

Isle of Wight Council

Island Planning Strategy

Duty to Cooperate Compliance Statement

Introduction

1. This document sets out how the IOW Council is meeting the requirements of the Duty to Cooperate in the production of the Island Planning Strategy. This document is part of the evidence to help demonstrate the council is engaging constructively, actively and on an on-going basis and is a `live` document which will be updated to reflect on-going discussions together with the development of Statements of Common Ground.

What is Duty to Cooperate?

2. Under the 2011 Localism Act and the [National Planning Policy Framework](#) (NPPF), local planning authorities have a legal Duty to Cooperate with other local planning authorities and public bodies ¹ to address strategic planning matters likely to have an impact beyond the immediate Local Plan area.
3. Section 33A of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 states that to maximise effective working on strategic matters throughout the preparation of Local Plans, authorities have a duty

"...to engage constructively, actively and on an ongoing basis".

4. The strategic matters on which cooperation is required are set out in paragraphs 20-23 of the NPPF. It states that strategic policies should set out an overall strategy for the pattern, scale and design quality of places (to ensure outcomes support beauty and placemaking), and make sufficient provision for:
 - a) housing (including affordable housing), employment, retail, leisure and other commercial development.
 - b) infrastructure for transport, telecommunications, security, waste management, water supply, wastewater, flood risk and coastal change management, and the provision of minerals and energy (including heat);
 - c) community facilities (such as health, education and cultural infrastructure); and
 - d) conservation and enhancement of the natural, built and historic environment, including landscapes and green infrastructure, and planning measures to address climate change mitigation and adaptation.
5. Paragraph 25 states that 'Strategic policy-making authorities should collaborate to identify the relevant strategic matters which they need to address in their plans. They should also engage with their local communities and relevant bodies including Local Enterprise Partnerships, Local Nature Partnerships, the Marine Management Organisation, county councils, infrastructure providers, elected Mayors and combined authorities (in cases where Mayors or combined authorities do not have plan-making powers). '
6. Paragraph 26 continues that 'Effective and on-going joint working between strategic policy-making authorities and relevant bodies is integral to the production of a positively prepared and justified strategy. In particular, joint working should help to determine where additional

¹ The Duty to Cooperate bodies are set out in the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012 as amended by The National Treatment Agency (Abolition) and the Health and Social Care Act 2012 (Consequential, Transitional and Saving Provisions) Order 2013. In addition, local planning authorities must also cooperate with Local Enterprise Partnerships and Local Nature Partnerships and have regard to their activities when they are preparing their Local Plans, where those activities are relevant to local plan making.

infrastructure is necessary, and whether development needs that cannot be met wholly within a particular plan area could be met elsewhere. '

7. Paragraph 27 states that 'In order to demonstrate effective and on-going joint working, strategic policymaking authorities should prepare and maintain one or more statements of common ground, documenting the cross-boundary matters being addressed and progress in cooperating to address these. These should be produced using the approach set out in national planning guidance and be made publicly available throughout the plan-making process to provide transparency.'
8. Planning Practice Guidance provides further details on the Duty to Cooperate and the nature of Statements of Common Ground on strategic cross boundary matters. The Inspector at the local plan examination assesses whether effective joint working is demonstrated, and this is a test of soundness.

The Strategic Context

9. The Isle of Wight is located approximately 2 miles off the south Hampshire coast. Its separation from the mainland means that it is a standalone housing market and functional economic area. It is located within the Solent Local Enterprise Partnership (SLEP) area. The stretch of water separating the island from the mainland is part of the internationally designated Solent and Southampton Water Special Protection Area and represents not only a significant constraint to development, but also a barrier to many of the effective DtC issues that mainland local planning authorities are able to work on.

The Island Planning Strategy, the Isle of Wight's Local Plan 2022-2037

10. The Island Planning Strategy identifies where future growth will take place. It allocates land for employment and housing and protects areas of green space and designations such as the Isle of Wight National Landscape (formerly AONB). The next consultation on the Plan is scheduled for mid-2024. Further information on the Island Planning Strategy Local Plan 2022-2037 is set out on the council's planning policy web pages.
11. Strategic issues for the IOW have been identified as; safeguarding sites with water access to facilitate the movement of goods and materials from the mainland and landing marine won aggregates; the provision and maintenance of cross Solent transport; the protection and enhancement of cross-Solent nature conservation designations; water quality; the safeguarding and enhancing utility infrastructure and services to the island from the mainland; and addressing the causes and consequences of climate change including coastal change; and planning for waste and minerals.
12. To fulfil the Duty to Co-operate on the Island Planning Strategy the IOWC will:
 - Work with other adjoining authorities in South Hampshire (including Portsmouth City Council, Southampton City Council, New Forest National Park Authority and New Forest District Council) on strategic planning issues where required.
 - Work closely where required with statutory undertakers and other specified consultees in the preparation of local plans, delivery of sub-regional infrastructure, addressing environmental issues and in determining significant planning applications (Hampshire County Council; the Environment Agency; Historic England; Natural England; the Civil

Aviation Authority; Homes England; IOW Integrated Care Board; the Office of Rail and Road Regulation; Highways England; the Marine Management Organisation; Solent Local Enterprise Partnership (SLEP); and the Local Nature Partnership).

- Work closely with the sub-regional transport partnership – Solent Transport – to deliver improved transport infrastructure, networks and systems.

Where cross authority working groups have been set up, the membership, purpose and outcomes are summarised in the following table.

Membership and Purpose of Cross Authority Working Groups

Group	Membership	Purpose	Outcomes
Partnership for South Hampshire (PFSH) Water Quality Group (although the IOW is not a PFSH member, the issue is Solent wide and included involvement of non PFSH members)	Sub-regional partnership of unitary and district authorities in south Hampshire plus non PFSH authorities on the Solent.	To enable PFSH and local authorities along the Solent, together with Natural England, the Environment Agency and water companies to administer a joint strategic approach regarding nutrient neutrality. The organisations worked together to identify a strategy for dealing with the nitrate neutrality issue, to develop a Water Quality Strategy and develop potential strategic mitigation solutions.	An agreed methodology has been developed on nitrate neutrality. A pilot Solent Nutrient Fund (SNF) was developed to help address the strategic water quality issue across south Hampshire and the Isle of Wight. The SNF will provide mitigation to achieve nutrient neutral development across the sub region. A strategic officer has been recruited to work specifically on the nutrient neutral issue. A pilot ended on 31 March 2023 and the work undertaken has been applied to the national Nutrient Mitigation Scheme led by Natural England. A network of nutrient mitigation sites and schemes has been created so developers can obtain mitigation credits to offset the impact of their new development from nitrate enrichment to achieve nitrate neutrality.

Identifying matters surrounding authorities	DtC with	Southampton City Council, Portsmouth City Council, New Forest National Park Authority, New Forest District Council	<p>Meetings were held with adjoining authorities in 2021 to identify DtC issues.</p> <p>Consideration of comments made by other LPAs during the Reg 18 consultation.</p> <p>Preparation of draft Statements of Common Ground.</p>	<p>Support for the approach on identifying a separate housing market area for the IOW and the approach taken on housing numbers in the IPS.</p> <p>Support for the on-going approach taken on mitigating recreation impact on the Solent European sites, through measures including Bird Aware Solent.</p> <p>Support for the IWC Position Statement on nitrogen neutral housing development which states "land on the Isle of Wight can be used to provide nitrogen credits for housing development on the mainland.</p>
Biodiversity Action Plan Steering Group		A consortium of local authorities and key stakeholders, including Natural England, Environment Agency, Forestry England, the Marine Maritime Organisation and Wildlife Trust.	To steer, promote, develop and enhance biodiversity conservation on the IOW through partnership working.	Updating the local Biodiversity Action Plans, agreement on a Local Ecological Network map and the undertaking of a review or condition assessment of relevant SINCs.
IOW Biodiversity Partnership		A partnership of IOWC, Natural England, National Landscapes (formerly AONB) and Hants and IOW Wildlife Trust.	To identify the top priorities for nature recovery on the island agreed with stakeholders using Habitat Action plans as a base and play a key role in helping to shape the content of the Isle of Wight LNRS.	Local Nature Recovery Strategy (LNRS) regulations and guidance published by Defra in March 2023 and IOWC was appointed the `responsible authority` in June 2023.
Solent Recreation and Mitigation		Fifteen local councils (including the IOWC), Natural	To provide a strategic framework to protect the Solent Special	A Solent Recreation Mitigation Strategy

Partnership (Bird Aware Solent is the brand name of the SRMP)	England, the RSPB, Hampshire & Isle of Wight Wildlife Trust, and Chichester Harbour Conservancy	Protection Areas from the impact of additional people visiting the coast from new housing development. Increasing visits to the coast potentially increases disturbance of winter feeding birds. The partnership seeks to prevent disturbances, and this is funded by developer contributions from residential or other relevant development.	was jointly agreed and is being administered by all relevant PFSH local authorities and the Isle of Wight Council. This funds measures and projects across the area through contributions taken from new development. Measures implemented include a team of coastal rangers, education initiatives, site specific projects and development of alternative sites to visiting the coast.
South East Waste Planning Advisory Group (SEWPAG).	Waste planning local authorities in the South East, the Environment Agency (and representatives from similar fora in London and east of England) and waste industry representatives through the Environmental Services Association.	To help authorities work jointly to plan for waste management across the region taking account of wider strategic cross boundary waste issues.	The outcomes include a presentation from Environment Agency on minerals and waste planning; a discussion on the principle of net self-sufficiency; and preparation of a joint position statement on non inert landfill.
South East of England Aggregates Working Party (SEEAWP)	Local authorities with responsibility for minerals planning across the South East and the Environment Agency.	To help authorities work jointly to plan for minerals across the South East taking account of strategic cross boundary issues. SEEAWP monitors the supply and demand for aggregates, prepares statements of common ground in respect of minerals plans where needed and brings together representatives from the aggregates and recycling industry and	A statement of common ground has been prepared by members on soft sand.

		minerals planning authorities.	
Development Plans Group	Hampshire Local Planning Authority Planning Policy teams	To provide a forum across Hampshire to update on local plan progress, discuss key issues and commission joint work where necessary to help support cross boundary issues.	Shared awareness of Local Plan timetables of neighbouring authorities and the ability to share knowledge on planning policy issues
Hampshire Planning & Research Liaison Group	Hampshire Local Planning Authorities and Hampshire County Council	To provide a forum to share best practice on monitoring and research and discuss impacts on issues such as OAN, Housing land supply and demographic patterns.	Ongoing review and analysis of trends and issues that is used to help shape data that informs the IPS.

Development of Joint Evidence

Where joint evidence has been prepared, this is summarised in the following table.

Joint evidence and summary	Group and membership
<p><i>Integrated Water Management Strategy 2018</i></p> <p>A joint study assessed the implications of planned growth on water resources and water quality. It provides the evidence base to support future housing growth in the sub region, identifying the impacts on water supply and resources and the measures required to address these. A key recommendation from this work was the setting up of a Water Quality Working Group to monitor and update the work. This group was set up and meets on a regular basis to identify and analyse the existing evidence gaps and evaluate the need for strategic mitigation measures.</p> <p>Outcome: Agreement on an Integrated Water Management Strategy together with an Action Plan to inform the development of Local Plans.</p>	<p>PfSH</p> <p>A partnership between Hampshire County Council, the unitary authorities of Portsmouth, Southampton, IOWC (no longer a PfSH member) and eight district authorities of Eastleigh, East Hampshire, Fareham, Gosport, Havant, New Forest, Test Valley and Winchester.</p>

<p><i>Nutrient Neutrality Revised Methodology</i></p> <p>Natural England have released a methodology and a digital tool is available on the PfSH website to help developers calculate the nutrient budget available.</p> <p>Outcome: the development of a common tool across the Solent area to achieve nutrient neutrality in new development.</p> <p>A Nitrates Position Statement was agreed with Natural England and published on the IOW website to provide context and guidance to applicants. This allowed land on the island to be used to provide nitrogen credits for housing development on the mainland. The IOWC provide a monitoring role for these arrangements.</p>	<p>A partnership of Hampshire local authorities, IOWC, Natural England, Environment Agency, Wildlife Trust, Southern Water and Portsmouth Water.</p> <p>Natural England and IOWC</p>
<p><i>Water Environment Background Evidence Paper</i></p> <p>A document identifying what needs to be considered in the draft Island Planning Strategy and the various environmental assessments to inform the policy approach in the Island Planning Strategy. eg. Policy HQE10 which seeks to restrict internal potable water consumption to 100 litres per person per day.</p> <p>Outcome: agreement on the actions to be taken in developing planning policies and the supporting environmental assessments.</p>	<p>A partnership between Environment Agency, Natural England, IOWC and Southern Water.</p>
<p><i>Strategic Flood Risk Assessment</i></p> <p>An agreed baseline with Environment Agency on the approach to flood risk on the IOW and the policy development.</p> <p>Outcome: completion of an update to the SFRA in 2016 to inform the development of plan policies related to flood risk and the allocation of land for future development. Isle of Wight Level 2 SFRA was completed in 2019 together with factsheets on flooding for each of the proposed housing allocation sites.</p>	<p>Environment Agency and IOWC (PfSH when IOWC was a member).</p>
<p><i>Maritime Futures – Solent Waterfront Sites 2015</i></p> <p>A joint evidence base of key waterfront employment sites in the Solent region to help</p>	<p>Solent LEP, IOWC, PfSH</p>

<p>inform planning policy decision making on waterfront site retention.</p> <p>Outcome: completion of a study identifying key waterfront sites in the Solent sub region.</p>	
<p><i>Shoreline Management Plan</i></p> <p>A strategy assessing the risks associated with coastal change and a framework to address these. The Environment Agency with the IOWC is looking to refurbish existing coastal defences to reduce the impact of flood and coastal erosion. Four priority areas were identified through the IOW Shoreline Management Plan 2. including Embankment Road (Bembridge), Yaverland, Shanklin and Ventnor. The Environment Agency have established that there is a case for some public investment in flood and coastal risk management infrastructure at all the four priority areas. More detailed options for each location are being developed.</p> <p>Outcome: a living document has been produced to consider the planning and implementation of sea defences and other maritime works and for use in funding coastal defence works.</p>	<p>IOWC and EA (Natural England and Historic England are associate partners).</p>
<p><i>Bird Aware Solent Strategy</i></p> <p>Work was undertaken to reduce the impact of increased recreational impact on over wintering birds in the Solent. A strategy has been developed to formulate, implement and monitor the use of developer contributions transferred from the local planning authorities.</p> <p>Outcome: Agreed strategy to provide mitigation measures for new development to reduce the impacts on birds feeding in the Solent.</p> <p>A review was undertaken in 2023 to identify the effectiveness of the strategy and to identify potential actions to be taken forward by the partners.</p>	<p>The Partnership comprises the fifteen Solent local authorities, Natural England, the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds, Hampshire & Isle of Wight Wildlife Trust, and Chichester Harbour Conservancy. The local authorities are: Chichester District Council, East Hampshire District Council, Eastleigh Borough Council, Fareham Borough Council, Gosport Borough Council, Hampshire County Council, Havant Borough Council, Isle of Wight Council, New Forest District Council, New Forest National Park Authority, Portsmouth City Council, Southampton City Council, South Downs National Park Authority, Test Valley Borough Council and Winchester City Council.</p>
<p><i>West Wight Coastal Flood and Erosion Risk Management Plan</i></p>	<p>IOWC, EA</p>

<p>A strategy setting out the preferred strategic approaches for managing coastal flood and erosion risk for an 84km frontage of the Isle of Wight coast running from Freshwater Bay clockwise round to Old Castle Point, East Cowes.</p> <p>Outcome: A strategy setting out strategic approaches for managing coastal flood and erosion risks.</p>	
<p><i>Air Quality Impact Assessment</i></p> <p>Evidence study uses a shared methodology for assessing air quality impact with that completed for PfSH. The assessment uses modelling to forecast air quality standards on the IOW up to 2036.</p> <p>Outcome: A shared methodology on air quality.</p>	PfSH, IOWC
<p>Shared sub regional transport modelling (SRTM) to establish a baseline and to test the proposed transport interventions.</p> <p>Outcome: A shared methodology on transport modelling.</p>	Solent Transport, PfSH, IOWC
<p><i>Drainage and Wastewater Management Plan, 2022</i></p> <p>Development of an investment strategy for the wastewater catchments within the IOW river basin has been prepared by Southern Water. A workshop has been held to discuss options to progress to a more detailed level and prioritisation of wastewater catchments. Drainage and Wastewater Management Plans (DWMPs) (southernwater.co.uk)</p> <p>Outcome: Development of an investment strategy for all wastewater catchments in the IOW river basin.</p>	IOWC, EA, NE, Southern Water

13. The Isle of Wight is recognised and accepted as a standalone housing market within the south-east sub-region. It is not realistic therefore to either consider mainland authorities to meet any shortfall in provision on the island, or for the island to be able to contribute to meeting shortfalls experienced on the mainland.

14. Councils have a duty to cooperate when setting targets for future accommodation needs for gypsies and travellers and travelling showpeople. However, as a separate Housing Market Area

the requirement to plan for neighbouring councils' requirements does not apply. Equally any requirements arising on the island will also need to be met on the island itself.

Strategic Cross Boundary Matters

Strategic cross boundary issues and how these have been addressed are summarised in the following table.

Strategic Issue	Partners	Comments on how co-operation is being achieved.	Outcomes
Can the IOWC play a role in meeting unmet housing needs in Portsmouth & Southampton?	HE, PCC, SCC	<p>The SHMA confirms the IOW as a separate Housing Market Area. The requirement to plan for neighbouring councils' requirements for housing or gypsy and traveller requirements therefore does not apply and any requirements identified have to be met on the island itself.</p> <p>The issue for the IOW is that it will be unable to meet its own housing growth requirements. This is due not because of insufficient land being identified but the market conditions on the island due to its location off the mainland and associated costs.</p>	PCC & SCC have confirmed that the IOW is not considered a suitable location for unmet housing need. See draft Statements of Common Ground.
To support an economic recovery following the Covid 19 pandemic and creating resilience to any future disruption.	SLEP, PFSH, MMO	Sets out how the Solent LEP working with local partners will intervene to build a positive growth agenda for the Solent following the Covid 19 pandemic.	<p>The SLEP Economic Recovery Plan for 2021 identified the IOW as being particularly exposed to the negative effects of the pandemic. It identified the New Forest and IOW Rural Business Resilience Funds and up to £0.7m of investment in 2020/21 to South Western Railway towards the re-instatement of a passing loop at Brading station to make rail a more attractive and sustainable travel option on the Isle of Wight.</p> <p>Solent Growth Forum meetings are attended by an IOW representative.</p>

Safeguarding sites with water access to facilitate the movement of goods and materials from the mainland and landing marine won aggregates	SLEP, PfSH, MMO	<p>The issue is safeguarding sites on the River Medina that have water access to facilitate the movement of goods between the Island and the mainland and for the landing of marine-won aggregates.</p> <p>The council has identified a tidal access cut-off point on the River Medina which will be used in the determination of development proposals needing waterfront access.</p>	<p>Policy E5 Maintaining Employment Sites with Water Access on the River Medina has been included in the Regulation 19 version of the Island Planning Strategy to safeguard these sites for the zones identified in the Solent Waterfront Strategy.</p>
Provision and maintenance of cross Solent transport.	SLEP, PfSH, Island Roads, ferry operators, Solent Transport, MMO	<p>The issue is maintaining and improving ferry terminals and services. The Island is wholly reliant on mainland ferry terminals and services to Lymington, Southampton and Portsmouth. Their continued operation is critical to the Island's wellbeing and functioning.</p> <p>In 2016, 2.4m passengers used ferry services to access the Island, generating an estimated £296m contribution to the local economy. 5.5% of Island residents in employment rely on ferries for daily commuting to the mainland to jobs in London and south Hampshire.</p> <p>The island does not adjoin other authorities, but mainland transport terminals are critical to maintaining cross Solent transport services.</p>	<p>Quarterly meetings during the pandemic involving cross Solent ferry and hovercraft operators at the IOW Transport Infrastructure Board. Other meetings include the Cross Solent Partnership Board.</p> <p>The Island Infrastructure Investment Plan developed by the SLEP identifies the key infrastructure investment priorities and the actions needed to support delivery. This work included consultation with the cross Solent bodies. Action identified: to modernise ferry terminals on both sides of the Solent.</p>
Sub regional transport modelling and planning	Solent Transport, SLEP	<p>Outputs from the sub regional modelling work (a shared evidence base across Hampshire) has been used to inform Island Planning Strategy work on key junctions and roundabouts on the island. Its modelling covers development impact up until 2041.</p> <p>Joint work with SLEP and Solent Transport to develop transport funding bids to the Local Transport Body.</p>	<p>The modelling has been used to draft policies in the Island Planning Strategy.</p> <p>The council submitted a successful joint bid to the government's Transforming Cities Fund with Portsmouth City Council, Hampshire County Council and local public transport operators. £10 million is to be invested in Ryde to develop the redundant tramway on Ryde</p>

			<p>Pier into a cycle and pedestrian walkway. The redevelopment of the transport interchange will improve access for pedestrians and cyclists along the entire length of Ryde Esplanade to Appley.</p>
<p>Protection and enhancement of cross-Solent nature conservation designations.</p>	<p>PfSH, NE</p>	<p>The Solent and Southampton Water Special Protection Area lies between the mainland and the Isle of Wight and is an area of internationally important biodiversity.</p> <p>The issue to address is the protection of the Solent and Southampton Water Special Protection Area to safeguard the habitat for coastal birds to feed and rest.</p> <p>Proposals for new development on the island will lead to an increase in recreational trips to protected nature conservation sites in and adjacent to Southampton Water and mitigation may be necessary to prevent bird disturbance.</p> <p>The additional housing development on the island will add to the demand for recreational trips to nature conservation sites in and around Southampton Water and mitigation may be required.</p> <p>The nature conservation designation affects both coastlines of the Solent. The quality of coastal waters in certain locations is</p>	<p>Outcome: A shared mitigation strategy 'The Solent Recreational Disturbance and Mitigation Study' has been developed jointly with the South Hampshire authorities. Natural England was represented on the Steering Group. Regular meetings were held to develop and finalise guidance on seeking developer contributions to prevent bird disturbance from increased recreational activity from new development. The collection of payments commenced April 2018.</p> <p>New Forest National Park Authority have undertaken further work to consider the projected increase in visitors to the New Forest arising from new planned development. A range of avoidance and mitigation measures are identified, and a partnership has been established across a range of authorities and stakeholders to build on the existing approach. The IOW has not been identified as a significant generator of visits to the New Forest for recreation.</p> <p>Nutrient neutrality meetings with NE and other local</p>

		<p>identified as poor due to nitrates from development and agriculture. Nitrogen has been causing dense algae growth in the Solent, affecting protected habitats and bird species. Addressing and mitigating this issue was identified as a cross boundary matter.</p>	<p>authorities in Hampshire and to agree a revised methodology for Nutrient Neutrality. Farmland has been purchased for wildlife habitat on the IOW by the Hampshire and IOW Wildlife Trust to provide mitigation for the development of 400 houses in Fareham and Havant. This project was a pilot exercise and may lead to further mitigation of this type.</p> <p>Workshop and meetings with Natural England and Hampshire and Isle of Wight Local Nature Partnership have been undertaken to discuss and address strategic nature conservation issues.</p> <p>A research paper was published following joint working with PFSH and the Environment Agency on Eutrophication and Recovery (January 2023) which concluded that recovery in the Solent is well underway following changes in agricultural practice and nutrient reduction measures at wastewater treatment works.</p>
<p>Provision of infrastructure to support current residents and future development.</p>	<p>Southern Water, integrated care systems (ICs), utility providers, EA, NE, PFSH</p>	<p>The island is not self-sufficient in water supply and relies on approximately a third of its supply from the mainland. Water imports are via an underwater mains supply, from chalk based watercourses in southern Hampshire. New development on the island is likely to place additional demands on supply from southern Hampshire.</p> <p>The council is working in partnership with other public sector providers, utility companies and developers to ensure that development provides high quality</p>	<p>Regular meetings have been held with Southern Water and the Environment Agency and both have been engaged in developing the draft Island Planning Strategy, Infrastructure Delivery Plan and through a stakeholder water infrastructure workshop.</p> <p>IOWC participated in Southern Water’s Drainage and Wastewater</p>

		<p>infrastructure commensurate with the scale of development and community needs.</p> <p>The provision of a full range of healthcare services relies on mainland capacity for certain specialist care. IOWC is working with the ICS and NHS to make provision for facilities consistent with the future clinical strategy.</p> <p>Water Resources South East is an alliance of six water companies across the SE with the aim of securing water supply through a collaborative, regional approach to managing water resources.</p> <p>Key pieces of infrastructure with impacts wider than the Island are:</p>	<p>Management Plan workshop (September 2020) for the Isle of Wight Catchment. A further workshop was attended (January 2021) on planning objectives and outputs from a baseline risk and vulnerability assessment. A workshop was held on 27 April 2021 to discuss the investment strategy for Sandown and Wroxall catchments and the options for addressing risks. The DWMP for the island is located on the Southern Water website at <u>Drainage and Wastewater Management Plans (DWMPs)</u> (<u>southernwater.co.uk</u>)</p> <p>IOWC participated in a regional catchment workshop (October 2020) highlighting sharing of baseline information on environmental improvement projects helping to identify environmental schemes that could be included in the plan to improve the health of rivers and waterbodies.</p> <p>IOWC participated in a Water Resources SE consultation on creating a regional resilience plan for water provision.</p> <p>IOWC is a member of the Hampshire Flood and Water Management Technical Delivery Group which meet 4 times a year.</p> <p>Policy development for flood risk and coastal management workshop in collaboration with the EA.</p> <p>IOWC participated in a Scottish and Southern</p>
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<p>Addressing the causes and consequences of climate change including managing coastal change.</p>	<p>MMO, EA</p>	<p>The Shoreline Management Plan examines how the coast is likely to change over the next 100 years and sets policies outlining how the shoreline should be managed in the future. The SMP has been updated in association with the Environment Agency. Development proposals located on waterfronts with a 'Hold the Line' policy in the Shoreline Management Plan are to provide and maintain coastal defences or, where appropriate, land raising, to a height consistent with predicted sea level rise over the lifetime of the development.</p>	<p>The Environment Agency in partnership with the Isle of Wight Council is looking to refurbish existing coastal defences to reduce the impact of flood and coastal erosion events around the IOW coastline. Four priority areas were identified through the IOW Shoreline Management Plan 2 and subsequent studies undertaken by the IOW Council. The areas identified in need of initial investment are Embankment Road (Bembridge), Yaverland, Shanklin and Ventnor. The Environment Agency have established that there is a case for some public investment in flood and coastal risk management infrastructure at all four priority areas. The Environment Agency have done this by submitting high level business cases (a</p>

			'Strategic Outline Case') for each location to its internal assurance group. A case has been established for public investment at these four priority areas and more detailed options for each location are being developed.
Isle of Wight Local Aggregate Assessment	SE England Aggregate Working Party	The council has worked collaboratively with other bodies (e.g. SEEAWP and Hampshire CC under their remit as technical support to the AWP) in the preparation of the LAA and MHCLG AM Survey 2019, in order to satisfy the Duty to Cooperate.	Annual Monitoring Reports have been prepared.
Strategic Planning for minerals and waste	Hampshire County Council	Response to Hampshire CC DtC request in their review of the Minerals and Waste Plan. A Statement of Common Ground was agreed between the IOWC, New Forest National Park Authority, Portsmouth City Council, South Downs National Park Authority and Southampton City Council to address cross boundary minerals and waste planning issues.	A Statement of Common Ground on waste and minerals planning has been agreed between the IOWC, New Forest National Park Authority, Portsmouth City Council, South Downs National Park Authority and Southampton City Council.
Strategic planning for waste management	South East Waste Planning Advisory Group (SEWPAG)	Membership of SEWPAG, which seeks to give effect to the government's stated intention to place the responsibilities of the former Regional Technical Advisory Bodies with local authority groupings to enable waste planning authorities to carry out their individual responsibilities more effectively. Meets four times a year.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - SEWPAG's response to the Planning White Paper, Autumn 2020 - Hazardous Waste Research for the SEWPAG Area-Specification, Autumn 2020

Appendix

Organisation and Issue	Summary of Cooperation	Outcomes
Environment Agency	<p>The Environment Agency (EA) is responsible for the protection and enhancement of the environment. Their responsibilities are water quality and resources, industry and waste, contaminated land, fisheries, rivers, conservation and ecology and flooding and are also an environmental consultation body for sustainability assessment.</p> <p>EA has inputted into the Island Planning Strategy, environmental assessments (SA/SEA and HRA) and technical studies.</p> <p>Regular meetings take place on biodiversity and flooding matters as well as attendance at stakeholder meetings.</p>	Comments received on the first Regulation 18 draft IPS and considered in a review to the text.
Natural England	<p>Natural England (NE) role is to protect England's nature and landscapes. It is responsible for promoting nature conservation, protecting biodiversity, conserving and enhancing the landscape and promoting access to the countryside and open spaces and are also an environmental consultation body for sustainability assessment.</p> <p>NE has inputted into the Island Planning Strategy, environmental assessments (SA/SEA and HRA) and technical studies.</p>	<p>Comments received on the first Regulation 18 draft IPS and considered in a review to the text and supporting evidence base.</p> <p>Preparation and update of Nitrates Budget for the Plan.</p> <p>Ongoing review and update of the HRA based on Natural England input and comment.</p>
Historic England	Historic England's role is to promote the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment. They are also one of the designated environmental	Comments received on the first Regulation 18 draft IPS and considered in a review to the text.

	<p>consultation bodies for sustainability assessment.</p> <p>Ongoing liaison with HE reps over plan and policy content up to Reg 19 stage.</p>	<p>Revisions and additions to a number of policies in the Reg 19 version as suggested by HE.</p>
Highways England	<p>No roads on the IOW are part of the HE network management map.</p>	-
Homes England	<p>Homes England's role is to facilitate the delivery of new homes.</p>	<p>IOWC have met with Homes England to discuss Local Plan and delivery issues.</p>
Southampton City Council	<p>Development Plans Group meeting four times a year.</p> <p>Ongoing liaison with SCC planning policy team.</p>	<p>Review of comments on Reg 18 version of the IPS.</p> <p>Preparation of draft SoCG.</p>
New Forest District Council	<p>Development Plans Group meeting four times a year.</p> <p>Ongoing liaison with NFDC planning policy team.</p>	<p>Review of comments on Reg 18 version of the IPS.</p> <p>Preparation of draft SoCG.</p>
New Forest National Park Authority	<p>New Forest National Park Authority is a nearby planning authority. Although not immediately adjacent, it is within a short distance of the borough boundary in Southampton Water, within 10 miles of the island. Given its location it is inevitable a number of the island's residents will visit the National Park for recreation.</p> <p>NFNPA responded to the draft Island Planning Strategy. NFNPA are part of liaison meetings discussing issues affecting the New Forest. They are also part of New Forest SPA working group to determine the mitigation required to address the impact of development on the New Forest National Park.</p>	<p>Comments received on the first Regulation 18 draft IPS and considered in a review to the text.</p> <p>Preparation of Draft SoCG.</p>

Portsmouth City Council	<p>Development Plans Group meeting four times a year to discuss local plan matters and progress.</p> <p>Ongoing liaison with PCC planning policy team.</p>	<p>Comments received on the first Regulation 18 draft IPS and considered in a review to the text.</p> <p>Preparation of draft SoCG.</p>
Other south Hampshire local authorities	Development Plans Group meeting four times a year.	
Marine Management Organisation	<p>The Marine Management Organisation (MMO) licenses, regulates and plans marine activities in the seas around England.</p> <p>The MMO responded to the draft Island Planning Strategy.</p>	<p>MMO comments received on the first Regulation 18 draft IPS and considered in a review to the text.</p> <p>MMO workshop on the South Inshore and the South Offshore Marine Plans, October 2018.</p> <p>Council response to the Draft South Marine Plan Consultation, February 2017</p> <p>Preparation of draft SoCG.</p>
Solent Local Enterprise Partnership (SLEP)	The LEP is a partnership between businesses and local authorities and aims to improve the co-ordination of private and public sector investment and bring about sustainable economic growth in the South Hampshire sub-region. It was created in 2010 and published the Transforming Solent growth strategy in January 2015.	IOWC met with the LEP to primarily talk about strategic economic issues.
Hampshire and Isle of Wight Local Nature Partnership	The Hampshire and Isle of Wight partnership is made up of a wide range of local organisations ranging from local government to charities and is co-ordinated by a small steering group. The partnership's aims include protecting and improving the natural environment and promoting a sustainable green economy and their role is	

	developing strategic evidence on ecological networks.	
Solent Transport	Liaison to access the Systra IOW traffic modelling to inform the development of the Island Planning Strategy.	Identification and inclusion in the Plan of improvements required to the transport infrastructure to support the level of development identified.
Comments from other DtC parties	IOWC contacted all the duty to co-operate bodies and invited comments on the IPS.	