

## Appendix IV - Winchester SEA/SA Review of Relevant Plans & Programmes

### Introduction

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

- A.1.1 Sustainable Development and Environmental Policy
- A.1.2 Air Quality and Noise
- A.1.3 Climatic Factors
- A.1.4 Economy
- A.1.5 Landscape, Open Space and Recreation
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- A.1.13 Other Spatial Development Plans and Programmes

## A.1.1 Sustainable Development and Environmental Policy

### International

<b>Rio Declaration on Environment and Development 1992</b>	
People have a right to development however they have a responsibility to safeguard the common environment. The Rio declaration states that the only way to have long-term economic progress is to link it with environmental protection.	
<b>Objectives, Targets &amp; Indicators</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Precautionary approach to the environment</li> <li>■ Environmental protection integral to development process</li> <li>■ Develop national law regarding liability for the victims of pollution and other environmental damage.</li> <li>■ Environmental policies should not be used as an unjustifiable means of restricting international trade.</li> <li>■ Local communities have a vital role in environmental management and development and their participation should be encouraged in the achievement of sustainable development</li> </ul>
<b>Implications for Part 2</b>	<p>Part 2 should have Policies which promote environmental protection as an integral part of future development.</p> <p>Local communities must be meaningfully involved in the production of the Policies and especially in environmental protection policies within it.</p> <p>Local communities must have access to all environmental evidence considered in the production of Part 2 and be able to make a meaningful contribution to its SA.</p>

<b>Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Directive (2001/42/EC)</b>	
European directive which requires an assessment to be made of the effect of certain plans and programmes on the environment. Key issues include biodiversity, health, soil, water, air quality, landscape, cultural heritage, climate, flora and fauna.	
<b>Objectives, Targets &amp; Indicators</b>	All Plans, Policies and Programmes that will have a significant effect on the environment must be subject to SEA.
<b>Implications for Part 2</b>	<p>Part 2 will be subject to SEA.</p> <p>The SA process will be designed to incorporate SEA and fully comply with the directive.</p>

<b>The Aarhus Convention 1998 EU Directive on public access to environmental information (2003/4/EC) 2003</b>	
The convention encourages effective public participation to increase the accountability and transparency of decision-making, also contributing to public awareness of environmental issues and support for the decisions taken.	
<b>Objectives, Targets &amp; Indicators</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Authorities must take decisions which may have a significant effect on the environment as well as on personal health and wellbeing.</li> <li>■ In taking decisions authorities must ensure effective public participation.</li> <li>■ Participation by associations, organisations, groups, in particular nongovernmental organisations promoting environmental protection should be encourage to increase public awareness of environmental decisions and to support the decisions taken.</li> </ul>
<b>Implications for Part 2</b>	<p>Part 2 and the SA must be subject to rigorous consultation and the public must be able to make a meaningful and informed input to the process.</p> <p>All information relied upon by the SA and the Policies will be made publicly available.</p> <p>Consultation on both the Policies and the SA will be held throughout the process.</p>

<b>The Johannesburg Declaration of Sustainable Development 2002</b>	
This declaration was signed at the World Summit on Sustainable Development, where the principles of international commitment to sustainable development were reaffirmed, and 30 years after the Stockholm Summit and ten years after the Stockholm Declaration of 1992.	
<b>Objectives, Targets &amp; Indicators</b>	Undertake to strengthen and improve governance at all levels, for the effective implementation of Agenda 21.
<b>Implications for Part 2</b>	<p>Part 2 should have Policies which seek to do the following: promote sustainable patterns of development; promote renewable energy and energy efficiency; protect and enhance biodiversity; protect natural resources; and promote health and economic well-being.</p> <p>The SA Framework has been developed to take account of the objectives, targets and indicators.</p>

<b>European Spatial Development Perspective 1999</b>	
To define at Union level policy objectives and general principles of spatial development to ensure the sustainable development of the European territory which respects its diversity.	
<b>Objectives, Targets &amp; Indicators</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Establish a polycentric and balanced urban system.</li> <li>■ Promote integrated transport and communications concepts.</li> <li>■ Develop and conserve natural and cultural heritage.</li> <li>■ Implement cross border planning strategies, land-use plans, improved regional transport systems, sustainable development strategies in rural areas and programmes making use of the natural and cultural heritage.</li> </ul>
<b>Implications for Part 2</b>	<p>Part 2 should have Policies which are mindful of cross-border and cross boundary planning strategies. The Policies should establish the inter-relationships of towns within the Policies area and consider their functional relationships with other centres.</p> <p>The SA Framework has been developed to take account of the objectives, targets and indicators.</p>

<b>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)</b>	
The document sets the challenge to maintain a momentum that mutually reinforces economic growth, social welfare and environment protection.	
<b>Objectives, Targets &amp; Indicators</b>	<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"> <li>▪ Climate change and clean energy</li> <li>▪ Public health</li> <li>▪ Social exclusion, demography and migration</li> <li>▪ Management of natural resources</li> <li>▪ Sustainable transport</li> <li>▪ Global poverty and development challenges</li> </ul>
<b>Implications for Part 2</b>	<p>Part 2 should have Policies which address the key issues listed above.</p> <p>The SA Framework has been developed to take account of the objectives, targets and indicators.</p>

<b>Agenda 21 2002</b>	
To achieve a sustainable balance between consumption, population and the Earth's life-supporting capacity.	
<b>Objectives, Targets &amp; Indicators</b>	Adopt national strategies for sustainable development. To carry out environmental assessments before starting projects that carry the risk of adverse impacts.
<b>Implications for Part 2</b>	Part 2 needs to have sustainable development at its core. Part 2 will be subject to SEA. The SA Framework has been developed to take account of the objectives, targets and indicators.

<b>Environment 2010: Our Future, Our Choice (EU Sixth Environment Action Programme)</b>	
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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Climate Change;</li> <li>■ Nature and Biodiversity;</li> <li>■ Environment and Health and Quality of Life; and</li> <li>■ Natural Resources and Waste.</li> </ul>	
<b>Objectives, Targets &amp; Indicators</b>	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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Air quality;</li> <li>■ Soil Protection;</li> <li>■ Sustainable use of Pesticides;</li> <li>■ Waste Prevention and Recycling;</li> <li>■ Sustainable Use of Natural Resources; and</li> <li>■ Urban Environment.</li> </ul>
<b>Implications for Part 2</b>	Part 2 should have Policies which reflect the requirements of the strategies above as they are developed in seeking to obtain improvements to the environmental themes identified. The SA Framework has been developed to take account of the objectives, targets and indicators.

## National

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<b>Urban White Paper (Our Towns and Cities, The Future: Delivering an Urban Renaissance) 1999</b>	
Sets out the Government's vision for towns, cities and suburbs which offer a high quality of life and opportunity for all.	
<b>Objectives, Targets &amp; Indicators</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ People shaping the future of their community.</li> <li>■ Strong and representative local democracy.</li> <li>■ People living in attractive, well kept towns and cities which use space and buildings well.</li> <li>■ Promoting environmental sustainability through good design and planning which makes urban living practical and pleasant.</li> <li>■ Towns and cities that create and share prosperity.</li> <li>■ Good quality services that meet the needs of people and businesses wherever they are.</li> </ul>
<b>Implications for Part 2</b>	<p>Part 2 should have Policies which reflect the vision and objectives of the White Paper and encourage sustainability in urban areas.</p> <p>The SA Framework includes decision aiding questions relating to urban sustainability under wider topic objectives relating to urban and rural areas.</p>

<b>Rural White Paper (Our Countryside: The Future – A Fair Deal for Rural England) 2000</b>	
Sets out the Government's vision for rural areas. The White Paper's aim is to sustain and enhance the countryside.	
<b>Objectives, Targets &amp; Indicators</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ A living countryside</li> <li>■ A working countryside</li> <li>■ A protected countryside</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ A vibrant countryside</li> </ul>
<b>Implications for Part 2</b>	<p>Part 2 should have Policies which reflect the vision and objectives of the White Paper and encourage rural sustainability.</p> <p>The SA Framework includes decision aiding questions relating to rural sustainability under wider topic objectives relating to urban and rural areas.</p>

<b>Diversity and Equality in Planning – A good practice guide 2005</b>	
<p>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.</p>	
<b>Objectives, Targets &amp; Indicators</b>	<p>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 were involved in the production of Part 1.</p>
<b>Implications for Part 2</b>	<p>Consideration should be given to the inclusion of Policies which encourage equality and diversity.</p> <p>The SA Framework has been developed to take account of the objectives, targets and indicators.</p>

<b>Defra: Securing the Future: The Government's Sustainable Development Strategy – Refreshed Version February 2011</b>	
<p>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.</p>	
<b>Objectives, Targets &amp; Indicators</b>	<p>The new objectives included within the strategy are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Living within environmental limits;</li> <li>■ Ensuring a strong healthy and just society;</li> <li>■ Achieving a sustainable economy;</li> <li>■ Promoting good governance; and</li> <li>■ Using sound science responsibly.</li> </ul>

<b>Implications for Part 2</b>	<p>Part 2 should have Policies which reflect the new objectives and encourage sustainability within the plan area.</p> <p>The SA Framework has been developed to take account of the objectives, targets and indicators.</p>
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<b>National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (2012)</b>	
<p>The national planning policy framework aims to reform the planning system to make it less complex and more accessible, and to promote sustainable growth. The NPPF streamlines existing Planning Policy Statements, Planning Policy Guidance Notes and circulars to form a single consolidated document which promotes sustainable development. It provides a framework within which local people and authorities can produce local and neighbourhood plans.</p>	
<p>Further information covered in the NPPF will be outlined under the relevant environmental themes in this appendix.</p>	
<p><b>Objectives, Targets &amp; Indicators</b></p>	<p>Local Plans should set out strategic priorities to deliver:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Housing and economic development requirements.</li> <li>- The provision of retail, leisure and other commercial development.</li> <li>- The provision of infrastructure for transport, minerals, waste, energy, telecoms, water supply and water quality.</li> <li>- The provision of health, security, community infrastructure and other local facilities; and</li> <li>- Climate change mitigation and adaptation, protection and enhancement of the natural and historic environment, including landscape, and where relevant coastal management.</li> </ul> <p><b>Sustainable growth</b></p> <p>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><b>Presumption in favour of sustainable development</b></p> <p>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> <p>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.</p>

<b>Implications for Part 2</b>	<p>The National Planning Policy Framework must be taken into account in the preparation of the Policies. The Policies will draw on the policy framework within the NPPF and ensure that they reflect the guidance within this framework.</p> <p>The SA Framework has been developed to take account of the objectives, targets and indicators.</p>
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## Regional

<b>PUSH Sustainability Policy Framework (2008)</b>	
The policy framework provides a set of principles, which each authority should reflect in their Core Strategy's.	
<b>Objectives, Targets &amp; Indicators</b>	<p>Local Development Frameworks within the PUSH area should include policies to deliver all of the following principles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The LDF Sustainability Policies will apply to all development; and</li> <li>• 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</li> <li>• 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</li> <li>• Adequate land or funding has been provided for waste management infrastructure; and</li> <li>• It meets the sequential and exception test (where required) in relation to NPPF and the findings of the PUSH Strategic Flood Risk Assessment; and</li> <li>• 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</li> <li>• It contributes to the delivery of new renewable energy by 2020 and carbon neutrality in the authority</li> <li>• 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</li> <li>• When permitted it meets the following minimum Code for Sustainable Homes threshold level, and equivalents for non-residential development, as set out below:</li> </ul>

		<b>All residential development achieves at least the following level (Star rating) of the Code for Sustainable Homes</b>	<b>All multi-residential and non-residential developments with a floor space of over 500 m<sup>2</sup> must achieve at least the following BREEAM standards</b>	
	<b>Until the end of 2011</b>	3	BREEAM 'very good'	
	<b>from 2012</b>	4	BREEAM 'excellent'	
	<b>from 2016</b>	6	BREEAM 'excellent'	
<b>Implications for Part 2</b>	Part 2 should have Policies for the PUSH area which reflect the principles outlined above. Consideration should be given as to whether these principles could apply to the entire plan area.  The SA Framework has been developed to take account of the objectives, targets and indicators.			

<b>Sustainability Review of the South Hampshire Strategy 2012</b>	
The report provides a SA-lite appraisal of the policy options contained within the South Hampshire Strategy.	
<b>Objectives, Targets &amp; Indicators</b>	The SA-lite approach seeks to convey a commitment by PUSH authorities to promote sustainable development, reflecting the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF). The approach represents best practice and goodwill rather than fulfilling a legal requirement.  The assessment has identified two policies which could potentially lead to significant adverse effects. These are Policy 3: North of Fareham SDA, and Policy18: Energy.
<b>Implications for Part 2</b>	Consideration must be given to cumulative effects when developing policies which may exacerbate the potential of significant impacts in relation to the two policies above.  The SA Framework has been developed to take account of the objectives, targets and indicators.

## County

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<b>Aalborg Commitments – Hampshire County Council 2004</b>	
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.	
<b>Objectives, Targets &amp; Indicators</b>	<p><u>Local Management Towards Sustainability</u> Commitment to implementing effective management cycles, from formulation through implementation to evaluation.</p> <p><u>Natural Common Goods (Water, Energy, Biodiversity)</u> Commitment to fully assuming our responsibility to protect, to preserve, and to ensure equitable access to natural common goods.</p> <p><u>Responsible Consumption and Lifestyle Choices</u> Commitment to adopting and facilitating the prudent and efficient use of resources and to encouraging sustainable consumption and production.</p> <p><u>Planning and Design</u> Commitment to a strategic role for urban planning and design in addressing environmental, social, economic, health and cultural issues for the benefit of all.</p> <p><u>Better Mobility and Less Traffic</u> Recognising the interdependence of transport, health and environment and are committed to strongly promoting sustainable mobility choices.</p> <p><u>Local Action for Health</u> Commitment to protecting and promoting the health and wellbeing of our citizens.</p> <p><u>Vibrant and Sustainable Local Economy</u> Commitment to creating and ensuring a vibrant local economy that gives access to employment without damaging the environment.</p> <p><u>Social Equity and Justice</u> Commitment to securing inclusive and supportive communities.</p> <p><u>Local to Global</u> Commitment to assuming our global responsibility for peace, justice, equity, sustainable development and climate protection.</p>
<b>Implications for Part 2</b>	<p>Part 2 should have policies which will encourage development which will contribute to the Aalborg commitments.</p> <p>The SA Framework has been developed to take account of the objectives, targets and indicators.</p>

## Local

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<b>The Sustainability Strategy for the Council – Winchester City (A Sustainable City Council: Doing our bit, Inspiring others) 2004</b>	
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.	
<b>Objectives, Targets &amp; Indicators</b>	Increase awareness of sustainability, meet high sustainability standards in any new council buildings including water and energy efficiency and minimize the adverse impacts of traveling and council used resources. Indicators: monitoring energy costs and travel costs.
<b>Implications for Part 2</b>	Consideration should be given to developing policies that meet the requirements of the strategy above which could apply to all development where possible.  The SA Framework has been developed to take account of the objectives, targets and indicators.

<b>Winchester City Council Environment Strategy 2004-2008</b>	
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.	
<b>Objectives, Targets &amp; Indicators</b>	For each theme the strategy draws out the aim, action and success measure. Overall objectives specify being aware of development within or causing potential impacts to the themed areas, the protection, management and maintenance of the countryside and environment through the restoration of degraded habitats, proactive conservation and the reduction and prevention of pollution. Indicators: area of restored or new habitat, loss or gain of open space
<b>Implications for Part 2</b>	Part 2 should have policies which will help achieve the aims of each theme: open space; street scene, countryside; biodiversity; trees and hedgerows; and environmental protection.  The SA Framework has been developed to take account of the objectives, targets and indicators.

## A.1.2 Air Quality and Noise

### International

<b>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</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>2008/50/EC:</b> 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</li> <li>▪ <b>2004/107/EC:</b> 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.</li> <li>▪ <b>2002/49/EC:</b> 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).</li> </ul>	
<b>Objectives, Targets &amp; Indicators</b>	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. Indicators include the number of Air Quality Management Areas.
<b>Implications for Part 2</b>	Part 2 should have policies which will: help improve air quality in AQMA; not increase ambient noise levels near sensitive buildings or areas.  The SA Framework has been developed to take account of the objectives, targets and indicators.

### National

<b>NPPF 2012 - Pollution</b>	
The NPPF define pollution as 'anything that affects the quality of land, air, water or soils, which might lead to an adverse impact on human health, the natural environment or general amenity. Pollution can arise from a range of emissions, including smoke, fumes, gases, dust, steam, odour, noise and light.'	
<b>Objectives,</b>	In preparing plans to meet development needs, the aim should be to minimise pollution and other adverse effects on the local

<b>Targets &amp; Indicators</b>	and natural environment.
<b>Implications for Part 2</b>	<p>Part 2 should have policies which will prevent both new and existing development from contributing to or being put at unacceptable risk from, or being adversely affected by unacceptable levels of soil, air, water or noise pollution or land instability; and remediating and mitigating despoiled, degraded, derelict, contaminated and unstable land, where appropriate.</p> <p>The SA Framework has been developed to take account of the objectives, targets and indicators.</p>

<p><b>Environmental Protection Act 1990</b> <b>The Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2007</b></p>	
<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>	
<p><b>Objectives, Targets &amp; Indicators</b></p>	<p><b>Part II</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>For England and Wales the part dealing with waste management licences has been replaced by the Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2007.</li> </ul> <p><b>Part II</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Act sets out businesses' 'duty of care' responsibilities for producing, collecting, disposing of or treating controlled waste.</li> <li>Creates the legal basis for requiring businesses to identify and remedy contaminated land which was then brought into force by the Environment Act 1995.</li> </ul> <p><b>Part III</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul> <p><b>Part V</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Repealed.</li> </ul> <p><b>Part VI</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Controls deliberate release of genetically modified organisms to prevent or minimise damage to the environment.</li> </ul> <p><b>Part VII</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Abolished the Nature Conservancy Council and Countryside Commission. Established English Nature.</li> </ul> <p><b>Part VIII</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>Gives power to the government to obtain information about potentially hazardous substances from manufacturers,</li> </ul>

	<p>importers and suppliers Amends the law on control of hazardous substances on, over or under land</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gives local councils the power to control stray dogs.</li> <li>• Gives power to ban the burning of crop residues on agricultural land.</li> </ul>
<b>Implications for Part 2</b>	<p>Policies within Part 2 should focus on identifying acceptable uses for land and the impact of the use, rather than the control of processes or emissions themselves where these are subject to approval under pollution control regimes. The assumption should be that these regimes will operate effectively.</p> <p>The SA Framework has been developed to take account of the objectives, targets and indicators.</p>

<b>Environment Act Part IV- LAQM 1995</b>	
Requires local authorities to review and assess the current and likely future, air quality in their areas.	
<b>Objectives, Targets &amp; Indicators</b>	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.
<b>Implications for Part 2</b>	Part 2 should have policies which will contribute to improving air quality in AQMA and/or reduce development within the AQMA which would reduce air quality.

<b>The Environmental Noise (England) Regulations 2006; The Environmental Noise (England) (Amendment) Regulations 2009</b>	
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.	
<b>Objectives, Targets &amp; Indicators</b>	<p>The Directive requires:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the use of harmonised noise indicators and computational measures so</li> <li>• that data can be collected and compared in a standardised way;</li> <li>• common protocols for noise mapping;</li> <li>• the drawing up of noise maps;</li> <li>• making information available to the public;</li> <li>• the drawing up of local action plans; and</li> <li>• collection of data by the Commission to inform future Community policy.</li> </ul>

	<p>The Regulations will help identify:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the extent to which people are exposed to high levels of noise; and</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>
<b>Implications for Part 2</b>	<p>Policies within Part 2 should ensure that development is appropriately assessed and adverse impacts mitigated.</p> <p>The SA Framework has been developed to take account of the objectives, targets and indicators.</p>

<b>The Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland 2007</b>	
<b>Air Pollution: Action in a Changing Climate 2010</b>	
<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 modeling 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>	
<b>Objectives, Targets &amp; Indicators</b>	<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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Particles (PM10)</li> <li>• Particles (PM2.5)</li> <li>• Nitrogen dioxide</li> <li>• Ozone</li> <li>• Sulphur dioxide</li> <li>• Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons</li> <li>• Benzene</li> <li>• 1,3- butadiene</li> <li>• Carbon Monoxide</li> <li>• Lead</li> <li>• Nitrogen oxides</li> <li>• Sulphur dioxide</li> <li>• Ozone: protection of vegetation &amp; ecosystems</li> </ul>

	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.
<b>Implications for Part 2</b>	Part 2 should have policies which will contribute to meeting the objectives of the strategy. The SA Framework has been developed to take account of the objectives, targets and indicators.

## Local

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<b>Winchester City Council Air Quality Action Plan 2006</b>	
In 2003 Winchester City Council declared an Air Quality Management Area within the City Centre for the pollutant Nitrogen Dioxide (NO <sub>2</sub> ). The plan sets out proposed measures to implement actions to reduce emissions of NO <sub>2</sub> and fulfill the requirements of Section 84(2) of the Environment Act 1995. Road traffic has been identified as the main source of NO <sub>2</sub> 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.	
<b>Objectives, Targets &amp; Indicators</b>	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.
<b>Implications for Part 2</b>	Part 2 should have policies which will support development which will encourage cycling, walking, and public transport improvements as highlighted above. The SA Framework has been developed to take account of the objectives, targets and indicators.

### A.1.3 Climatic Factors

#### International

<b>Kyoto Protocol on Climate Change 1997</b>	
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).	
<b>Objectives, Targets &amp; Indicators</b>	Achieve a reduction in anthropogenic CO <sub>2</sub> levels to at least 5% below 1990 levels by 2012. Consider afforestation and reforestation as carbon sinks.
<b>Implications for Part 2</b>	Part 2 should have policies which will encourage: the use of low-carbon materials; and development that will enable greenhouse gas emissions to be reduced.  The SA Framework has been developed to take account of the objectives, targets and indicators.

<b>United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change 2007</b>	
Countries should protect the world's climate.	
<b>Objectives, Targets &amp; Indicators</b>	Countries should enact effective environmental legislation to control greenhouse gas emissions and should ensure the functioning of natural processes that can remove some of the gases from the atmosphere. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Adopt national policies and take measures to limit emissions of greenhouse gases</li> <li>▪ • Protect and improve forests and oceans, that act as sinks and reservoirs for greenhouse gases</li> </ul>
<b>Implications for Part 2</b>	Part 2 should include policies that seek to reduce emissions and minimise the causes of climate change. The JCS should promote the development of carbon sinks.  The SA Framework includes an objective to reduce pollution.

<b>Copenhagen Accord 2009</b>
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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.	
<b>Objectives, Targets &amp; Indicators</b>	The EU pledged to reduce emissions by 20-30% compared to 1990 levels.
<b>Implications for Part 2</b>	Part 2 should have policies which will encourage: the use of low-carbon materials; and development that will enable greenhouse gas emissions to be reduced.  The SA Framework has been developed to take account of the objectives, targets and indicators.

## National

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<b>NPPF 2012</b>	
The NPPF supports the transition to a low carbon future in a changing climate, taking full account of flood risk and coastal change, and encourage the reuse of existing resources, including conversion of existing buildings, and encourage the use of renewable resources (for example, by the development of renewable energy).	
<b>Objectives, Targets &amp; Indicators</b>	Create a low carbon future.
<b>Implications for Part 2</b>	Part 2 should include policies that support the move to a low carbon future. The policies should include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ plan for new development in locations and ways which reduce greenhouse gas emissions;</li> <li>■ actively support energy efficiency improvements to existing buildings; and</li> <li>■ when setting any local requirement for a building's sustainability, do so in a way consistent with the Government's zero carbon buildings policy and adopt nationally described standards.</li> </ul> <p>The SA Framework has been developed to take account of the objectives, targets and indicators.</p>

<b>Climate Change: The UK Programme 2006</b>	
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.	
<b>Objectives, Targets and Indicators</b>	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).
<b>Implications for Part 2</b>	Consideration should be given to encouraging development which includes renewable energy technology and which require new dwellings to achieve level 6 Code for sustainable homes.  The SA Framework has been developed to take account of the objectives, targets and indicators.

<b>Climate Change Act 2008</b>	
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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ setting ambitious, legally binding targets</li> <li>■ taking powers to help meet those targets</li> <li>■ strengthening the institutional framework</li> <li>■ enhancing the UK's ability to adapt to the impact of climate change</li> <li>■ establishing clear and regular accountability to the UK Parliament and to the devolved legislatures.</li> </ul>	
<b>Objectives, Targets and Indicators</b>	<b>Two key aims of the Act:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ improve carbon management, helping the transition towards a low-carbon economy in the UK</li> <li>■ 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.</li> </ul>
<b>Implications for Part 2</b>	Part 2 development policies should seek to tackle the dangers of climate change.  The SA Framework has been developed to take account of the objectives, targets and indicators.

<b>Energy Act 2011</b>	
The Act provides for a step change in the provision of energy efficiency measures to homes and businesses, and makes improvements to the framework to enable and secure low-carbon energy supplies and fair competition in the energy markets.	
<b>Objectives, Targets and Indicators</b>	The Act has three principal objectives: tackling barriers to investment in energy efficiency; enhancing energy security; and enabling investment in low carbon energy supplies.
<b>Implications for Part 2</b>	Consideration should be given to developing policies which encourage energy efficient development. The SA Framework has been developed to take account of the objectives, targets and indicators.

<b>Electricity Market Reform White Paper 2011</b>	
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.	
<b>Objectives, Targets and Indicators</b>	Key elements of the reform package include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ 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;</li> <li>■ 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;</li> <li>■ an Emissions Performance Standard (EPS) set at 450g CO<sub>2</sub>/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</li> <li>■ 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.</li> </ul>
<b>Implications for Part 2</b>	Consideration should be given to encouraging development which involves low-carbon ways to generate electricity. The SA Framework has been developed to take account of the objectives, targets and indicators.

<b>Energy White Paper 2007: 'Meeting the energy challenge'</b>
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).	
<b>Objectives, Targets and Indicators</b>	<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"> <li>■ aiming to cut CO<sub>2</sub> emissions by some 60% by about 2050, with real progress by 2020</li> <li>■ maintaining the reliability of energy supplies</li> <li>■ promoting competitive markets in the UK and beyond</li> <li>■ ensuring every home is heated adequately and affordably.</li> </ul>
<b>Implications for Part 2</b>	<p>Consideration should be given to encouraging development which involves low-carbon ways to generate electricity and the use of low-carbon materials.</p> <p>The SA Framework has been developed to take account of the objectives, targets and indicators.</p>

<b>Zero carbon homes: Impact assessment</b>	
<p>From 2016, developers will be required to deal with all emissions from new build homes that fall under the scope of building regulations. A specified portion of this will have to be dealt with on-site through energy efficiency measures such as insulation and onsite renewables such as solar panels. The remaining emissions can be dealt with through offsite measures, the mechanism for which has yet to be decided.</p>	
<b>Objectives, Targets and Indicators</b>	<p>To ensure that from 2016 new homes do not add additional carbon to the atmosphere but contribute to the UK meeting its climate change targets. This will be achieved by improving the fabric energy efficiency of new homes and through driving increased use of low and zero carbon technologies.</p>
<b>Implications for Part 2</b>	<p>Policies will need: to account for the government's approach to zero carbon homes; and to comply with the 2016 zero carbon target.</p> <p>The SA Framework has been developed to take account of the objectives, targets and indicators.</p>

## A.1.4 Economy

### National

<b>Good Practice Guide on Planning for Tourism 2006</b>	
The guide states that the planning system has a vital role to play in terms of facilitating the development and improvement of tourism in appropriate locations.	
<b>Objectives, Targets &amp; Indicators</b>	<p>The stated purpose of the guide is to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ ensure that planners understand the importance of tourism and take this fully into account when preparing development plans and taking planning decisions;</li> <li>▪ 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</li> <li>▪ ensure that planners and the tourism industry work together effectively to facilitate, promote and deliver new tourism development in a sustainable way.</li> </ul> <p>Potential indicators include the estimated tourist spend in the area, visitor numbers and nights.</p>
<b>Implications for Part 2</b>	<p>Policies should seek to encourage development to support the tourism industry to ensure the vitality of town centres and the prosperity of the rural economy.</p> <p>The SA Framework has been developed to take account of the objectives, targets and indicators.</p>

<b>Barker Review of Land Use Planning: Final Report 2006</b>
<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"> <li>- enhancing the responsiveness of the system to economic factors;</li> <li>- improving the efficiency of the system to reduce the costs associated with delivering desired outcomes;</li> <li>- and ensuring that there is an appropriate use of land.</li> </ul>

<p><b>Objectives, Targets &amp; Indicators</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 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;</li> <li>▪ Updating national policy on planning for economic development (PPS4), to ensure that the benefits of development are fully taken into account in plan-making and decision-taking, with a more explicit role for market and price signals;</li> <li>▪ 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;</li> <li>▪ 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;</li> <li>▪ Removing the need for minor commercial developments that have little wider impact to require planning permission (including commercial microgeneration);</li> <li>▪ Supporting the 'town-centre first' policy, but removing the requirement to demonstrate the need for development;</li> <li>▪ 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;</li> <li>▪ 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;</li> <li>▪ 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</li> </ul>
<p><b>Implications for Part 2</b></p>	<p>When developing policies in Part 2, consideration should be given as to how to improve efficiency and reduce costs associated with delivering desired outcomes.</p> <p>The SA Framework has been developed to take account of the objectives, targets and indicators.</p>

## Regional

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### Transforming Solent: Solent Strategic Economic Plan 2014-2020

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 2020. The vision is for sustainable economic growth and private sector investment in the Solent, as well as enhancing the connectivity of the Solent with wider UK and global markets.

<b>Objectives, Targets &amp; Indicators</b>	<p>The ambition of the document is that by 2020 the Solent will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Create an additional 15,500 jobs in the Solent LEP area</li> <li>• Achieve GVA growth of 3%</li> <li>• Increase GVA per job by an additional £6,879 per job</li> <li>• Improve GDP per head closer to the South East average</li> <li>• Increase employment rates from the current 78% to 80%, and improve economic activity rates from 80% to 81%</li> <li>• Enable the delivery of 24,000 new homes</li> <li>• Raise the business birth rate from 3.6% to 4.1% (and create 1000 new businesses)</li> <li>• Improve the business survival rate from 61.4% to 62.5%</li> <li>• Raise the proportion of the population with Level 4 and above skills from 32% to 36% of the working age population</li> <li>• Support the raising of education attainment rates to above the UK average</li> <li>• Increase inward investment into Solent attracting at least 5% of FDI projects entering the UK</li> </ul>
<b>Implications for Part 2</b>	<p>Policies should seek to encourage development which will increase employment and provide education facilities to improve the human capital stock.</p> <p>The SA Framework has been developed to take account of the objectives, targets and indicators.</p>

## County

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

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Sustainable development;</li> <li>▪ Building partnerships.</li> </ul>
Implications for Part 2	<p>Policies should seek to encourage development to support the tourism industry to ensure the vitality of town centres and the prosperity of the rural economy.</p> <p>The SA Framework has been developed to take account of the objectives, targets and indicators.</p>

## Local

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<b>Winchester District Economic Strategy 2010-2020</b>	
This strategy provides a framework for actions by the City Council and others to support and enhance the economic prosperity of Winchester District.	
<b>Objectives, Targets &amp; Indicators</b>	<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"> <li>a) Winchester exploits its reputation as a cultural stronghold, using this as a means to stimulate a modern and creative approach to business.</li> <li>b) We are building a low carbon economy, seeking competitive advantage and new employment opportunities for local people.</li> <li>c) We make the most of local opportunities to enhance the skills and ambitions of those who live in the district.</li> <li>d) Businesses are good neighbours.</li> </ul>
<b>Implications for Part 2</b>	<p>Policies should seek to encourage development which: supports/ promotes the areas' cultural identity; contributes to building the low-carbon economy; improves the human capital stock.</p> <p>The SA Framework has been developed to take account of the objectives, targets and indicators.</p>

## A.1.5 Landscape, Open Space and Recreation

### International

<b>European Landscape Convention 2004</b>	
The aims of the convention are to promote landscape protection, management and planning, and to organise European co-operation on landscape issues.	
<b>Objectives, Targets &amp; Indicators</b>	<p>General measures include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Recognise landscapes in law as an essential component of people's surroundings and a foundation of their diversity.</li> <li>■ Establish and implement landscape policies aimed at landscape protection, management and planning through the adoption of specific measures.</li> <li>■ Establish procedures for the participation of regional/local authorities, general public and other parties with an interest in the formulation of the landscape policies.</li> <li>■ Integrate landscape into regional and town planning policies and into environmental, cultural, agricultural, social and economic policies.</li> </ul>
<b>Implications for Part 2</b>	<p>The policies will need to recognise landscapes which need to be: protected from development; and managed to maintain their qualities.</p> <p>The SA Framework has been developed to take account of the objectives, targets and indicators.</p>

### National

<b>NPPF 2012</b>	
The NPPF defines Open space as 'all open space of public value, including not just land, but also areas of water (such as rivers, canals, lakes and reservoirs) which offer important opportunities for sport and recreation and can act as a visual amenity.'	

<b>Objectives, Targets &amp; Indicators</b>	Planning policies should be based on robust and up-to-date assessments of the needs for open space, sports and recreation facilities and opportunities for new provision. The assessments should identify specific needs and quantitative or qualitative deficits or surpluses of open space, sports and recreational facilities in the local area. Information gained from the assessments should be used to determine what open space, sports and recreational provision is required.
<b>Implications for Part 2</b>	<p>Policies should seek to protect existing open space, sports and recreational buildings and land, including playing fields, unless:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ an assessment has been undertaken which has clearly shown the open space, buildings or land to be surplus to requirements; or</li> <li>■ the loss resulting from the proposed development would be replaced by equivalent or better provision in terms of quantity and quality in a suitable location; or</li> <li>■ the development is for alternative sports and recreational provision, the needs for which clearly outweigh the loss.</li> </ul> <p>The SA Framework has been developed to take account of the objectives, targets and indicators.</p>

#### 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.

<b>Objectives, Targets &amp; Indicators</b>	<p>Game Plan established two broad targets, related to activity and success.</p> <p>“Increasing significantly levels of sport and physical activity with the target of achieving 70% of the population as reasonably active – defined as participating in 30 minutes of moderate exercise five times a week – by 2020”.</p> <p>“Our target is for British and English teams and individuals to sustain rankings within the top 5, particularly in more popular sports”.</p> <p>Targets are as defined above and indicators will include the regional analysis of sporting activity.</p>
<b>Implications for Part 2</b>	<p>Consideration to be given to allocating land for sports provision.</p> <p>The SA Framework has been developed to take account of the objectives, targets and indicators.</p>

#### Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 (CRoW) 2000

CROW extends the public's ability to enjoy the countryside whilst also providing safeguards for landowners and occupiers. It creates a new statutory right of access to open country and registered common land, modernise the rights of way system, give greater protection to Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs), provide better management arrangements for Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONBs), and strengthen wildlife enforcement legislation.	
<b>Objectives, Targets &amp; Indicators</b>	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
<b>Implications for Part 2</b>	Planning policies should protect and enhance public rights of way and access.  The SA Framework has been developed to take account of the objectives, targets and indicators.

<b>Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006</b>	
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.	
<b>Objectives, Targets &amp; Indicators</b>	Key Elements of the Act: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ 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.</li> <li>■ Formal establishment of the new Commission for Rural Communities.</li> <li>■ 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.</li> <li>■ 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.</li> <li>■ 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.</li> </ul>
<b>Implications for Part 2</b>	Policies should seek to conserve and enhance biodiversity.  The SA Framework has been developed to take account of the objectives, targets and indicators.

## Regional

<b>An analysis of accessible natural greenspace provision in the South East 2007</b>	
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.	
<b>Objectives, Targets &amp; Indicators</b>	<p>The report shows how new access opportunities can be provided for through targeting areas such as woodlands which currently fall outside the definition of accessible greenspace, and the effect this will have on levels of greenspace provision.</p> <p>ANGSt targets are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ That no person should live more than 300m from their nearest area of natural greenspace of at least 2ha in size</li> <li>■ That there should be at least one accessible 20ha site within 2km of home</li> <li>■ That there should be one accessible 100ha site within 5km of home</li> <li>■ That there should be one accessible 500ha site within 10km of home</li> </ul>
<b>Implications for Part 2</b>	<p>Policies should seek to encourage development which will improve accessibility to greenspace.</p> <p>The SA Framework has been developed to take account of the objectives, targets and indicators.</p>

<b>South East Forestry Plan – Seeing the Wood for the Trees 2006</b>	
The plans vision is for woods to make an increasing contribution to the sustainable development of the South East region, in both rural and urban areas.	
<b>Objectives, Targets &amp; Indicators</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ More people's health and wellbeing improved through visiting woodlands</li> <li>■ Greater use being made of trees and woodlands for community projects and activities</li> <li>■ Trees and woodlands supporting the development of sustainable communities</li> <li>■ Woodlands enhancing and protecting the region's environment, together with safeguards for the heritage features within them</li> <li>■ Woodland habitats and species being brought into good ecological condition</li> <li>■ The economic value of woodland products to the region being increased</li> <li>■ Woodlands playing a greater role in attracting tourism, inward investment and other economic activity</li> <li>■ Woodlands and trees, especially ancient woodlands and veteran trees, protected from loss</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Integrated, strategic planning of woodland management</li> </ul>
<b>Implications for Part 2</b>	<p>Consideration should be given to developing policies which encourage new development to support woodlands in the plan area.</p> <p>The SA Framework has been developed to take account of the objectives, targets and indicators.</p>

<b>PUSH GI Strategy (2010) and PUSH GI Implementation Strategy (2012)</b>	
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.	
<b>Objectives, Targets &amp; Indicators</b>	<p>The aims of the strategy are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ 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.</li> <li>■ 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.</li> <li>■ Promote connectivity of all types of greenspace at a range of scales.</li> <li>■ Provide a key element of the sub-region's mitigation strategy in relation to the Habitats Regulations.</li> </ul>
<b>Implications for Part 2</b>	<p>Policies should seek to encourage development which will contribute to creating GI and/or improving connectivity of existing GI.</p> <p>The SA Framework has been developed to take account of the objectives, targets and indicators.</p>

## County

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<b>The Hampshire Landscape – A Strategy for the Future</b>
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><b>Objectives, Targets &amp; Indicators</b></p>	<p><u>Landscape Character and Diversity</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul> <p><u>Biological Diversity</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To support and complement the aims of the Biodiversity Action Plan for Hampshire, enhancing biological diversity throughout the wider countryside</li> </ul> <p><u>Development</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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;</li> <li>Scarce and irreplaceable landscapes are recognised and respected when development proposals are being considered.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Implications for Part 2</b></p>	<p>Policies should seek to encourage development to meet the objectives outlined above.</p> <p>The SA Framework has been developed to take account of the objectives, targets and indicators.</p>

<p><b>Assessment of Countryside Recreation and demand in Winchester 2007</b></p>	
<p>The aim of the report is to summarise the results and conclusions of the original reports covering the South Hampshire sub region and the Central Hampshire and New Forest area, focusing on the Winchester District Council area.</p>	
<p><b>Objectives, Targets &amp; Indicators</b></p>	<p>The report is concerned with the current and likely future demand for access to the countryside for informal recreational activities such as walking, walking dogs, cycling and horse riding in the Winchester District. It will assess:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The future supply and demand for Countryside Recreation Network</li> <li>The future supply and demand for Countryside Recreation Open Space</li> <li>Other evidence</li> </ul> <p>It's findings were:</p> <p><b>a. The rights of way network in Winchester is slightly more extensive than the county average</b></p> <p>The residents of Winchester benefit from the provision of a rights of way network that is very slightly above the county average. A higher than the county average percentage of this network is available for cycling, horse riding and carriage driving. It has been recognised that in the Forest of Bere area there is a high demand for equestrian access to the countryside and a lack of appropriate rights of way. Whilst only a proportion of the district is within the Forest of Bere there is some evidence to show that there is an increase in equestrian facilities within the district.</p> <p><b>b. There is likely to be an increased in demand for countryside recreation activities from residents of Winchester</b></p>

	<p>The population in Winchester is predicted to increased by 17% from 2006 to 2026 (based on the recommendations in the draft South East Plan). The demand for access to the countryside via the footpath and bridleway network is likely to increase by 16%, whilst visits to countryside sites (including country parks) will increase by 15.6%.</p> <p><b>c. There is a lower than average propensity for people living in the Winchester area to visit a countryside site (including country parks)</b> Currently 29.25% of the population in Winchester District visit a countryside site or park, which is slightly lower than the county average. The survey has shown a decline in both visits to countryside sites and use of footpaths and bridleways from Winchester residents between the 2004/2005 survey and the 2006/2007 survey. This information should be treated with caution, as the sample sizes are small and there is no explanation for this drop, but it is worth noting in case this indicates the start of a trend.</p> <p><b>d. The greatest demand for countryside recreation activities is likely to be from people aged 35+</b> Winchester District is likely to experience a significant increase in the population aged 65 and over. This is expected to have an impact on the demand for both visits to countryside sites and parks and the use of footpaths and bridleways, however the predominant users, in terms of numbers, are still predicted to be from the 35-54 age groups.</p>
<p><b>Implications for Part 2</b></p>	<p>Policies should seek to encourage development which contributes to increasing access to the countryside and open space..</p> <p>The SA Framework has been developed to take account of the objectives, targets and indicators.</p>

**Local**

<p><b>Winchester City Council Open Space Strategy 2012/13</b></p>	
<p>The Strategy provides a comprehensive framework for the provision of outdoor, public recreational space in the Plan area.</p>	
<p><b>Objectives, Targets &amp; Indicators</b></p>	<p>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.</p>
<p><b>Implications for Part 2</b></p>	<p>Policies should seek to protect existing open space and for new development require contribution towards creation and/or enhancement of existing.</p> <p>The SA Framework has been developed to take account of the objectives, targets and indicators.</p>

<b>Winchester Built Facilities Assessment 2013</b>	
The document assesses the adequacy of provision in 10 main settlements, and identifies opportunities to overcome any shortfalls in provision. The document aims to support strategies with an appropriate evidence base.	
<b>Objectives, Targets &amp; Indicators</b>	Increase the number of physically active people and the numbers of sports related employees whilst improving access to good quality facilities.
<b>Implications for Part 2</b>	Consideration to be given to allocating land for sports provision and addressing identified shortfalls, and encouraging development which will improve/ add to/ improve access to sports facilities. The SA Framework has been developed to take account of the objectives, targets and indicators.

<b>The South Downs Management Plan 2008-2013: Vision, Policy and Action for the South Downs nationally protected landscape.</b>	
<b>The aims of this Management Plan are:</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ First and foremost, the protection, conservation and enhancement of the natural beauty of the South Downs</li> <li>■ Second, the promotion of opportunities for the understanding and quiet enjoyment of the area's special qualities</li> <li>■ Third, the encouragement of sustainable forms of economic and community development in ways that help support the first two aims.</li> </ul>	
<b>Objectives, Targets &amp; Indicators</b>	In summary the 10 Ambitions for the South Downs are to achieve: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. An unspoilt landscape of the highest quality and diversity</li> <li>2. An historic and cultural heritage valued by local people and visitors and benefiting future generations</li> <li>3. A tranquil landscape with extensive dark night skies</li> <li>4. A landscape rich in wildlife, with extensive swathes of interlinking habitat managed to maximise benefits for nature</li> <li>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</li> <li>6. Sustainable management of the land supported by the necessary skills and expertise</li> <li>7. A buoyant local economy supported by, and directly contributing to the management of natural beauty and its enjoyment</li> <li>8. Wide ranging opportunities for countryside recreation and access respecting the natural beauty of the South Downs</li> <li>9. Sustainable communities strongly linked to the locality, with the housing to support local needs and essential workers</li> <li>10. Widespread awareness and understanding of the South Downs</li> </ol>
<b>Implications for Part 2</b>	Consideration should be given to developing policies which will reflect the requirements of this plan. The SA Framework has been developed to take account of the objectives, targets and indicators.

<b>Winchester Green Infrastructure Study (2010)</b>	
<p>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.</p>	
<b>Objectives, Targets &amp; Indicators</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Incorporate Biodiversity Opportunity Areas into Biodiversity Action Plans</li> <li>■ Apply open and natural greenspace standards/ Winchester PPG 17 study to smaller allocations</li> </ul> <p>Core Principles to Inform GI Provision across Winchester:</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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,</p> <p>Principle 4 Working with landowners to secure management agreements to manage land in the best interests of landscape, biodiversity and public access.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
<b>Implications for Part 2</b>	<p>Policies should take account of the principles above and protect and where possible enhance GI within the plan area.</p> <p>The SA Framework has been developed to take account of the objectives, targets and indicators.</p>



## A.1.6 Cultural heritage including Architectural and Archaeological Heritage

### International

<b>Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological heritage of Europe, Revised 1992</b>	
The Valletta Treaty or Malta Convention is an initiative from the Council of Europe. The treaty aims to protect the European archaeological heritage 'as a source of European collective memory and as an instrument for historical and scientific study. All remains and objects and any other traces of humankind from past times are considered elements of the archaeological heritage. The notion of archaeological heritage includes structures, constructions, groups of buildings, developed sites, moveable objects, monuments of other kinds as well as their context, whether situated on land or under water.	
<b>Objectives, Targets &amp; Indicators</b>	Articles 3 and 4 of the Convention concerns requirements of Member States to preserve and protect archaeological heritage. Article 5 requires member states to involve archaeologists in developing plans and decision making.
<b>Implications for Part 2</b>	The preservation and protection of archaeological heritage is an important issue and policies in Part 2 should take account of this.  The SA Framework has been developed to take account of the objectives, targets and indicators.

<b>Unesco World Heritage Convention</b>	
Authored by the UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation and published in 1972.	
Each state signed up to the Convention has to ensure the identification, protection, conservation, presentation and transmission to future generations of the cultural and national heritage situated on its territory.	
<b>Objectives, Targets &amp; Indicators</b>	To establish an effective system of collective protection of the cultural and natural heritage of outstanding universal value organised on a permanent basis and in accordance with modern scientific methods.
<b>Implications for Part 2</b>	Policies should ensure the protection of the plan area's unique heritage.  The SA Framework has been developed to take account of the objectives, targets and indicators.

## National

<b>Department for Culture, Media and Sport - The Historic environment: A Force for the Future</b>	
The government looks to a future in which the historic environment: has a clear leadership and policy framework to match public interest is accessible and can be identified with by everyone and used as a learning resource is protected and sustained for the benefit of our own and future generations is harnessed as an economic asset.	
<b>Objectives, Targets &amp; Indicators</b>	No. of listed buildings. Condition of listed buildings. No. of buildings on the local list grants for listed building improvements.
<b>Implications for Part 2</b>	The Policies should take account of government's vision for the preservation and enhancement of the historic environment and policies should consider its use as an economic asset and regeneration tool.  The SA Framework has been developed to take account of the objectives, targets and indicators.

<b>NPPF 2012</b>	
Local planning authorities should set out in their Local Plan a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment, 29 including heritage assets most at risk through neglect, decay or other threats. In doing so, they should recognise that heritage assets are an irreplaceable resource and conserve them in a manner appropriate to their significance.	
<b>Objectives, Targets &amp; Indicators</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation;</li> <li>■ the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits that conservation of the historic environment can bring;</li> <li>■ the desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness; and</li> <li>■ opportunities to draw on the contribution made by the historic environment to the character of a place.</li> </ul>
<b>Implications for Part 2</b>	The policies should ensure the protection of the plan area's unique heritage in line with the indicators above.  The SA Framework has been developed to take account of the objectives, targets and indicators.

<b>The Government's Statement on the Historic Environment for England</b>
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The Government Statement presents a vision for realising the potential of the historic environment and recognising the contribution that it makes to our collective aims.	
<b>Objectives, Targets &amp; Indicators</b>	Its vision is "that the value of the historic environment is recognised by all who have the power to shape it; that Government gives it proper recognition and that it is managed intelligently and in a way that fully realises its contribution to the economic, social and cultural life of the nation". The Statement sets out the value of heritage for all of these aspects and the role of Government and of its partners in recognising this. It presents six broad strategic aims for the future: strategic leadership, a protective framework, local capacity, public involvement, direct ownership and a sustainable future.
<b>Implications for Part 2</b>	The policies seek to encourage development that would promote the historic environment and promote its economic value.  The SA Framework has been developed to take account of the objectives, targets and indicators.

<b>The National Heritage Protection Plan (NHPP) 2011-2015</b>	
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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ encourage greater collaborative working between partner organisations;</li> <li>■ capture the priorities and aspirations of the wider community;</li> <li>■ help deliver those aspirations, within the resources available;</li> <li>■ become in time a comprehensive overview of planned work.</li> </ul>	
<b>Objectives, Targets &amp; Indicators</b>	<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"> <li>1. Foresight</li> <li>2. Strategic Threat: Assessment and Response</li> <li>3. Understanding: Recognition/Identification of the Resource</li> <li>4. Understanding: Assessment of Character and Significance</li> <li>5. Responses: Protecting Significance</li> <li>6. Responses: Managing Change</li> <li>7. Responses: Protecting and Managing English Heritage Historic Properties</li> <li>8. Responses: Grant-aid for Protection</li> </ol>

<b>Implications for Part 2</b>	<p>Consideration should be given to developing policies which seek to protect national heritage.</p> <p>The SA Framework has been developed to take account of the objectives, targets and indicators.</p>
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## Regional

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<b>Partnership for Urban South Hampshire – Cultural Infrastructure Audit 2010</b>	
	<p>The study is primarily concerned with identifying, auditing and analyzing the current state and usage of cultural facilities which are either publicly owned, managed or regularly funded or supported by Local Authorities , or by Arts Council England as a 'regularly funded organisation'. The study is limited to the following types of cultural infrastructure:</p> <p>Public libraries</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Public archives</li> <li>■ Publicly owned and/or regularly supported facilities for the arts, made up of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Galleries housing permanent or temporary exhibitions;</li> <li>○ Multi use arts venues and theatres;</li> <li>○ Production, rehearsal and education space for the arts; and</li> </ul> </li> <li>■ Publicly owned and/or regularly supported Accredited Museums.</li> </ul>
<b>Objectives, Targets &amp; Indicators</b>	<p>A number of 'next steps' are recommended to move the agenda for cultural provision forward in PUSH:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ There is a need for more information on the capacity and suitability of spaces for the arts. This is necessary if any realistic analysis is to take place of the needs for arts generated by growth. There is also a need to fill the gaps in catchment and size information for some cultural facilities.</li> <li>■ Consideration should be given to carrying out a spatial planning review, as carried out in the original PUSH study of 2009, for the non-PUSH Districts.</li> <li>■ Cultural officers should review their needs in the context of local service reorganisation needs and the demands created by population growth, producing relevant strategies and project listings.</li> <li>■ Planners should be approached to consider how to incorporate information on needs for cultural infrastructure within infrastructure delivery plans accompanying LDFs.</li> <li>■ Consideration should be given to the adoption of appropriate cultural benchmark figures across individual local authority</li> </ul>

	<p>areas or sub regions. This could be along the following lines:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ For libraries, a benchmark of 35 sq m per 1,000 population for the cities of Portsmouth and Southampton, and 30 sq m for the remainder of the study area;</li> <li>○ For archives, the figure of six sq m per 1,000 population of purpose built, fit for purpose, space across the PUSH area, with an agreed proportion of any tariff payments devoted to Portsmouth City, Southampton City and Hampshire County Council archives;</li> <li>○ For museums, a figure determined authority by authority, based on the 28sq m per 1,000 population benchmark, reflecting the level of other non local authority museum provision in the local area; and</li> <li>○ A benchmark of 45 sq m per 1,000 people for arts facilities, depending on local circumstances and existing provision.</li> </ul>
<b>Implications for Part 2</b>	<p>Consideration should be given to developing policies which seek to enhance the cultural heritage of the PUSH area as well as Winchester District.</p> <p>The SA Framework has been developed to take account of the objectives, targets and indicators.</p>

## Local

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<b>Culture, Innovation and the Winchester Economy 2014-2019</b>	
<p>The strategy sets a case for the development of Winchester City Councils role in fostering a vibrant contemporary cultural profile for Winchester District and indicates a plan for achieving this.</p>	
<b>Objectives, Targets &amp; Indicators</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Attract people of skill, talent and enterprise</li> <li>■ Encourage graduate retention</li> <li>■ Sustain and develop Winchester's visitor appeal</li> <li>■ Attract new investment to the district</li> <li>■ Improve social well-being</li> </ul>
<b>Implications for Part 2</b>	<p>Policies should seek to encourage development which will enhance the cultural heritage of Winchester.</p> <p>The SA Framework has been developed to take account of the objectives, targets and indicators.</p>

## A.1.7 Biodiversity, Fauna, Flora and Soil

### International

<b>EU Habitats Directive [Directive 92/43/EC] 1992</b>	
<p>The Habitats Directive is a major European initiative that aims to contribute towards protecting biodiversity - the variety of life - through the conservation of natural habitats and wild plants and animals. Recognising that wildlife habitats are under pressure from increasing demands made on the environment, the Directive provides for the creation of a network of protected areas across the European Union to be known as 'Natura 2000' sites. This network includes Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) and Special Protection Areas (SPAs), which, on land, are already Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs).</p>	
<b>Objectives, Targets &amp; Indicators</b>	<p>Maintain or restore in a favourable condition designated natural habitat types and habitats of designated species listed in Annexes I and II respectively of the Directive. If a project compromising one of these habitats must proceed in spite of negative conservation impacts due to it being in the public interest, compensatory measures must be provided for. Linear structures such as rivers/streams, hedgerows, field boundaries, ponds, etc., that enable movement and migration of species should be preserved.</p>
<b>Implications for Part 2</b>	<p>Policies must be developed in line with the requirements of the Directive.</p> <p>The SA Framework has been developed to take account of the objectives, targets and indicators.</p>

<b>The EC Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds 79/409/EEC 1979</b>	
<p>The Birds Directive has created a protection scheme for all of Europe's wild birds, identifying 194 species and sub-species (listed in Annex I) among them as particularly threatened and in need of special conservation measures. There are a number of components to this scheme. Within others, Member States are required to designate Special Protection Areas (SPAs) for the 194 threatened species and all migratory bird species. SPAs are scientifically identified areas critical for the survival of the targeted species, such as wetlands. The designation of an area as a SPA gives it a high level of protection from potentially damaging developments.</p>	
<b>Objectives, Targets &amp; Indicators</b>	<p>Imposes duty on Member States to sustain populations of naturally occurring wild birds by sustaining areas of habitats in order to maintain populations at ecologically and scientifically sound levels.</p>
<b>Implications for Part 2</b>	<p>Policies must be developed in line with the requirements of the Directive.</p> <p>The SA Framework has been developed to take account of the objectives, targets and indicators.</p>

<b>The Convention on Biological Diversity, Rio de Janeiro 1992</b>	
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.	
<b>Objectives, Targets and Indicators</b>	Article 6a requires each Contracting Party to develop national strategies, plans or programmes for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity.
<b>Implications for Part 2</b>	Policies must be developed in line with the requirements of the Convention.  The SA Framework has been developed to take account of the objectives, targets and indicators.

<b>The Convention on Wetlands (Ramsar) 1971</b>	
The Convention on Wetlands is an intergovernmental treaty that provides the framework for national action and international cooperation for the conservation and wise use of wetlands and their resources. It was adopted in the Iranian city of Ramsar in 1971 and came into force in 1975, and it is the only global environmental treaty that deals with a particular ecosystem. The Convention's member countries cover all geographic regions of the planet.	
<b>Objectives, Targets and Indicators</b>	Each Contracting Party "shall designate suitable wetlands within its territory for inclusion in a List of Wetlands of International Importance".  The Parties "shall formulate and implement their planning so as to promote the conservation of the wetlands included in the List, and as far as possible the wise use of wetlands in their territory".  And the Parties "shall consult with each other about implementing obligations arising from the Convention especially in the case of a wetland extending over the territories of more than one Contracting Party or where a water system is shared by Contracting Parties".
<b>Implications for Part 2</b>	Policies must be developed in line with the requirements of the Convention.  The SA Framework has been developed to take account of the objectives, targets and indicators.

## National

<b>Natural Environment White Paper: The Natural Choice: securing the value of nature (2011)</b>	
The White Paper intends to rethink our relationship with nature and the way we value the benefits we get from it. The white paper will focus on climate change, the green economy and demographic change.	
<b>Objectives, Targets &amp; Indicators</b>	The white paper will mainstream the value of nature across our society by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- facilitating greater local action to protect and improve nature;</li> <li>- 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;</li> <li>- strengthening the connections between people and nature to the benefit of both; and <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- showing leadership in the EU and internationally to protect and enhance natural assets globally.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>Implications for Part 2</b>	Policies must ensure that new developments will consider the natural environment and economic growth.  The SA Framework has been developed to take account of the objectives, targets and indicators.

<b>Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006</b>	
An Act that makes provision about: bodies concerned with the natural environment and rural communities; wildlife, sites of special scientific interest, National Parks and the Broads; Inland Waterways Amenity Advisory Council. Also amends the law relating to rights of way; includes administrative arrangements in connection with functions relating to the environment and rural affairs.	
<b>Objectives, Targets and Indicators</b>	Outlines Natural England's purpose as including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) promoting nature conservation and protecting biodiversity,</li> <li>(b) conserving and enhancing the landscape,</li> <li>(c) securing the provision and improvement of facilities for the study, understanding and enjoyment of the natural environment,</li> <li>(d) promoting access to the countryside and open spaces and encouraging open-air recreation, and</li> <li>(e) contributing in other ways to social and economic well-being through management of the natural environment.</li> </ul>
<b>Implications for Part 2</b>	The Policy team will need to work closely with NE as a statutory consultee to ensure the protection and enhancement of the area's natural environment.  The SA Framework has been developed to take account of the objectives, targets and indicators.

<b>NPPF 2012</b>

<p>The planning system should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ protecting and enhancing valued landscapes, geological conservation interests and soils;</li> <li>■ recognising the wider benefits of ecosystem services;</li> <li>■ minimising impacts on biodiversity and providing net gains in biodiversity where possible, contributing to the Government's commitment to halt the overall decline in biodiversity, including by establishing coherent ecological networks that are more resilient to current and future pressures;</li> <li>■ preventing both new and existing development from contributing to or being put at unacceptable risk from, or being adversely affected by unacceptable levels of soil, air, water or noise pollution or land instability; and</li> <li>■ remediating and mitigating despoiled, degraded, derelict, contaminated and unstable land, where appropriate.</li> </ul>	
<b>Objectives, Targets &amp; Indicators</b>	In preparing plans to meet development needs, the aim should be to minimise pollution and other adverse effects on the local and natural environment. Plans should allocate land with the least environmental or amenity value, where consistent with other policies in this Framework.
<b>Implications for Part 2</b>	<p>Policies should reflect the requirements of the NPPF.</p> <p>The SA Framework has been developed to take account of the objectives, targets and indicators.</p>

<b>UK Biodiversity Action Plan</b>	
The UK BAP was published in response to the requirements of the Convention on Biological Diversity (1992).	
<b>Objectives, Targets and Indicators</b>	It highlights a number of priority habitats and species with associated action plans.
<b>Implications for Part 2</b>	<p>Policies should seek to conserve and where possible enhance priority habitats and species.</p> <p>The SA Framework has been developed to take account of the objectives, targets and indicators.</p>

<b>Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended)</b>	
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).	
<b>Objectives, Targets &amp; Indicators</b>	Addresses the problem of species protection and habitat loss by setting out the protection that is afforded to wild animals and plants in Britain.  Indicators: species monitoring
<b>Implications for Part 2</b>	Policies should seek to protect species identified in this Act.  The SA Framework has been developed to take account of the objectives, targets and indicators.
<b>TCPA Biodiversity By Design – A guide for sustainable communities 2004</b>	
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.	
<b>Objectives, Targets &amp; Indicators</b>	Design Principles: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Ecological Function – Biodiversity is the variety of life, from genetic variation to communities and organisms.</li> <li>▪ Realising Benefits – Biodiversity can deliver the benefits of ecological services, improved quality of life and added economic value.</li> <li>▪ Connecting with Nature – Ways in which people can be connected with nature.</li> </ul> <p>The document also promotes community stewardship, which can assist in ensuring that amenities respond to local needs, dissuade vandalism, and reduce management costs and further educational aims.</p>
<b>Implications for Part 2</b>	Consideration should be given to developing policies using the TCPA guidance.  The SA Framework has been developed to take account of the objectives, targets and indicators.

<b>The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 (as amended)</b>	
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").	
<b>Objectives, Targets &amp; Indicators</b>	<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>
<b>Implications for Part 2</b>	<p>Policies will need to comply with the requirements of these Regulations.</p> <p>The SA Framework has been developed to take account of the objectives, targets and indicators.</p>

<b>The Natural Choice: securing the value of nature 2011</b>	
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.	
<b>Objectives, Targets &amp; Indicators</b>	<p>The Paper seeks to mainstream the value of nature across society by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ facilitating greater local action to protect and improve nature;</li> <li>■ 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;</li> <li>■ strengthening the connections between people and nature to the benefit of both; and</li> <li>■ showing leadership in the European Union and internationally, to protect and enhance natural assets globally.</li> </ul>
<b>Implications for Part 2</b>	<p>Policies should seek to encourage development that will contribute to the green economy and that will protect and improve nature.</p> <p>The SA Framework has been developed to take account of the objectives, targets and indicators.</p>

<b>Biodiversity 2020: A strategy for England's wildlife and ecosystem services</b>	
New biodiversity strategy for England which builds on the Natural Environment White Paper and provides a comprehensive picture of how the UK is implementing its international and EU commitments. It sets out the strategic direction for biodiversity policy for the next decade on land (including rivers and lakes) and at sea.	
<b>Objectives, Targets &amp; Indicators</b>	The mission for this strategy, for the next decade, is 'to halt overall biodiversity loss, support healthy well-functioning ecosystems and establish coherent ecological networks, with more and better places for nature for the benefit of wildlife and people.'
<b>Implications for Part 2</b>	Policies should seek to protect and enhance existing biodiversity and consider implications of climate change on biodiversity.  The SA Framework has been developed to take account of the objectives, targets and indicators.

## Regional

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<b>Seeing the Woods for the trees: A Forestry and Woodlands Framework for the South East Region 2004</b>	
<i>Seeing the Wood for the Trees</i> sets out a framework for the future development of woodlands and forestry in the South East.	
<b>Objectives, Targets &amp; Indicators</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Better places for people to live</li> <li>■ Enhanced environment and biodiversity</li> <li>■ A stronger contribution to the economy</li> <li>■ A secure future for our woodland resources</li> </ul> <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>
<b>Implications for Part 2</b>	Consideration should be given to developing policies which protect veteran trees, forests and public access.  The SA Framework has been developed to take account of the objectives, targets and indicators.

## Habitats Regulations Review of South Hampshire Strategy 2012

<p>This report documents the HRA-lite process. PUSH have decided not to prepare a HRA for the SHS, but wish to apply the strategic principles of the process to inform statutory plan making at the local plan level. The report comprises an evidence gathering exercise to provide a baseline of designated sites within proximity to the strategy area and insight into possible issues which may arise from the development and implementation of the SHS. A thorough assessment of policies and their potential effects upon European sites has been undertaken, coupled with appropriate recommendations on avoidance and mitigation. This report represents a flagging exercise to alert plan makers to the issues relating to European sites. This report is focused at a strategic level; local level information and implementation will be investigated through the statutory channels of relevant local policies and allocations.</p>	
<p><b>Objectives, Targets &amp; Indicators</b></p>	<p>The detailed further assessment of the remaining policies identified likely significant effects with the following ten policies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Policy 2: Urban Regeneration;</li> <li>Policy 3: North of Fareham Strategic Development Area;</li> <li>Policy 4: South Hampshire-wide provision for development;</li> <li>Policy 6: Provision for net new employment floor space 2011-2026</li> <li>Policy 7: Allocation of employment sites;</li> <li>Policy 10: Retailing and city/town centres;</li> <li>Policy 11: Provision for net additional homes 2011-2026;</li> <li>Policy 13: Infrastructure;</li> <li>Policy 16: Culture &amp; Tourism;</li> <li>Policy 17: Managing flood risk, water and wastewater; and</li> <li>Policy 18: Energy.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Implications for Part 2</b></p>	<p>Consideration should be given to the possibility of cumulative effects arising from the creation of Part 2 policies in conjunction with the policies above.</p> <p>The SA Framework has been developed to take account of the objectives, targets and indicators.</p>

<p><b>Solent Disturbance and Mitigation Project</b></p>	
<p>The project was initiated by the Solent Forum in response to concerns over the impact of recreational pressure on features of the Solent SPA, SAC and Ramsar Sites. Of particular concern is the likely effect of increased visitor pressure and recreational use on these sites arising from proposed new housing development within reach of the Solent shores. The report reviews the policies in the South East Plan for new housing within the local authority areas bordering the Solent SPA, SAC and Ramsar Sites and changes to the Plan that have been proposed by the Secretary of State to protect and enhance biodiversity.</p> <p>Phase I of this project has (i) collated existing data on the distribution of housing and human activities around the Solent, (ii) assessed stakeholder opinion of the importance of recreational disturbance on birds through a series of workshops and interviews, (iii) collated data on bird distribution and abundance around the Solent and (iv) outlined the range of mitigation measures that could potentially minimise the impacts of increased recreational disturbance caused by increased housing in the Solent area.</p> <p>Phase 2 of the project involved the collection of primary data, including bird surveys to look at levels of disturbance, and visitor and household</p>	

surveys to gather an understanding of the level of recreational use of the Solent coast and identify the catchment area for visitors. This data was fed into a computer model simulating the impact of disturbance on bird survival rates to enable predictions to be made of the likely effects of additional recreational use of the Solent coast in the future as a result of additional residential development (based on the South East Plan housing figures). The modelling showed a likelihood that additional bird deaths would arise as a result of additional development in the area surrounding the Solent coast.

Consequently, Natural England's advice (letter dated 31 May 2013) is that the SDMP work represents the best available evidence, and therefore avoidance measures are required in order to ensure a significant effect, in combination, arising from new housing development around the Solent, is avoided." Avoidance and mitigation measures could be put in place individually in response to each development. In such cases evidence would be needed to show that the measures would mitigate the harm. In most cases, however, it would be beneficial to take a strategic approach, especially for smaller developments, linked to the SDMP evidence base and its recommendations for an avoidance and mitigation strategy. It is likely that Natural England will object to developments of 50+ dwellings where no mitigation in respect of the adverse impact of the development on the protected sites of the Solent is proposed. These schemes would be required to secure their own mitigation and demonstrate in an 'appropriate assessment' that the mitigation would be sufficient. Schemes of 10-50 dwellings would be assessed by NE on a case-by-case basis and it is these schemes in particular which would benefit from a wider strategic framework for mitigation. Furthermore Natural England has indicated that it will expect schemes of under 10 houses to make a contribution from the end of 2013.

A strategic approach is favoured by Natural England and by the officers of the local planning authorities. Such an approach would need to ensure that mitigation kept pace with the occupancy of new development. It is thought that Natural England will be satisfied if measures are put in place according to the SDMP proposed mitigation strategy whereby a short-term, interim, framework for a strategic avoidance and mitigation package is put in place. This interim mitigation scheme must be established as soon as possible while work is undertaken to develop a permanent package, which may take some time to develop.

<b>Objectives, Targets &amp; Indicators</b>	The report highlights the high current human population living within a short distance of the Solent shoreline. There are high levels of housing around the shoreline, with particularly high densities in the urban areas of Southampton and Portsmouth. Future development is likely to result in a large increase in the residential population, particularly in the vicinity of Southampton, Portsmouth and Fareham.
<b>Implications for Part 2</b>	Development policies will have to take account of the findings of this Project.  The SA Framework has been developed to take account of the objectives, targets and indicators.

## County

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### Biodiversity Action Plan for Hampshire 1998

This Plan translates the broad guidelines laid down by <i>Biodiversity: The UK Action Plan</i> into locally relevant priorities for the conservation of species and habitats in Hampshire. Taking in opinions from a wide range of stakeholders the Plan aims to establish targets and actions in order to conserve Hampshire's Biodiversity. The broad aims set out to improve the County Councils performance in conserving and enhancing the natural environment of Hampshire; Use the benefits of biodiversity in delivering services such as education and social welfare; Raising awareness of biodiversity.	
<b>Objectives, Targets &amp; Indicators</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ To audit, identify and prepare action plans for species and habitats of national and local conservation concern.</li> <li>■ Review the potential impacts of competing land-use's to be considered in appropriate action.</li> <li>■ Protect and conserve priority habitats and species.</li> <li>■ Manage habitats in rural and urban areas to maximize the value for biodiversity.</li> <li>■ Encourage lifestyle changes that help protect the environment.</li> </ul> <p>Indicator: proposed audits</p>
<b>Implications for Part 2</b>	<p>Policies should seek to conserve and where possible enhance priority habitats and species.</p> <p>The SA Framework has been developed to take account of the objectives, targets and indicators.</p>

## Local

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<b>Biodiversity Action Plan for Winchester 2005</b>	
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.	
<b>Objectives, Targets &amp; Indicators</b>	<p>Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ To audit the biodiversity of the region</li> <li>■ To identify strategic areas for biodiversity action</li> <li>■ To direct WCC, its partners and community in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Land management for the conservation of biodiversity in the district</li> <li>- Raising awareness of the districts biodiversity and issues affecting it</li> <li>- Protection of biodiversity through the planning system</li> <li>- Involvement in a practical conservation and biological recording</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Ensure SSSI and SINCLAND is in favourable condition</li> <li>■ Create buffer areas around designated BAP habitat</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Ensure land management protects the water ecosystem</li> <li>▪ Ensure water levels are managed so as to support wetland biodiversity</li> <li>▪ Protect BAP habitat outside of designated sites</li> <li>▪ Maximise land under Environmental Stewardship Schemes</li> <li>▪ Restore priority habitats using sensitive management</li> <li>▪ Protect ancient tress in the district</li> <li>▪ Promote biodiversity and its conservation to the public</li> <li>▪ Organise events which are open to the local community</li> <li>▪ Promote wildlife gardening in settlements</li> <li>▪ Create wildlife habitats in urban and suburban areas</li> </ul>
<p><b>Implications for Part 2</b></p>	<p>Policies should seek to conserve and where possible enhance priority habitats and species.</p> <p>The SA Framework has been developed to take account of the objectives, targets and indicators.</p>

## A.1.8 Water

### International

<b>Nitrates Directive (91/676/EEC)</b>	
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.	
<b>Objectives, Targets &amp; Indicators</b>	<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"> <li>■ 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;</li> <li>■ Ground-water containing or that could contain more than 50 mg/l nitrates; and</li> <li>■ Natural freshwater lakes, other freshwater bodies, estuaries, coastal waters and marine waters found or likely to be eutrophic.</li> </ul>
<b>Implications for Part 2</b>	<p>Policies relating to agriculture development must comply with the Directive.</p> <p>The SA Framework has been developed to take account of the objectives, targets and indicators.</p>
<b>Directive 2000/60/EC Establishing a Framework for the Community Action in the Field of Water Policy (The Water Framework Directive)</b>	
The WFD sets a framework for the long-term sustainable management of water resources. It establishes a river catchment structure for the management of all inland and coastal waters including groundwater.	
<b>Objectives, Targets &amp; Indicators</b>	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.
<b>Implications for Part 2</b>	<p>Policies relevant to the Directive will need to comply with the requirements of the Directive.</p> <p>The SA Framework has been developed to take account of the objectives, targets and indicators where applicable.</p>

## National

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<b>Flood and Water Management Act 2010</b>	
The Flood and Water Management Act provides for better, more comprehensive management of flood risk for people, homes and businesses, helps safeguard community groups from unaffordable rises in surface water drainage charges and protects water supplies to the consumer. The Act implements Sir Michael Pitt's recommendations requiring urgent legislation, following his review of the 2007 floods.	
<b>Objectives, Targets &amp; Indicators</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ To give the Environment Agency an overview of all flood and coastal erosion risk management and unitary and county councils the lead in managing the risk of all local floods.</li> <li>■ To introduce an improved risk based approach to reservoir safety.</li> <li>■ To encourage the uptake of sustainable drainage systems by removing the automatic right to connect to sewers and providing for unitary and county councils to adopt SUDS for new developments and redevelopments.</li> </ul>
<b>Implications for Part 2</b>	The Authorities will need to further consider the relationship between planning and flood risk management; and provide strong policies to implement sustainable drainage systems.

<b>Water for people and the environment: Water Resources Strategy for England and Wales 2009</b>	
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.	
<b>Objectives, Targets &amp; Indicators</b>	<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"> <li>• support housing and associated development where the environment can cope with the additional demands placed on it</li> <li>• allow a targeted approach where stress on water resources is greatest</li> <li>• ensure water is used efficiently in homes and buildings, and by industry and agriculture</li> <li>• provide greater incentives for water companies and individuals to manage demand</li> <li>• share existing water resources more effectively</li> <li>• further reduce leakage</li> <li>• ensure that reliable options for resource development are considered</li> <li>• allocate water resources more effectively in the future.</li> </ul>

<b>Implications for Part 2</b>	<p>Policies should encourage developments which will secure the water supply and safeguard the environment.</p> <p>The SA Framework has been developed to take account of the objectives, targets and indicators.</p>
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<b>Water for people and the environment: Water Resources Strategy - Regional Action Plan for Southern Region 2009</b>	
<p>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.</p>	
<b>Objectives, Targets &amp; Indicators</b>	<p>Regional priorities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Driving water efficiency</li> <li>• Protecting the water environment</li> <li>• Greater integration between policy, planning and operations of water resources and water quality</li> <li>• 'Design standards' for public water supply and the related risk to the environment</li> <li>• Water industry progress</li> </ul>
<b>Implications for Part 2</b>	<p>Policies should encourage water efficiency and protect the water environment.</p> <p>The SA Framework has been developed to take account of the objectives, targets and indicators.</p>

<b>NPPF 2012</b>	
<p>The NPPF states that Local Plans should take account of climate change over the longer term, including factors such as flood risk. New development should be planned to avoid increased vulnerability to the range of impacts arising from climate change. When new development is brought forward in areas which are vulnerable, care should be taken to ensure that risks can be managed through suitable adaptation measures, including through the planning of green infrastructure.</p>	
<b>Objectives, Targets and Indicators</b>	<p>Inappropriate development in areas at risk of flooding should be avoided by directing development away from areas at highest risk, but where development is necessary, making it safe without increasing flood risk elsewhere. Local Plans should be supported by Strategic Flood Risk Assessment and develop policies to manage flood risk from all sources, taking account of advice from the Environment Agency and other relevant flood risk management bodies, such as lead local flood authorities and internal drainage boards. Local Plans should apply a sequential, risk-based approach to the location of development to avoid where possible flood risk to people and property and manage any residual risk, taking account of the impacts of climate change.</p>
<b>Implications for</b>	<p>Policies should be developed in line with the NPPF.</p>

<b>Part 2</b>	The SA Framework has been developed to take account of the objectives, targets and indicators.
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<b>Underground, Under Threat – Groundwater Protection: Policy and Practice 2006 (Environment Agency)</b>	
<p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ to provide a framework for our statutory role – to ensure we use our powers in a consistent and transparent manner;</li> <li>▪ 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;</li> <li>▪ to promote our policies, so that land-users and potential developers may anticipate how we are likely to respond to a proposal or activity;</li> <li>▪ to influence the decisions of other organisations on issues we are concerned about but which we do not regulate;</li> <li>▪ to ensure that groundwater protection and management are consistent with our Vision for the environment and a sustainable future;</li> <li>▪ to provide vital information and background on groundwater protection in England and Wales.</li> </ul>	
<b>Objectives, Targets &amp; Indicators</b>	<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"> <li>▪ to ensure we meet the needs of the environment and people;</li> <li>▪ to manage surface water and groundwater as an integrated whole;</li> <li>▪ to use robust measures to prevent the pollution of groundwater;</li> <li>▪ to achieve the environmental objectives of the Water Framework Directive;</li> <li>▪ to make information on groundwater available and raise the general awareness of groundwater issues;</li> <li>▪ to undertake research, so that we have a better understanding of groundwater processes;</li> <li>▪ to make sure our policies for managing groundwater support our work in the wider environment.</li> </ul>
<b>Implications for Part 2</b>	<p>Policies should seek to protect groundwater resources.</p> <p>The SA Framework has been developed to take account of the objectives, targets and indicators.</p>

## Regional

<b>PUSH Strategic Flood Risk Assessment Final Report 2007</b>	
This document summarises the background and policy for the development of SFRAs, the guiding principles for undertaking a SFRA, the outputs of the SFRA and strategic flood risk management guidance for the LPA.	
<b>Objectives, Targets &amp; Indicators</b>	<p>The following key conclusions were drawn from the study:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The PUSH sub-region is exposed to flood risk from a number of sources.</li> <li>• The sub-region is protected from flooding from the sea by defences along the majority of its coastal frontages.</li> <li>• Climate change poses a significant risk to the sub-region.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>
<b>Implications for Part 2</b>	<p>Policies should encourage development which will reduce flood risk in the area and that appropriate mitigation is put in place so that new development is protected from flooding and does not increase the risk of flooding.</p> <p>The SA Framework has been developed to take account of the objectives, targets and indicators.</p>

<b>South Hampshire: Integrated Water Management Strategy - Partnership for Urban South Hampshire (PUSH) 2008</b>	
<p>The objectives of the IWMS are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Guide and inform the level and location of development to be accommodated in South Hampshire in accordance with the Draft South East Plan;</li> <li>■ 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</li> <li>■ Identify the further work necessary to implement the preferred strategy and to monitor its effectiveness over the plan period.</li> </ul>	
<b>Objectives, Targets &amp; Indicators</b>	<p>The main outcomes are:</p> <p><b>Water Supply</b> - 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><b>Wastewater Management</b> - As with the conclusions on the water supply side, there are a range of uncertainties that have still to</p>

	<p>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><b>Flood Risk</b> - 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><b>Planning and Water Management</b> - A series of planning policy recommendations have been developed to provide the PUSH authorities with a toolbox of methods to influence more integrated water management.</p> <p><b>Water Framework Directive</b> - 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>
<p><b>Implications for Part 2</b></p>	<p>The requirements of the strategy will need to be taken in developing policies.</p> <p>The SA Framework has been developed to take account of the objectives, targets and indicators.</p>

### 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.

<p><b>Objectives, Targets &amp; Indicators</b></p>	<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><b>Schemes During AMP5</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Universal Metering</li> <li>■ Asset improvement schemes for groundwater sources (12.00 MI/d peak, 8.00 MI/d average)</li> <li>■ Increase Testwood WSW to licence limit</li> <li>■ Development of the enabling Testwood to Otterbourne transfer</li> <li>■ Optimisation of interzonal transfers (cross- Solent main)</li> </ul> <p><b>Schemes beyond AMP 5 – company only solution</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Candover &amp; Alre augmentation schemes</li> </ul>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 7.8 Ml/d of leakage reduction</li> <li>▪ R176 borehole rehabilitation</li> </ul> <p>And, subject to satisfactory completion of AMP5 schemes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ River Itchen Sustainability Reductions residual at end of AMP5</li> </ul>
<b>Implications for Part 2</b>	<p>Policies should support development associated with the above plan.</p> <p>The SA Framework has been developed to take account of the objectives, targets and indicators.</p>

## County

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<b>The Test and Itchen Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy Update 2008</b>	
<p>The Vision of the Test and Itchen Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy (CAMS) is to ensure that the river system is of the highest quality ensuring conservation of the rich diversity of wildlife in the river and wetland environment whilst providing for people's social and economic needs into the foreseeable future. The document sets out how much water is available in the catchments and details the Environment Agency's policies and actions relating to the management of this water, over the next 6 years.</p>	
<b>Objectives, Targets &amp; Indicators</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Implement licence changes as required by Habitats Regulations</li> <li>▪ Review of Consents on River Itchen</li> <li>▪ Undertake ecological survey to ascertain conservation value of Anton and Pillhill Brook</li> <li>▪ Conduct study to investigate hydro-ecological impact of abstraction on Anton and Pillhill Brook</li> <li>▪ Undertake ecological survey comparing reaches of Bourne Rivulet</li> <li>▪ Conduct study to investigate hydro-ecological impact of abstraction on reaches of Bourne Rivulet</li> <li>▪ Undertake ecological survey to ascertain impacts of current and potential abstraction on Lower Test</li> <li>▪ Investigate potential flow distribution solutions to abstraction impacts on Lower Test</li> <li>▪ Investigate whether Habitats Regulations Review of Consents River Itchen conclusions can be applied to River Test</li> </ul>
<b>Implications for Part 2</b>	<p>Consideration should be given to developing policies which will seek to improve the quality of the Test and Itchen Catchment area.</p> <p>The SA Framework has been developed to take account of the objectives, targets and indicators.</p>

## A.1.9 Material Assets

### International

<b>Directive 2008/98/EC on waste (Waste Framework Directive)</b>	
<p>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.</p>	
<p><b>Objectives, Targets &amp; Indicators</b></p>	<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>
<p><b>Implications for Part 2</b></p>	<p>Policies must be developed in line with the requirements of the Directive.</p> <p>The SA Framework has been developed to take account of the objectives, targets and indicators where applicable.</p>

<b>Council Directive 1999/31/EC on the Landfill of Waste</b>
<p>The Directive aims at reducing the amount of waste to landfill, to promote recycling and recovery and to establish high standards of landfill practice across the EU and, through the harmonisation of standards, to prevent the shipping of waste from one Country to another. The objective of the Directive is to prevent or reduce as far as possible negative effects on the environment from the landfilling of waste, by introducing stringent technical requirements for waste and landfills. The Directive also intends to prevent or reduce the adverse effects of the landfill of waste on the environment, in particular on surface water, groundwater, soil, air and human health. It defines the different categories of waste (municipal waste, hazardous waste, non-hazardous waste and inert waste) and applies to all landfills, defined as waste disposal sites for the deposit of waste onto or into land.</p>

<b>Objectives, Targets &amp; Indicators</b>	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.
<b>Implications for Part 2</b>	Policies must be developed in line with the requirements of the Directive.  The SA Framework has been developed to take account of the objectives, targets and indicators, where applicable.

## National

<b>NPPF 2012</b>	
The NPPF identifies that minerals are essential to support sustainable economic growth and our quality of life. For this reason it states that it is important that there is a sufficient supply of material to provide the infrastructure, buildings, energy and goods that the country needs. It recognises that minerals are a finite natural resource, and can only be worked where they are found, and as a result it appreciates that it is important to make best use of them to secure their long-term conservation.	
<b>Objectives, Targets &amp; Indicators</b>	<p>In preparing Local Plans, local planning authorities should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ identify and include policies for extraction of mineral resource of local and national importance in their area, but should not identify new sites or extensions to existing sites for peat extraction;</li> <li>▪ so far as practicable, take account of the contribution that substitute or secondary and recycled materials and minerals waste would make to the supply of materials, before considering extraction of primary materials, whilst aiming to source minerals supplies indigenously;</li> <li>▪ define Minerals Safeguarding Areas and adopt appropriate policies in order that known locations of specific minerals resources of local and national importance are not needlessly sterilised by non-mineral development, whilst not creating a presumption that resources defined will be worked; and define Minerals Consultation Areas based on these Minerals Safeguarding Areas;</li> <li>▪ safeguard: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— existing, planned and potential rail heads, rail links to quarries, wharfage and associated storage, handling and processing facilities for the bulk transport by rail, sea or inland waterways of minerals, including recycled, secondary and marine-dredged materials; and</li> <li>— existing, planned and potential sites for concrete batching, the manufacture of coated materials, other concrete products and the handling, processing and distribution of substitute, recycled and secondary aggregate material.</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ set out policies to encourage the prior extraction of minerals, where practicable and environmentally feasible, if it is necessary for non-mineral development to take place;</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ set out environmental criteria, in line with the policies in this Framework, against which planning applications will be assessed so as to ensure that permitted operations do not have unacceptable adverse impacts on the natural and historic environment or human health, including from noise, dust, visual intrusion, traffic, tip- and quarry-slope stability, differential settlement of quarry backfill, mining subsidence, increased flood risk, impacts on the flow and quantity of surface and groundwater and migration of contamination from the site; and take into account the cumulative effects of multiple impacts from individual sites and/or a number of sites in a locality;</li> <li>▪ when developing noise limits, recognise that some noisy short-term activities, which may otherwise be regarded as unacceptable, are unavoidable to facilitate minerals extraction; and</li> <li>▪ put in place policies to ensure worked land is reclaimed at the earliest opportunity, taking account of aviation safety, and that high quality restoration and aftercare of mineral sites takes place, including for agriculture (safeguarding the long term potential of best and most versatile agricultural land and conserving soil resources), geodiversity, biodiversity, native woodland, the historic environment and recreation.</li> </ul>
<b>Implications for Part 2</b>	<p>Policies must be developed in line with the requirements of the NPPF.</p> <p>The SA Framework has been developed to take account of the objectives, targets and indicators.</p>

<b>Waste Strategy for England 2007</b>	
<p>The Waste Strategy for England, together with the NPPF, implements the EC Waste Directive. The strategy's key message is that we are consuming resources at unsustainable levels and that this needs to be addressed by a variety of means such as reduction, reuse and recycling.</p>	
<b>Objectives, Targets &amp; Indicators</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Decouple waste growth from economic growth.</li> <li>▪ Emphasise prevention and re-use.</li> <li>▪ Meet and exceed the Landfill Directive diversion targets for biodegradable municipal waste.</li> <li>▪ Increase diversion from landfill of non-municipal waste.</li> <li>▪ Secure the investment in infrastructure needed to divert waste from landfill and for the management of hazardous waste.</li> <li>▪ Get the most environmental benefit from that investment, through increased recycling of resources and recovery of energy from residual waste.</li> </ul>
<b>Implications for Part 2</b>	<p>Consideration should be given to assess how policies can encourage the minimisation of waste production and the maximisation of re-use and recycling of materials.</p> <p>The SA Framework has been developed to take account of the objectives, targets and indicators.</p>

## County

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<b>Hampshire, Portsmouth, Southampton, New Forest National Park, and South Downs National Park Minerals and Waste Plan 2013</b>	
The Strategy sets out a Spatial Vision for future minerals and waste planning in Hampshire and explains its role within the planning process.	
<b>Objectives, Targets &amp; Indicators</b>	<p>Hampshire will require:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ An additional 0.68mtpa of non-hazardous recycling and recovery capacity</li> <li>▪ An additional 1.41mt if non-hazardous landfill capacity</li> <li>▪ No additional capacity for inert wastes. Inert wastes will be used in the restoration of mineral voids, landfill and other developments</li> <li>▪ Provision for sand and gravel to be supplied at a rate of 1.56mtpa from local land-won gravel sources</li> <li>▪ Sufficient capacity at alternative sources to ensure that 4mtpa can be supplied</li> </ul>
<b>Implications for Part 2</b>	<p>Consideration should be given to developing policies that will support waste development referred to above.</p> <p>The SA Framework has been developed to take account of the objectives, targets and indicators.</p>

## Local

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<b>Winchester City Council Contaminated Land Inspection Strategy 2002</b>	
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.	
<b>Objectives, Targets &amp; Indicators</b>	<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>
<b>Implications for Part 2</b>	<p>Consideration should be given to this strategy when developing policies.</p> <p>The SA Framework has been developed to take account of the objectives, targets and indicators.</p>

## A.1.10 Transport

### International

<b>European Commission White Paper on the European Transport Policy 2001</b>	
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.	
<b>Objectives, Targets &amp; Indicators</b>	<p>The principal measures suggested in the White Paper include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Revitalising the railways;</li> <li>▪ Improving quality in the road transport sector;</li> <li>▪ Striking a balance between growth in air;</li> <li>▪ Transport and the environment;</li> <li>▪ Turning inter-modality into reality;</li> <li>▪ Improving road safety;</li> <li>▪ Adopting a policy on effective charging for transport;</li> <li>▪ Recognising the rights and obligations of users;</li> <li>▪ Developing high-quality urban transport; and</li> <li>▪ Developing medium and long-term environmental objectives for a sustainable transport system.</li> </ul>
<b>Implications for Part 2</b>	<p>Policies should support development related sustainable transport and transport improvements.</p> <p>The SA Framework has been developed to take account of the objectives, targets and indicators.</p>

### National

<b>NPPF 2012</b>
The NPPF states that planning should actively manage patterns of growth to make the fullest possible use of public transport, walking and cycling, and focus significant development in locations which are or can be made sustainable

<p><b>Objectives, Targets &amp; Indicators</b></p>	<p>Encouragement should be given to solutions which support reductions in greenhouse gas emissions and reduce congestion. In preparing Local Plans, local planning authorities should therefore support a pattern of development which, where reasonable to do so, facilitates the use of sustainable modes of transport.</p> <p>Local authorities should work with neighbouring authorities and transport providers to develop strategies for the provision of viable infrastructure necessary to support sustainable development, including large scale facilities such as rail freight interchanges, roadside facilities for motorists or transport investment necessary to support strategies for the growth of ports, airports or other major generators of travel demand in their areas. The primary function of roadside facilities for motorists should be to support the safety and welfare of the road user.</p> <p>All developments that generate significant amounts of movement should be supported by a Transport Statement or Transport Assessment. Plans and decisions should take account of whether:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ the opportunities for sustainable transport modes have been taken up depending on the nature and location of the site, to reduce the need for major transport infrastructure;</li> <li>▪ safe and suitable access to the site can be achieved for all people; and</li> <li>▪ improvements can be undertaken within the transport network that cost effectively limits the significant impacts of the development. Development should only be prevented or refused on transport grounds where the residual cumulative impacts of development are severe.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Implications for Part 2</b></p>	<p>Policies must be developed in line with the requirements of the NPPF.</p> <p>The SA Framework has been developed to take account of the objectives, targets and indicators.</p>

## County

<p><b>Hampshire Local Transport Plan 2011-2031</b></p>	
<p>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.</p>	
<p><b>Objectives, Targets &amp; Indicators</b></p>	<p>There are three main transport priorities for Hampshire over the next 20 years::</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Main Priority 1: To support economic growth by ensuring the safety, soundness and efficiency of the transport network in Hampshire.</li> <li>▪ 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</li> </ul>

	<p>reduction.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>
<b>Implications for Part 2</b>	<p>Policies should be developed in line with the requirements of the LTP.</p> <p>The SA Framework has been developed to take account of the objectives, targets and indicators.</p>

<b>Transport for South Hampshire Transport Delivery Plan 2012-2026</b>															
<p>This TDP identifies a set of schemes for the period up to 2026, framed by an overall approach to delivery that positions TfSH with the flexibility to mobilise quickly to secure funding opportunities from a variety of sources.</p>															
<b>Objectives, Targets &amp; Indicators</b>	<p>Five Outcomes have been developed through stakeholder consultation and are consistent with national and local policy:</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <th colspan="2"><b>Core Outcomes</b></th> </tr> <tr> <td>O1</td> <td>Strengthened international gateways, fulfilling their role in supporting the local and national economy.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>O2</td> <td>Delivering planned housing and employment growth in existing economic centres first.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>O3</td> <td>The transport sector contributing to the area achieving its commitment to reduce greenhouse gas emissions (especially Carbon).</td> </tr> <tr> <th colspan="2"><b>Supporting Outcomes</b></th> </tr> <tr> <td>O4</td> <td>Reduced social disparities, supporting cohesive and inclusive communities and improving the quality of life for residents.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>O5</td> <td>Delivering continuous economic growth through the implementation of the strategic and major development sites in the region that will ultimately deliver the housing and employment targets.</td> </tr> </table>	<b>Core Outcomes</b>		O1	Strengthened international gateways, fulfilling their role in supporting the local and national economy.	O2	Delivering planned housing and employment growth in existing economic centres first.	O3	The transport sector contributing to the area achieving its commitment to reduce greenhouse gas emissions (especially Carbon).	<b>Supporting Outcomes</b>		O4	Reduced social disparities, supporting cohesive and inclusive communities and improving the quality of life for residents.	O5	Delivering continuous economic growth through the implementation of the strategic and major development sites in the region that will ultimately deliver the housing and employment targets.
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O5	Delivering continuous economic growth through the implementation of the strategic and major development sites in the region that will ultimately deliver the housing and employment targets.														
<b>Implications for Part 2</b>	<p>Policies should be developed to help meet the desired outcomes.</p> <p>The SA Framework has been developed to take account of the objectives, targets and indicators.</p>														

## Local

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<b>Winchester District Transport Statement 2012</b>	
The statement sets out the transport vision for Winchester which is 'to deliver safe, efficient and reliable ways to get around, helping to promote a prospering and sustainable area.'	
<b>Objectives, Targets &amp; Indicators</b>	<p>Four aims underpin the priorities and proposals outlined in this Statement helping to promote economic growth and reduce the environmental effects of transport:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Promoting economic growth:</b> Providing key transport improvements and tackling congestion hotspots, helping to unlock new developments to provide jobs and housing where needed.</li> <li>▪ <b>Maintaining a safe and efficient highway network:</b> Further support for economic growth through reducing casualties and effective management to provide a safe, well-maintained and efficient highway network.</li> <li>▪ <b>Improving access:</b> Improving access to jobs, facilities and services by all forms of transport.</li> <li>▪ <b>Protecting the environment:</b> Reducing carbon emissions and the effects of transport on communities, the countryside and the environment generally, while maintaining special regard to the purposes of the South Downs National Park.</li> </ul>
<b>Implications for Part 2</b>	<p>Policies should be developed in line with the requirements of the Transport Statement.</p> <p>The SA Framework has been developed to take account of the objectives, targets and indicators.</p>

## A.1.11 Housing

### National

NPPF 2012	
The framework seeks to streamline national planning policy into a consolidated set of priorities to consider when planning for and deciding on new development.	
<b>Objectives, Targets &amp; Indicators</b>	<p><b>Housing</b> 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. 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. 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><b>Neighbourhood planning</b> 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><b>Design</b> 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.</p>

	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.
<b>Implications for Part 2</b>	<p>Policies must be developed in line with the requirements of the NPPF.</p> <p>The SA Framework has been developed to take account of the objectives, targets and indicators.</p>

<b>Planning for Travellers 2012</b>	
The document sets out the proposed new, single Planning Policy for traveller sites.	
<b>Objectives, Targets &amp; Indicators</b>	<p>The new policy aims to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ enable local planning authorities to make their own assessment to set their own pitch/plot targets</li> <li>▪ encourage local planning authorities to plan for sites over a reasonable timescale</li> <li>▪ protect Green Belt from development</li> <li>▪ reduce tensions between settled and traveller communities in the planning system</li> <li>▪ remove repetition of national planning policy that is set out elsewhere</li> <li>▪ remove unjustified differences in policy in the two circulars, and between the two circulars and other policy statements</li> <li>▪ remove unnecessary guidance and context so that planning policy documents contain only policy</li> <li>▪ ensure that local planning authorities, working together, have fair and effective strategies to meet need through the identification of land for sites</li> <li>▪ promote more private traveller site provision while recognising that there will always be those travellers who cannot provide their own sites</li> <li>▪ reduce the number of unauthorised developments and encampments and make enforcement more effective if local planning authorities have had regard to this policy</li> <li>▪ 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</li> <li>▪ reduce tensions between settled and traveller communities in plan making and planning decisions</li> <li>▪ enable provision of suitable accommodation from which travellers can access education, health, and welfare and employment infrastructure.</li> </ul>
<b>Implications for Part 2</b>	<p>Policies must be developed in line with the requirements of the Planning for Travellers Policy.</p> <p>The SA Framework has been developed to take account of the objectives, targets and indicators.</p>

**Local**

<b>Winchester District Housing Strategy 2013/14 – 2018/19</b>	
The Housing Strategy sets high level housing objectives and actions to achieve these priorities.	
<b>Objectives, Targets &amp; Indicators</b>	<p><b>Housing Strategy Vision</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ To make sure that everyone in the District has the opportunity for a good quality of life, now and in the future by ensuring communities are sustainable and inclusive and, in particular, by supporting local people in accessing high quality, affordable housing to meet their diverse needs</li> </ul> <p><b>Top Priorities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ To maximise the supply of high quality affordable housing in urban and rural areas</li> <li>▪ To improve the housing circumstances of vulnerable and excluded households</li> <li>▪ Supporting local people accessing high quality and affordable housing which meet their needs</li> <li>▪ To make the best use of housing</li> <li>▪ To support the residents</li> </ul>
<b>Implications for Part 2</b>	<p>Policies should support development which will contribute towards achieving the priorities of this strategy.</p> <p>The SA Framework has been developed to take account of the objectives, targets and indicators.</p>

<b>Winchester City Council Key Worker Housing Strategy 2005-2008</b>	
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.	
<b>Objectives, Targets &amp; Indicators</b>	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.
<b>Implications for Part 2</b>	<p>Policies should seek to obtain affordable housing for key workers.</p> <p>The SA Framework has been developed to take account of the objectives, targets and indicators.</p>

<b>Winchester City Council Communities Department Private Sector Housing Renewal Strategy 2006</b>

As one of the major contributors to the overarching housing strategy, this strategy brings together the Councils 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.	
<b>Objectives, Targets &amp; Indicators</b>	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.
<b>Implications for Part 2</b>	Policies should that housing is built to a high standard.  The SA Framework has been developed to take account of the objectives, targets and indicators.

<b>Winchester City Council Housing Services Black and Minority Ethnic Strategy 2005-2008</b>	
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.	
<b>Objectives, Targets &amp; Indicators</b>	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.
<b>Implications for Part 2</b>	Policies should support development which will contribute towards achieving the priorities of this strategy.  The SA Framework has been developed to take account of the objectives, targets and indicators.

<b>Winchester City Council Preventing Homelessness Strategy 2014-2019</b>	
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.	
<b>Objectives, Targets &amp; Indicators</b>	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
<b>Implications for Part 2</b>	Policies should support development which will contribute towards achieving the priorities of this strategy.  The SA Framework has been developed to take account of the objectives, targets and indicators.

<b>Travellers Accommodation Assessment For Hampshire 2013</b>	
This report presents the findings of the Hampshire Traveller Assessment 2013, a study of accommodation needs undertaken by a local charity Forest Bus Limited on behalf of a consortium of eleven authorities in Hampshire ( <i>the Consortium</i> ).	
<b>Objectives, Targets &amp; Indicators</b>	<p><b>Recommendations:</b></p> <p>I. Acknowledge the existing level of local provision, and the current and future need for additional accommodation, in respect of permanent pitches for Gypsies and Travellers – Winchester has 41 pitches.</p> <p>II. Adopt locally-set targets in respect of permanent pitches for Gypsies and Travellers based – Winchester needs to provide 12 additional pitches by 2017, 19 addition from 2017 to 2022 and 26 additional between 2022 and 2027.</p> <p>III. Adopt targets in respect of transit sites for Gypsies and Travellers that reflect an estimated potential need across the study area of 47 pitches up to 2027, but one that should be met wherever possible, by 2017. These targets, and the optimum means of delivery through the planning process, should be agreed on a collaborative basis (in conjunction with neighbouring authorities in Hampshire and beyond), and be based on the identified need for sites both in the west and east of Hampshire), with a notional capacity of approximately 18 and 29 pitches respectively; and</p> <p>IV. Adopt targets in respect of plots for Travelling Showpeople that reflect an estimated potential current need across the study area of 25 plots, to be met by 2017 or as soon as possible thereafter. These targets, and the optimum means of delivery through the planning process, should be agreed on a collaborative basis (in conjunction with neighbouring authorities in Hampshire), and be based on the identified need for sites both in the west and east of Hampshire, with a notional capacity of approximately 9 and 16 pitches respectively.</p>
<b>Implications for Part 2</b>	Policies should support development which will contribute towards achieving the key targets set out in the report.

<b>Winchester Affordable Housing Supplementary Planning Document (Adopted) 2008 (as amended)</b>	
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 developments irrespective of whether public subsidy will be involved in the provision of affordable housing.	
<b>Objectives, Targets &amp; Indicators</b>	<p>Key targets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ To meet Council objectives by providing additional social rented housing.</li> <li>■ 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.</li> </ul>

<b>Implications for Part 2</b>	Policies should support development which will contribute towards achieving the key targets of this SPD.
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<b>Design Statements</b>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Chilbolton Avenue Local Area Design Statement 2006</li> <li>■ Compton Down Local Area Design Statement 2006</li> <li>■ Sleepers Hill Local Area Design Statement 2007</li> <li>■ Springvale Road Local Area Design Statement 2007</li> <li>■ Alresford Town Design Statement 2008</li> <li>■ Colden Common Village Design Statement 2012</li> <li>■ Denmead Village Design Statement 2007</li> <li>■ Kings Worthy and Abbots Worthy Village Design Statement 2007</li> <li>■ Swanmore Village Design Statement 2001</li> <li>■ Wickham Village Design Statement 2001</li> <li>■ Oliver's Battery Village Design Statement 2008</li> <li>■ St Barnabas West – Neighbourhood Design Statement 2007</li> <li>■ St Giles Hill Neighbourhood Design Statement (revised) 2011</li> <li>■ West Fulflood and Oram's Arbour Neighbourhood Design Statement 2008</li> </ul>
	Adopted by Winchester City Council as a Supplementary Planning Documents. These provide an assessment of the key issues caused by the increase in potential development densities in the relevant areas based on the Governments requirements. Full details can be found under the section heading of A.1.13 Other Spatial Development Policy.
<b>Implications for Part 2</b>	Account will need to be taken of these Design Statements when developing policies.

## A.1.12 Communities and Health

### National

<b>The Equality Act 2010</b>	
<p>The act replaced previous anti-discrimination laws with a single act to make the law simpler and to remove inconsistencies. The act also strengthened protection in some situations.</p> <p>The Equality Act sets out the different ways in which it is unlawful to treat someone, such as direct and indirect discrimination, harassment, victimisation and failing to make a reasonable adjustment for a disabled person.</p> <p>The act prohibits unfair treatment in the workplace, when providing goods, facilities and services, when exercising public functions, in the disposal and management of premises, in education and by associations (such as private clubs).</p>	
<b>Objectives, Targets &amp; Indicators</b>	<p>The act covers nine protected characteristics, which cannot be used as a reason to treat people unfairly. Every person has one or more of the protected characteristics, so the act protects everyone against unfair treatment. The protected characteristics are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-age</li> <li>-disability</li> <li>-gender reassignment</li> <li>-marriage and civil partnership</li> <li>-pregnancy and maternity</li> <li>-race</li> <li>-religion or belief</li> <li>-sex</li> <li>-sexual orientation</li> </ul>
<b>Implications for Part 2</b>	Policies must comply with the Act.

<b>Sustainable Communities Act 2007</b>	
<p>The aim of the Act is to promote the sustainability of local communities.</p>	
<b>Objectives, Targets &amp; Indicators</b>	<p><b>The power of well-being</b></p> <p>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><b>Invitation to make proposals</b> 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><b>Transfer of functions from one body to another</b> 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>
<b>Implications for Part 2</b>	Policies must not contravene the Act.

<b>Strong and prosperous communities - The Local Government White Paper 2006</b>	
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.	
<b>Objectives, Targets &amp; Indicators</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Responsive services and empowered communities-</b> Local authorities will involve and consult service users more fully and provide better information about standards in their local area</li> <li>▪ <b>Effective, accountable and responsive local government-</b> 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.</li> <li>▪ <b>Strong cities, strategic regions</b> 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.</li> <li>▪ <b>Local government as a strategic leader and place-shaper-</b> 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.</li> <li>▪ <b>A new performance framework-</b> There will be around 35 priorities for each area agreed with Government, tailored to local needs through the Local Area Agreement.</li> <li>▪ <b>Efficiency – transforming local services</b> 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.</li> <li>▪ <b>Community cohesion</b> 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</li> </ul>

	of the country where they are necessary.
<b>Implications for Part 2</b>	Policies should encourage development which will support local communities. The SA Framework has been developed to take account of the objectives, targets and indicators.

<b>Sustainable Communities: A Shared Agenda, A Share of the Action. A guide for Local Authorities 2006</b>	
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.	
<b>Objectives, Targets &amp; Indicators</b>	7 Shared Priorities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Creating safer and stronger communities</li> <li>■ Improving the quality of life of older people and children, young people and families at risk</li> <li>■ Meeting transport needs more effectively</li> <li>■ Promoting healthier communities and narrowing health inequalities</li> <li>■ Promoting the economic vitality of localities</li> <li>■ Raising standards across our schools</li> <li>■ Transforming the local environment</li> </ul>
<b>Implications for Part 2</b>	Policies should support development which will contribute towards achieving the priorities of this Agenda. The SA Framework has been developed to take account of the objectives, targets and indicators.

<b>National Community Safety Plan 2008-2011</b>	
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><b>Objectives, Targets &amp; Indicators</b></p>	<p>The Government community safety objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Priority Action 1 – Reduce the most serious violence, including tackling serious sexual offences and domestic violence.</li> <li>■ 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.</li> <li>■ Priority Action 3 – Tackling local priorities; increasing public confidence.</li> <li>■ Priority Action 4 – Reduce reoffending.</li> </ul> <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"> <li>■ Substance misuse</li> <li>■ Early intervention</li> <li>■ Criminal Justice system</li> <li>■ Communities</li> <li>■ Social exclusion</li> <li>■ Counter-terrorism</li> </ul>
<p><b>Implications for Part 2</b></p>	<p>Policies should support development which will contribute towards achieving the priorities, objectives and actions of this Plan where possible.</p> <p>The SA Framework has been developed to take account of the objectives, targets and indicators.</p>

#### 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.

<p><b>Objectives, Targets &amp; Indicators</b></p>	<p>The key lessons to emerge are the need for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Coordinated local research to understand the transport access needs of key groups;</li> <li>■ A focus on reducing the need to travel (especially by car) to NHS sites as well as improving access through sustainable means;</li> <li>■ Effective local transport and health partnerships with senior backing and identified contacts with whom to work;</li> <li>■ Joint commissioning of transport services to the NHS, linked to the broader integration of public and specialist transport services in the area;</li> <li>■ Development of local indicators and targets in order to track improvements in access to services for key groups or areas.</li> </ul>
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<b>Implications for Part 2</b>	<p>Policies should support development which will contribute improving transport in the Plan Area.</p> <p>The SA Framework has been developed to take account of the objectives, targets and indicators.</p>
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<b>ODPM Safer Places: The Planning System and Crime prevention 2004</b>	
<p>Safer Places focuses on seven attributes of sustainability that are particularly relevant to crime prevention. The attributes are general and descriptive. They are not prescriptive. They are not a set of rules to be applied to all situations. Instead, they should be considered as prompts to thinking about crime prevention and promoting community safety through the planning system.</p> <p>The seven attributes are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Access and movement: places with well-defined routes, spaces and entrances that provide for convenient movement without compromising security</li> <li>■ Structure: places that are structured so that different uses do not cause conflict</li> <li>■ Surveillance: places where all publicly accessible spaces are overlooked</li> <li>■ Ownership: places that promote a sense of ownership, respect, territorial responsibility and community</li> <li>■ Physical protection: places that include necessary, well-designed security features</li> <li>■ Activity: places where the level of human activity is appropriate to the location and creates a reduced risk of crime and a sense of safety at all times</li> </ul> <p>Management and maintenance: places that are designed with management and maintenance in mind, to discourage crime in the present and the future</p>	
<b>Objectives, Targets &amp; Indicators</b>	Planning contributions to reduction in crime rates.
<b>Implications for Part 2</b>	<p>Policies should be developed which take account of the seven attributes to reduce crime through design.</p> <p>The SA Framework has been developed to take account of the objectives, targets and indicators.</p>

## County

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<b>Hampshire Sustainable Community Strategy (SCS) 2008-18</b>	
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."	
<b>Objectives, Targets &amp; Indicators</b>	<p>The strategy sets out eleven long-term ambitions. These are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>2. Hampshire provides excellent opportunities for children and young people.</li> <li>3. Infrastructure and services are developed to support economic and housing growth whilst protecting the environment and quality of life.</li> <li>4. Social and affordable housing needs are met, including provision to support rural communities.</li> <li>5. Hampshire's communities are cohesive and inclusive, and vulnerable people are safeguarded.</li> <li>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 disadvantages.</li> <li>7. Hampshire's communities feel safe and can expect not to suffer violence or anti-social behaviour.</li> <li>8. Hampshire's residents can make choices to improve their health and wellbeing.</li> <li>9. Hampshire's environment and cultural heritage are enjoyed and celebrated.</li> <li>10. Hampshire is acclaimed for conserving and using natural resources more efficiently, and for reducing and adapting to the effects of climate change.</li> <li>11. Hampshire's residents receive excellent public services and value for money.</li> </ol>
<b>Implications for Part 2</b>	<p>Policies should support development which will contribute towards achieving the long-term ambitions of this Strategy.</p> <p>The SA Framework has been developed to take account of the objectives, targets and indicators.</p>

## Local

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<b>Winchester District Community Strategy 2010 - 2020</b>
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.

<b>Objectives, Targets &amp; Indicators</b>	<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>
<b>Implications for Part 2</b>	<p>Policies should support development which will contribute towards achieving the vision and desired outcomes of this Strategy.</p> <p>The SA Framework has been developed to take account of the objectives, targets and indicators.</p>

<b>Winchester City Council Equality Policy and Action Plan 2007</b>	
<p>The Scheme sets out the Council's values and principles relating to 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.</p>	
<b>Objectives, Targets &amp; Indicators</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ The document addresses 3 main strands of equality:</li> <li>■ Equality of opportunity</li> <li>■ Equality in employment</li> <li>■ Consultation</li> </ul> <p>The council will monitor, analyse and report on the effects of its policies and services on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Different ethnic groups</li> <li>■ Men and Women</li> <li>■ People with Disabilities</li> <li>■ People in different age groups</li> </ul>
<b>Implications for Part 2</b>	<p>Policies where possible should support the requirements of the Scheme.</p> <p>The SA Framework has been developed to take account of the objectives, targets and indicators.</p>

## A.1.13 Other Spatial Development Policy

### International

<b>European Spatial Development Perspective 1999</b>	
<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"> <li>■ Economic and social cohesion;</li> <li>■ Conservation and management of natural resources and the cultural heritage; and</li> <li>■ More balanced competitiveness of the European territory.</li> </ul>	
<b>Objectives, Targets &amp; Indicators</b>	<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. 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>
<b>Implications for Part 2</b>	<p>Policies should contribute towards the objectives of the ESDP.</p>

### National

<b>NPPF 2012</b>	
<p>The NPPF states that the Government attaches great importance to Green Belts. The fundamental aim of Green Belt policy is to prevent urban sprawl by keeping land permanently open; the essential characteristics of Green Belts are their openness and their permanence.</p>	
<b>Objectives, Targets &amp; Indicators</b>	<p>Once Green Belts have been defined, local planning authorities should plan positively to enhance the beneficial use of the Green Belt, such as looking for opportunities to provide access; to provide opportunities for outdoor sport and recreation; to retain and enhance landscapes, visual amenity and biodiversity; or to improve damaged and derelict land.</p>
<b>Implications for Part 2</b>	<p>Policies should be developed in line with the requirements of the NPPF.</p>

## Regional

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<b>PUSH South Hampshire Strategy Review Update 2012</b>	
<p>Sets out the vision which states that by 2026, South Hampshire will enhance its status as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ An area offering prosperity and a high quality of life for residents</li> <li>▪ A location of choice for growing business</li> <li>▪ A major centre of excellence in creativity, innovation and technology, enabling smarter and more sustainable growth</li> <li>▪ A place where the benefits of growth are shared by all sectors and communities</li> <li>▪ An internationally known area with a distinct identity based on two world class waterfront cities, a high „quality of place“, and a unique maritime heritage;</li> <li>▪ An area which is economically, socially and environmentally sustainable, and is resilient to climate change.</li> </ul> <p>This brighter future will be based on a strengthened economy, a higher skilled workforce, a broader range of housing, and better infrastructure. It will be underpinned by world class educational facilities, dynamic city and town centres, an impressive portfolio of development opportunities, well managed urban environments, and high quality new development. Quality of life will be enhanced by a more diverse retail, leisure and cultural offer, enhanced greenspace, and an enriched natural and historic environment. Quality places will be created which increase quality of life for all, reduce health and well-being inequalities, and are places where people choose to live.</p>	
<b>Objectives, Targets &amp; Indicators</b>	<p>To achieve the vision the PUSH has adopted this Strategic Ambition:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ to narrow the gap in economic performance between the South Hampshire and the South East of England;</li> <li>▪ to support the cities to fulfill their potential as engines for economic growth;</li> <li>▪ to address the impact of the recession, create jobs and tackle unemployment and increase productivity;</li> <li>▪ to make best use of the assets of the area and achieve sustainable economic growth; and</li> <li>▪ to create the conditions which will attract business investment and offer places where people want to live.</li> </ul>
<b>Implications for Part 2</b>	Development policies should seek to encourage development that will help achieve the vision and ambition of the Strategy.

## Local

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<b>Winchester Local Plan Part 1 – Joint Core Strategy (2013 Adopted)</b>	
<p>The Winchester District Local Plan Part 1 – Joint Core Strategy (JCS), will deliver those elements of Winchester District Community Strategy 1 which relate to the use of land, setting out the strategic planning framework for the future of the Winchester District up to 2031. It will :-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ set out a spatial vision for the District, showing how it will change in the future in physical, economic, social and environmental terms to reflect the vision and outcomes of the Community Strategy.</li> <li>▪ set the strategic objectives and key policies for realising the vision.</li> <li>▪ identify the amount of development and broad locations for change, growth and protection, including allocating strategic sites.</li> <li>▪ set out an implementation and monitoring framework, together with a delivery plan to demonstrate how the infrastructure requirements necessary for the development strategy will be achieved.</li> </ul>	
<b>Objectives, Targets &amp; Indicators</b>	<p>The JCS houses 21 strategic policies which cover a number of different themes which are listed below. Each policy sets out the strategic objectives which have to be met.</p> <p><b>Development Strategy</b></p> <p>Policy DS1 - Development Strategy and Principles  Policy WT1 - Development Strategy for Winchester Town  Policy WT2 - Strategic Housing Allocation – North Winchester  Policy WT3 - Bushfield Camp Employment Site  Policy SH1 - Development Strategy for South Hampshire Urban Areas  Policy SH2 - Strategic Housing Allocation – West of Waterlooville  Policy SH3 - Strategic Housing Allocation – North Whiteley  Policy SH4 - North Fareham SDA  Policy MTRA1 - Development Strategy Market Towns and Rural Area  Policy MTRA 2 - Market Towns and Larger Villages  Policy MTRA 3 - Other Settlements in the Market Towns and Rural Area  Policy MTRA 4 - Development in the Countryside  Policy MTRA 5 - Major Commercial and Educational Establishments in the Countryside</p> <p><b>Active Communities</b></p> <p>Policy CP1 - Housing Provision  Policy CP2 - Housing Provision and Mix  Policy CP3 - Affordable Housing Provision on Market Led Housing Sites  Policy CP4 - Affordable Housing on Exception Sites to Meet Local Needs  Policy CP5 - Sites for Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople  Policy CP6 - Local Services and Facilities  Policy CP7 - Open Space, Sport and Recreation</p>

	<p><b>Prosperous Economy</b> Policy CP8 - Economic Growth and Diversification Policy CP9 - Retention of Employment Land and Premises Policy CP10 – Transport</p> <p><b>High Quality Environment</b> Policy CP11 - Sustainable Low and Zero Carbon Built Development Policy CP12 - Renewable and Decentralised Energy Policy CP13 - High Quality Design Policy CP14 – The Effective Use of Land Policy CP15 - Green Infrastructure Policy CP16 - Biodiversity Policy CP17 - Flooding, Flood Risk and the Water Environment Policy CP18 - Settlement Gaps Policy CP19 - South Downs National Park. Policy CP20 - Heritage and Landscape Character Policy CP21 - Infrastructure and Community Benefit</p>
<b>Implications for Part 2</b>	Development polices will need to reflect the objectives of the strategic policies in the JCS.

<b>South Downs National Park Local Plan (beginning stages of development)</b>	
The Local Plan will set out how the National Park will develop into the future. It is proposed that the National Park's Local Plan will be formally submitted to the Secretary of State in June 2016 and be adopted by June 2017. It will set the planning policy framework for the National Park for the period up to 2035. It is likely to continue to evolve over time to meet the changing needs and aspirations of the National Park.	
<b>Objectives, Targets &amp; Indicators</b>	<p>Each National Park has unique characteristics and qualities. The Local Plan for the South Downs National Park will support the people working, enjoying and living in the area.</p> <p>There are a number of challenges that many UK National Parks face and some of these will be dealt with through the Local Plan including climate change and tourism.</p>
<b>Implications for Part 2</b>	Development polices will need to reflect the objectives and vision of the emerging Local Plan.

**Test Valley Borough Revised Local Plan DPD 2011-2029 Regulation 22 - Submission**

The Local Plan for Test Valley forms the main part of the Test Valley Local Development Framework (LDF). The document sets out a vision for the future development of the Borough. It includes the core objectives which underpin the Strategy together with policies and proposals. It will form the basis for planning decisions in the Borough up to 2029.

The Council will help provide a minimum of 10,584 new homes of different types and tenures over the Plan period and 5.95 ha of employment land. The table below sets out where the employment allocations will be:

Sqm	Requirement (net sqm)	Proposed allocation	Proposed allocation sqm	Phasing
		Whitenap, Romsey	18,000	Medium
		University of Southampton Science Park, Chilworth	6,000	Short
B1 Offices	19,000	Bargain Farm, Nursling	6,000	Short
B2 Manufacturing	7,500	Whitenap, Romsey	6,000	Medium
		Bargain Farm, Nursling	2,000	Short
B8 Warehousing	33,000	South of Brownhill Way, Nursling	25,000 <sup>62</sup>	Short
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>59,500</b>		<b>63,000</b>	

**Delivering Sustainable Development**

Policy SD1: Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development

**5 Local Communities**

Policy COM1: Housing Provision 2011 - 2029

	<p>Policy COM2: Settlement Hierarchy  Policy COM3: New Neighbourhood at Whitenap, Romsey  Policy COM4: New Neighbourhood at Hoe Lane, North Baddesley  Policy COM5: Residential Development at Park Farm, Stoneham  Policy COM6: New Neighbourhood at Picket Piece, Andover  Policy COM6a: New Neighbourhood at Picket Twenty, Andover  Policy COM7: Affordable Housing  Policy COM8: Rural Exception Affordable Housing  Policy COM9: Community Led Development  Policy COM10: Occupational Accommodation for Rural Workers in the Countryside  Policy COM11: Existing Dwellings and Ancillary Domestic Buildings in the Countryside  Policy COM12: Replacement Dwellings in the Countryside  Policy COM13: Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople  Policy COM14: Community Services and Facilities  Policy COM15: Infrastructure</p> <p><b>6 Local Economy</b></p> <p>Policy LE1: University of Southampton Science Park  Policy LE2: South of Benham Campus, University of Southampton Science Park  Policy LE3: Land at Whitenap, Romsey  Policy LE4: Land south of Brownhill Way, Nursling  Policy LE5: Land at Bargain Farm, Nursling  Policy LE6: Land at Adanac Park, Nursling  Policy LE7: Nursling Estate  Policy LE8: Extension to Walworth Business Park  Policy LE9: Andover Airfield Business Park  Policy LE10: Retention of Employment Land and Strategic Employment Sites  Policy LE11: Main Town Centre Uses  Policy LE12: Ground Floor Uses in Romsey  Policy LE13: Ground Floor Uses in Andover  Policy LE14: Mixed Development at George Yard/Black Swan Yard  Policy LE15: Stockbridge Local Centre  Policy LE16: Re-Use of Buildings in the Countryside  Policy LE17: Employment Sites in the Countryside  Policy LE18: Tourism</p> <p><b>7 Environment 88</b></p> <p>Policy E1: High Quality Development in the Borough</p>
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	<p>Policy E2: Protect, Conserve &amp; Enhance the Landscape Character of the Borough                  Policy E3: Local Gaps                  Policy E4: Residential Areas of Special Character                  Policy E5: Biodiversity                  Policy E6: Green Infrastructure                  Policy E7: Water Management                  Policy E8: Pollution                  Policy E9: Heritage  <b>8 Leisure, Health &amp; Wellbeing</b>                  Policy LHW1: Public Open Space                  Policy LHW2: Ganger Farm, Romsey                  Policy LHW3: Forest Park                  Policy LHW4: Amenity  <b>9 Transport</b>                  Policy T1: Managing Movement                  Policy T2: Parking Standards                  Policy T3: Park &amp; Ride at Bargain Farm, Nursling  <b>10 Community Safety</b>                  Policy CS1: Community Safety  <b>11 Education &amp; Learning</b>                  Policy ST1: Skills &amp; Training  <b>12 Delivery, Implementation &amp; Monitoring</b></p>
<p><b>Implications for Part 2</b></p>	<p>Polices may need to have regard to the above polices in this plan if development is adjacent or straddles the boundaries with this authority and its own.</p>

<p><b>Basingstoke and Deane Revised Pre-Submission Local Plan 2011 to 2029 Draft for public consultation - April 2014</b></p>	
<p>The new plan makes provision for future needs in the borough up to 2029. A key ambition of the Local Plan is to support the creation of a 21st century business park at Basing View in the centre of Basingstoke over the plan period, and in so doing support the growth of up to 4,000 jobs for the borough, which will provide a cutting edge, carbon efficient centre for innovation and prosperity with supporting services, Basingstoke and Deane positively enhancing the character and vitality of this dated part of the town.</p>	
<p><b>Objectives, Targets &amp; Indicators</b></p>	<p>Within the period 2011 – 2029, the Local Plan will make provision to meet 13,464 dwellings and associated infrastructure. The Local Plan builds on the existing settlement patterns, focusing all forms of development primarily on Basingstoke, including Chineham, followed by appropriate levels of growth in the smaller settlements of Whitchurch, Overton, Bramley, Kingsclere and Oakley. This approach is being followed on the basis that Basingstoke is where the most need arises.</p>

	<p>New office and hotel (including conference facilities) development will be directed to the borough's town and district centres as identified in Policy EP3. The scale of development proposals should be appropriate to the centre, taking into account its size and distinctive qualities.</p> <p>Development for other types of employment use will be located in the defined Employment Areas listed below, where it is of a scale appropriate for the location: Basing View (including Gresley Road); Brighton Hill; Chineham Business Park; Daneshill (East and West); Hampshire International Business Park; Houndmills; Land north of Daneshill East; Land south of Chineham Business Park; Moniton Trading Estate; Viables Business Park; West Ham Industrial Estate; Campbell Court (Bramley); Kingsclere Park (Kingsclere); Ardglan Road Industrial Estate (Whitchurch); and Hatch Industrial Park (Old Basing)/</p> <p>It contains a number of policies which cover the following topics: delivering the strategy; community needs; environmental management and climate change; and economic development.</p>
<p><b>Implications for Part 2</b></p>	<p>Polices may need to have regard to the above polices in this plan if development is adjacent or straddles the boundaries with this authority and its own.</p>

<p><b>East Hampshire District Local Plan: Joint Core Strategy Adopted June 2014</b></p>	
<p>The purpose of the Joint Core Strategy is to provide a policy framework that plans for new development to deliver the vision that has been developed alongside the Sustainable Community Strategy.</p> <p>By 2026, East Hampshire will be a better place where people live, work and build businesses in safe, attractive and prosperous towns and villages. They will have good access to a range of housing, jobs, leisure and community facilities, and enjoy a high quality built, historic and natural environment. They will live and work in a way that respects resources and protects and enhances the District's natural environment.</p>	
<p><b>Objectives, Targets &amp; Indicators</b></p>	<p>Over the next 20 years East Hampshire will experience major changes that are unique to the district. The new South Downs National Park, covering 57% of the district, including Petersfield, will ensure that the natural beauty, biodiversity and cultural heritage of the area is conserved and enhanced. It will also offer potential opportunities in terms of recreation and tourism related activities. Just beyond the National Park plans for an Eco-town at Whitehill, Bordon including 4,000 new homes (2,725 in the plan period) and an aspirational target of 5,500 new jobs (3,700 in the plan period) will be in place. The regeneration of the town will include a new town centre, new businesses, community facilities, improvements to public transport, new open spaces and an increase in biodiversity to enable more sustainable living.</p> <p>Spatial Strategy CP1 – Presumption in favour of sustainable development CP2 – Spatial Strategy</p>

	<p>Sustainable Economic Development</p> <p>Employment Land:</p> <p>CP3 - New employment provision</p> <p>CP4 - Existing employment land</p> <p>CP5 – Employment and workforce skills</p> <p>Rural enterprise:</p> <p>CP6 - Rural economy and enterprise</p> <p>Town centres and retail</p> <p>CP7 - New retail provision</p> <p>CP8 - Town and village facilities and services</p> <p>Tourism</p> <p>CP9 – Tourism</p> <p>Sustainable Communities</p> <p>Housing</p> <p>CP10 - Spatial strategy for housing</p> <p>CP11 - Housing tenure, type and mix</p> <p>CP12 – Housing and extra care provision for the elderly</p> <p>CP13 - Affordable housing on residential development sites</p> <p>CP14 - Affordable housing for rural communities</p> <p>CP15 - Gypsies, travellers and travelling showpeople</p> <p>Community Facilities</p> <p>CP16 - Protection and provision of social infrastructure</p> <p>Open Space, Sport and Recreation</p> <p>CP17 - Protection of open space, sport and recreation and built facilities</p> <p>CP18 - Provision of open space, sport and recreation and built facilities</p> <p>Natural and Built Environment</p> <p>Protecting important countryside resources</p> <p>CP19 - Development in the countryside</p> <p>CP20 – Landscape</p> <p>CP21 – Biodiversity</p> <p>CP22 - Internationally designated sites</p> <p>CP23 - Gaps between settlements</p> <p>Protecting the wider environment – climate change</p>
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	<p>CP24 - Sustainable construction</p> <p>CP25 - Flood Risk</p> <p>CP26 - Water resources/water quality</p> <p>CP27 – Pollution</p> <p>Green Infrastructure</p> <p>CP28 - Green Infrastructure</p> <p>The Built Environment</p> <p>CP29 – Design</p> <p>CP30 - Historic Environment</p> <p>Transport and Access</p> <p>CP31 - Transport</p> <p>Whitehill &amp; Bordon</p> <p>CSWB1 - Strategic allocation</p> <p>CSWB2 - Sustainable economic development</p> <p>CSWB3 - The new town centre</p> <p>CSWB4 – Housing</p> <p>CSWB5 – Design</p> <p>CSWB6 - Sustainable construction</p> <p>CSWB7 – Waste</p> <p>CSWB8 - Sustainable water management</p> <p>CSWB9 – Biodiversity</p> <p>CSWB10 - Green infrastructure</p> <p>CSWB11 - New roads and traffic management on the A325</p> <p>CSWB12 - Pedestrian and cycle routes</p> <p>CSWB13 - Public transport</p> <p>CSWB14 - Travel plans</p> <p>CSWB15 - Local transport network improvements</p> <p>CSWB16 - Travel monitoring</p> <p>CSWB17 - Car parking</p> <p>CSWB18 - Low carbon vehicles</p> <p>Infrastructure, Implementation and Monitoring</p> <p>CP32 – Infrastructure</p>
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<b>Implications for Part 2</b>	Policies may need to have regard to the above policies in this plan if development is adjacent or straddles the boundaries with this authority and its own.
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<b>Winchester District Local Plan Review 2006</b>	
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.	
<b>Objectives, Targets &amp; Indicators</b>	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.
<b>Implications for Part 2</b>	Consideration needs to be given to whether any of the saved policies in the 2006 Local Plan should be brought into Part 2. Evidence will be needed to demonstrate that the baseline upon which the policy was developed is still relevant.

<b>Infrastructure Study and Delivery Plan 2011</b>	
The Infrastructure Study provides the background information for the Infrastructure Delivery Plan (IDP) which uses this information to demonstrate firstly how the Joint Core Strategy policies will impact on each area of infrastructure considered and then how the key infrastructure can be delivered through the Joint Core Strategy Policies.	
The Delivery Plan also demonstrates how the infrastructure requirements for the strategic allocations can be delivered. This includes setting out what is to be delivered, by when and evidence of funding sources, particularly for the early years of the plan.	

<p><b>Objectives, Targets &amp; Indicators</b></p>	<p>The Plan identifies the key infrastructure issues which will need to be addressed in conjunction with new development and identify where there are existing deficiencies, which will require investment from other delivery bodies and not just through development. The Key infrastructure has been identified as being the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Affordable Housing</li> <li>■ Housing for the older population/ extra care</li> <li>■ Specialist housing including G&amp;T sites</li> <li>■ Community Facilities</li> <li>■ Open space, sports and recreation</li> <li>■ provision for Arts, Culture and Heritage</li> <li>■ Health</li> <li>■ Emergency Services - Policing, Ambulance and Fire Service</li> <li>■ Other GI</li> <li>■ Transport Public Transport and Access</li> <li>■ Flood Management</li> <li>■ Waste Water Treatment</li> <li>■ Water Supply</li> <li>■ Energy</li> <li>■ Waste</li> <li>■ Communications</li> <li>■ Education</li> <li>■ Transport LRN</li> <li>■ Transport SRN</li> </ul>
<p><b>Implications for Part 2</b></p>	<p>Policies support the development of key infrastructure as identified in the Infrastructure Study and Delivery Plan.</p>

<p><b>Havant Borough Council</b></p>	
<p>The plan outlines the essential framework for guiding the use and development of land and building within the district. In 2026 Havant Borough will be a cleaner, safer and more prosperous place. It will be a place where people of all ages and circumstances will want to live, visit or work. It will be a sought after location, well known as the home of windsurfing and for its superb Solent coastline. It will be widely recognised for its sustainable, innovative and high quality design developments and the stewardship of its natural and built environment. The Borough will continue to benefit from its excellent road and rail connections particularly after the opening of the A3 Hindhead Tunnel. The plan also seeks to develop a dynamic knowledge based economy, based on large and small businesses, and increase the local skills base.</p>	

<b>Objectives, Targets &amp; Indicators</b>	<p>Strategic Core Strategy Policies:</p> <p>CS1 – Health and Wellbeing  CS2 – Employment  CS3 – Skills and Employability  CS4 – Town, District and Local Centres  CS5 – Tourism  CS6 – Regeneration of the Borough  CS7 – Community Support and Inclusion  CS8 – Community Safety  CS9 – Housing  CS10 – Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople  CS11 – Protecting and Enhancing the Special Environment and Heritage of Havant Borough  CS12 – Chichester Harbour Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB)  CS13 – Green Infrastructure  CS14 – Efficient Use of Resources  CS15 – Flood and Erosion Risk  CS16 – High Quality Design  CS17 – Concentration and Distribution of Development within the Urban Areas  CS18 – Strategic Site Delivery  CS19 – Effective Provision of Infrastructure  CS20 – Transport and Access Strategy  CS21 – Developer Requirements</p> <p>Development Management Policies:</p> <p>Health and Wellbeing  DM1 – Recreation and Open Space  DM2 – Protection of Existing Community Facilities and Shops  Promoting Havant Borough's Economy  DM3 – Protection of Existing Employment and Tourism Sites  DM4 – Static Holiday Caravan Development  DM5 – Control of Class A3, A4 and A5 Food, Drink and Entertainment Uses  DM6 – Coordination of Development</p> <p>Housing  DM7 – Elderly and Specialist Housing Provision</p> <p>Caring for Our Borough  DM8 – Conservation, Protection and Enhancement of Existing Natural Features  DM10 – Pollution</p>
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	<p>Infrastructure – Transport</p> <p>DM11 – Planning for More Sustainable Travel</p> <p>DM12 – Mitigating the Impacts of Travel</p> <p>DM13 – Car and Cycle Parking on Residential Development</p> <p>DM14 – Car and Cycle Parking on Development (excluding residential)</p> <p>DM15 – Safeguarding Transport Infrastructure</p> <p>DM16 – Freight Transport</p>
<b>Implications for Part 2</b>	Policies will need to take account of the strategy.

<b>Fareham Local Development Framework – Shaping Fareham’s Future Core Strategy Adopted August 2011</b>	
<p>The Vision for Fareham seeks to offer a high quality of life to all residents and be an attractive, safe and pleasant place to live, work or visit. It will be sustainable and increasingly prosperous, with low levels of crime and unemployment and good access to community facilities, jobs, leisure, shops, open space and services. Fareham will remain a freestanding settlements</p>	
<b>Objectives, Targets &amp; Indicators</b>	<p>The plan seeks to deliver 4.1ha of additional employment development and 3,729 new homes over the plan period (2006-2026)</p> <p>Core Strategy Policies:</p> <p>CS1 – Employment Provision</p> <p>CS2 – Housing Provision</p> <p>CS3 – Vitality and Viability of Centres</p> <p>CS4 – Green Infrastructure, Biodiversity and Geological Conservation</p> <p>CS5 – Transport Strategy and Infrastructure</p> <p>CS6 – The Development Strategy</p> <p>CS7 – Development in Fareham</p> <p>CS8 – Fareham Town Centre Strategic Development Location</p> <p>CS9 – Development in the Western Wards &amp; Whiteley</p> <p>CS10 – Coldeast Hospital Strategic Development Allocation</p> <p>CS11 – Development in Portchester, Stubbington &amp; Hill Head and Titchfield</p> <p>CS12 – Daedalus Airfield Strategic Development Allocation</p> <p>CS13 – North of Fareham Strategic Development Area</p> <p>CS14 – Development Outside Settlements</p> <p>CS15 – Sustainable Development and Climate Change</p> <p>CS16 – Natural Resources and Renewable Energy</p> <p>CS17 – High Quality Design</p> <p>CS18 – Provision of Affordable Housing</p> <p>CS19 – Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople Population</p>

	CS20 – Infrastructure and Development Contributions CS21 – Protection and Provision of Open Space CS22 – Development in Strategic Gaps
<b>Implications for Part 2</b>	Policies will need to take account of the strategy.

<b>Southampton City Council Local Development Framework Core Strategy DPD Adopted 2010</b>	
<p>The vision states that: As the major city in central southern England, Southampton will be recognised as the region's economic, social and cultural driver, building on its role as an international seaport, centre for cutting edge research and leading retail centre. It will be a centre of learning, have a varied and exciting cultural landscape and be known for its innovative and creative businesses, leisure opportunities and fine parks and open spaces. Adapting into a sustainable waterfront city Southampton will have a world-wide profile, attracting visitors, new citizens and businesses by being the UK's premier cruise liner port, a major European container port and the local city for one of the UK's top airports. Southampton will be known as a city that is good to grow up in and good to grow old in where people are proud to live and economic success is harnessed to social justice.</p>	
<b>Objectives, Targets &amp; Indicators</b>	<p>The plan seeks to deliver an additional 16,300 homes over the plan period (2006-2026), as well as over 41ha of new employment land.</p> <p>Core Strategy Policies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>CS1 – City Centre Approach</li> <li>CS2 – Major Development Quarter</li> <li>CS3 – Town, District and Local Centres, Community Hubs and Community Facilities</li> <li>CS4 – Housing Delivery</li> <li>CS5 – Housing Density</li> <li>CS6 – Economic Growth</li> <li>CS7 - Safeguarding Employment Sites</li> <li>CS8 – Office Location</li> <li>CS9 – Port of Southampton</li> <li>CS10 – A Healthy City</li> <li>CS11 – An Educated City</li> <li>CS12 – Accessible and Attractive Waterfront</li> <li>CS13 – Fundamentals of Design</li> <li>CS14 – Historic Environment</li> <li>CS15 – Affordable Housing</li> </ul>

	<p>CS16 – Housing Mix and Type          CS17 – Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation and Accommodation for Travelling Showpeople          CS18 – Transport: reduce – manage – invest          CS19 – Car and Cycle Parking          CS20 – Tackling and Adapting to Climate Change          CS21 – Protecting and Enhancing Open Space          CS22 – Promoting Biodiversity and Protecting Habitats          CS23 – Flood Risk          CS24 – Access to Jobs          CS25 – The Delivery of Infrastructure and Developer Contributions</p>
<b>Implications for Part 2</b>	Policies will need to take account of the strategy.

<b>Stanmore Planning Framework 2013</b>	
<p>The Planning Framework is the first of its kind for Winchester, drawing on close working with the community to provide a deliverable portfolio of projects within a spatial plan spanning 10 to 15 years. The plan will also form part of the evidence base for the City Council's Local Plan Part 2 – Development Management &amp; Allocations document by identifying potential development sites.</p>	
<b>Objectives, Targets &amp; Indicators</b>	<p>The vision:          “Stanmore will be a thriving and safe neighbourhood where all residents are proud to live. It will be a place that has seen the benefits of housing growth captured locally, with desirable homes that provide for the existing community and attract new residents. There will be a strong sense of community spirit, effective partnership working, a wide range of well-run community facilities and high quality, and well maintained green spaces. It will have strong connections within the neighbourhood and to nearby areas with training and learning programmes on offer for those who require further support”.</p> <p>A comprehensive plan is needed to realise the vision. In order to achieve this, the Stanmore Planning Framework includes a masterplan, strategy, projects and action plan. It establishes the spatial response to the key issues, setting out opportunities for sustainable growth with new homes, high quality green spaces, improved connections and an enhanced community offer.</p> <p>The Strategy component of the Planning Framework comprises four key themes with associated objectives. These underpin the masterplan and frame the projects which will enhance Stanmore and improve life for residents. The themes are presented spatially on the masterplan as a series of layers that address specific issues and draw together to formulate a sustainable and comprehensive approach.</p>
<b>Implications for Part 2</b>	Policies will need to take account of the strategy.

## Parish Plans

<b>Bishops Waltham Town Health Check 2010</b>	
The health Check is a document which sets out key actions to improve the market town. The key actions cover a number of themes including: economy; environment, transport and accessibility and social and community.	
<b>Objectives, Targets &amp; Indicators</b>	<p>The Vision Statement of the Bishop's Waltham Matters process is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ We will provide a good quality of life for those who want to live, work and take leisure in Bishop's Waltham.</li> <li>▪ We will build a lively town, with sustainable communities and a mix of interesting and inviting opportunities for visitors.</li> <li>▪ We will provide a thriving business environment and attract inward investment.</li> <li>▪ We will make positive use of our proud heritage and buildings.</li> </ul>
<b>Implications for Part 2</b>	Policies will need to take account of the key actions identified in the Health Check.

<b>Kings Worthy Parish Plan 2012</b>	
The purpose of the plan is to provide local authorities, particularly Kings Worthy Parish Council, with a document that can be taken forward and used as a measure of how parishioners view their environment and the infrastructure. The plan was developed as part of an independent assessment carried out by a steering group comprising local residents and representatives of community groups.	
<b>Objectives, Targets &amp; Indicators</b>	<p>The Plan sets out a number of recommendations under 8 themes:</p> <p><b>1. Housing</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Protect Kings Worthy's rural surroundings</li> <li>▪ When developing, favour small family homes</li> <li>▪ Maintain the good infrastructure</li> </ul> <p><b>2. Transport</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Prioritise improvements to the A33 junctions</li> <li>▪ Create cycle routes within the Parish.</li> <li>▪ Improve bus timetabling and cost</li> </ul> <p><b>5. Environment</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Protect the rural surroundings, especially the gap between the Worthys and Winchester</li> <li>▪ High priority to woodland and grassy areas including wild flower meadows</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Support sustainability and environment friendly initiatives</li> </ul> <p><b>4. Law &amp; Order</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Maintain the “safe” feel of the Parish</li> <li>■ More “no cold calling areas”</li> </ul> <p><b>3. Facilities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Ensure the existing good facilities are well maintained</li> <li>■ Consider new facilities such as tennis courts</li> </ul> <p><b>6. Businesses</b></p> <p><b>7. Communications</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Improve village communications</li> <li>■ Publicise events and services more widely and in new/different ways</li> </ul> <p><b>8. Involvement</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Explore ways of encouraging more support (volunteers) for village events and services</li> </ul>
<b>Implications for Part 2</b>	Policies will need to take account of the recommendations in the Parish Plan.

<b>New Alresford Town Health Check Action Plan 2008</b>	
<p>Sets out a number of projects to achieve the Vision statement for Alresford which is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ New Alresford should continue to thrive as a small market town of unique character and history that appeals to both residents and visitors.</li> </ul>	
<b>Objectives, Targets &amp; Indicators</b>	<p>25 five projects were identified:</p> <p><b>The Environment and Housing</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Conduct infrastructure survey, using the HCC document and Environment Agency information</li> <li>2. Identify site for allotments and allocate them to those who have requested them</li> <li>3. Identify possible ‘exception sites’ for Alresford people, in order to increase further the provision of affordable housing</li> <li>4. Identify and monitor brownfield sites within the town boundaries suitable for development.</li> <li>5. Improve standards of street and open spaces cleanliness</li> </ol> <p><b>The Local Economy</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>6. Provide more car parking in the central commercial area and implement effective enforcement of parking regulations</li> <li>7. Encourage the Chamber of Commerce to increase vocational placements and provide training for young people</li> <li>8. Improve floral planting schemes</li> <li>9. Enhance waterside areas</li> <li>10. Conduct housing assessment study to ensure industrial/ domestic balance and appropriate routing of industrial traffic</li> </ol>

	<p>11. Seek finance for a business support package for both start up and existing businesses and local farmers. In the long term, plan for a Small Business Centre and widen training opportunities in the town. Establish stronger links with North Hants Chamber of Commerce and Industry.</p> <p>12. Initiate Sunday Farmers markets in the summer 8 Alresford Health check 2008</p> <p>13. Audit and keep updated a list of spaces and facilities available for community and private use. Identify the changes need to match identified demand</p> <p>14. Respond to perceived need for a larger indoor events facility for the community and members of it</p> <p>15. Provide wider access to Arlebury Park by increasing the amount of green space available for recreational purposes and a wider range of activities</p> <p><b>Health, Community and Recreation</b></p> <p>16. Investigate feasibility of CCTV security at 3 yearly intervals</p> <p>17. Promote and recognise community volunteering</p> <p>18. Promote projects to meet needs identified by the Young Peoples Working Group</p> <p>19. Build physical links with between Perins School, Arlebury Park and the town to make better use of community facilities</p> <p><b>Transport and Travel</b></p> <p>20. Obtain commitment from HCC to extend, review and promote the Cango bus system</p> <p>21. Improve the quality of bus transport around the town. As part of that, establish Alresford as a partner for the Quality Bus Partnership</p> <p>22. Project to investigate feasibility of using paid staff to open Watercress Line Link between Alresford and Alton at peak times</p> <p>23. Reduce traffic speeds at the town gateways. Continue to pursue calming measures that can be established for safe travel</p> <p>24. Implement footpath over railway and pedestrian access across Perins School playing field and to the Station Car Park</p> <p>25. Create cycle tracks to facilitate safe cycling.</p>
<p><b>Implications for Part 2</b></p>	<p>Policies will need to take account of the projects identified in the Health Check.</p>

<p><b>Swanmore Village Plan 2011</b></p>	
<p>The Village Plan identifies issues for the Village which need to be addressed and forms a Supplementary Planning Guidance Document.</p>	
<p><b>Objectives, Targets &amp; Indicators</b></p>	<p>There were three main issues that came from this survey:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Transport – to Fareham &amp; Botley station on a regular basis at the weekends.</li> <li>■ Street lighting – mainly in Springvale and the walkway through from the</li> <li>■ Village Hall.</li> <li>■ Lack of facilities for young people – e.g. a meeting place without organised activities for the 14 – 18 age group.</li> </ul>

<b>Implications for Part 2</b>	Policies will need to take account of the issues identified in the Village Plan.
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<b>Wickham Parish Plan 2004</b>	
The Parish Plan houses an action plan which was developed from a questionnaires completed by parishioners.	
<b>Objectives, Targets &amp; Indicators</b>	The actions identified cover a number of themes including: household; education; employment; community facilities; transport and travelling; road safety; health and well-being; community safety; sports and recreation; environmental improvements; community information; and young people.
<b>Implications for Part 2</b>	Policies will need to take account of the actions in the Parish Plan.

<b>The Chilcomb Parish Plan 2013</b>	
A plan focused on the needs of the community which sets out a number of local key issues to be addressed in the community.	
<b>Objectives, Targets &amp; Indicators</b>	<p>The Plan sets out an action plan which comprises 22 separate actions to be addressed under the following headings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ The Natural Environment</li> <li>■ Community</li> <li>■ St Andrew's Church</li> <li>■ Development – Residential</li> <li>■ Development - Commercial</li> <li>■ The Firing Range</li> <li>■ Infrastructure</li> <li>■ Highways Issues</li> <li>■ Police and Security</li> <li>■ Impact on Rights of Way</li> <li>■ Events on the Matterley Estate</li> </ul>
<b>Implications for Part 2</b>	Policies will need to take account of the issues and concerns in the Community Plan.

### Parish Plans within Winchester Town

<b>Stanmore Community Action Plan 2010</b>	
The development of a Community Plan for Stanmore seeks to help define how community action can meet local needs, can help prioritise resources and can provide important information to help influence the policies, decisions and actions of others.	
<b>Objectives, Targets &amp; Indicators</b>	<p><b>The Plan outlines a number of key actions which include:</b></p> <p><b>SG1 Communication - How can we help to improve the image of Stanmore and ensure all sections of the community have an opportunity to influence decisions which affect them?</b></p> <p><b>C1</b> Improve the image of Stanmore  <b>C2</b> Improve ways of keeping residents informed of what's happening in the community.  <b>C3</b> Establish ongoing involvement of young people in community life.  <b>C4</b> Increase opportunities for residents to have their say.</p> <p><b>SG2 Community Safety - What can be done to help reduce the fear of crime and anti-social behaviour and provide more positive opportunities for our young people than hanging around streets and drinking?</b></p> <p><b>CS1</b> Reduce the fear of crime and antisocial behaviour, especially after dark.  <b>CS2</b> Discourage teenagers from hanging around the shops.  <b>CS3</b> Reduce street drinking by young people.  <b>CS4</b> Reduce speeding in Stanmore.</p> <p><b>SG3 Environment &amp; Infrastructure - How can we help to improve the environment by reducing litter, improving road and pavement conditions and reducing our 'Carbon Footprint'?</b></p> <p><b>EI1</b> Reduce the amount of on-road parking.  <b>EI2</b> Improve road &amp; pavement conditions.  <b>EI3</b> Reduce the use of private vehicles by Stanmore residents.  <b>EI4</b> Reduce litter.  <b>EI5</b> Increase the range of products and services available in local shops.  <b>EI6</b> Reduce the carbon footprint of the Stanmore Community.  <b>EI7</b> Produce a Neighbourhood Design Statement.</p> <p><b>SG4 Housing- How can we make better use of the housing stock for local needs and people?</b></p> <p><b>H1</b> Reverse the loss of family housing for Student/HMO accommodation.  <b>H2</b> Increase housing opportunities for families on the housing waiting list.</p>

	<p><b>SG5 Recreation, Health &amp; Wellbeing - What can be done to better provide for our recreational needs, improve our health and benefit our general wellbeing?</b></p> <p><b>RH1</b> Increase opportunities to access Cinema, Swimming pool, Sports Hall and Artificial Pitch.</p> <p><b>RH2</b> Increase the level of participation in active exercise across all ages.</p> <p><b>RH3</b> Encourage a reduction in smoking.</p> <p><b>RH4</b> Increase participation in lifelong learning.</p>
<b>Implications for Part 2</b>	Policies will need to take account of the key actions in the Action Plan.

<b>Winnall Community Plan 2012</b>	
A plan focused on the needs of the community which sets out a number of key concerns to be addressed in the community.	
<b>Objectives, Targets &amp; Indicators</b>	<p>The consultation identified 50 issues and concerns which were then categorised into the following five themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Household Travel and Parking</li> <li>■ Community Safety &amp; Neighbourhood Nuisance</li> <li>■ Social Activities</li> <li>■ Local Economy</li> <li>■ The Environment</li> </ul>
<b>Implications for Part 2</b>	Policies will need to take account of the issues and concerns in the Community Plan.

## Village Design Statements

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<b>Alresford Town Design Statement 2008</b>	
The purpose of a Town Design Statement (TDS) is to influence the planning process so that changes and developments in the town contribute to the sustainability of the town and its environment; to reflect local characteristics and thereby contribute to its current status as a popular tourist venue, whilst also preserving the qualities of the community values in its surroundings.	
<b>Objectives, Targets &amp;</b>	The aim of the New Alresford Town Design Statement is to be a positive and continuing influence helping to shape the future sustainable development of the town.

<b>Indicators</b>	<p>Its objectives are to help ensure the town develops in a way that retains its essential characteristics and historical features by providing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Supplementary planning guidance to Winchester City Council within the context of the South East Plan, and the Winchester District Local Plan Review.</li> <li>▪ A framework against which developers and individuals can assess the visual impact of their proposals, and how these will affect the town's sustainability and infrastructure.</li> <li>▪ A document that complements the New Alresford Town Plan and Action Plan.</li> <li>▪ Ensuring that new developments conserve the character of the town and of each character area and at the same time meet the community's needs for sustainable development that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Helps meet the town's need for affordable homes (i.e. integrating affordable homes within developments in accordance with the Local Plan policies).</li> <li>– Meets the towns housing and business needs in an integrated, environmentally friendly way.</li> <li>– Assist with planning a safe environment for the community, especially with regard to air quality, road transport and walkways.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>Implications for Part 2</b>	Policies will need to take account of the objectives in the Design Statement.

**Colden Common 2012**

Its purpose is to help influence decisions on the design of new development. It is about managing change, not preventing it. It provides guidance on the distinctive features of the village which the local community values and wishes to see enhanced and protected. It provides additional guidance to assist local planners and applicants on how development may be undertaken so as to respect the character of the village.

<b>Objectives, Targets &amp; Indicators</b>	Its main objectives are to conserve important local views and protect the character of the village; encourage the provision of starter homes and suitable dwellings for senior citizens; retain and enhance natural green and open spaces and the links between them.
<b>Implications for Part 2</b>	Policies will need to take account of the guidance in the Design Statement.

**Denmead Village Design Statement 2007**

<p>A VDS is a community lead expression of the qualities and characteristics of Denmead. It is intended to be used by developers and planners as a help and guidance on what is acceptable in the village.</p>	
<p><b>Objectives, Targets &amp; Indicators</b></p>	<p>The objectives of the Statement are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ To describe the distinctive character of Denmead and the surrounding countryside.</li> <li>■ To show how character can be identified at three levels:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– the landscape setting of the village;</li> <li>– the shape of the settlement;</li> <li>– the nature of the buildings themselves.</li> </ul> </li> <li>■ To draw up development principles based on the distinctive local character and local opinion.</li> <li>■ To work in partnership with the local planning authority in the context of existing local planning policy, and to influence future policies.</li> <li>■ To show development can be compatible with local character and modern whilst meeting village needs.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Implications for Part 2</b></p>	<p>Policies will need to take account of the objectives in the Design Statement.</p>

<p><b>Kings Worthy and Abbots Worthy Village Design Statement 2007</b></p>	
<p>It describes Kings Worthy and Abbots Worthy at the beginning of the 21<sup>st</sup> century, and sets out our hopes and aspirations for the future. It covers the settlements of both Kings Worthy and Abbots Worthy, describing the existing village characteristics and providing guidelines for future design.</p>	
<p><b>Objectives, Targets &amp; Indicators</b></p>	<p>It comprises a number of planning guidelines under the following headings:</p> <p><b>Village and Community Context</b> History, Economy, Community Facilities, Educational Facilities, Sports and Leisure Facilities</p> <p><b>Landscape Setting</b> Topography and Vegetation, Water-courses and Drainage, Important Views, Open Spaces</p> <p><b>Settlement Pattern, Character and Buildings</b> Kings Worthy Abbots Worthy</p> <p><b>Traffic and Communication Links</b></p>

	Principal Roads, Local Roads, Cul de sacs, Footpaths, Parking
<b>Implications for Part 2</b>	Policies will need to take account of the guidelines in the Design Statement.

### Swanmore Village Design Statement 2001

Swanmore Village Design Statement (2001) sets out supplementary planning guidance for the design of new development in Swanmore.

<b>Objectives, Targets &amp; Indicators</b>	Its main objectives are to retain the rural nature and character of the village, protect open space and enhance wildlife features and to restrict coalescence with other villages.
<b>Implications for Part 2</b>	Policies will need to take account of the guidelines in the Design Statement.

### Wickham Village Design Statement 2001

Wickham Village Design Statement (2001) sets out supplementary planning guidance for the design of new development in Wickham.

<b>Objectives, Targets &amp; Indicators</b>	Its main objectives are to retain the historic character of the village, avoid ribbon development, retain the diversity of local shops, enhance open space provision and wildlife features and protect important landscape views and the gap between Wickham and Knowle.
<b>Implications for Part 2</b>	Policies will need to take account of the guidelines in the Design Statement.

## Local Area Design Statements

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### Compton Down Local Area Design Statement 2006

Winchester City Council has produced and adopted a Local Area Design Statement for Compton Down, Winchester which identifies design criteria against which planning applications in the area will be assessed. The Compton Down LADS is a Supplementary Planning Document that supplements the Winchester District Local Plan Review (WDLPR 2006).

**Objectives,  
Targets &  
Indicators**

**DEVELOPMENT GUIDELINES**

- **D1 SCALE OF NEW DEVELOPMENT** - *New development in Compton Down should be substantially of the same scale, height and mass of existing buildings.*
- **D2 BUILDING LINE** - *Existing building lines within Compton Down should be respected.*
- **D3 DEVELOPMENT DENSITY** - *Although regard should be given to Central Government and Local Plan recommended densities (30-50 dph), development proposals must balance these with the corresponding requirement for maintaining the essential character features of Compton Down.*
- **D4 RESIDENTIAL CHARACTER** - *Any new development in Compton Down should be domestic in appearance and character, rather than having the appearance of apartment blocks or flats.*
- **D5 ARCHITECTURAL TREATMENT** - *Whilst the retention of existing properties in Compton Down is to be preferred, new development will be acceptable provided it is of high quality and individual design, raising the standard of architectural treatment, yet also discrete and paying particular respect to the particular setting and context of the settlement.*
- **D6 HURDLE WAY CONSTRAINTS** - *Any new development facing onto Hurdle Way should have particular regard for its effect on external views.*

**LANDSCAPE GUIDELINES**

- **L1 TREE PRESERVATION ORDERS** - *TPOs should be placed on visually or historically important trees or groups of trees on sites where planning applications are submitted or proposed within Compton Down.*
- **L2 TREE SURVEYS AND REPORTS** - *All planning applications should be accompanied by a detailed tree survey and arboricultural report that incorporates an assessment of the amenity value of trees, and an assessment of their contribution to the overall setting and character of Compton Down. The report should also detail proposals for any new planting.*
- **L3 FRONT AREAS/ENTRANCES** - *Any redevelopment proposals should not result in frontages facing onto local roads being dominated by hard surfacing and parked cars. Site entrances should be designed to be as discrete as possible.*

**TRANSPORT GUIDELINES**

- **T1 TRAFFIC ASSESSMENT** - *The scale and effects of traffic impacts need to be considered in the context of the totality of development in Compton Down, taking account of the wider development capacity of the settlement.*
- **T2 SEMI-RURAL CHARACTER OF ROADS** - *The semi-rural character of roads/lanes around Compton Down should be retained.*

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>T3 ON-SITE PARKING PROVISION</b> - <i>On-site car parking provision should balance the need to minimise car use with a need to avoid overspill parking onto roads/lanes.</i></li> <li>■ <b>T4 CYCLE PARKING</b> - <i>Any development proposals should encourage cycle use and provide adequate cycle parking facilities.</i></li> <li>■ <b>T5 PROVISION FOR SERVICE VEHICLES</b> - <i>Adequate provision should be made for service vehicles.</i></li> <li>■ <b>T6 EFFECTS OF ACCESS TURNINGS</b> - <i>The character and visual effects of site access turnings should be minimised where possible.</i></li> <li>■ <b>T7 DEVELOPER CONTRIBUTIONS</b> - <i>Developer contributions (106 Agreements) should be sought as a means of funding transport improvements and other measures made desirable or necessary by additional development.</i></li> </ul>
<b>Implications for Part 2</b>	Policies will need to take account of the guidelines in the Design Statement.

<b>Springvale Road Local Area Design Statement 2007</b>	
This Village Design Statement provides supplementary guidance for planners and developers relating to the Springvale Road Local Area.	
<b>Objectives, Targets &amp; Indicators</b>	There are a number of guidelines which have been produced under the Statement which cover the three themes: development; landscape; and transport.
<b>Implications for Part 2</b>	Policies will need to take account of the guidelines in the Design Statement.

## Design Statements within Winchester Town

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<b>Oliver's Battery Village Design Statement 2008</b>	
This Village Design Statement provides supplementary guidance for planners and developers relating to the Parish of Oliver's Battery.	
<b>Objectives, Targets &amp; Indicators</b>	<p>It identifies a number of guidelines which include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Protect from excessive development, either in the form of development in the rural area or aggressive redevelopment within the built area.</li> <li>■ Respect the character of the settlement and promote investment in improving the housing stock, with an emphasis on good</li> </ul>

	<p>design, reducing energy use, and encouraging local energy generation where appropriate.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Support local education facilities, shopping and small scale/low impact employment within the parish, while protecting against major commercial development.</li> <li>▪ Enhance local facilities which enable residents to reduce travel for many purposes, including daily shopping and social activities.</li> <li>▪ Maintain and improve open spaces, views, recreational facilities and recreational routes within both the built area and the countryside areas of the parish, with an emphasis on enhancing biodiversity in the rural area.</li> <li>▪ Maintain and improve transport links, enabling safe and easy access to and from the parish on foot, by bus, and by private car.</li> </ul>
<b>Implications for Part 2</b>	Policies will need to take account of the guidelines in the Design Statement.

#### Sleepers Hill Local Area Design Statement 2007

This Village Design Statement provides supplementary guidance for planners and developers relating to the Sleepers Hill Local Area.

<b>Objectives, Targets &amp; Indicators</b>	There are a number of guidelines which have been produced under the Statement which cover the three themes: development; landscape; and transport.
<b>Implications for Part 2</b>	Policies will need to take account of the guidelines in the Design Statement.

#### St Barnabus West – Neighbourhood Design Statement 2007

This Neighbourhood Design Statement (NDS) represents the views and aspirations of residents in relation to development in this area. The Statement describes attributes of the locality which residents value and wish to see retained, these being chiefly the many aspects of the character of the area and its natural environment. It also provides design guidelines to assist formulation and management of any proposed building works and associated changes to the area.

<b>Objectives, Targets &amp; Indicators</b>	There are a number of guidelines which have been produced under the Statement which cover the following themes: traffic, roads and safety; buildings; biodiversity; and landscape setting.
<b>Implications for Part 2</b>	Policies will need to take account of the guidelines in the Design Statement.

<b>St Giles Hill Neighbourhood Design Statement (revised) 2011</b>	
The Statement describes the area of St Giles Hill as it is today and highlights the qualities which are valued by those who visit and live on the Hill.	
<b>Objectives, Targets &amp; Indicators</b>	<p>It sets out a number of planning policies covering:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Vistas</li> <li>■ Open Grassed Areas</li> <li>■ Wooded Areas and Trees</li> <li>■ St Giles Cemetery</li> <li>■ Linear Spaces</li> <li>■ Roads and Traffic</li> <li>■ Settlement Pattern</li> <li>■ Positioning</li> <li>■ Driveways, Garages and Parking</li> <li>■ Plot Size</li> <li>■ Bulk of Buildings</li> <li>■ Roofs</li> <li>■ Walls</li> <li>■ Windows</li> <li>■ Gardens and Landscaping</li> <li>■ Drainage</li> </ul>
<b>Implications for Part 2</b>	Policies will need to take account of the policies in the Design Statement.

<b>West Fulflood and Oram's Arbour Neighbourhood Design Statement 2008</b>	
The objective of this Neighbourhood Design Statement (NDS) is to set forth the essential character of the neighbourhood as perceived by the local residents who have produced this document. All residents have been afforded the opportunity to be consulted during the development of this Statement and given scope to put forward their views and opinions.	
<b>Objectives, Targets &amp; Indicators</b>	<p>The issues, which are of importance and significance to the community, are set out as Planning Guidance and Enhancement Proposals.</p> <p><b>Planning Guidance</b></p>

	<p>Landscape</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Distant views should be preserved to maintain the open character of the area.</li> <li>2. Developments should respect the landscape, trees, hedges and wildlife.</li> <li>3. Public open spaces and the school playing fields throughout the area are a significant part of the landscape. They are valued as local amenities and should be retained.</li> <li>4. The overall spacious effect of the settlement pattern should be conserved particularly the quality of the landscaping.</li> <li>5. Private gardens often contribute to the character of the area but development within them will be acceptable if it can be demonstrated that this would not be harmful to the character of the area as described in this document.</li> </ol> <p>Building</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>6. New developments should be architecturally harmonious with the character of adjacent, existing buildings. They should not jeopardise the safety, privacy, security, light or enjoyment of nearby property owners. A Crime Prevention Officer should be included in pre-application discussions for larger sites and 'Secured by Design' standards and certification should be employed.</li> <li>7. The quality of building, their style and the materials used should complement those of the surrounding built environment. Where practicable building lines should be preserved.</li> <li>8. New buildings should respect the scale of neighbouring buildings and not break existing skylines. They should not obstruct attractive public views.</li> <li>9. Extensions should respect the existing character of the roads by retaining trees and long distance public views.</li> <li>10. New building should not generate additional on-street parking.</li> <li>11. Front gardens should be retained and not be converted to car parking spaces.</li> </ol> <p>Trees</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>11. Mature trees are an important feature of the neighbourhood. New developments should seek to retain mature, healthy trees.</li> </ol> <p><b>Enhancement Proposals</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ The bio-diversity of the area should be conserved and where practicable, enhanced.</li> <li>■ The available facilities and services of the area, particularly schools, roads, crossings, play areas, car parking, communication systems and drainage, should be considered when new housing is introduced.</li> <li>■ Developments should offer improvements rather than just placing further demands on these facilities and services.</li> <li>■ Future changes to the traffic flow in the city area should be considerate of the impact on the neighbourhood.</li> <li>■ External roads are already overcrowded and internal roads are over used as short cuts in busy periods.</li> <li>■ Telecommunications companies and their agents should comply fully with pre- and post-application consultation defined in the Government Code of Best Practice and the industry's Ten Commitments Ref: ODPM 2002.</li> <li>■ The general neat and tidy appearance of the area should be preserved, with simple requirements that prevent unnecessary clutter from dustbins and cars parked on footpaths.</li> <li>■ Street lighting should be improved in those areas frequently used by pedestrians at night.</li> <li>■ Mature trees of the neighbourhood are a skyline feature for the City and should be conserved and managed accordingly.</li> <li>■ Leaf sweeping should be conducted frequently at road junctions and crossings as leaves quickly form a hazardous surface.</li> </ul>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ All street trees should be maintained and replaced when necessary by similar native species suitable for the calcareous soil.</li> <li>■ Changes of use should not be permitted for shops and public houses, which form important local amenities.</li> <li>■ Boundary walls and fences should be maintained to a good standard and be in keeping with those on adjacent properties.</li> </ul>
<b>Implications for Part 2</b>	Policies will need to take account of the guidance and proposals in the Design Statement.

<b>Chilbolton Avenue Local Area Design Statement 2006</b>	
The Chilbolton Avenue Local Area Design Statement (LADS) is a Supplementary Planning Document which will inform the design of future development proposals in the area.	
<b>Objectives, Targets &amp; Indicators</b>	<p>The Design Statement defines a series of Guidelines that outline additional constraints and considerations that will be applicable to new development along Chilbolton Avenue.</p> <p><b>LANDSCAPE GUIDELINES</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>L1 TREE PRESERVATION ORDERS (TPOs)</b> - TPOs should be placed on trees or groups of trees on sites where planning applications are proposed or anticipated along Chilbolton Avenue.</li> <li>■ <b>L2 TREE MANAGEMENT STRATEGY</b> - A Tree Management Strategy should be instigated for the trees of Chilbolton Avenue.</li> <li>■ <b>L3 DETAILED TREE SURVEY AND REPORT</b> - All planning applications should be accompanied by a detailed tree survey and arboricultural report that incorporates an assessment of the amenity value of trees, an assessment of their contribution to the overall setting and character of Chilbolton Avenue and proposals for new planting to maintain and enhance the tree belts which are characteristic of Chilbolton Avenue.</li> <li>■ <b>L4 CONTRIBUTION TO THE WOODED CHARACTER OF CHILBOLTON AVENUE</b> - Each planning application should demonstrate how the proposals contribute to the wooded character of Chilbolton Avenue.</li> </ul> <p><b>DEVELOPMENT GUIDELINES</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>D1 SCALE OF NEW DEVELOPMENT</b> - New development, as seen or perceived from Chilbolton Avenue and Teg Down, should be substantially of the same scale, height and mass as existing buildings.</li> <li>■ <b>D2 BUILDING LINE</b> - The existing building line along Chilbolton Avenue should be retained, and new buildings should not encroach towards the road in front of this line.</li> <li>■ <b>D3 DEVELOPMENT DENSITY</b> - Development density should seek to fall within densities defined by Central Government and the Local Plan (30-50 dph), but given the various constraints, net development areas may need to be closely drawn.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>D4 RESIDENTIAL CHARACTER</b> - Any new development along Chilbolton Avenue should be domestic in appearance and character, rather than having the appearance of apartment blocks or flats.</li> <li>■ <b>D5 ARCHITECTURAL TREATMENT</b> - Whilst the retention of existing properties facing Chilbolton Avenue is to be preferred, new development will be acceptable provided it is of high quality, raising the standard of architectural treatment, yet also discrete and paying particular respect to the setting and context of the avenue.</li> <li>■ <b>D6 ADDITIONAL AREA D CONSTRAINTS</b> - Any new development in Character Area D should respect the detached and independent villa style of houses in this area, comprising a principal building perhaps supported by one or two smaller and visually subservient annexes, and set within spacious and well-treed grounds. The existing building line to the west should be substantially maintained, and new development should not extend down sloping gardens towards the golf course.</li> <li>■ <b>D7 FRONT AREAS/ENTRANCES</b> - Any redevelopment proposals should not result in frontages facing Chilbolton Avenue being dominated by hard surfacing and parked cars. Site entrances should be designed to be as discrete as possible.</li> <li>■ <b>D8 CONSTRUCTION WORK DISTURBANCE</b> - Prospective developers should be advised of the need to restrict working hours at weekends.</li> </ul> <p><b>TRANSPORT GUIDELINES</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>T1 TRAFFIC ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANT DEVELOPMENTS</b> - The scale and effects of traffic impacts need to be the subject of a Transport Assessment (TA) in respect of any significant development proposal and to take account of the wider development capacity and not be limited to an assessment of a specific application.</li> <li>■ <b>T2 PEDESTRIAN CROSSINGS</b> - Pedestrian accessibility in crossing roads should be improved by providing pedestrian crossings at key locations and potentially by signalling junctions with Romsey Road, Sarum Road and Stockbridge Road.</li> <li>■ <b>T3 ON-SITE PARKING PROVISION</b> - On-site car parking provision should balance the need to minimise car use with a need to avoid overspill parking on Chilbolton Avenue.</li> <li>■ <b>T4 CYCLE PARKING</b> - Adequate cycle parking should be provided to help maximise cycle use.</li> <li>■ <b>T5 PROVISION FOR SERVICE VEHICLES</b> - Adequate provision should be made for service vehicles.</li> <li>■ <b>T6 EFFECTS OF ACCESS TURNINGS</b> - The character and visual effects of site access turnings should be minimised where possible.</li> <li>■ <b>T7 DEVELOPER CONTRIBUTIONS</b> - Developer contributions (106 Agreements) should be sought as a means of funding road improvements, crossing facilities and other measures made desirable or necessary by additional development along Chilbolton Avenue.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Implications for Part 2</b></p>	<p>Policies will need to take account of the guidelines in the Design Statement.</p>

**Village Data Sets**

<b>Bishop's Waltham, Colden Common, Denmead, Kings Worthy, New Alresford, Swanmore, Waltham Chase and Wickham (August 2013)</b>	
Sets out the location, characteristics and setting of each village. It also outlines key challenges facing each village including threats, weaknesses, opportunities and strengths.	
<b>Objectives, Targets &amp; Indicators</b>	All these local communities wish to maintain and improve local facilities, including public transport. They acknowledge the importance of providing for local housing needs, especially for affordable housing and older persons' housing, with some limited growth for economic purposes, particularly for new 'start-ups' and to address the changing requirements of businesses. They all recognise that they have a strong community identity and are concerned about threats to this identity through inappropriate development.
<b>Implications for Part 2</b>	Policies will need to take account of the particular characteristics of each village to prevent negative effects and enhance positive ones.