

Winchester Local Development Framework Sustainability Appraisal (SA) & Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)

PLANS & PROGRAMMES REVIEW

July 2007

prepared by



Appendix A

Winchester SEA/SA – Review of Relevant Plans & Policies

A.1 INTRODUCTION

The review of relevant Plans and Policies has been presented in a detailed data table.

- A.1.1 Sustainable Development & Environmental Policy
- A.1.2 Air Quality & Noise
- A.1.3 Climatic Factors
- A.1.4 Economy
- A.1.5 Landscape, Open Space & Recreation
- A.1.6 Cultural Heritage including Architectural & Archeological Heritage
- A.1.7 Biodiversity, Fauna, Flora & Soil
- A.1.8 Water
- A.1.9 Material Assets
- A.1.10 Transport
- A.1.11 Housing
- A.1.12 Communities & Health
- A.1.13 Other Spatial Development Policy

A.1.1 Sustainable Development and Environmental Policy

International

The Johannesburg Declaration of Sustainable Development 2002	
This declaration was signed at the World Summit on Sustainable Development, where the principles of international commitment to sustainable development were reaffirmed, 30 years after the Stockholm Summit and ten years after the Stockholm Declaration of 1992.	
Objectives, Targets & Indicators	Undertake to strengthen and improve governance at all levels, for the effective implementation of Agenda 21.

Environment 2010: Our Future, Our Choice (EU Sixth Environment Action Programme)	
<p>The latest Environment Action Programme gives a strategic direction to the Commission's environmental policy over the next decade, as the Community prepares to expand its boundaries. The new programme identifies four environmental areas to be tackled for improvements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Climate Change; ▪ Nature and Biodiversity; ▪ Environment and Health and Quality of Life; and ▪ Natural Resources and Waste. 	
Objectives, Targets & Indicators	<p>Recognises that land use planning and management decisions in the Member States can have a major influence on the environment, leading to fragmentation of the countryside and pressures in urban areas and the coast. Also includes objectives on stabilising greenhouse gases, halting biodiversity loss, reducing pollution and resource use. Under the EAP framework, Thematic Strategies are being developed on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Air quality; ▪ Soil Protection;

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sustainable use of Pesticides; ▪ Waste Prevention and Recycling; ▪ Sustainable Use of Natural Resources; and ▪ Urban Environment.
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A Sustainable Europe for a Better World: A European Union Strategy for Sustainable Development (2001); Communication from the Commission to the Council and the European Parliament on the review of the Sustainable Development Strategy - A platform for action 2005

The document sets the challenge to maintain a momentum that mutually reinforces economic growth, social welfare and environment protection.

Objectives, Targets & Indicators	<p>The Review highlights a number of key issues which need a strong push at the highest political level to engage the public, speed up decision-making and action at all levels, encourage more 'joined up' thinking and accelerate the uptake of new and better ideas. These are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Climate change and clean energy ▪ Public health ▪ Social exclusion, demography and migration ▪ Management of natural resources ▪ Sustainable transport ▪ Global poverty and development challenges
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National

PPS1: Delivering Sustainable Development 2005

The document sets out the key policies and principles and the Government's vision for planning. It includes high level objectives and sets out the framework for specific policies further developed in the thematic Planning Policy Statements which will substitute the current PPG documents.

Objectives, Targets & Indicators	<p>Sustainable development is the purpose of planning. Communities need to be actively involved in the planning process, which is not simply regulations and control but must become a proactive management of development. These overarching objectives inform specific objectives such as promotion of urban and rural regeneration, of local economies, of inclusive, healthy and safe communities</p>
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Planning and Climate Change – Supplement to PPS1 Consultation Document 2006	
Objectives, Targets & Indicators	<p>Sets out how spatial planning, in providing for the new homes, jobs and infrastructure needed by communities, should help shape places with lower carbon emissions and resilient to the climate change now accepted as inevitable. Spatial planning, regionally and locally, provides the framework for integrating new development with other programmes that influence the nature of places and how they function. Forms part of a wider package of action being taken forward by Communities and Local Government to help deliver the Government's ambition of achieving zero carbon development. This includes the <i>Code for Sustainable Homes</i> and a consultation document, <i>Building a Greener Future</i>, which sets out how planning, building regulations and the <i>Code for Sustainable Homes</i> can drive change, innovation and deliver improvements to the environment.</p> <p>The Council should aim for carbon neutral new development and monitor the amount of development which meets agreed targets.</p>
PPS 7 – Sustainable Development in Rural Areas 2004	
Quality of life and the environment in rural areas need to be enhanced through the sustainable development of communities and their environment.	
Objectives, Targets & Indicators	<p>Requires that development within and outside existing villages should be permitted where it meets local economic and community needs, where it maintains or enhances the environment and does not conflict with other policies. Priority should be given to the conservation of the natural beauty of the landscape in AONBs and National Parks.</p>
Defra: Securing the Future: The Government's Sustainable Development Strategy 2005	
This is a review of the original sustainable development strategy produced in 1999.	
Objectives, Targets & Indicators	<p>The new objectives included within the strategy are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Living within environmental limits; ▪ Ensuring a strong healthy and just society; ▪ Achieving a sustainable economy; ▪ Promoting good governance; and ▪ Using sound science responsibly.

Diversity and Equality in Planning – A good practice guide 2005	
The Government is committed to changing the culture of planning to make it more responsive, positive and pro-active. Diversity and equality are at the very heart of this new agenda, helping define sustainable and inclusive communities. Community involvement is one of the key themes underpinning the Government's planning reforms. The Guide illustrates an inclusive approach to community consultation.	
Objectives, Targets & Indicators	Winchester should target the "hard to reach groups" identified in guidance, aiming to use innovative consultation methods to involve the specific groups. A useful indicator would be a comparison of those who commented on earlier local plans and those who have become involved in the production of the LDF.

Regional

Integrated Regional Framework: A better quality of life in the South East 2004	
Replacing the Regional Sustainable Development Framework, IRF establishes a vision to achieve economic development that benefits people and protects the environment. It offers guidance to help minimise overlaps or conflicts and maximise economic opportunities to achieve a shared vision for sustainable development.	
Objectives, Targets & Indicators	<p>The objectives included within the strategy are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ensuring an adequate supply of affordable housing. ▪ Tackling the growth in car traffic by reducing the need to travel and improving public transport. ▪ Using natural resources (water, energy, wood) more efficiently. ▪ Decrease pollution and waste. ▪ Manage and mitigate impacts of climate change such as flooding. ▪ Maintain and improve overall quality of the environment including biodiversity and landscape. ▪ Improve level of health throughout the region and across all ages.

County

Aalborg Commitments – Hampshire County Council 2004	
The Aalborg Commitments aim to help local authorities across Europe measure and improve their sustainable performance. Split into 10 themes and further into 50 Commitments, the local authorities undertake yearly audits to see how well they are doing against each Commitment, giving an overall sustainability score allowing them to set targets for the following year.	
Objectives, Targets & Indicators	<p><u>Local Management Towards Sustainability</u> Commitment to implementing effective management cycles, from formulation through implementation to evaluation.</p> <p><u>Natural Common Goods (Water, Energy, Biodiversity)</u> Commitment to fully assuming our responsibility to protect, to preserve, and to ensure equitable access to natural common goods.</p> <p><u>Responsible Consumption and Lifestyle Choices</u> Commitment to adopting and facilitating the prudent and efficient use of resources and to encouraging sustainable consumption and production.</p> <p><u>Planning and Design</u> Commitment to a strategic role for urban planning and design in addressing environmental, social, economic, health and cultural issues for the benefit of all.</p> <p><u>Better Mobility and Less Traffic</u> Recognising the interdependence of transport, health and environment and are committed to strongly promoting sustainable mobility choices.</p> <p><u>Local Action for Health</u> Commitment to protecting and promoting the health and wellbeing of our citizens.</p> <p><u>Vibrant and Sustainable Local Economy</u> Commitment to creating and ensuring a vibrant local economy that gives access to employment without damaging the environment.</p> <p><u>Social Equity and Justice</u> Commitment to securing inclusive and supportive communities.</p> <p><u>Local to Global</u> Commitment to assuming our global responsibility for peace, justice, equity, sustainable development and climate protection.</p>

Local

The Sustainability Strategy for the Council – Winchester City (A Sustainable City Council: Doing our bit, Inspiring others) 2004	
This strategy looks at the internal workings of the City Council and considers its responsibility to sustainability. Setting out broad visions for the future it aims to encourage others to follow their lead.	
Objectives, Targets & Indicators	Increase awareness of sustainability, meet high sustainability standards in any new council buildings including water and energy efficiency and minimize the adverse impacts of traveling and council used resources. Indicators: monitoring energy costs and travel costs.

Winchester City Council Environment Strategy 2004-2008	
The Environment Strategy looks into the role of the Local Authority in maintaining the local environment and its implications on the communities' quality of life. The strategy focuses on six main themes – open spaces, street scene, countryside, biodiversity, trees and hedgerows and environmental protection to identify problems and prepare action plans.	
Objectives, Targets & Indicators	For each theme the strategy draws out the aim, action and success measure. Overall objectives specify being aware of development within or causing potential impacts to the themed areas, the protection, management and maintenance of the countryside and environment through the restoration of degraded habitats, proactive conservation and the reduction and prevention of pollution. Indicators: area of restored or new habitat, loss or gain of open space

Sustainable Development and Environmental Policy – Implications for the LDF

The LDF and SA/SEA should have regard for the three major challenges posed to the environment of Winchester:

- Climate change - to reduce emissions and implications for wildlife, countryside and settlements;
- Growth and development - the level of growth has been set in national and regional targets so that the LDF can only promote Sustainable Development through objectives for sustainable design, construction and occupation to produce more resource efficient and quality development, and to ensure it is built in the right place at the right time);
- Transport - radical action to reverse historic increase in road traffic which has had a negative impact on the environment

Sustainability indicators could therefore cover contributions to, and impacts of climate change, use of resources in construction (re life cycle of construction materials, and local resources such as land, energy efficiency, and aesthetic quality (involving public consultation), and provision of public transport.

A.1.2 Air Quality and Noise

International

Directive 96/62/EC: the Air Quality Framework Directive; Directive 99/30/EC: the First Air Quality Daughter Directive; Directive 2000/69/EC – the Second Air Quality Daughter Directive; Directive 2002/3/EC – the Third Air Quality Daughter Directive; Directive 2004/107/EC- the Fourth Daughter Directive

- **96/62/EC:** sets the framework for how EU Member States must monitor and report ambient levels of air pollutants. The UK has been divided into zones and agglomerations within which the pollutants will be monitored.
- **99/30/EC:** sets ambient air limit values for nitrogen dioxide and oxides of nitrogen, sulphur dioxide, lead and particulate matter.
- **2000/69/EC:** ambient air limit values for benzene and carbon monoxide.
- **2002/3/EC:** seeks to establish long-term objectives, target values, an alert threshold and an information threshold for concentrations of ozone in ambient air.
- **2004/107/EC:** sets health-based limits on polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons, cadmium, arsenic, nickel and mercury, for which there is a requirement to reduce exposure to as low as reasonably achievable.

These Directives have been transposed into legislation and implemented in England by the Air Quality Limit Values Regulations 2003. SI 2003 No. 2121. Regulation 14 extends powers, under section 85(5) of the Environment Act 1995, for the Secretary of State to give directions to LAs for the implementation of these Directives

Objectives, Targets & Indicators

LAs have a central role through their duties to work towards meeting the national air quality objectives, which are similar or, in some cases, more stringent than the EU limit values (see paragraph 1B.6) but other organisations – such as the Highways Agency and the Environment Agency – will also be involved.
Indicators include the number of Air Quality Management Areas, and water quality.

National

Planning Policy Statement 23: Planning and Pollution Control 2004

This Guidance advises on matters relating to how the development control process should deal with pollution which may arise from or may affect land use.	
Objectives, Targets & Indicators	<p>A strategic approach should be taken to the location of potentially polluting developments and the location of sensitive developments.</p> <p>Development presents the opportunity of remediation and developing on contaminated land in order to reduce the risks currently posed by such land.</p> <p>Where new potentially polluting activities are planned a proactive approach should be taken between the developer and the pollution control authorities.</p> <p>There are no specific targets or indicators</p>

PPG 24 – Planning and Noise 1994

This PPG gives guidance to local authorities in England on the use of their planning powers to minimise the adverse impact of noise. It outlines the considerations to be taken into account in determining planning applications both for noise sensitive developments and for those activities which will generate noise and introduces the concept of noise exposure categories, recommending appropriate levels for exposure to different sources of noise; and advising on the use of conditions to minimise the impact of noise.	
Objectives, Targets & Indicators	Noise-sensitive developments should be located away from existing sources of significant noise (or programmed development such as new roads) and potentially noisy developments should be located in areas where noise will not be such an important consideration or where its impact can be minimised.

Environment Act Part IV- LAQM 1995

Requires local authorities to review and assess the current, and likely future, air quality in their areas	
Objectives, Targets & Indicators	Where an LA considers that one or more of the air quality objectives, as prescribed in regulations, is unlikely to be met by the required date, it must declare an air quality management area (AQMA), covering the area where the problem is expected. It must then draw up an action plan setting out the measures it intends to take in pursuit of the air quality objectives in the area.

Air Quality Strategy: Working Together for Clean Air 2000	
This Strategy describes the plans drawn up by the Government and the devolved administrations to improve and protect ambient air quality in the UK in the medium-term, so to protect people's health and the environment without imposing unacceptable economic or social costs.	
Objectives, Targets & Indicators	Sets objectives for eight main air pollutants to protect health.

Local

Winchester City Council Air Quality Action Plan 2006	
In 2003 Winchester City Council declared an Air Quality Management Area within the City Centre for the pollutant Nitrogen Dioxide (NO ₂). The plan sets out proposed measures to implement actions to reduce emissions of NO ₂ and fulfill the requirements of Section 84(2) of the Environment Act 1995. Road traffic has been identified as the main source of NO ₂ and as such the plan focuses to change the way people access the city centre with particular emphasis on a modal shift away from private vehicle use to more sustainable forms of transport.	
Objectives, Targets & Indicators	Promotion of walking and cycling, improvement to public transport, improved traffic management including traffic rerouting and review of the car park strategy. Indicator: removal of need for AQMA

Air Quality and Noise – Implications for the LDF

Air and noise pollution are increasing concerns and the LDF must incorporate policies specifically relating to the management and avoidance of these sources of pollution, particularly with regard to managing high levels of vehicle use. These policies will be implemented in conjunction with other relevant policies in the plan especially location of development.

A.1.3 Climatic Factors

International

Kyoto Protocol on Climate Change 1997	
Signing up to the 1997 Kyoto Protocol, 38 Countries (plus the EU) have committed to individual, legally-binding targets to limit or reduce their greenhouse gas emissions. These add up to a total cut in greenhouse-gas emissions of at least 5% from 1990 levels in the commitment period 2008-2012. The UK has committed to an 8% reduction (base year = 1990).	
Objectives, Targets & Indicators	Achieve a reduction in anthropogenic CO ₂ levels to at least 5% below 1990 levels by 2012. Consider afforestation and reforestation as carbon sinks.

National

Draft Climate Change Bill 2007	
The Bill aims to introduce a clear, credible, long-term framework for the UK to achieve its goals of reducing carbon dioxide emissions and reducing the impacts of climate change. This draft document discusses the context and rationale behind the Climate Change Bill, outlining the proposed contents and summarizing its key elements.	
Objectives, Targets & Indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Setting targets in statute and carbon budgeting – reducing emissions by 2050 and a proposed carbon budgeting system via 3 periods of 5 years to provide a trajectory until 2050 and a clear framework of expected reductions over time. ▪ Establishing a committee on Climate Change – creating a new independent body to advise how to reduce emissions over time and across the economy. ▪ Creating enabling powers – enable the government to introduce new domestic emissions trading schemes through secondary legislation. ▪ Reporting requirements – enhance overall transparency and accountability of the UK action on Climate Change.

Draft PPS 1 supplement Planning and Climate Change 2005	
As a supplement to PPS1, the strategy sets out how spatial planning should contribute to reducing emissions and stabilizing climate change and take into account the unavoidable consequences of climate change. The strategy focuses on national policy to provide clarity on what is required at regional and local levels and should be taken into account by Local Authorities.	
Objectives, Targets & Indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ In enabling the provision of new homes, services and infrastructure development should ensure the highest viable standards of resource and energy efficiency and reduce carbon emissions. ▪ Deliver patterns of urban growth that help reduce the need to travel and exploit the fullest possible use of sustainable transport. ▪ Sustain biodiversity and recognize that the distribution of habitats and species will be affected by climate change.
PPS 22: Renewable Energy 2004	
This Statement sets out the Government's planning policies for renewable energy, which planning authorities should have regard to when preparing local development documents and when taking planning decisions.	
Objectives, Targets & Indicators	<p>Regional spatial strategies and local development documents should contain policies designed to promote and encourage, rather than restrict, the development of renewable energy resources. Except where these developments are likely to have an adverse effect on designated conservation sites (historic and natural), or designated landscapes. Targets: should be expressed as the minimum amount of installed capacity for renewable energy in the region, expressed in megawatts, and may also be expressed in terms of the percentage of electricity consumed or supplied. Targets should be set for achievement by 2010 and by 2020. Regional targets have been set and these have been expressed for each strategic planning authority.</p> <p>The targets for the South East are listed below in SEERA Strategy for Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy.</p>
Our Energy Future – Creating a Low Carbon Economy 2003	
The White paper defines a long-term strategic vision for energy policy combining our environmental, security of supply, competitiveness and social goals.	
Objectives, Targets and Indicators	<p>Stimulate new, more efficient sources of power generation, and cut emissions from the transport and agricultural sector.</p> <p>Indicator: amount of energy generated from renewable sources</p>

Climate Change: The UK Programme 2006	
The UK's programme is a significant contribution to the global response to climate change. It sets out a strategic, far reaching package of policies and measures across all sectors of the economy, to achieve the targets set.	
Objectives, Targets and Indicators	Cutting UK Carbon Dioxide emissions by 60% by 2050. Indicator: amount of energy generated from renewable sources number of new dwellings achieving level 6 Code for Sustainable Homes (carbon neutral status).

Regional

South East England Regional Assembly Strategy for Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy 2004 (Proposed alterations to Regional Planning Guidance)	
A regional strategy plan to increase the efficiency of energy use and substantially increase the proportion of energy from renewable sources.	
Objectives, Targets & Indicators	To generate 5.5% of energy from renewable sources by 2010, and by 2026 16%. Attain high energy efficiency ratings in all new developments. Proposals for the development of combined heat and power (CHP) schemes.

Local

Live for the Future: Tackling Climate Change Winchester District 2007	
The draft plan is a local response to the issue of climate change and sets out what is to be achieved. The draft plan provides a framework of the key impacts as they affect the Winchester district.	

Objectives, Targets & Indicators	<p>Four outcomes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The District supplies its share of renewable energy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Renewable energy installations - both domestic and commercial - will be seen around the district - More energy used in the District will come from renewable sources - There will be better public understanding and take-up of renewable energy - People who have installed their own renewable energy generators will pay lower fuel bills ▪ Emissions of carbon dioxide, methane and nitrogen oxides across the District are low <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - More energy-efficient homes, businesses and public sector buildings - More cycling, walking, public transport use and car sharing - Better and integrated transport infrastructure: more cycle routes, bike storage, bus lanes - Improved health and better air quality (additional benefits of the actions taken) ▪ The District is 'Climate Change Ready' ensuring we can maximize the opportunities and minimise the cost of climate change <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Water is used more efficiently - There are fewer problems caused by flooding - The impact of any emergency arising from climate change would be minimised, with a rapid and appropriate response - People are not unnecessarily adversely affected by the increase in temperature - Different crops and other plants grow that are adapted to the climate - There is less impact – we cope with the changes ▪ All sectors of the community understand the climate change issue and are taking action <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - People are aware of their responsibilities and know their own carbon footprint - People are actively reducing their carbon footprint - Businesses and organisations know their contribution to emissions, and are taking action to reduce it
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Climatic Factors – Implications for the LDF

The earlier local plans did not directly address the issue of climate change and the production of the LDF is an opportunity to ensure that planning plays its vital role in minimizing, managing, and adapting to, the effects of climate change.

A.1.4 Economy

National

Good Practice Guide on Planning for Tourism 2006	
The guide replaces PPG21 and states that the planning system has a vital role to play in terms of facilitating the development and improvement of tourism in appropriate locations.	
Objectives, Targets & Indicators	<p>The stated purpose of the guide is to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ ensure that planners understand the importance of tourism and take this fully into account when preparing development plans and taking planning decisions; ▪ ensure that those involved in the tourism industry understand the principles of national planning policy as they apply to tourism and how these can be applied when preparing individual planning applications; and ▪ ensure that planners and the tourism industry work together effectively to facilitate, promote and deliver new tourism development in a sustainable way. <p>Potential indicators include the estimated tourist spend in the area, visitor numbers and nights.</p>
Barker Review of Land Use Planning: Final Report 2006	
<p>Commissioned by the Chancellor and Deputy Prime Minister the report reviews the planning system in England in the context of globalization and how planning policies and procedures can better deliver economic growth and prosperity alongside other sustainable development goals. The final report sets out recommendations under the key themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - enhancing the responsiveness of the system to economic factors; - improving the efficiency of the system to reduce the costs associated with delivering desired outcomes; - and ensuring that there is an appropriate use of land. 	
Objectives, Targets & Indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Streamlining policy and processes through reducing policy guidance, unifying consent regimes and reforming plan-making at the local level so that future development plan documents can be delivered in 18-24 months rather than three or more years; ▪ Updating national policy on planning for economic development (PPS4), to ensure that the benefits of

	<p>development are fully taken into account in plan-making and decision-taking, with a more explicit role for market and price signals;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Introducing a new system for dealing with major infrastructure projects, based around national Statements of Strategic Objectives and an independent Planning Commission to determine applications; ▪ Ensuring that new development beyond towns and cities occurs in the most sustainable way, by encouraging planning bodies to review their green belt boundaries and take a more positive approach to applications that will enhance the quality of their green belts; ▪ Removing the need for minor commercial developments that have little wider impact to require planning permission (including commercial microgeneration); ▪ Supporting the 'town-centre first' policy, but removing the requirement to demonstrate the need for development; ▪ In the context of the findings of the Lyons Inquiry into Local Government, to consider how fiscal incentives can be better aligned so that local authorities are in a position to share the benefits of local economic growth; ▪ Enhancing efficiencies in processing applications via greater use of partnership working with the private sector, joint-working with other local authorities to achieve efficiencies of scale and scope, and an expanded role of the central support function ATLAS; ▪ Speeding up the appeals system, through the introduction of a Planning Mediation Service, better resourcing, and allowing Inspectors to determine the appeal route. From 2008-09 appeals should be completed in 6 months; and
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Regional

The Regional Economic Strategy 2006-2016 – SEEDA 2006

Sits within the overall context of the Integrated Regional Framework for sustainable development in the South East, and alongside the draft South East Plan as the region's spatial strategy. Focuses on how to achieve sustainable prosperity in the face of global competition.

Objectives, Targets & Indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Global competitiveness – maximize the South East’s share of foreign direct investment. ▪ Lifting underperformance – ensure affordable housing, improve public transport and increase the efficiency of land resources. ▪ Sustainable prosperity – supporting the quality of life by reducing carbon dioxide emissions, increasing the South East’s contribution to renewable energy and reduce water consumption.
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County

Hampshire County Councils Tourism Strategy; Strategic Priorities for the Visitor Economy 2007-2012 – Draft v1.4	
<p>The strategy identifies the strategic priorities for the development and management of Hampshire visitor economy 2007-2012. The strategy adopts objectives for the county and acknowledges that the council’s services reflect hugely on the visitor experience and economy through transport investment, spatial planning, economic development, countryside management, heritage and culture. The strategy adopts a sustainable approach to ensure tourism thrives within the county focusing on value, satisfying the visitors, industry and community and safeguarding the environment.</p>	
Objectives, Targets & Indicators	<p>At county level:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Establish strong ‘evidence culture’ for visitor economy; ▪ Develop strategic, market focused approach to product development, ‘place shaping’ and destination management; ▪ Plan and deliver ‘smart’ marketing; ▪ Ensure effective, joined up and properly resourced delivery. <p>At council level:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Advocacy; ▪ Sustainable development; ▪ Building partnerships.

Local

Winchester Economic Action Plan 2006

The plan describes the current economic climate of the Winchester district identifying strengths and current issues, stemming from environmental, social and economic pressures. In developing the objectives the plan focuses heavily on the involvement of the local partners.	
Objectives, Targets & Indicators	Support the rural and urban economy, assist businesses in their environmental responsibility and tackle transport issues surrounding business. Retain and increase the effectiveness of the workforce and maximise the social benefits of business. Indicators: monitor the availability and uptake of land for employment purposes employment statistics

Winchester District Local Plan Review 2006

Replacing the earlier Winchester District Local Plan, this plan guides land use and development within the district. The plan is responsible for ensuring that there is an adequate supply of available employment land and contains policies which guide the economic development of the area including protecting the vitality of the town centre.	
Objectives, Targets & Indicators	To apply the strategic policies of the Structure Plan and relate them to specific areas of land, to provide detailed policies for controlling development, co-ordinate development and land use and to support and enable the local economy.

Winchester City Council Tourism Strategy 2006

The strategy considers the needs and aspirations of visitors, local tourism industry and the community. It defines to what extent tourism is part of the economic prosperity of the District and lays down overarching guidance to local businesses and individuals to create and sustain commercial activity and jobs.	
Objectives, Targets & Indicators	To improve the recognition of Winchester as a tourist destination, use tourism as a driver to improve the services and facilities for locals and enhance the visitors experience and maintain a strong emphasis on sustainability. To be measured against targets such as tourism spending and numbers of overseas visitors.

Winchester City Council Draft Corporate Strategy 2007-2012	
The strategy sets out the broad aims of the City Council in delivering a good quality of life for the well being of the district balancing economic, environmental and social pressures.	
Objectives, Targets & Indicators	Economic prosperity through the provisions of accommodation, businesses and tourism, high quality environment by reducing waste, encouraging biodiversity and conserving the cultural heritage and safe and strong communities by ensuring the health and wellbeing of residents and ensuring inclusive, vibrant communities.

Economy – Implications for the LDF

At a local level a robust policy background exists to support the economy of the area. It is important that this is carried forward into the LDF with particular emphasis on the objectives below:

- To secure the growth in, and a range of, employment opportunities, including for local residents, focused on public transport nodes to allow for less long-distance commuting, especially by car, and a more sustainable relationship between home and work.
- To facilitate the provision of accommodation to meet the requirements of small, medium and large sized firms.
- To require high standards of design and environment in new employment development both on new sites and in existing employment areas.
- Encourage developments which have a high job density to conserve the land supply;
- Pay particular attention to those areas which experience relatively high unemployment and other indicators of deprivation, and the needs of the residents within them.
- Support the rural economy.
- Recognise the role of tourism in the local economy

A.1.5 Landscape, Open Space and Recreation

National

PPG 17 – Planning for Open Space, Sport, and Recreation 2002	
This guidance comprises the planning guidance to support outdoor and recreational activities which contribute to the delivery of broader sustainable development objectives such as the support of urban renaissance and rural renewal, the promotion of social inclusion and community cohesion, health and well being.	
Objectives, Targets & Indicators	The recreational quality of open spaces can be eroded by insensitive development or incremental loss. In considering planning applications - either within or adjoining open space - local authorities should weigh any benefits being offered to the community against the loss of open space that will occur. Accessibility should be promoted by sustainable modes of transport (including disabled facilities).

Framework for Sport in England: making England an Active and Sporting Nation: Vision for 2020 2004	
The Framework has been developed through independent analysis of the facts and the figures underpinning sport, and through research and impact evaluation – finding out what works best to make England an active and successful sporting nation.	
Objectives, Targets & Indicators	<p>Game Plan established two broad targets, related to activity and success.</p> <p>“Increasing significantly levels of sport and physical activity with the target of achieving 70% of the population as reasonably active – defined as participating in 30 minutes of moderate exercise five times a week – by 2020”.</p> <p>“ Our target is for British and English teams and individuals to sustain rankings within the top 5, particularly in more popular sports”.</p> <p>Targets are as defined above and indicators will include the regional analysis of sporting activity.</p>

Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 (CRoW) 2000	
CROW extends the public's ability to enjoy the countryside whilst also providing safeguards for landowners and occupiers. It creates a new statutory right of access to open country and registered common land, modernise the rights of way system, give greater protection to Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs), provide better management arrangements for Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONBs), and strengthen wildlife enforcement legislation.	
Objectives, Targets & Indicators	Emphasises the public's right of access to open country and common land, and gives additional protection to Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI). The Act imposes a duty on public bodies, including WCC to have regard to the conservation and enhancement of the AONBs in the County. Indicators : area of land with open access increase/decrease in footpaths, bridleways, RUPPs

Regional

South East England Regional Assembly Tourism and Related Sport and Recreation 2003 (Proposed Alterations to Regional Planning Guidance)	
The strategy endorses the diversification from traditional roots whilst consolidating and upgrading tourist facilities in a way which promote higher value activities, decrease seasonality and support urban regeneration.	
Objectives, Targets & Indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Help diversify and develop rural economy ▪ Promote environmental quality and local distinctiveness ▪ Generate community benefits to enhance the quality of life ▪ Provide a greater variety of jobs across a wider range of skills

Mission Possible: The South East Plan for Sport 2004-2008
The plan sits within the National Framework for Sport in England, focusing on how the overall objective of increasing the participation rate of 30 minutes activity, five times a week to 70% of the population by 2020 can be adopted by the South East region.

Objectives, Targets & Indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Increase the current level of participation by 1% year on year. ▪ Make the South East a successful sporting region. ▪ Establish a network of multi-sport community clubs. ▪ Encourage economic and environmental sustainability. ▪ Use natural resources in the region to increase participation. <p>Indicators:</p>
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An analysis of accessible natural greenspace provision in the South East 2007

The main part of the analysis was based on the Accessible Natural Greenspace Standard (ANGSt), originally developed by English Nature, now part of Natural England. Using the ANGSt model, the study has identified levels of provision and areas of deficiency, as well as the area, distribution, and composition of accessible natural greenspace.

Objectives, Targets & Indicators	<p>The report shows how new access opportunities can be provided for through targeting areas such as woodlands which currently fall outside the definition of accessible greenspace, and the effect this will have on levels of greenspace provision.</p> <p>ANGSt targets are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ That no person should live more than 300m from their nearest area of natural greenspace of at least 2ha in size ▪ That there should be at least one accessible 20ha site within 2km of home ▪ That there should be one accessible 100ha site within 5km of home ▪ That there should be one accessible 500ha site within 10km of home
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South East Forestry Plan – Seeing the Wood for the Trees 2006

The plans vision is for woods to make an increasing contribution to the sustainable development of the South East region, in both rural and urban areas.

Objectives, Targets &	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ More people's health and wellbeing improved through visiting woodlands ▪ Greater use being made of trees and woodlands for community projects and activities ▪ Trees and woodlands supporting the development of sustainable communities
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Indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Woodlands enhancing and protecting the region's environment, together with safeguards for the heritage features within them ▪ Woodland habitats and species being brought into good ecological condition ▪ The economic value of woodland products to the region being increased ▪ Woodlands playing a greater role in attracting tourism, inward investment and other economic activity ▪ Woodlands and trees, especially ancient woodlands and veteran trees, protected from loss ▪ Integrated, strategic planning of woodland management
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County

The Hampshire Landscape – A Strategy for the Future	
The strategy provides a framework for the economic and social requirements of those living and working in the countryside while ensuring the protection and conservation of the landscape through sustainable management. It also sets guidance for urban design and community planning in rural areas through Village Design Statements (VDS).	
Objectives, Targets & Indicators	<p><u>Landscape Character and Diversity</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To maintain and enhance the overall quality and diversity of landscape character across the county and the distinctive sense of place and individual identity of each particular area. <p><u>Biological Diversity</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To support and complement the aims of the Biodiversity Action Plan for Hampshire, enhancing biological diversity throughout the wider countryside <p><u>Development</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To support and complement planning policies by helping to ensure that new development respects and, where practicable, contributes towards enhancing the character and local sense of place of the landscape; • Scarce and irreplaceable landscapes are recognised and respected when development proposals are being considered.

Local

Winchester City Council Open Space Strategy 2006-2007	
This strategy provides a comprehensive framework for the provision of recreational space within each Parish and Winchester and also provides guidance on the Winchester District Local Plan's proposal for recreational space.	
Objectives, Targets & Indicators	<p>To measure deficiencies in areas of recreational space against the Local Plan standard and to determine what recreational provisions are required for new dwellings in the Plan area or the amount of contribution that will be sought in lieu of the lack of recreational space development.</p> <p>Indicators: monitoring the availability of open space monitoring the number of developer contributions achieved</p>
Winchester City Council Open Space Strategy 2007-2008	
The Strategy provides a comprehensive framework for the provision of recreational space in the Plan area. The Strategy will be used by the City Council's Planning Officers as a basis for determining what recreational provision is required for new dwellings in the Plan area, or, alternatively, the amount of contribution that will be sought in lieu of that provision.	
Objectives, Targets & Indicators	<p>This Strategy measures deficiencies in areas of recreational space against the Local Plan standard, as revised by the 2001 National Playing Fields Association standard. The Local Plan standard establishes the minimum amount of land (in hectares), required for recreational use, divided into the following three categories, for every 1,000 residents:</p> <p>0.8 Children's Play 1.6 Sports Grounds 0.4 General/Informal Use</p>
Winchester District Sport and Physical Activity Strategy: Developing Active Communities Towards 2012 and Beyond	
The strategy looks to Increase the number of opportunities for more people to participate in sport and physical activity by developing high quality facilities that meet the communities' needs and help achieve a better quality of life.	

Objectives, Targets & Indicators	Increase the number of physically active people and the numbers of sports related employees whilst improving access to good quality facilities.
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Itchen Valley Management Strategy, Hampshire County Council 1995

The strategy aims to provide a more integrated approach to the management of the Itchen by bringing land use planning and water resource management together. The current approach is not sufficient to cope with the adverse changes occurring in the Valley and by bringing together all the relevant authorities and agencies it is intended to retain the character and environmental diversity of the Valley.

Objectives, Targets & Indicators	To protect the Itchen Valley from inappropriate development by careful interpretation of planning policies, produce Water Level Management Plans for SSSI's, maximise use of appropriate grant aid schemes and to set up an information system to monitor environmental change
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South Downs Draft Management Plan 2006

Translating national policy for protected areas to a local level the plan relates to the protected area of the South Downs and the potential effects of outside development on the conservation and enhancement of the area. The plan is complementary to existing policies and carries statutory weight influencing a wide range of future decisions.

Objectives, Targets & Indicators	<p>Defines key objectives with a view to further consultation defining priorities and future actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Protect, conserve and enhance the natural beauty of the South Downs including the physical, ecological and cultural landscape and natural resources. ▪ Promote informal tourism only so far as it is in line with the first objective. ▪ Promote sustainable social and economic development in support of the first two objectives.
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Landscape, Open Space and Recreation – Implications for the LDF

Regional and sub-regional plans for greenspace will need to be translated into plans for delivery at the local level and brought together with plans for housing and other development. Local Development Frameworks, which set out the key elements of the planning framework for the area, will be the main vehicles for planning and delivering greenspace. These should be informed by local greenspace strategies, as recommended in Planning Policy Guidance Note 17: Planning for Open Space, Sport and Recreation (2002). Evidence-based local greenspace strategies are key to the effective planning and prioritisation of expenditure on greenspaces.

LDF to pay due regard to p.38's 'Key Delivery Organisations', including local authorities which should :

- develop Council-wide greenspace strategy, with particular attention to its relationship to other local authority strategies for air quality, health and recreation, sustainability, social inclusion, economic regeneration, biodiversity, etc
- implement the greenspace strategy by working in partnership with government agencies, NGOs and neighbouring local authorities
- Audit existing greenspace resources and other land-use as early as possible and assess local needs

The LDF should be complimentary to the work of the South Downs Joint Committee and the County in terms of protection of the landscape.

Supplementary planning documents on the provision of open space, greenspace and play and sport space could be considered by the LA.

A.1.6 Cultural heritage including Architectural and Archeological Heritage

National

PPG 15 – Planning and the Historic Environment 1994	
This PPG provides a full statement of Government policies for the identification and protection of historic buildings, conservation areas, and other elements of the historic environment. It explains the role played by the planning system in their protection. It complements the guidance on archaeology and planning given in PPG 16.	
Objectives, Targets & Indicators	Objectives are for the effective protection of all aspects of the historic environment. It is important that new uses are found for buildings whose original use has become obsolete to ensure their continued conservation.

PPG 16 – Archaeology and Planning 1990	
This guidance is for planning authorities in England, property owners, developers, archaeologists, amenity societies and the general public. It sets out the Secretary of State's policy on archaeological remains on land, and how they should be preserved or recorded both in an urban setting and in the countryside. It gives advice on the handling of archaeological remains and discoveries under the development plan and control systems, including the weight to be given to them in planning decisions and the use of planning conditions.	
Objectives, Targets & Indicators	Development plans should reconcile the need for development with the interests of conservation including archaeology. Detailed development plans should include policies for the protection, enhancement and preservation of sites of archaeological interest and of their settings.

The Historic Environment: A Force for Our Future 2001	
This statement sets out the intention of the Government to protect the historic environment recognising its major contribution to the economy in rural and deprived communities as well as in traditional economic centres. It also states the need for the development of new policies to further realise economic and educational potential.	
Objectives, Targets & Indicators	The historic environment should be protected and sustained for the benefit of our own and future generations.

County

Hampshire County Council Cultural Strategy 2003	
The aim of the strategy is to promote the cultural well being of Hampshire, highlighting the need for close co-operation between those involved in the provision and support of culture in the county. Compatible with local areas plans, the strategy values the economic importance of the cultural and creative industries in Hampshire for the intrinsic benefits of employment and turnover but also appreciates that culture is instrumental in achieving broader objectives such as sustainable communities and quality of life.	
Objectives, Targets & Indicators	Support the preservation, conservation, development and promotion of Hampshire's cultural heritage, encourage the affordability and easy access to high quality cultural activities and facilities and the promotion and encouragement in sharing cultures of minority groups.

Local

Winchester District Arts Strategy 2006-2009
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This strategy sits within the strategic hierarchy of the Community, Corporate and Cultural Strategies and aims to embrace outstanding creativity to maximize the social and economic contribution to the community.	
Objectives, Targets & Indicators	To support creative projects which enhance the built and natural environment and develop the social and economic life of the community through the contribution of the creative industry.

Winchester City Council Cultural Strategy 2002	
The strategy sets priorities for time and funding to improve opportunities and quality to ensure the areas resources are widely used. The aim is to make Winchester a better and more enjoyable place to live and visit in the context of strong communities, health, environmental sustainability, social inclusion and economy.	
Objectives, Targets & Indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ensure leisure and cultural opportunities are given high priority in planning and decision making. ▪ Provide more activities for younger people and those who have retired. ▪ Ensure sustainable and well located supply of facilities and services. ▪ Develop a sense of community and quality of life. ▪ Making the most of the economic and social benefits of Winchester's cultural heritage to the economy

Cultural Heritage including Architectural and Archeological Heritage – Implications for the LDF

The protection of cultural heritage, which includes the built and natural environments and social culture, has traditionally been reinforced in local plan policy and this should continue in the LDF. To meet the objectives of the SA, cultural heritage should be seen in its widest sense and to include such issues as the provision of traditional locally based crafts to ensure continuance of the region's culture, and also including the protection of the historic landscape.

A.1.7 Biodiversity, Fauna, Flora and Soil

International

EU Habitats Directive [Directive 92/43/EC] 1992	
<p>The Habitats Directive is a major European initiative that aims to contribute towards protecting biodiversity - the variety of life - through the conservation of natural habitats and wild plants and animals. Recognising that wildlife habitats are under pressure from increasing demands made on the environment, the Directive provides for the creation of a network of protected areas across the European Union to be known as 'Natura 2000' sites. This network includes Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) and Special Protection Areas (SPAs), which, on land, are already Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs).</p>	
Objectives, Targets & Indicators	<p>Maintain or restore in a favourable condition designated natural habitat types and habitats of designated species listed in Annexes I and II respectively of the Directive. If a project compromising one of these habitats must proceed in spite of negative conservation impacts due to it being in the public interest, compensatory measures must be provided for. Linear structures such as rivers/streams, hedgerows, field boundaries, ponds, etc., that enable movement and migration of species should be preserved.</p>

The EC Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds 79/409/EEC 1979	
<p>The Birds Directive has created a protection scheme for all of Europe's wild birds, identifying 194 species and sub-species (listed in Annex I) among them as particularly threatened and in need of special conservation measures. There are a number of components to this scheme. Within others, Member States are required to designate Special Protection Areas (SPAs) for the 194 threatened species and all migratory bird species. SPAs are scientifically identified areas critical for the survival of the targeted species, such as wetlands. The designation of an area as a SPA gives it a high level of protection from potentially damaging developments.</p>	
Objectives, Targets & Indicators	<p>Imposes duty on Member States to sustain populations of naturally occurring wild birds by sustaining areas of habitats in order to maintain populations at ecologically and scientifically sound levels.</p>

The Convention on Biological Diversity, Rio de Janeiro 1992	
This convention was agreed among the vast majority of the world's governments and sets out their commitments to maintaining the world's biodiversity so to achieve a more sustainable economic development. The Convention establishes three main goals: the conservation of biological diversity, the sustainable use of its components, and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits from the use of genetic resources.	
Objectives, Targets and Indicators	Article 6a requires each Contracting Party to develop national strategies, plans or programmes for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity.

National

PPS9- Biodiversity and Geological Conservation 2005	
PPS9 sets out planning policies on protection of biodiversity and geological conservation through the planning system. <i>Working with the grain of nature: a biodiversity strategy for England</i> sets out the Government's vision for conserving and enhancing biological diversity in England, together with a programme of work to achieve it. It includes the broad aim that planning, construction, development and regeneration should have minimal impacts on biodiversity and enhance it wherever possible.	
Objectives, Targets & Indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ to promote sustainable development by ensuring that biological and geological diversity are conserved and enhanced as an integral part of social, environmental and economic development, so that policies and decisions about the development and use of land integrate biodiversity and geological diversity with other considerations. ▪ to conserve, enhance and restore the diversity of England's wildlife and geology by sustaining, and where possible improving, the quality and extent of natural habitat and geological and geomorphological sites; the natural physical processes on which they depend; and the populations of naturally occurring species which they support. ▪ to contribute to rural renewal and urban renaissance by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – enhancing biodiversity in green spaces and among developments so that they are used by wildlife and valued by people, recognising that healthy functional ecosystems can contribute to a better quality of life and to people's sense of well-being; and – ensuring that developments take account of the role and value of biodiversity in supporting economic diversification and contributing to a high quality environment. The planning system has a significant part to play in

	<p>meeting the Government's international commitments and domestic policies for habitats, species and ecosystems. Points specific to LDDs are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ When identifying designated sites of importance for biodiversity and geodiversity on the proposals map, clear distinctions should be made between the hierarchy of international, national, regional, and locally designated sites. ▪ Biodiversity objectives that reflect both national and local priorities, including those which have been agreed by local biodiversity partnerships, should be reflected in policies in local development documents and proposals. Local planning authorities should ensure that all policies in local development documents and proposals are consistent with those biodiversity objectives. <p>Other areas covered by the guidance are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Biodiversity interest of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ International sites, SSSIs, regional and local sites ○ Ancient woodlands ○ Networks of natural habitats ○ Previously developed sites ○ Biodiversity within developments ○ Species protection
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UK Biodiversity Action Plan	
The UK BAP was published in response to the requirements of the Convention on Biological Diversity (1992).	
Objectives, Targets and Indicators	It highlights a number of priority habitats and species with associated action plans.

'Working with the Grain of Nature': A Biodiversity Strategy for England 2002	
The Strategy seeks to ensure biodiversity considerations become embedded in all main sectors of public policy and sets out a programme for the next five years to make the changes necessary to conserve, enhance and work with the grain of nature and ecosystems rather than against them	
Objectives, Targets & Indicators	Ensures biodiversity considerations are embedded in all main sectors of economic activity. (It is the principal means by which the government will comply with duties under section 74 of the CRow Act).

Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended)	
The act implements the Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (the 'Bern Convention') and the European Union Directives on the Conservation of Wild Birds and Natural Habitats. The Act is concerned with the protection of wildlife and their habitat (countryside, national parks and designated protected areas).	
Objectives, Targets & Indicators	<p>Addresses the problem of species protection and habitat loss by setting out the protection that is afforded to wild animals and plants in Britain.</p> <p>Indicators: species monitoring</p>

Regional

Seeing the Woods for the trees: A Forestry and Woodlands Framework for the South East Region 2004	
<i>Seeing the Wood for the Trees</i> sets out a framework for the future development of woodlands and forestry in the South East.	
Objectives, Targets & Indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Better places for people to live ▪ Enhanced environment and biodiversity ▪ A stronger contribution to the economy ▪ A secure future for our woodland resources <p>This is a comprehensive framework covering all aspects of woodlands. Indicators can include number of veteran trees, acreage of tree cover, economic analysis of economic base of forestry, public access.</p>

County

Biodiversity Action Plan for Hampshire 1998	
<p>This Plan translates the broad guidelines laid down by <i>Biodiversity: The UK Action Plan</i> into locally relevant priorities for the conservation of species and habitats in Hampshire. Taking in opinions from a wide range of stakeholders the Plan aims to establish targets and actions in order to conserve Hampshire's Biodiversity. The broad aims set out to improve the County Councils performance in conserving and enhancing the natural environment of Hampshire; Use the benefits of biodiversity in delivering services such as education and social welfare; Raising awareness of biodiversity.</p>	
Objectives, Targets & Indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To audit, identify and prepare action plans for species and habitats of national and local conservation concern. ▪ Review the potential impacts of competing land-use's to be considered in appropriate action. ▪ Protect and conserve priority habitats and species. ▪ Manage habitats in rural and urban areas to maximize the value for biodiversity. ▪ Encourage lifestyle changes that help protect the environment. <p>Indicator: proposed audits</p>

Local

Biodiversity Action Plan for Winchester 2005	
<p>Winchester District's BAP identifies actions and projects on the ground, which work towards the Hampshire and UK BAP targets for habitats and species and outlines the priority habitats and species in the Winchester district making recommendations for their conservation.</p>	
Objectives, Targets & Indicators	<p>Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To audit the biodiversity of the region ▪ To identify strategic areas for biodiversity action ▪ To direct WCC, its partners and community in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Land management for the conservation of biodiversity in the district - Raising awareness of the districts biodiversity and issues affecting it

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Protection of biodiversity through the planning system - Involvement in a practical conservation and biological recording <p>Actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ensure SSSI and SINCLAND is in favourable condition ▪ Create buffer areas around designated BAP habitat ▪ Ensure land management protects the water ecosystem ▪ Ensure water levels are managed so as to support wetland biodiversity ▪ Protect BAP habitat outside of designated sites ▪ Maximise land under Environmental Stewardship Schemes ▪ Restore priority habitats using sensitive management ▪ Protect ancient trees in the district ▪ Promote biodiversity and its conservation to the public ▪ Organise events which are open to the local community ▪ Promote wildlife gardening in settlements ▪ Create wildlife habitats in urban and suburban areas
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Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna – Implications for the LDF

The LDF should be consistent with the Habitat Action Plan and BAP's objectives and targets, for instance by incorporating the target to create new areas of habitat through spatial planning.

The documents above set out the statutory obligations to protect specific flora, fauna and habitats and provide information on the state of the environment. The LDF should reinforce the requirement that development will not be allowed with any residual significant adverse impact on any protected species or habitat and should seek enhancement wherever possible.

A.1.8 Water

National

Directive 2000/60/EC Establishing a Framework for the Community Action in the Field of Water Policy (The Water Framework Directive)	
<p>The Water Framework Directive has the following key aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Expanding the scope of water protection to all waters, surface waters and groundwater; ▪ Achieving "good status" for all waters by a set deadline; ▪ Water management based on river basins; ▪ "Combined approach" of emission limit values and quality standards; ▪ Getting the prices right; ▪ Getting the citizen involved more closely; and ▪ Streamlining legislation. 	
Objectives, Targets & Indicators	Requires all Member States to achieve 'good ecological status' of inland water bodies by 2015, and limits the quantity of groundwater abstraction to that portion of overall recharge not needed by ecology

Directing the Flow (DEFRA) 2002	
<p>The document sets out what we think should be the priorities for government policy on water in England¹ over the longer term. Its scope is primarily our use of freshwater and the inland water environment; but it also covers estuaries and many aspects of our coastal water. In addressing these it also embraces the links with other policy areas.</p>	
Objectives, Targets & Indicators	<p>Key commitments</p> <p>Implementation of the EU Water Framework Directive will provide the most important single means of taking forward the aims of this document.</p> <p>Key commitments for future action by the Government apart from implementation of the Water Framework Directive and which are outlined in this document include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ identifying further measures needed to address diffuse pollution from agriculture; ▪ examining the scale of the problem of urban diffuse pollution and the options for addressing it;

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ensuring land use planning guidance takes proper account of water objectives; considering the need for additional water quality objectives to protect our most important biodiversity sites; systematic moves to achieve better integration between different river basin management plans, including flood management plans; extension in 2003 of the Green Technology Challenge, announced by the Chancellor in 2001, to include enhanced capital allowances to encourage water efficiency and improve environmental water quality; taking new enabling powers in the forthcoming Water Bill for new and more broadly-based water company performance targets to be set where needed, in order to improve efficiency of supply and further reduce leakage.
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Nitrates Directive (91/676/EEC)

The Directive addresses water pollution by nitrates from agriculture. It seeks to reduce or prevent the pollution of water caused by the application and storage of inorganic fertiliser and manure on farmland. It is designed both to safeguard drinking water supplies and to prevent wider ecological damage in the form of the eutrophication of freshwater and waters generally.

Objectives, Targets & Indicators	<p>Every four years member states shall report on polluted or likely to be polluted waters and designed vulnerable zones, and measures and actions taken to reduce the pollution from nitrates.</p> <p>Polluted waters are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Surface freshwaters, in particular those used or intended for the abstraction of drinking water, that contain or could contain, than the concentration of nitrates laid down in accordance with Directive 75/440/EEC; Ground-water containing or that could contain more than 50 mg/l nitrates; and Natural freshwater lakes, other freshwater bodies, estuaries, coastal waters and marine waters found or likely to be eutrophic.
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Water Resources for the Future A Strategy for England and Wales 2001

The Environment Agency's strategy on water resources for the next 25 years.

Vision: Abstraction of water that is environmentally and economically sustainable, providing the right amount of water for people, agriculture, commerce and industry, and an improved water-related environment.

The strategy considers the present and future needs of both society and the environment and the potential effects of climate change and changing social values on water resource and use. Areas are highlighted where water abstraction is currently unsustainable and where additional water is and is not available.

Objectives, Targets & Indicators	<p>Relevant objectives to spatial planning are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - manage water resources so as not to cause long term environmental degradation; - to improve the state of existing degraded catchments; - the ensure that water is available to those who need it, and that it is used wisely; - to review feasible water management options, including innovative solutions <p>Contains 30 action points to deliver the strategy.</p>
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PPS 25: Development and Flood Risk 2006

This guidance explains how flood risk should be considered at all stages of the planning and development process in order to reduce future damage to property and loss of life. It sets out the importance the Government attaches to the management and reduction of flood risk in the land-use planning process, to acting on a precautionary basis and to taking account of climate change. It summarises the responsibilities of various parties in the development process.

Objectives, Targets and Indicators	Consider the information available on the nature of flood risk and its' potential consequences and accord it appropriate weight in the preparation of development plans and in determining applications for planning permission and attaching conditions where permission is granted.
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Development and Flood Risk: A Practice Guide Companion to PPS 25 2007

This Guide provides advice on practical implementation of the policies described in PPS25, referring to existing guidance wherever possible. Case studies are used to illustrate the key principles. The Guide is designed for use by all those involved with the planning process. It is not intended to provide detailed technical or scientific advice, but where appropriate, it provides links to other sources of such information. Although the guide will also be of interest to specialists such as flood risk management professionals, it is aimed principally at those with a more general role in the planning process, such as planning policy makers, development control officers and developers and their advisors.

Objectives, Targets & Indicators	Implementation of objectives of PPS 25
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County

Hampshire Water Strategy 2003	
Produced through a multi-agency partnership the strategy aims to ensure the long term future of Hampshire's rivers, wetlands and aquifers. The county has more riverine and wetland SSSIs than any other and the strategy highlights 4 main issues of concern to these areas - pollution, increased demand for water, flooding and climate change.	
Objectives, Targets & Indicators	<p><u>General</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Increase awareness <p><u>Agriculture</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Liaising with farmers to overcome obstacles such as recession in the sector and pressure from supermarkets to improve the success of existing strategies. <p><u>Biodiversity</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Concentrate on maintenance and enhancing wetlands and rivers via action on the ground, policy development and information collection in association with existing organisations. <p><u>Development Management and Water Conservation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Build on existing good work to commit stakeholders to a range of targets with the overall aim of achieving water resource efficiency and utilizing sustainable abstraction methods for future demand. <p><u>Sustainable Drainage</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Influence national policy on sustainable drainage and increase use in Hampshire. <p><u>Land and River Management</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ River restoration and improving recreational access to water bodies.
Itchen Sustainability Study 2005	
The principal aim of the Study was to complete investigations into the impact of water company operations on the River Itchen candidate Special Area of Conservation (cSAC) required by the Secretary of State. The sustainability study is important because it has recommended an interim, holistic and integrated management strategy incorporating target flow proposals, based on best science, for the preservation and protection of favourable status and condition of the target species/communities and habitats found on the river.	

Objectives, Targets & Indicators	<p>The Study's investigations revealed that over the 1970 to 2000 hydrological and ecological assessment period, operation of public water supply abstraction sources in the Study area can be influenced by hot summer climate. Low flows are concentrated into the dry years with a hydrological risk of 1 in 30 years of record. The ecological risk associated with the occurrence and distribution of naturally occurring low flows particularly in the summer and early autumn may be exacerbated by demands on public water supply sources through increased use in periods of high temperatures with potential consequences for target species.</p>
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The Test and Itchen Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy 2006	
<p>The Vision of the Test and Itchen Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy (CAMS) is to ensure that the river system is of the highest quality ensuring conservation of the rich diversity of wildlife in the river and wetland environment whilst providing for people's social and economic needs into the foreseeable future. The document sets out how much water is available in the catchments and details the Environment Agency's policies and actions relating to the management of this water, over the next 6 years.</p>	
Objectives, Targets & Indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Implement licence changes as required by Habitats Regulations ▪ Review of Consents on River Itchen ▪ Undertake ecological survey to ascertain conservation value of Anton and Pillhill Brook ▪ Conduct study to investigate hydro-ecological impact of abstraction on Anton and Pillhill Brook ▪ Undertake ecological survey comparing reaches of Bourne Rivulet ▪ Conduct study to investigate hydro-ecological impact of abstraction on reaches of Bourne Rivulet ▪ Undertake ecological survey to ascertain impacts of current and potential abstraction on Lower Test ▪ Investigate potential flow distribution solutions to abstraction impacts on Lower Test ▪ Investigate whether Habitats Regulations Review of Consents River Itchen conclusions can be applied to River Test

Water – Implications for the LDF

The plans and programmes listed above highlight three areas which must be included in the forthcoming LDF :

Flood risk: consider the information available on the nature of flood risk and its potential consequences and accord it appropriate weight in the preparation of development plans and in determining applications for planning permission and attaching conditions where permission is granted.

Water resource: ensure that water is available to those who need it, and that it is used wisely; to review feasible water management options, including innovative solutions. Monitor levels of water abstraction.

Water quality: protect and improve water quality.

A.1.9 Material Assets

National

Waste Framework Directive (91/156/EEC)	
<p>The Waste Framework Directive (WFD) requires Member States of the EU to establish both a network of disposal facilities and competent authorities with responsibility for issuing waste management authorisations and licenses. Member States may also introduce regulations which specify which waste recovery operations and businesses are exempt from the licensing regimes and the conditions for those exemptions.</p> <p>An important objective of the WFD is to ensure the recovery of waste or its disposal without endangering human health and the environment. Greater emphasis is also placed on the prevention, reduction, re-use and recycling of waste.</p>	
Objectives, Targets & Indicators	<p>Article 4.</p> <p>Member States shall take the necessary measures to ensure that waste is recovered or disposed of without endangering human health and without using processes or methods which could harm the environment, and in particular:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Without risk to water, air, soil and plants and animals; ▪ Without causing a nuisance through noise or odours; and <p>Without adversely affecting the countryside or places of special interest.</p>
Council Directive 1999/31/EC on the Landfill of Waste	
<p>The Directive aims at reducing the amount of waste to landfill, to promote recycling and recovery and to establish high standards of landfill practice across the EU and, through the harmonisation of standards, to prevent the shipping of waste from one Country to another. The objective of the Directive is to prevent or reduce as far as possible negative effects on the environment from the landfilling of waste, by introducing stringent technical requirements for waste and landfills. The Directive also intends to prevent or reduce the adverse effects of the landfill of waste on the environment, in particular on surface water, groundwater, soil, air and human health. It defines the different categories of waste (municipal waste, hazardous waste, non-hazardous waste and inert waste) and applies to all landfills, defined as waste disposal sites for the deposit of waste onto or into land.</p>	

Objectives, Targets & Indicators	Reduction of the amount of biodegradable municipal waste sent to landfill to 75% of the total generated in 1995 by 2010, 50% by 2013 and 35% by 2020. These targets have now been interpreted by DEFRA and issued as specific targets for each Waste Disposal Authority requiring a step-wise reduction year on year of BMW to landfill as introduced by the Landfill Allowance Trading Scheme.
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PPS10 – Planning for Sustainable Waste Management 2005

The overall objective is to protect human health and the environment by producing less waste and by using it as a resource wherever possible. Through more sustainable waste management, moving waste up the hierarchy (reduce, re-use, recycle) aims to break the link between economic growth and the environmental impact of waste.

Objectives, Targets & Indicators	<p>Drive waste up the hierarchy- with disposal as the last option- but an option which must be catered for</p> <p>Provide a framework in which communities take more responsibility for their own waste, and enable sufficient and timely provision of waste management facilities to meet the needs of their communities</p> <p>Targets- provided by the national waste strategy required under European legislation i.e. the Waste Management Licensing Regulations 1994.</p> <p>Help secure the recovery or disposal of waste without endangering human health and without harming the environment; and enable waste to be disposed of in one of the nearest appropriate installations</p> <p>Reflects concerns and interests of stakeholders</p> <p>Protect green belts but recognise the particular location needs of some types of waste management facilities.</p> <p>Ensure layout and design of new development supports sustainable waste management.</p>
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MPS1 Minerals Policy Statement Planning and Minerals *and associated Good Practice Guidance* ODPM, 2004

MPS 1 sets out the core policies and principles of mineral planning in England. MPS 1 has gone through stakeholder consultation (ending February 28th 2005). Once the draft MPS 1 has been amended based on comments from the consultation and published MPS 1 will completely replace MPG 1 and the residual elements of MPG6 (see below). The associated Good Practice Guidance will provide advice on how these core policies and principles may be implemented. The Government has recently issued a series of Annexes to MPS1. These form of specific guidance on certain mineral types and will be reviewed before the publication of the sustainability report.

Objectives, Targets & Indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ensure prudent, efficient and sustainable use of minerals and recycling of suitable materials, thereby minimising the requirement for new primary extraction; ▪ Prevent or minimise production of mineral waste; ▪ Secure working practices which prevent or reduce as far as possible, impacts on the environment and human health arising from the extraction, processing, management or transportation of minerals; ▪ Protect internationally and nationally designated areas of landscape value and nature conservation importance from minerals development, other than in the exceptional circumstances ▪ Promote the sustainable transport of minerals by rail, sea or inland waterways;
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MPS 2: Controlling and mitigating the environmental effects of mineral extraction in England 2005

Sets out the policies and considerations that Mineral Planning Authorities in England are expected to follow when preparing development plans and considering applications for minerals development. This MPS supersedes MPG11.

Regional

South East – Regional Minerals Strategy 2004

The strategy sets out the long term regional context for mineral policy, guided by sustainable development as a key principle. The strategy aims to balance the essential requirements of demand with the environmental impacts arising from extraction, processing and transport. Focuses on measures to reduce demand, the recovery and recycling of used materials and only then on a mixture of sources to supply residual regional demand.

Objectives, Targets & Indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Encourage sustainable construction ▪ Environmental management – increase transport of minerals by rail and water ▪ Recycling and reuse – target of 39% by 2016 ▪ Safeguarding mineral reserves, wharves and rail depot's against other inappropriate development
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South East – Regional Waste Management Strategy 2006

The strategy takes resource management as its guiding principle to promote the necessary change in the regions production of waste. The waste hierarchy – prevent, re-use, recycle, recover and dispose places initial emphasis on minimisation and reducing the impact of disposal.

**Objectives,
Targets &
Indicators**

- Waste minimisation.
- Recycling and composting.
- Other recovery and diversion from landfills.
- Landfill - increase capacity.
- Self sufficiency for regional waste disposal.
- New developments should employ best practice in design and construction for waste minimisation and recycling.

County

Hampshire Minerals and Waste Development Framework – Core Planning Strategy 2006

The strategy sets out a spatial vision for future minerals and waste in planning in Hampshire. The overall approach is based on principles of improving the sustainable design of new buildings, slowing the pace of waste growth and maximising the recovery of value from wastes prior to landfill. Its objectives are based in the context of environment, social, geography and planning. The spatial approach will also see net self-sufficiency in terms of Hampshire's waste management capacity and new developments being located nearer to sources of waste and markets for products.

**Objectives,
Targets &
Indicators**

- Help eliminate waste growth in the long term.
- Help to deliver significant change in recycling, increase recovery of un-recycled waste and ultimately the provision of disposal facilities.
- Ensure enough facilities to allow Hampshire to be net self-sufficient in waste handling capacity by 2016.
- Provide for supply of minerals to meet national, regional and local requirements for recycled and secondary aggregates with due regard to geology, environment and market considerations.
- Ensure new mineral, waste and resource developments are sized appropriately and designed to decrease pollution, maximize energy efficiency, promote renewable energy, encourage recycling and reduce the use of primary aggregates.
- Ensure high quality restoration and aftercare of mineral workings and landfill.
- Protect land with International and National biodiversity designations from the impact of mineral and waste resource development.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protect local communities and areas of environmental interest from the adverse impact of mineral, waste and resource development.
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Local

Winchester City Council Contaminated Land Inspection Strategy 2002	
The strategy ensures the contaminated land will be addressed in a comprehensive and strategic way guaranteeing resources are targeted to sites that prevent a risk to human health with the ultimate aim of identifying and remediating all contaminated land within the district.	
Objectives, Targets & Indicators	<p>Details how the Council proposes to identify, inspect, risk assess, remediate and where necessary take enforcement action to deal with contaminated land.</p> <p>Meet legal requirement to produce strategy and comply with statutory guidelines.</p> <p>Inform stakeholders and community of how Council intends to deal with contaminated land.</p>

Material Assets – Implications for the LDF
<p>A robust policy background which has been subject to SA at national, regional and local exists. The LDF should reflect the objectives of the plans and guidance listed above which aim to balance the need for minerals with social and environmental objectives, including the importance of minimising waste and seeking alternatives to landfill.</p>

A.1.10 Transport

International

European Commission White Paper on the European Transport Policy 2001	
This paper describes what has been achieved so far both at the Union and the Member State levels and what should be done in the near future.	
Objectives, Targets & Indicators	<p>The principal measures suggested in the White Paper include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Revitalising the railways; ▪ Improving quality in the road transport sector; ▪ Striking a balance between growth in air; ▪ Transport and the environment; ▪ Turning inter-modality into reality; ▪ Improving road safety; ▪ Adopting a policy on effective charging for transport; ▪ Recognising the rights and obligations of users; ▪ Developing high-quality urban transport; and ▪ Developing medium and long-term environmental objectives for a sustainable transport system.

National

PPG 13 – Transport 2001
The objectives of this guidance are to integrate planning and transport at the national, regional, strategic and local level to promote more sustainable transport choices for both people and for moving freight, so as to enhance accessibility by public transport and reduce the need to travel, especially by car.

Objectives, Targets & Indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Actively manage the pattern of urban growth and the location of major travel generating development to make the fullest use of public transport, and to encourage walking and cycling; ▪ Land use planning should facilitate a shift in transport of freight from road to rail and water. Attention should be paid to the value of disused transport sites and effort made to prevent their loss to different land uses; and ▪ Traffic management measures should be designed to reduce environmental/social impacts, whilst fiscal measures should be used for tackling congestion.
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Regional

South East England Regional Assembly - Draft Regional Transport Strategy 2004	
<p>The strategy's aim is to achieve a high quality transport system within the region to act as a catalyst for continued economic growth. It also aims to improve the quality of life for all in a sustainable and socially inclusive manner whilst improving issues of congestion which are having a knock on effect on the built and natural environment.</p>	
Objectives, Targets & Indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Improve strategic road and rail links to increase spatial connectivity and reduce disparities within the region. ▪ Improve attractiveness of local public transport. ▪ Positively manage the transport system to reduce the dependency on private cars and reduce the environmental, health and community impacts associated with the transport system.

County

Hampshire County Council Local Transport Plan 2006-2011	
<p>Set within the context of emerging regional and national policies the plan is designed to improve wider policy objectives such as improving the quality of life, protecting the environment and securing economic prosperity alongside those specific to Hampshire County Council addresses by a process to reduce, manage and invest.</p>	
Objectives, Targets & Indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase Accessibility • Reduce the impacts and effects of congestion • Widen travel choice • Improve air quality

	Indicators: frequency and scope of public transport and rural transport schemes length of dedicated cycle paths
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Transport – Implications for the LDF

Sustainable travel could be incorporated into the sustainability objectives and indicators, incorporating aspects of the targets listed. It is important that the LDF supports the objectives listed above through the careful location of new development and the use of planning obligations to secure improvements to public transport where appropriate.

A.1.11 Housing

National

PPS3: Housing 2006	
PPS3, replaces Planning Policy Guidance 3: Housing (PPG3), and sets out the framework for delivering the Governments housing objectives. The main emphasis is on the commitment to improve affordability and supply of housing, especially in rural areas, to contribute to the creation and maintenance of sustainable rural communities.	
Objectives, Targets & Indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To achieve a wide choice of high quality homes, both affordable and market housing, to address the requirements of the community. ▪ To widen opportunities for home ownership and ensure high quality housing for those who cannot afford market housing, in particular those who are vulnerable or in need. ▪ To improve affordability across the housing market, including by increasing the supply of housing. ▪ To create sustainable, inclusive, mixed communities in all areas, both urban and rural.
Delivering Affordable Housing 2006	
The document offers guidance to Local Authorities on mechanisms by which to provide affordable housing.	
Objectives, Targets & Indicators	<p>Affordable housing policy is based around three themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – providing high quality homes in mixed sustainable communities for those in need; – widening the opportunities for home ownership; – offering greater quality, flexibility and choice to those who rent. <p>The number of affordable units provided per year is a reliable indicator.</p>
Better Places to Live by Design: A Companion Guide to PPG3 2001	
PPG3 sets out a new approach to planning for housing and the purpose of the guide is to help deliver that change. It aims to prompt greater attention to the principle of design and how this relates to the residential environment. It is relevant for those working to improve the quality of new housing not only on previously developed urban land but the urban fringe as well.	

Barker Review of Land Use Planning: Final Report 2006	
<p>Commissioned by the Chancellor and Deputy Prime Minister the report reviews the planning system in England in the context of globalization and how planning policies and procedures can better deliver economic growth and prosperity alongside other sustainable development goals. The final report sets out recommendations under the key themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - enhancing the responsiveness of the system to economic factors; - improving the efficiency of the system to reduce the costs associated with delivering desired outcomes; - and ensuring that there is an appropriate use of land. 	
Objectives, Targets & Indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Streamlining policy and processes through reducing policy guidance, unifying consent regimes and reforming plan-making at the local level so that future development plan documents can be delivered in 18-24 months rather than three or more years; ▪ Updating national policy on planning for economic development (PPS4), to ensure that the benefits of development are fully taken into account in plan-making and decision-taking, with a more explicit role for market and price signals; ▪ Introducing a new system for dealing with major infrastructure projects, based around national Statements of Strategic Objectives and an independent Planning Commission to determine applications; ▪ Ensuring that new development beyond towns and cities occurs in the most sustainable way, by encouraging planning bodies to review their green belt boundaries and take a more positive approach to applications that will enhance the quality of their green belts; ▪ Removing the need for minor commercial developments that have little wider impact to require planning permission (including commercial microgeneration); ▪ Supporting the 'town-centre first' policy, but removing the requirement to demonstrate the need for development; ▪ In the context of the findings of the Lyons Inquiry into Local Government, to consider how fiscal incentives can be better aligned so that local authorities are in a position to share the benefits of local economic growth; ▪ Enhancing efficiencies in processing applications via greater use of partnership working with the private sector, joint-working with other local authorities to achieve efficiencies of scale and scope, and an expanded role of the central support function ATLAS; ▪ Speeding up the appeals system, through the introduction of a Planning Mediation Service, better resourcing, and allowing Inspectors to determine the appeal route. From 2008-09 appeals should be completed in 6 months; and

Planning for Gypsies and Travellers – Royal Town Planning Institute 2007	
Responding to the practice issues raised by developments in research and policy the RTPI produced guidance on planning for Gypsies and Travellers, primarily intended for planning practitioners, the ideas also provide assistance for non-planning stakeholders involved in planning and service delivery processes and to planners outside England. It aims to help practitioners deliver satisfactory services to Gypsy and Traveller communities with strong focus on integrated, effective service delivery through the optimum use of stakeholder resources and partnership working.	
Objectives, Targets & Indicators	It addresses accessibility for all members of the community to jobs, health, housing, education, shops, leisure and facilities including gypsy and traveller communities. The guidance points out there are insufficient sites, services and opportunities for people who wish to pursue a nomadic lifestyle and that discrimination is still an ongoing problem. Indicators: number of pitches provided

Circular 1/2006 Planning for Gypsies and Travellers 2006	
The circular sets out advice for local authorities on the provision of sites for gypsies and travellers.	
Objectives, Targets & Indicators	Creating and sustaining strong communities, for the benefit of all members of society including the gypsy and traveller community, is at the heart of the Government's Respect agenda. Authorities should make allocations for site provision in LDFs based on a robust assessment of need. Indicators: the amount of unauthorised sites and authorised sites.

Regional

South East Regional Housing Strategy 2005	
The strategy sets out the priorities for housing investment in the South East and the framework for allocating resources. It identifies the need for substantial increases in housing completions to meet future needs and restrain house price inflation. It supports sustainable communities and clearly sets out the need for high rates of energy efficiency in new builds. The strategy highlights the need for good use of land and supports the regeneration of deprived areas and the use of brownfield sites for future development.	

Objectives, Targets & Indicators	Increase the supply of affordable housing increasing access to accommodation and improve the quality of new housing and existing developments.
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South East Regional Housing Strategy 2004/05 to 2005/06

Key Themes:

Overall housing supply

Affordability

Regeneration and renewal

Homelessness and supported housing

Quality and sustainability of housing stock

Objectives, Targets & Indicators	<u>Housing</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Providing at least 60% of new housing on brownfield sites. ▪ Substantially increase the supply of affordable housing. ▪ Increase housing density to an average 40 dwellings per hectare. ▪ Create more small scale affordable housing in rural areas.
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County

Hampshire County Structure Plan 2006-2011

Proposes a strategy for development, travel, housing, economic growth and protecting the environment and heritage within the county. The strategy adopts a sustainable approach balancing development, environment and transport needs across the whole range of issues, ultimately classing the population's quality of life as a real indicator.

Objectives, Targets & Indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Direct investment into the redevelopment or re-use of derelict or underused areas; ▪ Improvement, maintenance and refurbishment of existing buildings and spaces to provide an attractive urban environment; ▪ Improving living conditions and the quality of life in residential areas and town centres;
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Give priority to the infrastructure necessary to secure the development of key urban sites.
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Hampshire County Council Corporate Urban Living Strategy 2001

The strategy describes the County Councils approach to urban living seeking to improve the quality of life by focusing on the way services are delivered and the environmental quality, economic vitality and social wellbeing of urban areas. The policy reflects the Government's Urban White Paper and is an integral part of the approach to the community planning framework for Hampshire.

Objectives, Targets & Indicators	To improve the exchange of information and communication across departments and the co-ordination of service delivery plans and programmes in urban areas.
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Local

Winchester City Council Housing Strategy 2004-2007

An integral part of the Council's Corporate Strategy, the Housing Strategy sets out aims to meet the communities housing needs ensuring quality of life for all through an environmentally and economically practical approach.

Objectives, Targets & Indicators	<p>Provide more affordable housing and at the same time minimise homelessness and meet the Decent Homes Standard for the communities housing stock.</p> <p>Indicators: numbers on housing needs register number of affordable housing units achieved per annum</p>
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Winchester City Council Key Worker Housing Strategy 2005-2008

This strategy focuses on the problems surrounding the high house prices in Winchester leading to issues with key workers unable to access housing within reasonable reach of their homes and the widespread implications on providing public services.	
Objectives, Targets & Indicators	To maximize resources necessary for the development of affordable housing for key workers to meet the recruitment and retention needs of employers and employees. To support Swaythling Housing Society (SHS) as Hampshire's and the Isle of Wight's single point of contact for employers and key workers.

Winchester City Council Communities Department Private Sector Housing Renewal Strategy 2006	
As one of the major contributors to the overarching housing strategy, this strategy brings together the Council's key private sector housing policies. It acknowledges the links between housing conditions and the inhabitants' quality of life and gives priority to the elderly, disabled and other vulnerable groups.	
Objectives, Targets & Indicators	Ensure that residents (owner occupied or privately renting tenants) are living in dwellings that are fit and safe and adhere to a satisfactory level of home energy efficiency.

Winchester City Council Housing Services Black and Minority Ethnic Strategy 2005-2008	
This follows from the 2002-2005 strategy and updates the aims of the Housing Service in meeting the needs of a culturally diverse community to reduce the likelihood of discrimination and isolation.	
Objectives, Targets & Indicators	To identify the needs and priorities of the Black and Minority Ethnic community and using this information to improve the equality of service delivery. For any inequalities realised a suitable action plan is to be implemented.

Winchester City Council Health and Housing Department Homelessness Strategy 2003-2008	
The strategy develops local initiatives to comply with the Homelessness Act 2003 to reduce and prevent homelessness within the community through understanding the causes and preparing specific courses of action.	

Objectives, Targets & Indicators	Ensure there is adequate temporary accommodation and satisfactory support to those who are or may become homeless and prevent repeat homelessness. Indicators: annual homeless/rough sleepers count
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Winchester Affordable Housing Supplementary Planning Document – Consultation Draft 2007

This Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) provides details of how affordable housing needs should be addressed on sites where planning policies require an element of the housing to be affordable. The SPD is based on policies contained within the adopted Local Plan and it is considered necessary in order to add certainty and clarity to the affordable housing development process. The SPD applies to all housing development irrespective of whether public subsidy will be involved in the provision of affordable housing.

Objectives, Targets & Indicators	Key targets: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To meet Council objectives by providing additional social rented housing. ▪ To meet Council objectives by promoting high quality affordable housing that contributes towards sustainability, provides a suitable range of housing types and sizes, and helps create mixed and balanced communities.
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Sutton Scotney Development Brief

This brief provides guidance on the principles of development in the context of National Planning Policy advice, Winchester District Local Plan and Supplementary Planning Guidance for an area of previously developed land in Sutton Scotney.

Local Area Design Statement

Chilbolton Avenue
Compton Down
Sleepers Hill
Springvale Road

Adopted by Winchester City Council as a Supplementary Planning Document the LADS provide an assessment of the key issues caused by the increase in potential development densities in the relevant areas based on the Governments PPS 3 requirements.

Village design statements

<p>For the parishes of Bramdean and Hinton Ampner, Curdridge and Curbridge, Upham, Sparsholt, Corhampton and Meonstoke, Swanmore, West Meon, Crawley, Micheldever, Denmead, Boarhunt, Littleton, Itchen Abbas, Soberton and Newtown, Exton, Kings Worthy and Wickham</p> <p>Neighbourhood design statement</p> <p>St Giles Hill (Winchester), St Barnabas West</p>	
<p>Taking into account the wishes of the community and the character of the village, the statements provide details of “acceptabilities” for future development, to be considered by individual residents, developers and Winchester City Council for any planning applications within the villages.</p>	
<p>Objectives, Targets & Indicators</p>	<p>To ensure development is sensitive to the character of the villages and in the style of existing adjacent properties, conserve the beauty of the landscape, control inappropriate property boundaries, maintain open space within the village for recreation and community events, provide adequate parking.</p> <p>The statements also include specific objectives relevant to the characteristics of the individual villages but these are encompassed within the broad framework above.</p>

Housing – Implications for the LDF

The LDF to have due regard for housing objectives, such as the need to accommodate all people's housing needs, improve conformance with the Code for Sustainable Homes, develop sustainable and safe communities, and combat homelessness and discrimination. The LDF also has to illustrate how the required housing growth will be accommodated without undue adverse impact.

Sustainability indicators could include area of greenfield/brown field land used for new developments, densities achieved, energy efficiency of new developments, housing completions per year both in the private market and the provision of affordable and sheltered housing schemes. It is important for indicators to enable the monitoring of sustainability impacts, given the scale of housing growth anticipated.

A.1.12 Communities & Health

National

Strong and prosperous communities - The Local Government White Paper 2006	
The aim of this White Paper is to give local people and local communities more influence and power to improve their lives. It is about creating strong, prosperous communities and delivering better public services through a rebalancing of the relationship between central government, local government and local people.	
Objectives, Targets & Indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Responsive services and empowered communities- Local authorities will involve and consult service users more fully and provide better information about standards in their local area ▪ Effective, accountable and responsive local government- Leadership is the single most significant driver of change and improvement in local authorities. In future there will be three choices for councils: a directly elected mayor, a directly elected executive of councillors, or a leader elected by their fellow-councillors with a clear four year mandate. ▪ Strong cities, strategic regions encourage economic development and Multi-Area Agreements which cross local authority boundaries. The greater the powers being devolved, the greater the premium on clear, transparent and accountable leadership. ▪ Local government as a strategic leader and place-shaper- Put in place a new framework for strategic leadership in local areas, bringing together local partners to focus on the needs of citizens and communities. The Local Area Agreement will include a single set of targets for improvement, tailored to local needs, agreed between Government and local partners. ▪ A new performance framework- There will be around 35 priorities for each area agreed with Government, tailored to local needs through the Local Area Agreement. ▪ Efficiency – transforming local services Ambitious efficiency gains will be required as part of the 2007 Comprehensive Spending Review. To help meet these we will encourage greater service collaboration between councils and across all public bodies. ▪ Community cohesion work with local authorities facing particular community cohesion challenges; provide support for areas facing difficulties; help share best practice between authorities; and support the establishment of forums on extremism in parts of the country where they are necessary.

Sustainable Communities: A Shared Agenda, A Share of the Action. A guide for Local Authorities 2006	
This guide shows how local outcomes such as those reflected in the seven shared priorities, can be delivered in a way that helps create genuinely sustainable communities. It highlights the cross-cutting issues which need to be addressed for each outcome.	
Objectives, Targets & Indicators	<p>7 Shared Priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Creating safer and stronger communities ▪ Improving the quality of life of older people and children, young people and families at risk ▪ Meeting transport needs more effectively ▪ Promoting healthier communities and narrowing health inequalities ▪ Promoting the economic vitality of localities ▪ Raising standards across our schools ▪ Transforming the local environment

County

Hampshire Local Area Agreement 2006	
A 3 year agreement between partners in Hampshire and the Government to improve sustainable communities and develop the quality of life by looking at the needs of children and young adults, helping to alleviate unemployment and economic inactivity, reduce domestic violence and improve the support of those reliant on care to reduce the pressures on hospitals.	
Objectives, Targets & Indicators	Improve life chances for children, increase access to accommodation and housing, improve the co-ordination of transport and access to services within the area, tackle crime and anti social behaviour, use material assets more efficiently and promote the health and well being of the communities.

Mission, Values and Operational Plan for the Hampshire Primary Care Trust 2007/08	
This document sets out the initial framework for delivering the mission of the Hampshire Primary Care Trust, which is to improve health and health care for the benefit of patients and the public in Hampshire.	

Objectives, Targets & Indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improving the health and wellbeing of the people of Hampshire • Commissioning a comprehensive range of high quality, efficient and effective services across all service sectors • Ensuring the delivery of high quality, responsive, effective and effective care
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Local

Winchester Community Safety Strategy 2005-2008	
The strategy sets specific local targets devised by the Government, and implemented locally through the Winchester Community Safety Partnership. The Partnership is working on behalf of the community to reduce crime and anti-social behavior.	
Objectives, Targets & Indicators	Creating safe communities, reducing anti-social behavior and establishing a secure and enjoyable evening economy. Meeting targets set by the Home Office.

Winchester District Community Strategy Consultation Draft 2006	
This strategy identifies 5 outcomes, which if reached, are perceived to be equivalent to having achieved their vision. These include Health and Wellbeing, Freedom from Fear, Economic Prosperity, High Quality Environment and Inclusive Society – for each outcome a list of expected changes for when the vision becomes a reality, are included.	
Objectives, Targets & Indicators	The objectives link directly to the core principles of the consequential strategies such as the Cultural, Corporate and Sustainability, which have been sectioned off from the Community Strategy to deal with issues more exclusively.

Winchester District Community Strategy Update 2007	
This update has not altered the overall vision of the strategy, but provides more information on how the future will look if the vision is achieved, how progress will be measured towards this and how the local people and organizations can contribute. The strategy identifies 5 outcomes, which if reached, are perceived to be equivalent to having achieved their vision. These include Health and Wellbeing, Freedom from Fear, Economic Prosperity, High Quality Environment and Inclusive Society – for each outcome a list of	

expected changes for when the vision becomes a reality, are included.

**Objectives,
Targets &
Indicators**

The objectives link directly to the core principles of the consequential strategies such as the Cultural, Corporate and Sustainability, which have been sectioned off from the Community Strategy to deal with issues more exclusively.

For each outcome there is a list of measures, or indicators to be carefully monitored by the Board of the Winchester District Strategic Partnership (WDSP) and Winchester City Council.

Communities and Human Health – Implications for the LDF

The relationship between health and employment, education and good quality housing should be recognised and the LDF should encourage equality of access to decent, affordable, housing, services and facilities for all sectors of the community. This could be done through helping :

Improve access to services, including education and health.

Enable the provision of local facilities, including meeting places and educational opportunities

Create local employment opportunities

Create a mix of housing types and tenures in new development

A.1.13 Other Spatial Development Policy

International

European Spatial Development Perspective 1999	
<p>By adopting the ESDP, the Member States and the Commission reached agreement on common objectives and concepts for the future development of the territory of the European Union.</p> <p>The aim of spatial development policies is to work towards a balanced and sustainable development of the territory of the European Union. The ESPD aims to ensure that the three fundamental goals of European policy are achieved equally in all the regions of the EU:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Economic and social cohesion; ▪ Conservation and management of natural resources and the cultural heritage; and ▪ More balanced competitiveness of the European territory. 	
Objectives, Targets & Indicators	<p>European cultural landscapes, cities and towns, as well as a variety of natural and historic monuments are part of the European Heritage. Its fostering should be an important part of modern architecture, urban and landscape planning in all regions of the EU.</p> <p>A big challenge for spatial development policy is to contribute to the objectives, announced by the EU during international conferences concerning the environment and climate, of reducing emissions into the global ecological system.</p>

National

PPS 11: Regional Spatial Strategies 2004	
PPS11 provides policies that need to be taken into account by Regional Planning Bodies in their preparation of revisions to RSSs.	
Objectives, Targets &	<p>The Regional Spatial Strategy should provide for a fifteen to twenty year period, taking into account the following matters:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Identification of the scale and distribution of provision for new housing;

Indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Priorities for the environment, such as countryside and biodiversity protection; and ▪ Transport, infrastructure, economic development, agriculture, minerals extraction and waste treatment and disposal.
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PPG 2: Green Belts 1995

The Guidance indicates the underpinning aims of the Green Belt policy and its contribution to sustainable development objectives.

Objectives, Targets & Indicators	There should be a general presumption against inappropriate development in the Green Belt. When any large scale development or redevelopment occurs within the Green Belt, it should contribute towards the objectives provided in paragraph 1.6 of the guidance note. The ODPM has recently published a Draft of the Town and Country Planning (Green Belt) Directions 2005 and these will be reviewed before the publication of the sustainability report.
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PPG14: Development of Unstable Land 1990

PPG14 examines the impacts of instability on development and land use. How instability should be tackled in the planning process and how it might be treated by development plans and in considering planning applications is also included.

Objectives, Targets & Indicators	
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PPS 12: Local Development Frameworks 2004

This sets out the government's guidance on the preparation of the local development documents which will comprise the local development framework. There is an emphasis on community involvement.

Regional

South East Plan; A Clear Vision for the South East 2006

The plan outlines how the region will go about responding to challenges facing the area including housing, economy, transport and the conservation of the environment	
Objectives, Targets & Indicators	<p><u>Economy</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Develop strong economic networks and business clusters especially in urban areas. ▪ Provide a good range of employment sites and give priority to improved skills training. <p><u>Housing</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Providing at least 60% of new housing on brownfield sites. ▪ Substantially increase the supply of affordable housing. ▪ Increase housing density to an average 40 dwellings per hectare. ▪ Create more small scale affordable housing in rural areas. <p><u>Transport and Communications</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Managing transport systems to exploit existing capacity combined with an increased investment in public transport, cycling and pedestrian areas. ▪ Improving access to international and regional gateways. ▪ Investment in communications technology to increase access to goods and services without the physical need to travel. ▪ Accept major future role for road freight but encourage railways to increase share. <p><u>Natural Resource Management</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Improve management of water resources and quality including greater water efficiency and development of new reservoirs. ▪ Decrease the risk of flooding including the use of Sustainable Drainage Systems. ▪ Protect ancient woodlands and ensure better management and expansion of key wildlife habitats. ▪ Improve air quality and noise reduction. ▪ Expand the use of renewable energy – setting a target for developers that at least 10% of new developments energy needs are met by renewables. ▪ Promote higher energy efficiency. <p><u>Waste and Minerals</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Reduce growth in waste generated. ▪ Minimise reliance on landfill through recycling and composting. ▪ Provide increased facilities for recycling and recovery. ▪ Reduce waste exported from London for disposal in the South East. ▪ Promote use of sustainable construction techniques and recycled aggregates. <p><u>Countryside and Urban Management</u></p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protective measures and better management of countryside to improve access, renew landscape and increase biodiversity. Better management to improve access and landscape variety in the urban rural fringe. <p><u>Town Centres</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discourage development of large scale out of town shopping centres and retail sites. Exploit existing development to maximise attractive, accessible and vibrant town centres. <p><u>Tourism and related Sport and Recreation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote diversification of economy and tourism. Clearer guidelines for planning major tourist attractions and accommodation. <p><u>Deprivation and Social Inclusion</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote health provision closer to home and increase mixed use provision so formal education and health sit close to community facilities. Require good access to all large public facilities
Objectives, Targets & Indicators	The objective of the plan is to sustain the quality of life for the region whilst remaining economically successful and promoting the area as an attractive place to live corresponds to the sustainable approach the region will take in implementing the plan.

County

Hampshire County Structure Plan 2006-2011	
Proposes a strategy for development, travel, housing, economic growth and protecting the environment and heritage within the county. The strategy adopts a sustainable approach balancing development, environment and transport needs across the whole range of issues, ultimately classing the population's quality of life as a real indicator.	
Objectives, Targets & Indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Direct investment into the redevelopment or re-use of derelict or underused areas; Improvement, maintenance and refurbishment of existing buildings and spaces to provide an attractive urban environment; Improving living conditions and the quality of life in residential areas and town centres; Give priority to the infrastructure necessary to secure the development of key urban sites.

Local

Winchester District Local Plan Review 2006	
Replacing the earlier Winchester District Local Plan, this plan contains essential framework for guiding the use and development of land and building within the district. The plans approach considers the conservation and enhancement of the Districts character by ensuring appropriate design, promoting development which meets local needs and contributing to sustainable development by avoiding wasteful use of land energy and resources.	
Objectives, Targets & Indicators	To apply the strategic policies of the Structure Plan and relate them to specific areas of land, to provide detailed policies for controlling development, co-ordinate development and land use and increase awareness of planning issues to the public.

Other Spatial Development Policy – Implications for the LDF

The LDF and SA/SEA need to support plan objectives related to sustainability, such as:

- ensure local interests are not compromised by regional aspirations
- ensure indigenous strengths are built upon with regard to economic development
- optimise use of brown field sites and existing infrastructure
- high quality design of buildings and living environments
- sustainable communities (access to jobs, housing and services) - will require suitable indicators
- integration of new communities with existing centres of commerce (this may require monitoring economic performance of different locations)
- A key issue is the reduction of economic and social disparities.
- Growth and development need to be adequately serviced by improved infrastructure.
- Importance of transport infrastructure particularly to provide access for disadvantaged groups.
- skills deficits,
- health provision,
- environmental management (including reducing contributions to climate change, and adapting to climate change impacts),

- balancing new housing in the east with housing need in the west,
- recognising international/National environmental designations.

The LDF must meet development targets whilst remaining consistent with the sustainable development ideals embodied in the 'Key principles' - with regard to integrating communities, returning contaminated land into use, protecting and enhancing environmental, community, and economic resources.