

### 7:6 Car ownership

The 2011 census showed that 646 households (15.6%) did not own a car and subsequently are reliant on other forms of transport such as public transport services. In total at least 6,005 cars are owned by household's resident in the parish area, with 39.2% of households owning 1 car and 34.1% of households owning 2.

### 7:7 Health

The health of people in the Eastleigh is generally better than the England average.

The 2011 Census asked three questions relating to health and the provision of unpaid care. The questions relate to whether people felt their general health was good,

whether they looked after or gave help or support to other family members, friends, neighbours or others, and lastly whether their day to day activities were limited because of a health problem or disability.

	Percentages				
	B'stoke West	B'stoke East	Eastleigh	South East	England
V Good Health	45.0	49.5	49.2	49.0	47.17
Good Health	37.1	35.9	35.3	34.6	34.22
Fair Health	13.3	11.5	11.6	12.0	13.12
Bad Health	3.5	2.6	3.0	3.4	4.25
V Bad Health	1.1	0.5	0.9	1.0	1.25

The figures show that at the time of the 2011 census the figures for Bishopstoke were very similar to EBC as a whole. It is worth noting that the figures are notable different between the wards of Bishopstoke West and Bishopstoke East. This is a major factor which influences the deprivation levels mentioned above.

### **Provision of unpaid care**

The question asked “Do you look after, or give any help or support to family members, friends, neighbours or others because of either; a long term physical or mental illness health/disability? Or because of problems related to old age?” (note that the Census data does not differentiate between the two reasons offered).

	Percentages		
	B'stoke	Eastleigh	England
Provides 1 to 19 Hours Unpaid Care a Week	7.5	7.1	6.51
Provides 20 to 49 Hours Unpaid Care a Week	1.3	1.1	1.36
Provides 50 or More Hours Unpaid Care a Week	2.1	1.9	2.37

These figures show that residents of Bishopstoke as a whole provide approx. the same amount of hours care per week as the England average, but more than the Eastleigh average.

### **Long term illness and disability**

The census asked “are your day to day activities limited a lot due to a health problem or disability which has lasted, or is expected to last, at least 12 months?”

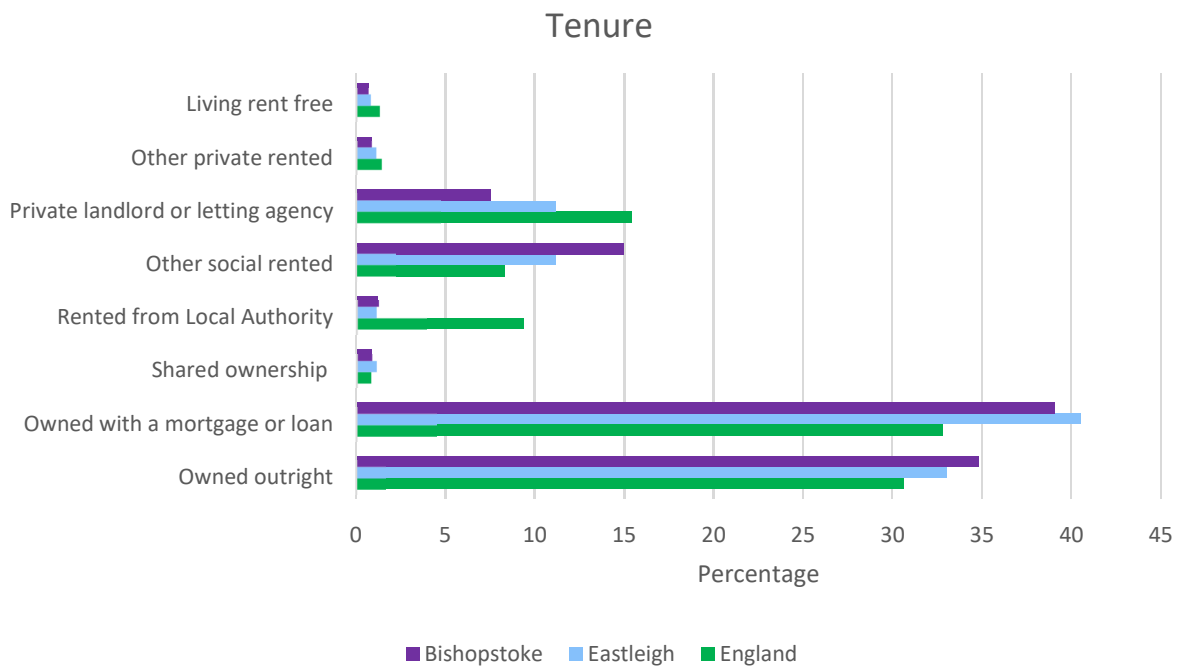
Percentages

	B'stoke	Eastleigh	England
Day-to-Day Activities Limited a Lot	6.6	6.6	8.31
Day-to-Day Activities Limited a Little	9.4	8.7	9.33
Day-to-Day Activities Not Limited	84.1	84.7	82.36

### 7:8 Housing data

There were 4,134 households in Bishopstoke at the time of the 2011 census (7.9% of the 52,177 households across the Eastleigh Borough).

The neighbourhood area had 9,974 usual residents and covers an area of 591.53 hectares.



In Bishopstoke Parish there were 1,352 detached dwellings representing 32.2% of all dwellings in the parish. There were also 1,568 semi-detached and 718 terraced dwellings equating to 37.3% and 17.1% respectively. The percentages for district were: 33.5% detached; 27.5% semi-detached and 22.1% terraced.

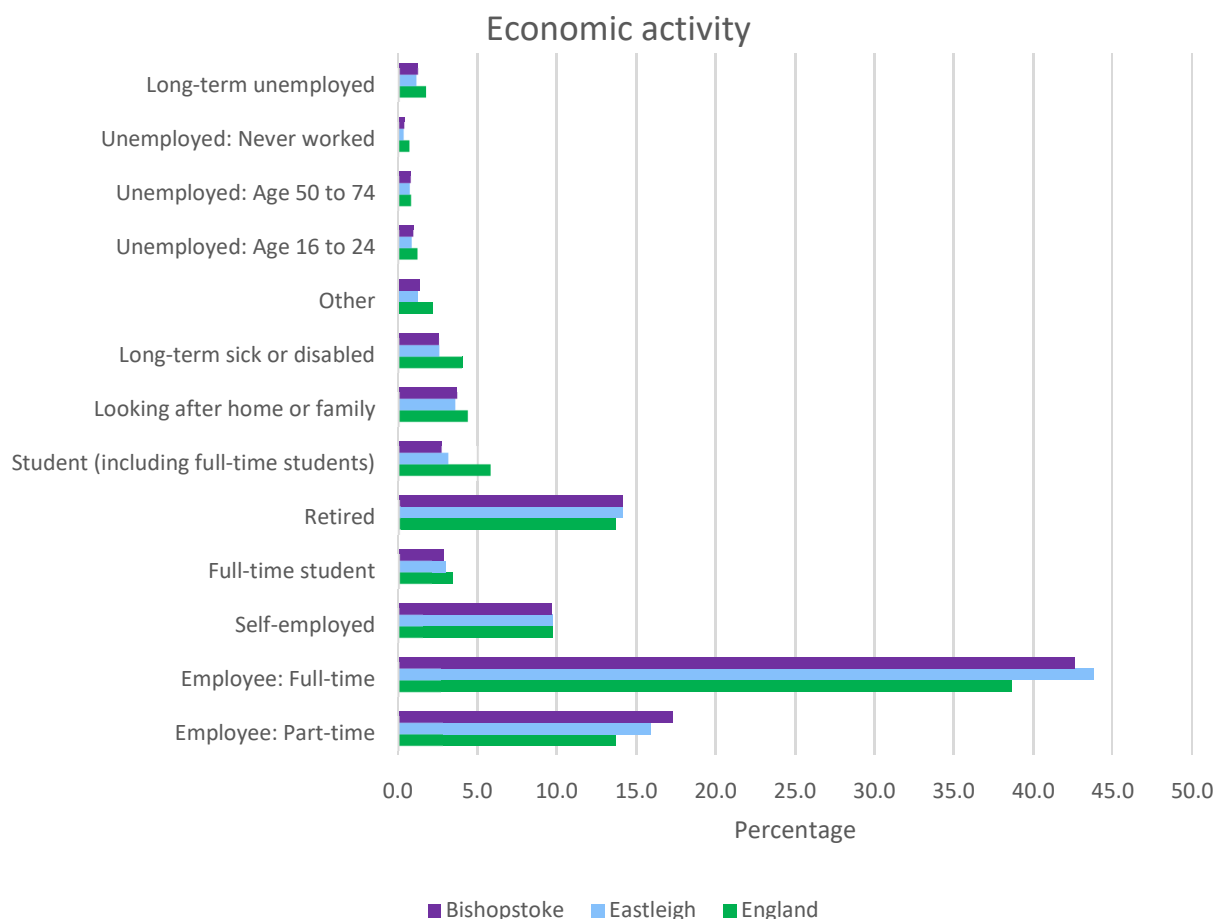
12.8% of all households were one person pensioner households, higher than the figure for EBC (11.9%), but similar to the England figure of 12.4%

29.2% of households in the parish had dependent children, very similar to 30.2% across EBC. There were 255 lone parent households (with dependent children) which equates to 6.2% of all households, very similar to the 6.1% figure for EBC.

## 7:9 Employment and labour market

### Employment

At the time of the census, there were 7,214 residents 72.3% who were available to work (aged between 16-74). Of these, 69.6% were in employment, just higher than figures for EBC (69.4%) and England (62.1%). 9.7% were self-employed the same as across EBC. 3.1% of Bishopstoke residents were unemployed compared to 3.0% across Eastleigh Borough and 4.4% across England.



### Qualifications

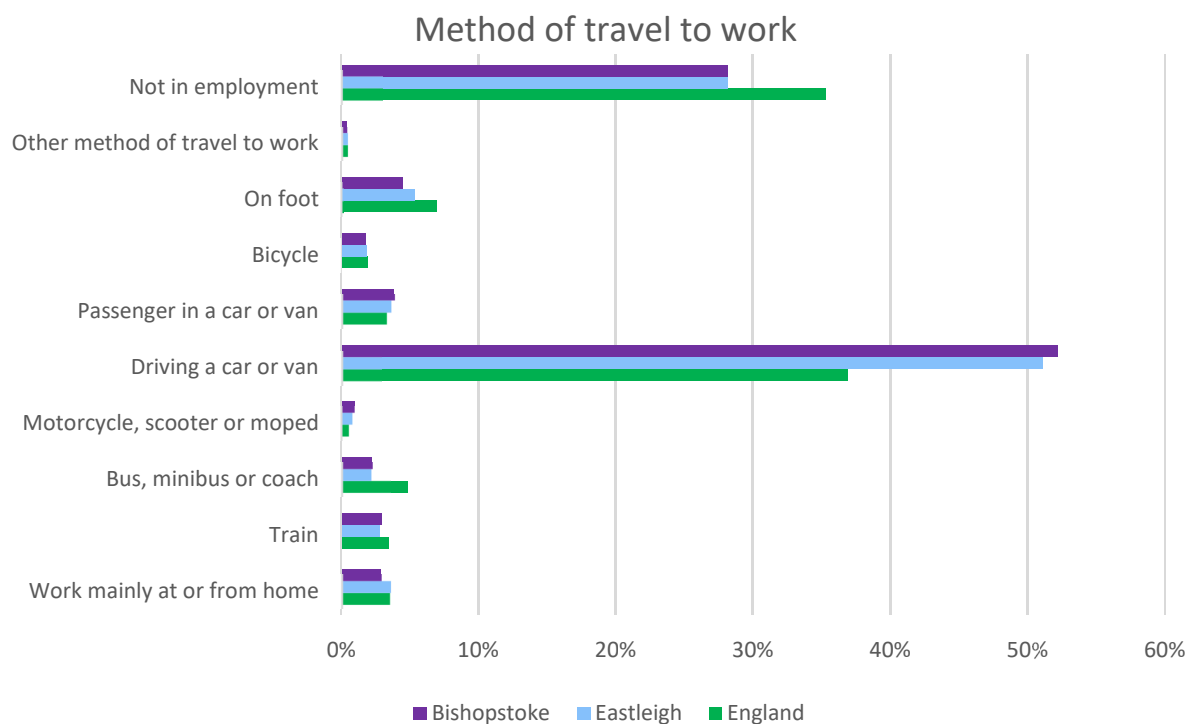
Of those aged over 16 (8,109 residents), 23.6% of the population of Bishopstoke Parish has a degree qualification or higher, lower than the 27.9% in the District and lower than the 27.40% in England.

The number with no formal qualifications at all stands at 1,603 people, or 19.8%, compared to 17.6% in the District and 22.50% across England as a whole.

## Travel to work

3.8% of residents worked from home compared to 6.4% at district level.

The car is used as the main means of travel to work for 48.1% (EBC is 44.6%), while 1.1% use public transport (EBC is 3%) and 12.4% travel on foot (EBC is 9.4%).



## **8: National and Regional Policy**

This section of the plan explores the topic areas to be covered in the neighbourhood plan in more detail. Each section identifies relevant policies and evidence at the national, regional and local level, as well as a summary of Shepton residents views collated to date.

Evidence is drawn from a series of sources including:

### **The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)**

Published in March 2012 and updated in July 2018, the NPPF sets out the planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied in order to achieve sustainable development.

### **The emerging Local Plan for Eastleigh Borough (2016-2036)**

March 2019: After being consulted on in 2018, the Local Plan was submitted to the inspector on 31<sup>st</sup> October 2018 and is currently being examined. More information is due imminently.

### **Sustainability Appraisal (2015)**

This report establishes baseline information and appraisal criteria which is used in the creation of the Local Plan.

### **PUSH Spatial position statement (2016)**

Eastleigh Borough Council is part of the Partnership for Urban South Hampshire (PUSH). Local plans are required by the NPPF to be “based on effective working on cross-boundary strategic matters”. One way of achieving this is by creating a partnership with neighbouring councils. Through this PUSH partnership, a spatial position statement has been written, which EBC are using as evidence for their Local Plan.

The neighbourhood plan must be in general conformity with national policy expressed through the National Planning Policy Framework as well as the strategic policies of the Local Plan. It will present levels of detail that should inform the developing Placemaking Plan.

The steering group will need to assess the impact of various other policy proposals and alternative options on the Environment through the sustainability appraisal, the Habitats Regulation Assessment (HRA) and locational investigations.

## **9 Bishopstoke Neighbourhood Plan**

The initial Steering Group has prepared a Vision for Bishopstoke which was broadly agreed:

### **Vision for Bishopstoke:**



### **Objectives:**

In addition to creating a vision for Bishopstoke the Steering Group consulted on a range of outline objectives and gained a consensus as to their suitability

Each of the topic areas has initially been addressed by the Steering Group and these will form the backbone of the Neighbourhood Plan (NP). The Steering Group will still need to consider each topic area in further detail and should undertake further public consultation as and when appropriate.

## **9:1 Natural Environment and Landscape**

The neighbourhood plan can identify the need to:

- conserve, enhance and restore the diversity and resilience of the wildlife and species and habitats in both urban and rural areas
- conserve and enhance other landscapes and landscape features including those valued by local communities
- ensure that the natural environment works for the community, by making the most of the benefits that the natural environment can and
- provide for people, places and nature.

## **Environmental Objectives**

### **Environmental Aim**

**To conserve the historic assets of the town and to retain the environment for future generations**

### **Objectives:**

- To protect the village's natural habitats so that they thrive
- To enable all residents to enjoy enhanced access to all habitats in the village
- To preserve the bio-diversity and Local Green Spaces of the parish
- To respect and conserve the distinctive character of the landscape, natural environment and historic assets of the parish

## **9:2 Community Facilities**

The NPPF encourages communities to plan positively for the provision and use of shared spaces, community facilities and other local services, to enhance the sustainability of communities and residential environments.

### **Economy:**

National policy supports proposals that will secure a strong competitive economy and, where present, the vitality of town centres.

### **Recreation / Community:**

The NPPF suggests that to deliver the social, recreational and cultural facilities and services that serve community needs, planning policies and decisions should plan

positively for the provision and use of shared space, community facilities (such as local shops, meeting places, sports venues, cultural buildings, public houses and places of worship) and other local services to enhance the sustainability of communities and residential environments.

### **Health and healthcare provision:**

The NPPF encourages communities to “..enable and support healthy lifestyles, especially where this would address identified local health and well-being needs..” Bishopstoke has access to following healthcare facilities:

- The nearest A&E provision is Southampton General Hospital or Royal Hampshire County Hospital in Winchester
- The nearest in-patient hospital is Southampton General Hospital
- NHS Treatment Centre is Moorgreen in West End or Southampton
- Old Anchor Surgery (GP)
- Archers Practise (GP)
- Parkside Practise (GP)

## **Community Objectives**

### **Health, Recreation and Community Aim**

Ensure a satisfactory and diverse range of local facilities appropriate for an expanding parish

#### **Objectives:**

- To ensure all residents can easily access comprehensive local healthcare
- To enhance community spirit, health and well-being by ensuring all residents can access excellent leisure, play and community facilities
- To support appropriate business development to build a strong economy with local employment that benefits all residents

*Does this sufficiently serve the current population of Bishopstoke?*

*Will there be a need for further provision to meet the demands of a growing population?*

*What do residents feel about access to healthcare?*

*Suggested business and economy A&O's*

### **Business and Economy Aim**

To support the local economy through its existing businesses and to encourage expansion of local employment within settlements.

#### **Objectives:**

- Existing employment land should be retained, and new employment opportunities encouraged within the town to support the growing population
- Protect existing employment premises from change of use or redevelopment where the existing businesses are of demonstrable benefit to the community

## 9:3 Sustainable Transport

The NPPF stresses the importance of sustainable transport. Where practical, particularly within large-scale developments, key facilities such as primary schools and local shops should be located within walking distance of most properties. In terms of car parking, it says that plans should seek to improve the quality of parking in town centres so that it is convenient, safe and secure, including appropriate provision for motorcycles. They should set appropriate parking charges that do not undermine the vitality of town centres. Parking enforcement should be proportionate.

Bishopstoke does not have an operating rail link, but is very close to Eastleigh train station. The closest links to the motorways is just over 3 miles away. The Local Plan seeks to facilitate the following:

Strategic policy S12, Transport infrastructure “i) a new link road connecting the north of Bishopstoke, Fair Oak strategic growth option with M3 Jct 12 via Allbrook, with associated changes to/new jct’s onto the existing network where required..” and also “..vi.a) junction improvements at Bishopstoke..”

Strategic policy S13, “strategic footpath, cycleway and bridleway links” states the intention to “seek the provision of new and strategic footpath/cycleway/bridleway routes in the following places iv) Eastleigh to Botley via Bishopstoke.. viii) Eastleigh/Bishopstoke to Itchen Valley Country Park.. ix) Bishopstoke to Fair Oak via South Park Woods..”

### Transport Objectives:

#### Transport Aim:

To ensure that future growth mitigates for the increased traffic and vehicle usage by making provision for this within development design

#### Objectives:

- To enable all residents to travel without needing to depend on private cars
- To prioritise the health and well-being of residents when planning transport
- To ensure all journeys are as safe as possible, whatever the mode of transport
- To consider the future of transport when planning

*It would be useful to source further information on transport and movement in relation to Bishopstoke:*

*What is traffic congestion like in the town?*

*Any specific parking issues?*

*Anything else?*

## 9:4 Sympathetic Housing

The 2011 census shows that there are 52,177 households in EBC of which 4,199 fall within the Bishopstoke neighbourhood Plan area. In Bishopstoke, single person households form 26% of the total number of households which is slightly less than the figure of 26.7% for EBC. In addition, 29.2% of households in the neighbourhood plan area have dependent children marginally lower than the EBC figure of 30.2%. 6.2% of households are those with lone parents and dependent children, mirroring the EBC figure of 6.1%.

The EBC emerging Local Plan strategic policy S2 states the intention to deliver the assessed need for at least 14,580 new dwellings over the period to 2036, of which an annual average of 165 is affordable housing.

The Emerging local plan allocates approximately 5,300 on the 2 sites “north of Bishopstoke” and “north and east of Fair Oak”. Approximately 19% (1,000) of these are planned for “north of Bishopstoke”. EBC intends for just under 65% of this housing (3,350) to be built by the end of the plan period (2036).

The following sites have already been granted planning permission and the numbers taken into account by the local plan:

Penarth House, Otterbourne Hill (64 dwellings)

Land at the Mount Hospital (260 dwellings)

Land at Bishopstoke cemetery (55 dwellings)

Land between 77 Church Rd and recreation grounds (30 dwellings)

Land at Fair Oak Rd (16 dwellings)

In addition there are the following proposed sites:

Land adjacent to 86 Edward Avenue (10 dwellings)

### Housing and the Built Environment Objectives

#### Housing and the Built Environment Aim:

To support future growth whilst retaining the distinctive historic character of the town, together with maintaining the rural setting and views.

#### Objectives:

- To ensure new housing is designed to respect the heritage of the community
- To ensure new developments enable new residents to integrate with the community
- To ensure that quality and landscaping is not compromised, whatever the dwelling being built
- To ensure the housing mix of any new development enables residents to continue to live in the village, whether young or old, should their needs change
- To ensure new developments include excellent online connectivity
- ?? Would you like to add an objective about affordable housing? ??

*you might want to look at each housing site according to the SHLAA and set out policies for each. Are there sites additional /alternative sites to the ones flagged in the SHLAA*

*that you'd like to put forward? This might be a useful mapping exercise to take to a focus group?*

## **9.5 Education**

### **Early years:**

Although Bishopstoke has access to several early years providers within a 3 mile radius of Bishopstoke, there are no pre-school settings within Bishopstoke Parish.

### **Primary:**

- Bishopstoke has 1 infant schools;
- Stoke Park infants school, which has capacity for 270 children, has an OFSTED rating of “good” and runs a breakfast and after school club.

### **Junior:**

- Stoke Park Junior is currently the only junior school in the Bishopstoke parish. It has capacity for 360 pupils. The last OFSTED inspection rated it as “Good”.

The EBC Local Plan identifies the need for a new primary school to be built as part of “land north of Bishopstoke” development.

### **Secondary Schools:**

Children from Bishopstoke attending secondary school have to go out of the parish to either Wyvern College in Fair Oak or Crestwood College, Thorndean School, or the Toyndbee school, all based in Eastleigh

### **Sixth Form:**

The young people from Bishopstoke have to travel for Sixth form education to various places:

- Barton Peveril College in Eastleigh which has over 3,400 full time students.
- Bittern Park School is a comprehensive school with sixth form attached. There are approximately 110 on roll for the sixth form.
- Itchen Sixth Form College based in Southampton provides tertiary education with an intake of 1,300. In a recent OFSTED inspection (Dec 2018) it was categorized as “requires improvement”.
- *Are there any policies required in relation to education/ facilities for young people?*
- *Perhaps you might want to try and safeguard the children’s facilities in the future?*