

Appendix IV

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
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- 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; ▪ Sustainable use of Pesticides; ▪ Waste Prevention and Recycling;

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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 (Review 2009)

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. When determining planning applications the presence of best and most versatile agricultural land should be taken into account alongside other sustainability considerations.</p>
Defra: Securing the Future: The Government's Sustainable Development Strategy – Refreshed Version Feb 2011	
This is a review of the original sustainable development strategy produced in 1999. The refreshed vision and commitments build on the principles that underpinned the UK's 2005 SD strategy, by recognising the needs of the economy, society and the natural environment, alongside the use of good governance and sound science.	
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

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Using sound science responsibly.
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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.
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Draft National Planning Policy Framework July 2011

The framework seeks to streamline national planning policy into a consolidated set of priorities to consider when planning for, and deciding on, new development.

Objectives, Targets & Indicators	<p>The principle of sustainable development permeates the draft of the new Framework; that the actions we take to meet our needs today must not compromise the ability of future generations to meet their own. The draft NPPF indicates that planning decisions should not only protect, but, wherever possible, enhance biodiversity and improve people's access to our natural heritage.</p> <p>Sustainable growth The Framework makes clear that local councils should be positive and proactive in encouraging sustainable growth and addressing barriers to investment. They should set a clear economic vision and strategy for their area based on understanding of business needs across their areas.</p> <p>Presumption in favour of sustainable development The presumption is designed to help alter the planning system - from one focused on barriers to one that prioritises opportunities. It requires councils to work closely with businesses and communities to plan positively for the needs of each area. The draft NPPF indicates that where plans are not in place or up-to-date, development should be allowed unless this would compromise the key principles for sustainability in the Framework, including protecting the Green Belt and Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty.</p>
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	The presumption will encourage plan-making by councils and communities, giving them a greater say in how they meet their development needs. It will also give communities, developers and investors greater certainty about the types of applications that are likely to be approved, and will help to speed up the planning process.
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Regional

PUSH Sustainability Policy Framework (2008)

The policy framework provides a set of principles, which each authority should reflect in their Core Strategy's.

Objectives, Targets & Indicators

Local Development Frameworks within the PUSH area should include policies to deliver all of the following principles:

- The LDF Sustainability Policies will apply to all development; and
- The scale and density of development is matched by its level of accessibility to the necessary social, environmental and economic infrastructure, especially by walking, cycling or by public transport, as demonstrated through the design and access statement; and
- All new development will incorporate best practice principles of urban design and ensure that the completed development creates and contributes to a high quality public realm including green infrastructure for the local community; and
- Adequate land or funding has been provided for waste management infrastructure; and
- It meets the sequential and exception test (where required) in relation to PPS25 and the findings of the PUSH Strategic Flood Risk Assessment; and
- It protects and enhances the natural and built environment. Where development unavoidably has an adverse impact on the natural or built environment, mitigation measures will be required; and
- It contributes to the delivery of xx MW of new renewable energy by 2020 and carbon neutrality in the authority
- Where it is part of a major area of development, it either links to existing or produces its own local renewable energy and also maximizes resource efficiency opportunities; and
- When permitted it meets the following minimum Code for Sustainable Homes threshold level, and equivalents for non-residential development, as set out below:

	All residential development achieves at least the following level (Star rating) of the Code for Sustainable Homes		All multi-residential and non-residential developments with a floor space of over 500 m ² must achieve at least the following BREEAM standards	
	Until the end of 2011	3	BREEAM 'very good'	
	from 2012	4	BREEAM 'excellent'	
	from 2016	6	BREEAM 'excellent'	

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</p>

	<p>sustainable mobility choices.</p> <p><u>Local Action for Health</u></p> <p>Commitment to protecting and promoting the health and wellbeing of our citizens.</p> <p><u>Vibrant and Sustainable Local Economy</u></p> <p>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></p> <p>Commitment to securing inclusive and supportive communities.</p> <p><u>Local to Global</u></p> <p>Commitment to assuming our global responsibility for peace, justice, equity, sustainable development and climate protection.</p>
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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	<p>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.</p> <p>Indicators: monitoring energy costs and travel costs.</p>

Winchester City Council Environment Strategy 2004-2008
<p>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.</p>

Objectives, Targets & Indicators	<p>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.</p> <p>Indicators: area of restored or new habitat, loss or gain of open space</p>
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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, water resources and settlements/ the built environment;
- Growth and development - the level of growth is now more closely linked to local aspirations, and therefore sustainable development opportunities can be promoted through objectives for settlement location/ size, 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 local environment, including air quality.

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 and sustainable transport options.

A.1.2 Air Quality and Noise

International

Directive 2008/50/EC: on ambient air quality and cleaner air for Europe; Directive 2004/107/EC- the Fourth Daughter Directive; Directive 2002/49/EC: The Environmental Noise Directive	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 2008/50/EC: this Directive merges most of the existing legislation into a single directive (except for the fourth daughter directive) with no change to existing air quality objective ▪ 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. ▪ 2002/49/EC: In line with its principal aims, the Environmental Noise Directive applies to noise to which humans are exposed, particularly in built-up areas, in public parks or other quiet areas in an agglomeration, in quiet areas in open country, near schools, hospitals and other noise-sensitive buildings and areas (Article 2.1). 	
Objectives, Targets & Indicators	<p>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 but other organisations – such as the Highways Agency and the Environment Agency – will also be involved.</p> <p>Indicators include the number of Air Quality Management Areas, and water quality.</p>

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>

	There are no specific targets or indicators
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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.

Objectives, Targets & Indicators	<p>This Air Quality Strategy sets out air quality objectives and policy options to further improve air quality in the UK from today into the long term. As well as direct benefits to public health, these options are intended to provide important benefits to quality of life and help to protect our environment. There are objectives for the following pollutants:</p> <p>The strategy sets out a way forward for work and planning on air quality issues, sets out the air quality standards and objectives to be achieved, introduces a new policy framework for tackling fine particles, and identifies potential new national policy measures which modelling indicates could give further health benefits and move closer towards meeting the strategy's objectives. The Air Pollution: Action in a Changing Climate document does not replace the current air quality strategy but accounts for the rapid development of climate change policy since the strategy was published in 2007.</p>
	<p>The Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland 2007</p> <p>Air Pollution: Action in a Changing Climate 2010</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Particles (PM10) • Particles (PM2.5) • Nitrogen dioxide • Ozone • Sulphur dioxide • Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Benzene • 1,3- butadiene • Carbon Monoxide • Lead • Nitrogen oxides • Sulphur dioxide • Ozone: protection of vegetation & ecosystems <p>Local authorities are also required to work towards the Strategy's objectives prescribed in regulations for that purpose. Similar requirements exist in Northern Ireland under the Environment (Northern Ireland) Order 2002 and the Pollution Prevention and Control Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2003.</p>
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Environmental Protection Act 1990 The Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2007	
<p>The Environmental Protection Act 1990 establishes in England, Scotland and Wales businesses' legal responsibilities for the duty of care for waste, contaminated land and statutory nuisance. The Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2007 have replaced Part I of the Environmental Protection Act - Integrated Pollution Control (IPC) and Local Authority Pollution Control (LAPC) regimes.</p>	
Objectives, Targets & Indicators	<p>Part II</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For England and Wales the part dealing with waste management licences has been replaced by the Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2007. <p>Part II</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Act sets out businesses' 'duty of care' responsibilities for producing, collecting, disposing of or treating controlled waste. • Creates the legal basis for requiring businesses to identify and remedy contaminated land which was then brought into force by the Environment Act 1995. <p>Part III</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Defines statutory nuisances and improves the procedures for dealing with them. Part IV Amends the law on litter and abandoned shopping trolleys, and gives local councils the power to impose duties to keep public places including highways clear of litter and clean. <p>Part V</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Repealed. <p>Part VI</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Controls deliberate release of genetically modified organisms to prevent or minimise damage to the environment. <p>Part VII</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Abolished the Nature Conservancy Council and Countryside Commission. Established English Nature. <p>Part VIII</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gives power to the government to make regulations to control anyone importing, using, supplying or storing any specified substances and products made from these substances. Gives power to the government to obtain information about potentially hazardous substances from manufacturers, importers and suppliers Amends the law on control of hazardous substances on, over or under land Gives local councils the power to control stray dogs. Gives power to ban the burning of crop residues on agricultural land.
<p>The Environmental Noise (England) Regulations 2006; The Environmental Noise (England) (Amendment) Regulations 2009</p> <p>These Regulations implement Directive 2002/49/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 June 2002 relating to the assessment and management of environmental noise.</p>	
Objectives, Targets & Indicators	<p>The Directive requires:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the use of harmonised noise indicators and computational measures so that data can be collected and compared in a standardised way; common protocols for noise mapping; the drawing up of noise maps; making information available to the public; the drawing up of local action plans; and collection of data by the Commission to inform future Community policy. <p>The Regulations will help identify:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the extent to which people are exposed to high levels of noise; and what areas of relative quiet we might or could have, thus enabling us to develop measures to protect them and not have the noise environment inadvertently eroded.

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 (NO₂). The plan sets out proposed measures to implement actions to reduce emissions of NO₂ and fulfill the requirements of Section 84(2) of the Environment Act 1995. Road traffic has been identified as the main source of NO₂ 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 should be implemented in conjunction with other relevant policies in the plan especially regarding the location and concentration 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 CO₂ levels to at least 5% below 1990 levels by 2012. Consider afforestation and reforestation as carbon sinks.

Copenhagen Accord 2009

The Copenhagen Accord is a document that delegates at the 15th session of the Conference of Parties (COP 15) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change agreed to "take note of" at the final plenary on 18 December 2009. The Accord, drafted by, on the one hand, the United States and on the other, in a united position as the BASIC countries (China, India, South Africa, and Brazil), is not legally binding and does not commit countries to agree to a binding successor to the Kyoto Protocol, whose present round ends in 2012.

Objectives, Targets & Indicators

The EU pledged to reduce emissions by 20-30% compared to 1990 levels.

National

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**

- 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**

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.
The targets for the South East are listed below in SEERA Strategy for Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy.

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).

Energy Bill 2010-11

The Energy Bill has been designed to provide for a step change in the provision of energy efficiency measures to homes and businesses, and make improvements to our framework to enable and secure, low-carbon energy supplies and fair competition in the energy markets.	
Objectives, Targets and Indicators	<p>The key areas of the bill are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • establishes a new obligation on energy companies to help certain groups of consumers, who need extra support, with saving energy • facilitates the roll-out of smart meters • widens access to energy performance certificates • makes information on energy bills clearer • introduces measures designed to help improve energy security and to encourage low carbon generation • grants additional powers to the Coal Authority to charge for certain services.
Energy Act 2010	
On 8 April 2010, the Energy Bill received Royal Assent becoming Energy Act 2010. It implements some of the key measures required to deliver DECC's low carbon agenda.	
Objectives, Targets and Indicators	<p>The Act includes provisions on:</p> <p>Carbon capture and storage (CCS)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • introduces a new CCS incentive to support the construction of four commercial-scale CCS demonstration projects in the UK and the retrofit of additional CCS capacity to these projects should it be required at a future point • requires the Government to prepare regular reports on the progress made on the decarbonisation of electricity generation in Britain and the development and use of CCS <p>Introducing mandatory social price support</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • tackles fuel poverty by lowering the energy bills of more of the most vulnerable consumers and giving greater guidance on the types of households eligible for support. These measures will be funded by requiring energy companies to make available at least £300 million per annum by 2013-14 on social support. <p>Fairness of energy markets</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • makes it clear Ofgem [External link], in relation to its principal objective of protecting the interests of existing and

	<p>future consumers, must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - include the reduction of carbon emissions and delivery of secure energy supplies in its assessment of the interests of consumers - step in proactively to protect the consumer interest as well as consider longer-term actions to promote competition. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • gives Ofgem additional powers, through the insertion of a market power licence condition in the licences of electricity generation companies, to prevent companies exploiting market power that may arise as a result of constrained capacity in the electricity transmission system • extends the time limit within which Ofgem can impose financial penalties for breaches of licence conditions from 12 months to five years • allows the Government to set the period within which energy companies must inform customers of changes to their gas and electricity tariffs • enables the Secretary of State to address certain types of cross-subsidies between gas and electricity supply businesses should they impact unfairly on consumers
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Energy Act 2008

The Energy Act 2008 was given Royal Assent on 26 November 2008. It implements the legislative aspects of the Energy white paper 2007: 'Meeting the energy challenge'.

The Energy Act updates energy legislation to:

- reflect the availability of new technologies (such as carbon capture and storage and emerging renewable technologies)
- correspond with the UK's changing requirements for secure energy supply (such as offshore gas storage)
- protect our environment and the tax payer as our energy market changes

Objectives, Targets and Indicators

The Act covers:

- **offshore gas supply infrastructure:** strengthening regulation to allow for private sector investment to help maintain the UK's reliable energy supplies. This is crucial, as we expect to have to rely on imported gas to meet up to 80% of our energy demands by 2020
- **Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS):** creating regulation that enables private sector investment in CCS projects. CCS has the potential to reduce the carbon emissions from fossil fuel power stations by up to 90%
- **renewables:** strengthening the Renewables Obligation to increase the diversity of our electricity mix, improve the reliability of our energy supplies and help lower carbon emissions from the electricity sector
- **feed-in tariffs:** enabling the Government to offer financial support for low-carbon electricity generation in projects up to 5 megawatts (MW). The aim is for generators to receive a guaranteed payment for generating

	<p>low-carbon electricity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • decommissioning offshore renewables and oil and gas installations: strengthening our statutory decommissioning requirements to minimise the risk of liabilities falling to the Government • improving offshore oil and gas licensing: improving licensing to respond to changes in the commercial environment and enable DECC to carry out its regulatory functions more effectively • nuclear waste and decommissioning costs: ensuring new nuclear power station operators build up funds to meet the full costs of decommissioning and their share of waste management costs • offshore transmission: amending powers so that Ofgem is able to run offshore transmission licensing more effectively • smart metering: allowing the Secretary of State to modify electricity and gas distribution and supply licences, so the licence holder has to install, or help install, smart meters to different customer segments, including private households • Renewable Heat Incentive: allowing the Secretary of State to establish a financial support programme for renewable heat generated anywhere, from large industrial sites to individual households • housekeeping: various other points covering nuclear security and the transfer of some regulatory functions to DECC
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Climate Change Act 2008

The UK has passed legislation that introduces the world's first long-term legally binding framework to tackle the dangers of climate change. The Climate Change Bill was introduced into Parliament on 14 November 2007 and became law on 26 November 2008.

The Climate Change Act creates a new approach to managing and responding to climate change in the UK, by:

- setting ambitious, legally binding targets
- taking powers to help meet those targets
- strengthening the institutional framework
- enhancing the UK's ability to adapt to the impact of climate change
- establishing clear and regular accountability to the UK Parliament and to the devolved legislatures.

Objectives, Targets and Indicators

Two key aims of the Act:

- improve carbon management, helping the transition towards a low-carbon economy in the UK
- demonstrate UK leadership internationally, signalling we are committed to taking our share of responsibility for reducing global emissions in the context of developing negotiations on a post-2012 global agreement at Copenhagen in December 2009.

Electricity Market Reform White Paper 2011	
The White Paper sets out key measures to attract investment, reduce the impact on consumer bills, and create a secure mix of electricity sources including gas, new nuclear, renewables, and carbon capture and storage.	
Objectives, Targets and Indicators	<p>Key elements of the reform package include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a Carbon Price Floor (announced in Budget 2011) to reduce investor uncertainty, putting a fair price on carbon and providing a stronger incentive to invest in low-carbon generation now; • the introduction of new long-term contracts (Feed-in Tariff with Contracts for Difference) to provide stable financial incentives to invest in all forms of low-carbon electricity generation. A contract for difference approach has been chosen over a less cost-effective premium feed-in tariff; • an Emissions Performance Standard (EPS) set at 450g CO₂/kWh to reinforce the requirement that no new coal-fired power stations are built without CCS, but also to ensure necessary short-term investment in gas can take place; and • a Capacity Mechanism, including demand response as well as generation, which is needed to ensure future security of electricity supply. We are seeking further views on the type of mechanism required and will report on this around the turn of the year.
Energy White Paper 2007: 'Meeting the energy challenge'	
The white paper shows how the measures set out in the '2006 Energy review' report are being implemented, as well as those announced since (including in the pre-Budget report in 2006 and the Budget in 2007).	
Objectives, Targets and Indicators	<p>'Meeting the energy challenge' sets out the international and domestic energy strategy for the UK, in the shape of four policy goals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • aiming to cut CO₂ emissions by some 60% by about 2050, with real progress by 2020 • maintaining the reliability of energy supplies • promoting competitive markets in the UK and beyond • ensuring every home is heated adequately and affordably.
Energy White Paper 2003: 'Our energy future: creating a low-carbon economy'	
Our energy future: creating a low-carbon economy defined a long-term strategic vision for energy policy combining our	

environment, security of supply, competitiveness and social goals. It built on the Performance and Innovation Unit's Energy review, published in February 2002, and on other reports that have looked at major areas of energy policy.	
Objectives, Targets and Indicators	<p>The energy policy has five key goals:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. to put ourselves on a path to cut the UK's carbon dioxide emissions – the main contributor to global warming – by some 60% by about 2050, with real progress by 2020 2. to maintain the reliability of energy supplies 3. to promote competitive markets in the UK and beyond, helping to raise the rate of sustainable economic growth 4. to improve our productivity 5. to ensure every home is heated adequately and affordably

Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy (EN-1)	
Sets out the Government's policy for delivery of major energy infrastructure. It sets out national policy against which proposals for major energy projects will be assessed and decided on by the Infrastructure Planning Commission.	
Objectives, Targets and Indicators	The policy and guidance on generic impacts are helpful to local planning authorities (LPAs) in preparing their local impact reports.

Regional

PUSH Energy and Climate Change Strategy (2008)	
In September 2007 PUSH commissioned an energy study from consultants (Arup) to advise on the feasibility an energy strategy for South Hampshire. The objective of the study was to examine the baseline use of energy in the sub region and make recommendations on how we could move towards a more sustainable low carbon economy with increased use of renewable energy sources. The brief also required advice on appropriate organisational structures and a strategic policy framework for managing energy within the sub region. That work has now been completed and the resulting advice forms a platform upon which PUSH can develop a programme of initiatives to secure reductions in carbon emissions, stimulate the move towards renewable and low carbon energy sources and build an effective sub regional climate change strategy.	
Objectives, Targets and	It is recommended that:

Indicators	<p>(a) That the Joint Committee endorse the Energy and Climate Change Strategy Report and its key recommendations as a basis for ongoing sustainability work;</p> <p>(b) That a workshop be arranged for the Joint Committee to consider the detailed findings of the report;</p> <p>(c) That the detailed work of implementing the recommendations of the report be undertaken through the Sustainability and Community Infrastructure Delivery Panel; and</p> <p>(d) That officers be asked to prepare a sub regional climate change strategy for PUSH, integrating as appropriate the advice contained within the report.</p>
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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

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ All sectors of the community understand the climate change issue and are taking action - 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 minimising, managing, and adapting to, the effects of climate change. Particular emphasis should be placed on supporting energy efficiency and promoting local level solutions, e.g. renewables CHP in strategic allocations.

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

Local level planning is no longer driven by the objectives in this strategy as the Localism Bill (2010) removes the regional planning tier. However, the issues set out remain useful reference points for development in the Hampshire area.

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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PUSH Growth Sectors Report – South Hampshire (2008)

The report examines a selection of potential growth sectors being recommended to receive considerable attention and support from the Partnership for Urban South Hampshire (PUSH). The suggested sectors for growth are recommended from an objective and evidence based review of their current and likely future growth and wealth creating potential. Specifically, the report also examines the linkages across these sectors and highlights the geographic location of the businesses.

Objectives, Targets & Indicators	<p>The review of current information revealed that whilst there was a range of economic evidence available, four districts within the PUSH area were under-represented in the research: New Forest, Test Valley, Winchester and East Hampshire. This study therefore provides a comprehensive analysis of the PUSH area in its entirety.</p> <p>Key barriers to growth identified by businesses across each sector were the supply of high quality labour, the availability of business-to-business support and an unproductive and limited relationship between the public and private sector.</p> <p>The maximisation of supply chain linkages varies across each sector. Advanced Manufacture businesses tend to use the local supply chain where possible, but growing price competition from Eastern Europe and the Far East is impacting on this. Business Services' use of the local supply chain is inconsistent and the Creative & Media sector has yet to realise the potential of its supply chain. In order to become more competitive, understanding and supporting more collective, formalised aspirations and linkages will be a key challenge for each sector.</p> <p>The key output of this report, on top of the evidence that it has presented, is an Action Plan to support the key sectors.</p>
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PUSH Skills for Employability and Growth (2008)

The Strategy builds upon the work already undertaken and presents a framework for the future adult learning and skills development of PUSH residents.

Objectives, Targets & Indicators	<p>Vision: By 2026, the PUSH area will be a highly productive and dynamic economy and a cohesive and prosperous society driven by a talented and growing workforce. Adult learning and skills development will play a driving role in increasing productivity and reducing economic inactivity by raising workforce skills.</p> <p>Strategic Aim 1 Employment rates and economic inactivity: Providing the skills for sustainable employment in growth sectors</p> <p>Strategic Aim 2 Workforce productivity: Tackling skills shortages and gaps in growth sectors</p> <p>Strategic Aim 3 High value added sector activity: Releasing high value added Potential</p> <p>Strategic Aim 4 Skills infrastructure: Deliver world class skills in a demand led system</p>
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Partnership for Urban South Hampshire - Economic Development Strategy

The strategy sets out both the context for economic growth and specifies the priority actions. This is to lay the foundations of the transformational change necessary over the period to 2026, to be implemented by PUSH and its partners. It is a dynamic document that will continue to evolve and is currently being reviewed in response to the achievement of important milestones and the impacts of the recession.

Objectives, Targets & Indicators	<p>The ambition of the document is that by 2026¹ South Hampshire will have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 51,200 additional jobs; • £9.6 billion additional GVA per annum • Reduced the GVA per capita gap with the SE by more than 25% <p>To achieve this ambition seven transformational actions are proposed:</p> <p>Action 1: Leading on Employment and Skills Action 2: Supporting the Growth of Our Cities Action 3: Creating, Sustaining and Growing Businesses Action 4: Facilitating Site Development to Support Growth</p>
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	Action 5: Establishing a Single Inward Investment & Place Marketing Function Action 6: Developing Our World Leading Sectors Action 7: Strengthening Innovation Networks to Drive Productivity Growth
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County

Hampshire County Councils Tourism Strategy; Strategic Priorities for the Visitor Economy 2007-2012 – Draft v1.4

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.

Objectives, Targets & Indicators

At county level:

- 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.

At council level:

- 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.

Winchester District Economic Strategy 2010-2020	
This strategy provides a framework for actions by the City Council and others to support and enhance the economic prosperity of Winchester District.	
Objectives, Targets & Indicators	<p>Our vision for a prosperous local economy is of a dynamic and creative Winchester District, in which traditional assets and qualities underpin innovation and entrepreneurship for the long term benefit of everyone who lives, works or visits here.</p> <p>Key outcomes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Winchester exploits its reputation as a cultural stronghold, using this as a means to stimulate a modern and creative approach to business. b) We are building a low carbon economy, seeking competitive advantage and new employment opportunities for local people. c) We make the most of local opportunities to enhance the skills and ambitions of those who live in the district. d) Businesses are good neighbours.

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

Game Plan established two broad targets, related to activity and success.
 "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".
 "Our target is for British and English teams and individuals to sustain rankings within the top 5, particularly in more popular sports".
 Targets are as defined above and indicators will include the regional analysis of sporting activity.

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, bridlways, RUPPs

Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006	
The Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act is designed to help achieve a rich and diverse natural environment and thriving rural communities through modernised and simplified arrangements for delivering Government policy. The Act implements key elements of the Government's Rural Strategy published in July 2004, and establishes flexible new structures with a strong customer focus.	
Objectives, Targets & Indicators	<p>Key Elements of the Act:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The establishment of Natural England will, for the first time ever, unite in a single organisation the responsibility for enhancing biodiversity and landscape – in rural, urban and coastal areas - with promoting access and recreation. ▪ Formal establishment of the new Commission for Rural Communities. ▪ The Act delivers a commitment to curtail the inappropriate use of byways by motor vehicles by putting an end to claims for motor vehicle access on the basis of historical use by horse-drawn vehicles. ▪ Powers for the Secretary of State to directly fund activities within Defra's remit, as a tidying up measure following the creation of Defra and to provide maximum flexibility. ▪ Powers to allow both the Secretary of State, and designated bodies, to delegate Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (EFRA) functions to one another by mutual consent, to provide simple and more effective access to customers.

Regional

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

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.

ANGSt targets are:

- 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

South East Forestry Plan – Seeing the Wood for the Trees 2006

The plan's 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 & Indicators

- 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
- 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

PUSH GI Strategy (2010)

The purpose of the Strategy is to identify existing green infrastructure (GI), consider what enhancements or introductions should be made, and to recommend how the Strategy might be delivered.

Objectives, Targets & Indicators	<p>The aims of the strategy are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify sub-regional strategic initiatives and project proposals to provide a high quality of life for the people who live and work in the sub-region. • Seek to maximise multifunctional use of open space and natural spaces for a range of benefits including biodiversity, climate change, the production of food, fibre and fuel, economic investment and activity, health, landscape, recreation and well-being. • Promote connectivity of all types of greenspace at a range of scales. • Provide a key element of the sub-region's mitigation strategy in relation to the Habitats Regulations.
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County

The Hampshire Landscape – A Strategy for the Future	
<p>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).</p>	
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 2011/12	
The Strategy provides a comprehensive framework for the provision of outdoor, public recreational space in the Plan area.	
Objectives, Targets & Indicators	The Strategy is used by the City Council's Planning Officers as a basis for determining what recreational provision is required for new housing in the Plan area, or, alternatively, the amount of contribution that will be sought in lieu of that provision. Contributions are paid into a special Open Space Fund, where they are retained for use in the area where the developments have taken place, until appropriate open space schemes are implemented.
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.
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
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.

The South Downs Management Plan 2008-2013: Vision, Policy and Action for the South Downs nationally protected landscape.	
<p>The aims of this Management Plan are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First and foremost, the protection, conservation and enhancement of the natural beauty of the South Downs • Second, the promotion of opportunities for the understanding and quiet enjoyment of the area's special qualities • Third, the encouragement of sustainable forms of economic and community development in ways that help support the first two aims. 	
Objectives, Targets & Indicators	<p>In summary the 10 Ambitions for the South Downs are to achieve:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. An unspoilt landscape of the highest quality and diversity 2. An historic and cultural heritage valued by local people and visitors and benefiting future generations 3. A tranquil landscape with extensive dark night skies 4. A landscape rich in wildlife, with extensive swathes of interlinking habitat managed to maximise benefits for nature 5. Unpolluted air, soil and water to allow the landscape and wildlife of the South Downs to be sustained, and reduced CO2 emissions that exceed government targets 6. Sustainable management of the land supported by the necessary skills and expertise 7. A buoyant local economy supported by, and directly contributing to the management of natural beauty and its enjoyment 8. Wide ranging opportunities for countryside recreation and access respecting the natural beauty of the South Downs 9. Sustainable communities strongly linked to the locality, with the housing to support local needs and essential workers

10. Widespread awareness and understanding of the South Downs

Winchester Green Infrastructure Study (2010)

The study identifies Winchester's broad range of Green Infrastructure assets and their distribution, including landscape and water-based 'blue' elements, formal greenspace, sites of high biodiversity value and the Rights of Way network. The Study identifies Green Infrastructure deficiencies within the District and suggests a number of principles and recommendations for new opportunities and project initiatives, particularly for the Strategic Development Areas, the strategic allocations in the Core Strategy and the higher level settlements.

**Objectives,
Targets &
Indicators**

- Incorporate Biodiversity Opportunity Areas into Biodiversity Action Plans
- Apply open and natural greenspace standards/ Winchester PPG 17 study to smaller allocations

Core Principles to Inform GI Provision across Winchester:

Principle 1 Provision of new facilities to serve the strategic allocations and other development proposals will be dependant on the implementation of the Core Strategy's policy relating to formal public space. Where possible, play and recreation space should be designed to create links with other greenspace to create habitat continuity and walking and cycling opportunities.

Principle 2 Where possible new public parks should be designed to create links with other greenspace to create habitat continuity and walking and cycling opportunities.

Principle 3. Existing footpaths across the strategic allocation sites must be preserved and enhanced and form the basis for internal site GI and links to the wider external GI,

Principle 4 Working with landowners to secure management agreements to manage land in the best interests of landscape, biodiversity and public access.

Principle 5 Working with landowners and South Downs NPA to secure management agreements to manage land in the best interests of landscape, biodiversity and public access.

Principle 6 Encourage and support areas with public access and encourage the provision of new areas, particularly in relation to strategic allocations and any substantial development in the Level 1 settlements. Promote the long term provision of a 500ha site to serve the District.

Landscape, Open Space and Recreation – Implications for the LDF

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 complementary 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 National Heritage Protection Plan (NHPP) 2011-2015

<p>This Plan is principally but not exclusively focussed on how EH will deploy its own resources and those it provides to others in order to deliver projects in the Plan. EH will ensure that its delivery centres on those activities that only it can do, or can do more efficiently and effectively than others. However, the intention is that annual reviews of the Plan will provide a framework that will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • encourage greater collaborative working between partner organisations; • capture the priorities and aspirations of the wider community; • help deliver those aspirations, within the resources available; • become in time a comprehensive overview of planned work. 	
<p>Objectives, Targets & Indicators</p>	<p>The Plan is divided into four main stages: Foresight, Threat, Understanding, and Responses. It is supported by a range of wider strategic functions and activities carried out by English Heritage and the sector.</p> <p>The heart of delivery of the NHPP is the Action Plan. It arranges the flow of foresight; assessing and responding to threat; understanding what is threatened; and delivering appropriate protection and/or management responses into eight separate Measures:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Foresight 2. Strategic Threat: Assessment and Response 3. Understanding: Recognition/Identification of the Resource 4. Understanding: Assessment of Character and Significance 5. Responses: Protecting Significance 6. Responses: Managing Change 7. Responses: Protecting and Managing English Heritage Historic Properties 8. Responses: Grant-aid for Protection

County

Partnership for Urban South Hampshire - A Cultural Strategy for the Quality Place Delivery Panel 2009

PUSH's cultural strategy sets out how culture can help South Hampshire achieve sustainable growth, economic development and improved quality of life for those that live and work in the region.

Objectives, Targets & Indicators	<p>The strategy specifically addresses the following key points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • identifying what the region currently lacks in terms of cultural and sporting facilities; • how visitors and residents can find out what is available; • infrastructure and access to cultural attractions; • securing funding; • how local authorities can work together across borough boundaries. <p>South Hampshire's current provision and future cultural needs have been looked at by PUSH in three groups. These are attractions that have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • global appeal for the worldwide tourism market; • national and regional appeal; • community interest.
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Local

Winchester City Council Cultural Strategy 2002	
<p>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.</p>	
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

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).

Objectives, Targets & Indicators

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.

The EC Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds 79/409/EEC 1979

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.

Objectives, Targets & Indicators

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.

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>

TCPA Biodiversity By Design – A guide for sustainable communities 2004	
The aim of the guide is to provide guidance on how to maximise the opportunities for biodiversity in the planning and design of sustainable communities. The document covers each stage of the design process, presenting a toolkit of best practice that can be tailored to different scales of opportunity.	
Objectives, Targets & Indicators	<p>Design Principles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Ecological Function – Biodiversity is the variety of life, from genetic variation to communities and organisms. ■ Realising Benefits – Biodiversity can deliver the benefits of ecological services, improved quality of life and added economic value. ■ Connecting with Nature – Ways in which people can be connected with nature. <p>The document also promotes community stewardship, which can assist in ensuring that amenities respond to local needs, dissuade vandalism, reduce management costs and further educational aims.</p>

The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2011 (amended)
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These Regulations consolidate the Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Regulations 1994(1) ("the 1994 Regulations"). They also implement aspects of the Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009(2) ("the Marine Act").	
Objectives, Targets & Indicators	<p>These Regulations transpose Council Directive 92/43/EEC on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora ("the Habitats Directive").</p> <p>Part 6 – Assessment of plans and projects Regulations 60 to 67 require the effect on a European site to be considered before the granting of consents or authorisations of a kind specified in regulations 68 to 101, including the grant of planning permission, consents under the Electricity Act 1989, authorisations under the Pipe-lines Act 1962, orders under the Transport and Works Act 1992, environmental permits, abstraction licences and marine works. Regulation 61 provides that a competent authority may not authorise a plan or project that may adversely affect the integrity of a European site, subject to the exceptions set out in regulation 62 (considerations of overriding public interest). Chapter 8 of Part 6 sets out similar requirements in relation to land-use plans and national policy statements.</p>
The Natural Choice: securing the value of nature 2011	
The White Paper outlines the Government's vision for the natural environment over the next 50 years, along with practical action to deliver that ambition.	
Objectives, Targets & Indicators	<p>The Paper seeks to mainstream the value of nature across society by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • facilitating greater local action to protect and improve nature; • creating a green economy, in which economic growth and the health of our natural resources sustain each other, and markets, business and Government better reflect the value of nature; • strengthening the connections between people and nature to the benefit of both; and • showing leadership in the European Union and internationally, to protect and enhance natural assets globally.

Regional

Seeing the Woods for the trees: A Forestry and Woodlands Framework for the South East Region 2004
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Seeing the Wood for the Trees 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>
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County

Biodiversity Action Plan for Hampshire 1998

This Plan translates the broad guidelines laid down by *Biodiversity: The UK Action Plan* 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.

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>
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Local

Biodiversity Action Plan for Winchester 2005	
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.	
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 district's biodiversity and issues affecting it - 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 SINC land 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

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 to deliver appropriate mitigations and enhancements 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

Water for people and the environment: Water Resources Strategy for England and Wales 2009	
<p>The strategy sets out how we believe water resources should be managed over the coming decades so that water can be abstracted and used sustainably. Implementing the strategy will help to ensure there will be enough water for people and the environment now and in the future.</p>	
Objectives, Targets & Indicators	<p>The strategies include a series of actions that we believe need to be taken to deliver a secure water supply and safeguard the environment. These include actions that will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • support housing and associated development where the environment can cope with the additional demands placed on it • allow a targeted approach where stress on water resources is greatest

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ensure water is used efficiently in homes and buildings, and by industry and agriculture • provide greater incentives for water companies and individuals to manage demand • share existing water resources more effectively • further reduce leakage • ensure that reliable options for resource development are considered • allocate water resources more effectively in the future.
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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 for people and the environment: Water Resources Strategy - Regional Action Plan for Southern Region 2009

The aim for water is 'enough water for people and the environment'. The management and use of water and land must be shown to be sustainable - environmentally, socially and economically. We require the right amount of good quality water for people, agriculture, commerce and industry, and the environment.

Objectives, Targets & Indicators	<p>Regional priorities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Driving water efficiency • Protecting the water environment • Greater integration between policy, planning and operations of water resources and water quality
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 'Design standards' for public water supply and the related risk to the environment • Water industry progress
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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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Underground, Under Threat – Groundwater Protection: Policy and Practice 2006 (Environment Agency)

The document sets out a framework for the regulation and management of groundwater in a set of documents, collectively known as Groundwater Protection: Policy and Practice (GP3). In these the Environment Agency sets out its aims and objectives for groundwater, technical approach to its management and protection, the tools they use to do the work and their policies and approach to the application of legislation. The aims for the GP3 are:

- to provide a framework for our statutory role – to ensure we use our powers in a consistent and transparent manner;

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ to encourage co-operation between ourselves and other bodies with statutory responsibilities for the protection of groundwater. These include national and local government, water companies, Natural England and the Countryside Council for Wales; ▪ to promote our policies, so that land-users and potential developers may anticipate how we are likely to respond to a proposal or activity; ▪ to influence the decisions of other organisations on issues we are concerned about but which we do not regulate; ▪ to ensure that groundwater protection and management are consistent with our Vision for the environment and a sustainable future; ▪ to provide vital information and background on groundwater protection in England and Wales.
Objectives, Targets & Indicators	<p>The Environment Agency's core groundwater policy is: To protect and manage groundwater resources for present and future generations in ways that are appropriate for the risks that we identify.</p> <p>To achieve this we aim:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ to ensure we meet the needs of the environment and people; ▪ to manage surface water and groundwater as an integrated whole; ▪ to use robust measures to prevent the pollution of groundwater; ▪ to achieve the environmental objectives of the Water Framework Directive; ▪ to make information on groundwater available and raise the general awareness of groundwater issues; ▪ to undertake research, so that we have a better understanding of groundwater processes; ▪ to make sure our policies for managing groundwater support our work in the wider environment.

Regional

PUSH Strategic Flood Risk Assessment Final Report 2007

This document summarises the background and policy for the development of SFRA, the guiding principles for undertaking a SFRA, the outputs of the SFRA and strategic flood risk management guidance for the LPA.

Objectives, Targets & Indicators	<p>The following key conclusions were drawn from the study:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The PUSH sub-region is exposed to flood risk from a number of sources. • The sub-region is protected from flooding from the sea by defences along the majority of its coastal frontages. • Climate change poses a significant risk to the sub-region. • The statistical analysis undertaken during Stage 1 of the SFRA concluded that the draft SEP housing target of 80,000 new dwellings in the PUSH sub-region by 2026 is feasible, with regard to flood risk, when assessed at the sub-regional level. However, when assessed at the LPA area scale, some of the housing targets may not be feasible due to the extent of the Flood Zones 2 and 3 within some LPA areas.
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South Hampshire: Integrated Water Management Strategy - Partnership for Urban South Hampshire (PUSH) 2008	
<p>The objectives of the IWMS are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Guide and inform the level and location of development to be accommodated in South Hampshire in accordance with the Draft South East Plan; • Identify a preferred high level strategy for water management for the period to 2026, including the general location and timing of infrastructure requirements, the agencies responsible and the means of funding the necessary work; and • Identify the further work necessary to implement the preferred strategy and to monitor its effectiveness over the plan period. 	
Objectives, Targets & Indicators	<p>The main outcomes are:</p> <p>Water Supply - South Hampshire currently has sufficient licensed resources to meet future demands for water. It appears that viable options exist to address both the proposed sustainability reductions and the proposed growth.</p> <p>Wastewater Management - As with the conclusions on the water supply side, there are a range of uncertainties that have still to be resolved and this is not considered to be a context in which PUSH should accept an increase in the targets for housing growth.</p> <p>Flood Risk - As assessment of the spatial distribution of housing in the sub-regional strategy concluded that the housing requirement for Eastleigh, Test Valley, Winchester, Fareham and East Hampshire can all be accommodated in Flood Zone 1 (no risk) as are the proposed areas for the SDAs. However, of the 80,000 houses required within the PUSH region, approximately 11,000 are allocated within Flood Zones 2 and 3.</p> <p>Planning and Water Management - A series of planning policy recommendations have been developed to provide</p>

	<p>the PUSH authorities with a toolbox of methods to influence more integrated water management.</p> <p>Water Framework Directive - PUSH will need to work closely with the EA and the Water Companies to ensure that it maintains a clear understanding of what impacts the new Directive may have on integrated water management as new development progresses.</p>
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Southern Water (2009) Water Resource Management Plan 2010-2035

This Plan sets out in detail how Southern Water proposes to ensure that there is sufficient security of water supplies to meet the anticipated demands of all its customers over the 25-year planning period from 2010 to 2035.

Objectives, Targets & Indicators	<p>Winchester is within the Hampshire South Water Resource Zone.</p> <p>A summary of the 25 year strategy for the Hampshire South WRZ is as follows:</p> <p>Schemes During AMP5</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Universal Metering • Asset improvement schemes for groundwater sources (12.00 MI/d peak, 8.00 MI/d average) • Increase Testwood WSW to licence limit • Development of the enabling Testwood to Otterbourne transfer • Optimisation of interzonal transfers (cross- Solent main) <p>Schemes beyond AMP 5 – company only solution</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Candover & Alre augmentation schemes • 7.8 MI/d of leakage reduction • R176 borehole rehabilitation <p>And, subject to satisfactory completion of AMP5 schemes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • River Itchen Sustainability Reductions residual at end of AMP5
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County

The Test and Itchen Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy Update 2008

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.

**Objectives,
Targets &
Indicators**

- 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 four 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.
- Maintaining and enhancing the natural habitats and species of the main rivers designated as SAC/SSSI.

A.1.9 Material Assets

International

Directive 2008/98/EC on waste (Waste Framework Directive)	
Directive 2008/98/EC sets the basic concepts and definitions related to waste management, such as definitions of waste, recycling, recovery. It explains when waste ceases to be waste and becomes a secondary raw material (so called end-of-waste criteria), and how to distinguish between waste and by-products.	
Objectives, Targets & Indicators	<p>The Directive lays down some basic waste management principles: it requires that waste be managed without endangering human health and harming the environment, and in particular without risk to water, air, soil, plants or animals, without causing a nuisance through noise or odours, and without adversely affecting the countryside or places of special interest.</p> <p>The Directive introduces the "polluter pays principle" and the "extended producer responsibility". It incorporates provisions on hazardous waste and waste oils (old Directives on hazardous waste and waste oils being repealed with the effect from 12 December 2010), and includes two new recycling and recovery targets to be achieved by 2020: 50% preparing for re-use and recycling of certain waste materials from households and other origins similar to households, and 70% preparing for re-use, recycling and other recovery of construction and demolition waste. The Directive requires that Member States adopt waste management plans and waste prevention programmes.</p>
Council Directive 1999/31/EC on the Landfill of Waste	
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.	
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.

National

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>
Minerals Policy Statement 1: Planning and Minerals 2006	

Minerals Policy Statement 1 (MPS1) is the overarching planning policy document for all minerals in England. It provides advice and guidance to planning authorities and the minerals industry and it will ensure that the need by society and the economy for minerals is managed in an integrated way against its impact on the environment and communities.

**Objectives,
Targets &
Indicators**

The Government's objectives for minerals planning reflect the requirement to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development, as required by Section 39 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004. These are:

- to ensure, so far as practicable, the prudent, efficient and sustainable use of minerals and recycling of suitable materials, thereby minimising the requirement for new primary extraction;
- to conserve mineral resources through appropriate domestic provision and timing of supply;
- to safeguard mineral resources as far as possible;
- to prevent or minimise production of mineral waste;
- to 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;
- to protect internationally and nationally designated areas of landscape value and nature conservation importance from minerals development, other than in the exceptional circumstances detailed in paragraph 14 of this statement;
- to secure adequate and steady supplies of minerals needed by society and the economy within the limits set by the environment, assessed through sustainability appraisal, without irreversible damage;
- to maximise the benefits and minimise the impacts of minerals operations over their full life cycle;
- to promote the sustainable transport of minerals by rail, sea or inland waterways;
- to protect and seek to enhance the overall quality of the environment once extraction has ceased, through high standards of restoration, and to safeguard the long-term potential of land for a wide range of after-uses;
- to secure closer integration of minerals planning policy with national policy on sustainable construction and waste management and other applicable environmental protection legislation; and
- to encourage the use of high quality materials for the purposes for which they are most suitable.

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.

County

Hampshire, Portsmouth, Southampton and New Forest National Park Minerals and Waste Core Strategy 2007	
The Strategy sets out a Spatial Vision for future minerals and waste planning in Hampshire and explains its role within the planning process.	
Objectives, Targets & Indicators	<p>Hampshire will require:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. New recycling and composting sites to handle over one million tonnes a year of municipal, commercial and industrial wastes; ii. New recovery and treatment sites to handle just under half a million tonnes a year of municipal, commercial and industrial wastes; iii. New non-hazardous landfill sites to dispose of 4.2 million tonnes of un-recycled municipal, commercial and industrial wastes; iv. New inert landfill sites, to restore mineral workings, with 11 million tonnes of un-recycled construction and demolition wastes; v. New sites to manufacture an additional 850,000 tonnes a year of recycled and secondary aggregates; vi. New sites for the extraction of over 27 million tonnes of sand and gravel.

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>
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Material Assets – Implications for the LDF

A robust policy background which has been subject to SA at national, regional and local exists for the Winchester area. 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.

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

The principal measures suggested in the White Paper include:

- 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

Draft National Planning Policy Framework July 2011

The framework seeks to streamline national planning policy into a consolidated set of priorities to consider when planning for and deciding on new development.

Objectives, Targets & Indicators	<p>Where practical, encouragement should be given to solutions which support reductions in greenhouse gas emissions and reduce congestion. The planning system should therefore support a pattern of development which, where reasonable to do so, facilitates the use of sustainable modes of transport.</p> <p>To this end, the objectives of transport policy are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • facilitate economic growth by taking a positive approach to planning for development; and • support reductions in greenhouse gas emissions and congestion, and promote accessibility through planning for the location and mix of development.
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County

Hampshire Local Transport Plan 2011-2031	
Hampshire's transport strategy as set out in the Local Transport Plan (LTP) will help the County Council to make progress on its corporate priorities; of developing and supporting stronger safer communities, maximising well being and enhancing quality of place, and on its Sustainable Community Strategy.	
Objectives, Targets & Indicators	<p>There are three main transport priorities for Hampshire over the next 20 years::</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Main Priority 1: To support economic growth by ensuring the safety, soundness and efficiency of the transport network in Hampshire. • Main Priority 2: Provide a safe, well-maintained, and more resilient road network in Hampshire as the basic transport infrastructure of the county on which all forms of transport directly or indirectly depend, and the key to continued casualty reduction. • Main Priority 3: Manage traffic to maximise the efficiency of existing network capacity, improving journey time reliability and reducing emissions, thereby supporting the efficient and sustainable movement of people and goods;

Transport – Implications for the LDF

Sustainable travel should 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

Draft National Planning Policy Framework July 2011	
The framework seeks to streamline national planning policy into a consolidated set of priorities to consider when planning for and deciding on new development.	
Objectives, Targets & Indicators	<p>Housing</p> <p>Councils must be ambitious in delivering the much needed new homes that their communities need. Together with incentives for communities to accept growth, the Framework makes clear councils should ensure their Local Plan meets the full demand for market and affordable housing in their areas.</p> <p>The Framework maintains the expectation that councils should have a rolling five year supply of deliverable sites to meet their housing needs with at least a 20% additional allowance to create competition and choice in the land market.</p> <p>They should also bring back into use empty homes and buildings wherever possible.</p> <p>The Framework will remove the Whitehall target specifying the levels of housing development that should take place on previously developed land. It will put decision making power back into the hands of local people, rather than imposed upon by central directives. As has been evident in the debate over 'garden grabbing', the definition of previously developed land has become discredited. In some areas, the cocktail of centrally imposed targets have had perverse outcomes - resulting in imbalances in provision such as between blocks of flats and family homes with gardens.</p> <p>Town centres</p> <p>The Government is fully committed to supporting town centres and protecting the local high street. The Framework makes clear that town centres should be recognised by councils as being at the heart of communities. Local authorities should pursue policies that support the viability and vitality of town centres. The Framework maintains the 'town centres first' policy approach which means that retail and leisure development should look for locations in town centres first, and only if suitable sites are not available look for edge of centre and then out of centre sites.</p>

	<p>Neighbourhood planning</p> <p>The Framework supports the implementation of neighbourhood planning - a radical new right being introduced in the Localism Bill. It will allow communities to create their vision of what their area should look like: where new shops, offices or homes should go. Local people will be able to define types of development which will be given planning permission through a Neighbourhood Development Order. If approved by a local referendum, the neighbourhood plan will need to be put into force by the local council.</p> <p>Design</p> <p>Good design is an essential part of sustainable development. The planning system should promote high quality design for all development - whether individual buildings or whole estates, municipal facilities or parks, and public or private spaces. Local Plans, including any neighbourhood plans, should set out the quality of development expected for an area, ensuring development that reflects the character and identity of local surrounding areas. Developers will be expected to work closely with those directly affected by their proposals to evolve design proposals that take account of the views of the community.</p>
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Planning for Travellers 2011	
The document sets out the proposed new, single Planning Policy Statement for traveller sites.	
Objectives, Targets & Indicators	<p>The new policy aims to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • enable local planning authorities to make their own assessment to set their own pitch/plot targets • encourage local planning authorities to plan for sites over a reasonable timescale • protect Green Belt from development • reduce tensions between settled and traveller communities in the planning system • remove repetition of national planning policy that is set out elsewhere • remove unjustified differences in policy in the two circulars, and between the two circulars and other policy statements • remove unnecessary guidance and context so that planning policy documents contain only policy • ensure that local planning authorities, working together, have fair and effective strategies to meet need through the identification of land for sites • promote more private traveller site provision while recognising that there will always be those travellers who

	<p>cannot provide their own sites</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reduce the number of unauthorised developments and encampments and make enforcement more effective if local planning authorities have had regard to this policy • ensure that the development plan includes fair, realistic and inclusive policies increase the number of traveller sites, in appropriate locations with planning permission, to address under provision and maintain an appropriate level of supply • reduce tensions between settled and traveller communities in plan making and planning decisions • enable provision of suitable accommodation from which travellers can access education, health, welfare and employment infrastructure.
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Regional

PUSH Sub-regional Housing Strategy (2007-2011)	
The strategy sets out the needs of future and existing households.	
Objectives, Targets & Indicators	<p>The 4 strategic housing priorities for push are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To support economic growth by increasing the supply of housing to deliver a balanced housing market including family and affordable homes. • To improve the condition and management and make better use of the existing housing stock • To drive long-term economic prosperity through the principles of sustainable development • To meet the needs of everyone including homeless and vulnerable groups

County

Hampshire County Structure Plan 2006-2011
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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.

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.

Local

Winchester District Housing Strategy 2008/9- 2012/13	
The Housing Strategy sets high level housing objectives and actions to achieve these priorities.	
Objectives, Targets & Indicators	<p>Housing Strategy Vision</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To ensure that communities are sustainable & inclusive. <p>Top Priorities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To improve the supply of affordable homes and meet local needs. • To promote high standards in private and affordable housing, including taking action to tackle climate

	<p>change, of which improving energy and water efficiency and recycling, and encouraging the use of renewable energy shall be important elements.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To promote independent living and provide support for vulnerable and disadvantaged households, in particular homeless households with complex needs and older persons.
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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.
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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.
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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.
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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 (Adopted) 2008

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

For the parishes of Bramdean and Hinton Ampner, Curdrige 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

Neighbourhood design statement

St Giles Hill (Winchester), St Barnabas West

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.

**Objectives,
Targets &
Indicators**

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.
The statements also include specific objectives relevant to the characteristics of the individual villages but these are encompassed within the broad framework above.

Housing – Implications for the LDF

The LDF should 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 and future ‘zero carbon’ targets, 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 areas 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

Sustainable Communities Act 2007	
The aim of the Act is to promote the sustainability of local communities.	
Objectives, Targets & Indicators	<p>The power of well-being The well-being power enables local authorities to do anything they consider likely to promote or improve the economic, social or environmental well-being of their area.</p> <p>Invitation to make proposals It requires the Secretary of State to invite local authorities to make proposals which they consider would contribute to promoting the sustainability of local communities.</p> <p>Transfer of functions from one body to another Broadly speaking, this provision recognises that local authorities may believe that the functions of some public bodies may be better performed by another. They may, therefore, propose that those functions be transferred. This may be a transfer from a national body to a local body, or it could be a transfer from one local body to another.</p>
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.
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Sustainable Communities: A Shared Agenda, A Share of the Action. A guide for Local Authorities 2006	
<p>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.</p>	
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

National Community Safety Plan 2008-2011	
<p>The document describes a shared endeavour to deliver safer communities, acknowledging that community safety cannot be delivered successfully by the police on their own but must involve broadly based partnerships at both local and national level. The Plan reflects the period 2008–11, and has been revised to ensure that it is clearly in line with Cutting Crime: A New Partnership 2008–11 and Public Service Agreements (PSAs). The National Community Safety Plan 2008-2011 emphasises a stronger focus on more serious violence; greater flexibility for local partners to deliver local priorities; a specific outcome to increase community confidence; and the need to reflect the increased threat to communities posed by violent extremists.</p>	
Objectives, Targets & Indicators	<p>The Government community safety objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Priority Action 1 – Reduce the most serious violence, including tackling serious sexual offences and domestic violence. ▪ Priority Action 2 – Reduce serious acquisitive crime, through a focus on the issues of greatest priority in each locality and the most harmful offenders – particularly drug-misusing offenders. ▪ Priority Action 3 – Tackling local priorities; increasing public confidence. ▪ Priority Action 4 – Reduce reoffending. <p>The priority actions will be addressed through the strategic framework for tackling crime and increasing community safety, which includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Substance misuse ▪ Early intervention ▪ Criminal Justice system ▪ Communities ▪ Social exclusion ▪ Counter-terrorism
Staying Safe: Action Plan 2007	
<p>The Action Plan sets out the how the Government plans to deliver improvements in children and young people's safety, which will be measured by the new Public Service Agreement to improve children and young people's safety. Staying Safe is the first ever cross-Government strategy on improving children and young people's safety, and its main aims are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Raise awareness of the importance of safeguarding children and young people. ▪ Promote better understanding of safeguarding issues, encouraging a change in behaviour towards children and young 	

<p>people, and their safety and welfare.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ensure work in this area is coherent and effectively coordinated across government. ▪ Reinforce existing activity by implementing a range of new commitments. 	
<p>Objectives, Targets & Indicators</p>	<p>The Staying Safe Action Plan covers three main areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ universal safeguarding, working to keep all children and young people safe and to create safe environments for them; ▪ targeted safeguarding, some groups of children are more at risk than others, and it is important to target policies and services to these groups; and ▪ responsive safeguarding, respond quickly and effectively when children are harmed.

Healthy Lives, Healthy People: Our Strategy for Public Health in England 2010

Healthy lives, healthy people: Update and way forward 2011

The White Paper sets out the Government's long-term vision for the future of public health in England. The aim is to create a 'wellness' service (Public Health England) and to strengthen both national and local leadership. The update reaffirms the Government's vision for a new public health system. It sets out the progress made in developing the vision for public health, and a timeline for completing the operational design of this work through a series of Public Health System Reform Updates.

<p>Objectives, Targets & Indicators</p>	<p>The approach seeks to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) protect the population from health threats – led by central government, with a strong system to the frontline; empower local leadership and encourage wide responsibility across society to improve everyone's health and wellbeing, and tackle the wider factors that influence it; focus on key outcomes, doing what works to deliver them, with transparency of outcomes to enable accountability through a proposed new public health outcomes framework; b) reflect the Government's core values of freedom, fairness and responsibility by strengthening self-esteem, confidence and personal responsibility; positively promoting healthy behaviours and lifestyles; and adapting the environment to make healthy choices easier; and balance the freedoms of individuals and organisations with the need to avoid harm to others, use a 'ladder' of interventions to determine the least intrusive approach necessary to achieve the desired effect and aim to make voluntary approaches work before resorting to regulation.
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Accessibility planning and the NHS: improving patient access to health services 2006

The document provides an overview of accessibility planning, highlighting the role of the NHS and describes some approaches. It identifies the need for the local authorities and the NHS to systematically assess whether people can get to healthcare facilities, food shops and other destinations that are important to people's health while also taking action to improve access and contribute to tackling health inequalities.

Objectives, Targets & Indicators	<p>The key lessons to emerge are the need for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Coordinated local research to understand the transport access needs of key groups; ▪ A focus on reducing the need to travel (especially by car) to NHS sites as well as improving access through sustainable means; ▪ Effective local transport and health partnerships with senior backing and identified contacts with whom to work; ▪ Joint commissioning of transport services to the NHS, linked to the broader integration of public and specialist transport services in the area; ▪ Development of local indicators and targets in order to track improvements in access to services for key groups or areas.
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County

Hampshire Local Area Agreement 2008-11

The Coalition Government has since revoked centrally LAA agreed targets as part of a fundamental review of the performance management for local government. However many of the priorities it contains still remain valid to Hampshire's communities and partners remain committed to improving these outcomes, often through collaborative actions.

The Hampshire Local Area Agreement sets out the improvement priorities for Hampshire and includes within it indicators of progress and targets for achievement. The targets against these improvement priorities support Hampshire's long term ambitions as set out in the Hampshire Sustainable Community Strategy.

Objectives, Targets & Indicators	<p>Theme A – Children and young people</p> <p>Priorities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve mental and emotional health for children and young people • Tackle childhood obesity • Reduce the number of teenage pregnancies • Reduce the gap in achievements and life chances of the most vulnerable children and young people
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve the life chances of those 16-19 year olds at risk of underachievement • Improve services for children in our care and on the edge of care • Safeguarding children <p>Theme B – Employment skills and business support</p> <p>Priorities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve skills by raising basic skills and moving people up the skills ladder • Increasing the number of people in employment • Support business growth • Address the resident/ worker earnings gaps in Rushmoor and Basingstoke <p>Theme C - Accessibility and transport</p> <p>Priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure effective highways maintenance for primary and secondary roads • Improve road safety and reduce casualties • Improve quality of life in rural villages through reducing speed through Hampshire's villages • Tackle congestion hot-spots • Improve accessibility <p>Theme D - Housing and accommodation</p> <p>Priorities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Address the shortage of affordable housing • Tackle fuel poverty <p>Theme E - Safer communities</p> <p>Priorities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce anti-social behaviour • Improve confidence in the Police and local councils in tackling issues of concern • Reduce alcohol related public violence • Tackle domestic violence • Reduce re-offending (Prolific and Priority Offenders) • Tackle drug related offending • Reduce the number of first time entrants into the Youth Justice system •
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	<p>Theme F – Health and wellbeing</p> <p>Priorities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manage the risk of emergency hospital admission and length of stay, especially for vulnerable people. • Provide information and support to enable older people to live independently • Improve health and wellbeing whilst reducing inequalities between areas with high and low deprivation scores • Promote independent living for vulnerable people • Tackle alcohol abuse <p>Theme G – Environment</p> <p>Priorities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use material resources more efficiently • Mitigate progress of climate change • Adapt to consequences of climate change <p>Theme H – Strong communities</p> <p>Priorities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve community engagement • Create the environment for a sustainable third sector
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Hampshire Sustainable Community Strategy (SCS) 2008-18	
The SCS sets out quality of life issues, key trends that impact on Hampshire and 11 long term ambitions to achieve the vision that "Hampshire continues to prosper, providing greater opportunity for all without risking the environment."	
Objectives, Targets & Indicators	<p>The strategy sets out eleven long-term ambitions. These are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Hampshire is a globally competitive environment for business growth and investment, where everyone has the opportunity to develop their skills and play a full part in the county's success. 2. Hampshire provides excellent opportunities for children and young people. 3. Infrastructure and services are developed to support economic and housing growth whilst protecting the environment and quality of life. 4. Social and affordable housing needs are met, including provision to support rural communities. 5. Hampshire's communities are cohesive and inclusive, and vulnerable people are safeguarded.

	<p>6. Hampshire and its partners work to reduce inequalities in outcome for residents according to individual need and through a focus on specific areas of multiple disadvantage.</p> <p>7. Hampshire's communities feel safe and can expect not to suffer violence or anti-social behaviour.</p> <p>8. Hampshire's residents can make choices to improve their health and wellbeing.</p> <p>9. Hampshire's environment and cultural heritage are enjoyed and celebrated.</p> <p>10. Hampshire is acclaimed for conserving and using natural resources more efficiently, and for reducing and adapting to the effects of climate change.</p> <p>11. Hampshire's residents receive excellent public services and value for money.</p>
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Local

Winchester District Community Strategy 2010 - 2020	
The Winchester District Community Strategy sets out the ways that Winchester City Council and its partners would like the Winchester District to change for the better over the next decade. It also seeks to identify the issues we need to address to help make this vision a reality – barriers, threats and opportunities alike.	
Objectives, Targets & Indicators	<p>Vision</p> <p>Our vision for the Winchester District is of diverse and dynamic communities, where people work together to ensure that everyone has the opportunity to lead a fulfilling life now and in the future.</p> <p>There are three overarching outcomes identified for the Winchester District: Active Communities, a Prosperous Economy and a High Quality Environment. For each outcome, the strategy offers a description of what the outcome might 'look like' and a series of programmes that will help turn this picture into reality.</p> <p>The immediate priorities for the next four years are older people, access to services and reducing the District's carbon footprint.</p>
Winchester and Eastleigh Healthcare Trust Single Equality Scheme and Action Plan (Draft 3) 2007	
The Single Equality Scheme describes the Councils commitment to ensuring that services and employment practices are fair, accessible and appropriate for the diverse communities of Winchester and Eastleigh.	

Objectives, Targets & Indicators	<p>The Scheme is the basis for the equality and diversity strategy and describes how the council will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Promote equality ▪ Work with partners, patients, staff and the local community in the development, implementation and review of the Scheme ▪ Meet legal responsibilities under the Equality Act 2006 and the employment equality regulations for age, disability, religion, belief and sexual orientation ▪ Ensure that equality and fairness are embedded in service delivery, planning and employment ▪ Create an environment where all staff and users are treated with dignity and respect
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Winchester City Council Race Equality Policy & Action Plan 2007

The document sets out the Council's overall approach to equality as both an employer and a provider of services. The policies set out within the document apply across all of the key "strands" of equality; Race, Disability, Gender, Age, Sexual Orientation and Religion & Belief. They inform and guide the development of the specific "Equality Schemes" required by current legislation in relation to Race, Disability, Gender and Age. The Action Plan also identifies the need to integrate equality into everything the Council does, starting from the highest level.

Objectives, Targets & Indicators	<p>Winchester City Council is committed to equality of opportunity for all people regardless of race, disability, gender, age, sexual orientation, religion or other differences. The Council states that it will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ensure our services meet the needs of all our customers and are delivered in a fair, flexible, efficient and accessible way. ▪ Take positive steps to promote equality in employment, ensure staff are culturally competent and able to provide quality services to all our customers, and develop a workforce that reflects the population we serve. ▪ The Council already consults with the local community, local voluntary groups, partner agencies and businesses as part of the process of developing its Strategies and Policies. Examples of this are the extensive consultations we are undertaking on the Local Development Framework and Community Strategy. We will improve and develop our consultation process and seek to involve all sections of the community, but particularly disadvantaged and excluded groups, in the development of our strategies and the services we provide. ▪ The Council is committed to monitoring the progress of equality actions and setting and revising targets as needed. ▪ Complaints. Winchester City Council is committed to providing a high standard of service to all its customers, but we realise that mistakes may be made and we need customer feedback in order to correct and learn
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	from them. Every effort will be made to deal with complaints promptly and put matters right quickly if a mistake has occurred.
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Winchester City Council Disability Equality Scheme 2007

The Disability Equality Scheme has been created as a result of the amended Disability Discrimination Act 2005, which requires public bodies to examine their activities to discover whether discrimination against disabled people is happening and, if it is, to take action to stop it. The document sets out the active steps the Winchester City Council will take to :

- Identify and eliminate any discrimination against disabled people,
- Eliminate disability related harassment,
- Promote fair and equal access to employment and Council services for disabled people,
- Promote positive attitudes towards disabled people,
- Encourage disabled people to participate in public life.

Objectives, Targets & Indicators

The Council's approach to disability equality is through:

- Leadership – “We are determined to lead by example on disability equality”.
- Resources – Committed to providing the necessary resources needed to improve disability equality.
- Performance Management - Officers running services or developing policies will be required to show how they helping to achieve disability equality objectives.
- Consultation & Involvement - Council intends to consult as widely as possible in developing this scheme.
- Monitoring & Reporting – Council will carry out an annual self-assessment on progress regarding disability equality issues.
- Customer Feedback – Provide a high standard of service to all customers and a comprehensive complaints procedure for disability incidents in service delivery and employment.
- Strategic Approach – The scheme is part of wider initiative to take account of interlinked issues, such as social inclusion, social cohesion and equality.

Winchester City Council Race Equality Scheme 2007-2010

The Scheme sets out the Council's values and principles relating to racial equality. It identifies the areas of activity requiring attention, setting out a programme of action for fulfilling these duties and provides clear benchmarks by which progress can be assessed.

Objectives, Targets & Indicators	<p>The Council's approach to race equality is through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Leadership – “We are determined to lead by example on race equality”. ▪ Resources – Committed to providing the necessary resources needed to improve race equality. ▪ Performance Management - Officers running services or developing policies will be required to show how they helping to achieve race equality objectives. ▪ Consultation & Involvement - Council intends to consult as widely as possible in developing this scheme. ▪ Monitoring & Reporting – Council will carry out an annual self-assessment on progress regarding race equality issues. ▪ Complaints – Provide a high standard of service to all customers and a comprehensive complaints procedure for racial incidents in service delivery and employment. ▪ Strategic Approach – The scheme is part of wider initiative to take account of interlinked issues, such as social inclusion, social cohesion and equality.
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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, together with ensuring that equality (Race, Disability, Gender, Age, Sexual Orientation, Religion & Belief) is embedded within all documents. 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
- Recognise the importance of natural accessible green space and increased opportunities for walking and cycling in benefiting people's health and quality of life.

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

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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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

Local level planning is no longer driven by the objectives in this strategy as the Localism Bill (2010) removes the regional planning tier, although overarching principles for sustainability and development remain a relevant consideration in plan making for the Winchester area.

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
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	<p>to travel.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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 of 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
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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.
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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; ▪ 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.
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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.

Appendix V: Compatibility Analysis of Core Strategy Vision and Objectives

Key:

No Impact	N
Very Compatible	VC
Compatible	C
Uncertain	U
Incompatible	I
Very Incompatible	VI

Vision

"Winchester District will retain its distinctive identity as a predominantly rural area of countryside, villages and market towns. Growth and change will be directed to the most sustainable locations; the County Town of Winchester and the urban areas on the southern fringes of the District which have a greater functional relationship with urban south Hampshire. The varied economy will expand and change to reflect its range of skills and technologies from traditional rural enterprises to knowledge and creative industries. The District's rich heritage, biodiversity and landscape, a significant part of which falls within the proposed South Downs National Park, will be maintained and enhanced to provide an attractive place to live, work and do business. The many communities and individuals within the District will have continued access to a range of local services and facilities including green space to ensure social inclusion and the promotion of healthy lifestyles. Change will be accommodated in a sustainable manner minimising its impact on precious resources and climate change."

SA Objectives		Compatibility Analysis
1	To create and sustain communities that meet the needs of the population and promote social inclusion	C
2	To provide for the timely delivery of infrastructure suitable to meet community needs	VC
3	To provide good quality housing for all	C

SA Objectives		Compatibility Analysis
4	To maintain the buoyant economy and develop greater diversity that meets local needs	VC
5	To increase accessibility; reduce car usage and the need to travel	C
6	To improve the health and well being of all	C
7	To protect, enhance and manage water resources in a sustainable way	C
8	To ensure sustainable waste management	C
9	To address the causes of climate change and to mitigate and adapt in line with Winchester's Climate Change Strategy	C
10	To promote the sustainable design and construction of buildings and places	C
11	To conserve and enhance biodiversity	VC
12	To protect and enhance built and cultural heritage	C
13	To protect and enhance the character and quality of the landscape of Winchester District	VC
14	To secure high standards of design	C
15	Minimise local and global sources of pollution	C

Summary:

Broadly speaking the vision performs well against all the SA objectives, particularly against those relating to social inclusion and economic objectives and sustainability aims for the natural environment, including landscape and biodiversity.

Comparison of Core Strategy Objectives with the SA Framework

A strategic level compatibility analysis of the Core Strategy (CS) Spatial Objectives as presented in the Preferred Options Document (April 2009) was carried against the SA Framework.

CS Spatial Objectives:

1.0 Health and Well Being

- Maximise new and existing opportunities for walking, cycling, sport and recreation/play to promote healthy lifestyles for all members of the community, and to reduce the need to use the car.
- To provide, protect and enhance green infrastructure to include open spaces, green links and wildlife corridors.

2.0 Safe and Strong Communities

- To achieve safe and cohesive communities which provide access for all and are designed to ensure community safety.
- Creation of opportunities to avoid car use through a range of alternative accessible measures.

3.0 Economic Prosperity

- Creation of a low carbon economy that promotes the varied talents of the District, building on the creative and knowledge based industries that exist, whilst developing the agricultural, tourism and cultural assets of our historic towns and villages and valued landscapes, by ensuring that there are a range of sites and premises available for businesses to set up and expand to meet their full potential.
- Encourage the development and adoption of energy efficiency and renewable energy technologies and enable their take-up by new and existing businesses.
- To promote opportunities that provide linkages between the local economy and local labour through diversification to ensure that our communities benefit from economic growth and development.

4.0 High Quality Environment

- Protection and enhancement of Winchester District's most valuable environments and wildlife assets, whether these are urban, rural or involve the built or natural environments, to ensure that the changes we are seeking restore, maintain or enhance the biodiversity and landscape character of the District as a special place.
- For the District to mitigate against impacts of and adapt to the effects of climate change, through promoting lifestyles and businesses which are sustainable for the environment and maximising the use of technologies that are available to reduce

waste and carbon emissions, maximise the use of sustainable construction methods and drainage systems and encourage the use of locally sourced materials, to protect the integrity of the natural systems that exist in the District.

- To ensure that high quality design that takes account of character, local distinctiveness and sustainable design principles.

5.0 Inclusive Society

- Provision of a range of housing types and tenures to address the varied housing needs of the Districts' population to ensure inclusion by all, whilst reducing carbon emissions.
- Provision of the necessary services and support facilities in the right places at the right time, including health, education, cultural, leisure and shopping etc, to ensure our existing and new communities are attractive and safe places to live and work and encourage sustainable transport alternatives that reduce the use of the private car and enable people to live close to where they work.

SA Objectives		Core Strategy Objectives				
		1	2	3	4	5
1	To create and sustain communities that meet the needs of the population and promote social inclusion	C	VC	C	N	VC
2	To provide for the timely delivery of infrastructure suitable to meet community needs	C	C	VC	N	C
3	To provide good quality housing for all	C	VC	C	N	VC
4	To maintain the buoyant economy and develop greater diversity that meets local needs	C	VC	VC	U	C
5	To increase accessibility; reduce car usage and the need to travel	C	C	C	C	VC
6	To improve the health and well being of all	VC	C	C	VC	C
7	To protect, enhance and manage water resources in a sustainable way	VC	N	N	VC	N
8	To ensure sustainable waste management	N	C	N	VC	C
9	To address the causes of climate change and to mitigate and adapt in line with Winchester's Climate Change Strategy	C	C	N	VC	C
10	To promote the sustainable design and construction of buildings and places	C	C	C	VC	C
11	To conserve and enhance biodiversity	VC	C	C	VC	N
12	To protect and enhance built and cultural heritage	VC	C	VC	C	C

SA Objectives		Core Strategy Objectives				
		1	2	3	4	5
13	To protect and enhance the character and quality of the landscape of Winchester District	VC	C	C	VC	N
14	To secure high standards of design	VC	C	VC	VC	C
15	Minimise local and global sources of pollution	VC	C	U	VC	C

Summary:

The CS spatial objectives perform well against the SA framework. Some of the key sustainability issues are addressed through the objectives, such as the protecting and enhancing the character and quality of the landscape of the District and the promotion of health and well being through the promotion of more sustainable modes of travel, and the timely provision of infrastructure and services.

SA objectives that do not appear to be particularly well addressed relate to protection and improvement of the water resource, although this is implicit in objectives addressing environmental quality.