

CABINET (LOCAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK) COMMITTEE

25 July 2007

WINCHESTER DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK – SUSTAINABILITY
APPRAISAL SCOPING REPORT

REPORT OF HEAD OF STRATEGIC PLANNING

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RECENT REFERENCES:

CAB 1474 Winchester District Local Development Framework – Core Strategy-Sustainability Appraisal – 7 June 2007

CAB 1395 Winchester District Local Development Framework – Core Strategy-Sustainability Appraisal – 7 Feb 2007

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY:

Sustainability Appraisal (SA) helps to ensure that the spatial planning process is proactive in progressing sustainable development. It involves developing a sound understanding of the environmental, social and economic characteristics and priorities of the area, and then ensuring that they are integrated into planning policies. The first stage of the process is referred to as 'scoping', and the consultants appointed earlier in the year to undertake sustainability appraisal and strategic environmental assessment of the LDF have recently completed this critical stage.

This stage also identifies a set of sustainability objectives and proposes a framework for assessing the sustainability effects of the emerging strategies and policies within the LDF.

To ensure that all the relevant factors are identified at this early stage of the process this scoping report will be subject to consultation.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. That the Committee note the report and its appendices which will form an integral part of the LDF process to ensure that the emerging strategies, options and policies contribute to progressing sustainable development.
2. That the Committee agree to the publication of the scoping report for consultation purposes as set out in this report.
3. That the Head of Strategic Planning be given delegated authority, in consultation with the Portfolio Holder for Planning and Transport, to agree any minor changes and alterations to the Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report which may be needed prior to its publication.

CABINET (LOCAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK) COMMITTEE

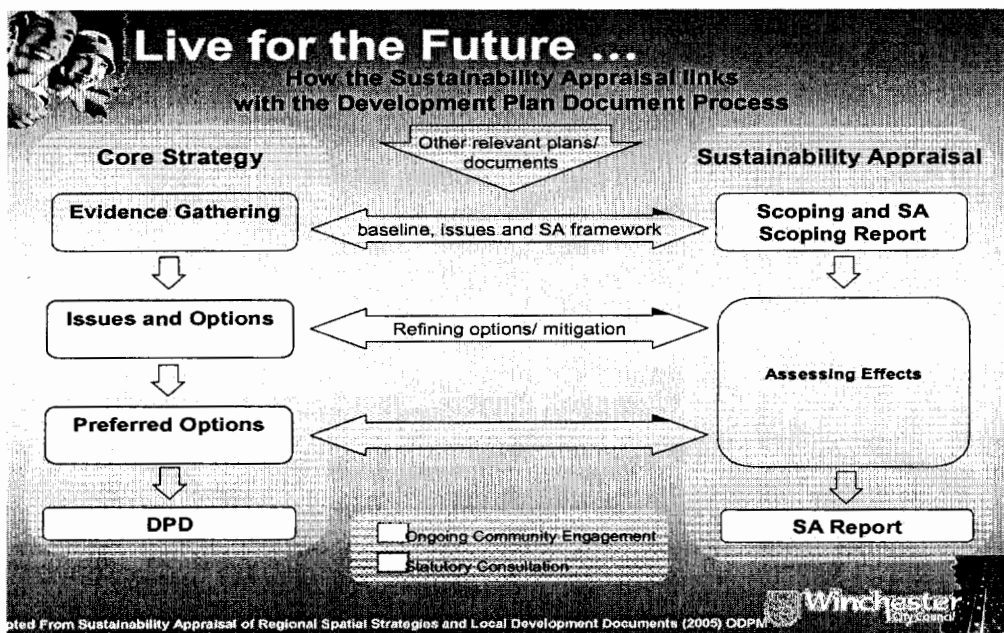
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WINCHESTER DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK – SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL SCOPING REPORT

DETAIL:

1 Introduction and Background

- 1.1 As explained in CAB 1474, sustainable development is central to the reformed planning system. Section 39 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 specifically requires local development documents to be prepared with a view to contributing towards the achievement of sustainable development.
- 1.2 In developing the sustainability framework for the District, Government guidance sets out key stages to be undertaken simultaneously with the preparation/production stages of the core strategy, as illustrated in the diagram below :-



2 What is Sustainability Appraisal Scoping?

- 2.1 Sustainability Appraisal (SA) helps to ensure that the land use planning process is proactive in progressing sustainable development. It involves developing a sound understanding of the environmental, social and economic characteristics and priorities of the area, and then ensuring that they are integrated into land use planning policies.

- 2.2 This environmental, social and economic information is collated during the first stage of SA, the 'Scoping' stage, which includes the following tasks:-
1. Setting out current (or baseline) information about the District as it is today, and considering how things may change under a business-as-usual approach (i.e. without the LDF document).
 2. Identifying key issues affecting sustainable development in the District.
 3. Developing sustainability objectives which the LDF document should work towards in order to achieve sustainable development.
 4. Consulting on the scope of the SA.
- 2.3 CAB 1474 included an explanation together with an example of the results of tasks 1 and 2 above. Task 1 (the 'baseline' report) identifies the sustainability issues and opportunities in the district. Task 2 (the 'plans and policy review') examines the key plans, strategies and policies at international, national, regional and local level that may have an influence on the Winchester LDF, and identifies from a sustainability perspective matters for the LDF.
- 2.4 Following on from tasks 1 and 2, further work has been carried out to formulate a series of SA objectives and an SA framework for the District. The SA framework provides a way in which sustainability effects can be described, analysed and compared and is a central part of the SA process. It consists of a series of SA objectives together with a set of 'decision aiding questions' which assist by clarifying the level of detail of the issues ensuring that the appraisal is relevant to the local development framework and is locally specific.
- 2.5 To assist with the development of the Winchester SA framework a workshop was held on 26 June 2007, where the draft framework was presented to a group of officers and Members, together with representatives from the key statutory Strategic Environmental Assessment consultees to discuss and debate the draft SA objectives.
- 2.5 The draft framework was subject of a full and informative debate and the revised framework is set out in the scoping report appended to this report and reflects the priorities for sustainability in the Winchester District, which are within the sphere of influence of the spatial planning system. Due to their size, the appendices referred to in the scoping report (Baseline assessment and Plans and Policy Review) will only be available on the Council's website.
- 3 Proposals for Consultation
- 3.1 In accordance with the requirements of the SEA Directive the local planning authority must seek the views of the statutory environmental consultation bodies (Natural England, Environment Agency and English Heritage), to ensure that the level of detail in the scoping report reflects their environmental interests. The guidance goes on to state that this consultation should be for a five week period and other community groups and interested bodies should be consulted as the local planning authority sees as appropriate.
- 3.2 To ensure the scoping report is subject to wider consultation it is intended that the report is made available on the website and those bodies and individuals interested in sustainability matters made aware of the opportunity to comment for a period of eight weeks, up until end of September. This will ensure that the emerging issues

and options for the Core Strategy can be appraised against the most up-to-date SA framework.

- 3.3 To assist with the consultation process a number of key questions have been devised – however this is not exhaustive and respondents can comment on any aspect of the scoping report :-
- 1 Are there any key policies, plans or programmes missing from the Review?
 - 2 Are there any additional key sustainability problems, issues or opportunities relevant to spatial planning and the Winchester district for which sustainability objectives should be developed?
 - 3 Are there any other relevant decision-aiding questions that could help with the Sustainability Appraisal?
 - 4 Is there any further information available that could be used to help measure whether sustainability objectives are being progressed?
 - 5 Which targets and indicators are most useful for future measurement of progress towards each sustainability objective?
- 3.4 Further consultation will be undertaken on the Sustainability Appraisal report when it is issued with the Core Strategy Issues and Options paper later in the year.

4 OTHER CONSIDERATIONS:

4.1 STATEMENT OF COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT (SCI)

- 4.2 The Council's SCI was adopted in January 2007. Paragraphs 5.6 – 5.10 (pages 17/18) set out the requirement for sustainability appraisals and strategic environmental assessments as an integral part of the LDF process, and the need to consult the community at each stage in the preparation of development plan documents.

5 CORPORATE STRATEGY (RELEVANCE TO):

- 5.1 The use of consultants on this key project will contribute to the Council's priority of 'making our working practices fit for the 21st Century'. An additional outcome of this project is for the development of a corporate sustainability appraisal methodology that can be applied across the Council on a range of document and policy statements to demonstrate that there is a meaningful commitment to the delivery of sustainable development and sustainable working practices.

6 RESOURCE IMPLICATIONS:

- 6.1 The funding of consultants to undertake this project is included within the growth bid for the LDF Reserve, agreed by Cabinet in February 2007 (CAB1481). The appointment of the consultants was endorsed by this Committee in February 2007 (CAB 1395LDF).

BACKGROUND DOCUMENTS: None.

APPENDICES: Appendix A – SA Scoping Report

Please note that because of their size, the further documents referred to as being appended to the Scoping Report are not attached. Appendix A (Review of Plans & Programmes) and Appendix B (Baseline Information) are available in the Members' Library and on the Council's Website via the following link:

<http://www.winchester.gov.uk/CouncilAndDemocracy/DemocracyAndElections/Committees/>

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

SA SCOPING REPORT

July 2007

prepared by



WINCHESTER CITY COUNCIL LOCAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK: SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL (SA)

SA SCOPING REPORT

Contents:

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- A Review of Plans and Programmes
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Non Technical Summary

Sustainable Development

- 1 The aim of sustainable development is to enable all people throughout the world to satisfy their basic needs and enjoy a better quality of life without compromising the quality of life for future generations. In order to help meet with this aspiration, our Government has prepared a Sustainable Development Strategy with a number of priorities for action:

- Sustainable Consumption and Production
- Climate Change and Energy
- Natural Resource Protection and Environmental Enhancement
- Sustainable Communities

The Local Development Framework

- 2 This sets out the Council's vision, strategy and policies for planning and controlling land use in the district. The Council must prepare these development plan documents in accordance with certain legislation and guidance. The Local Development Framework helps to achieve the aims in the Sustainable Community Strategy. Sustainable development must be at the heart of planning and Sustainability Appraisal is a tool to help improve the sustainability of plans as they are prepared.

Sustainability Appraisal (SA) and Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)

- 3 The purpose of SA is to promote sustainable development through the integration of social, economic and environmental considerations into the preparation of development plan documents (DPDs). It is an ongoing process that includes a number of key stages where both statutory and public consultation takes place. SEA specifically considers the effects of the development plan documents on the environment. It must predict and evaluate the significant effects of plans, including alternatives considered, and propose measures to offset any adverse effects identified. It is required by UK and European legislation that SA and SEA are carried out on the Winchester Development Plan Documents; the two assessments are integrated and known as Sustainability Appraisal (SA).

The SA Process

- 4 Government guidance sets out a staged approach to the SA process:
 - Stage A: Setting the Context and Objectives, Establishing the Baseline and Deciding on the Scope
 - Stage B: Developing and Refining Options
 - Stage C: Appraising the Effects of the draft DPD

- Stage D: Consulting on the draft DPD and Sustainability Appraisal Report
- Stage E: Monitoring Implementation of the DPD

SA Scoping and This Report

5 The Council is at an early stage of the SA process and this report details the activities that have been carried out to scope the issues and opportunities for sustainability and planning in the Winchester district area. This has involved searching out other plans and programmes that are relevant and considering their objectives; searching out information about the District and comparing it to other areas, the region and national information. Preliminary discussions have also been held with Council Members, various Officers in different departments and other key organisations, including the Environment Agency, English Heritage and Natural England. In this way, the Council is using the SA process to identify the particular characteristics of the Winchester area and the aspirations for sustainable development and planning.

6 This SA Scoping Report presents the findings of these studies relevant to the District and planning. Issues and opportunities for sustainable development were identified that should be taken into account when preparing the Development Plan Documents. This Report is for consultation and it asks interested people and organisations whether the scope of the SA is correct. At the end of this section are a number of questions asking whether consultees know of any other information that should be taken into account, consider the issues to be correct, and whether there could be any improvements to the proposed framework for assessing the Development Plan Documents?

Using the SA to Assist the Preparation of the Planning Documents

7 Issues and opportunities for sustainable development and planning have been identified through the scoping process. An initial draft list of SA Objectives that could help resolve these issues has been compiled and they cover issues such as transport and housing. For each SA Objective, a number of decision-aiding questions (or sub-objectives) have been drafted. These questions help make the SA specific to Winchester and help the appraiser by clarifying the detail of the sustainability issue to avoid duplication or omission.

8 This SA Framework of objectives and decision-aiding questions provides a way in which the sustainability effects of a development option or policy can be described, analysed and compared. Comments about whether each option or policy is likely to assist or conflict with each SA objective are recorded in detailed tables. Where any significant conflicts are identified, possible measures to offset adverse effects will be considered with recommendations – these could include a different option or a change in the wording of the policy.

9 The results of the SA will be reported for public consultation at the same time as the Development Plan Documents so that the difference the SA process has made can be reviewed. The SA Framework also

suggests some indicators and targets against which the sustainability performance of the LDF can be judged when it is adopted. This is part of an ongoing process to develop a Monitoring Strategy that is suitable for the LDF and the SA. Consultees are invited to suggest suitable targets and indicators.

Next Steps

- 10 Comments received on this SA Scoping Report will be reviewed and the SA Framework will be refined. The amended SA Framework will then be used to assess the emerging options for the LDF Core Strategy to deal with the issues for sustainable development and planning that have been identified. The Council will produce a report on the Issues and Options for the Core Strategy; this is programmed to be published for public consultation in the autumn of 2007. The results of the SA will be published at the same time.

How to Comment on this SA Scoping Report

- 1 Are there any key policies, plans or programmes missing from the Review?
- 2 Are there any additional key sustainability problems, issues or opportunities relevant to spatial planning and the Winchester district area for which sustainability objectives should be developed?
- 3 Are there any other relevant decision-aiding questions that could help with the Sustainability Appraisal?
- 4 Is there any further information available that could be used to help measure whether sustainability objectives are being progressed?
- 5 Which targets and indicators are most useful for future measurement of progress towards each sustainability objective?

The consultation period is XXXX to XXXXX. Please send responses by ??
August 2007 to:

Strategic Planning, Winchester City Council, City Offices, Colebrook Street, Winchester SO23 9LJ

Introduction

This Report

- 1.1 This is the Scoping Report for the Sustainability Appraisal (SA), incorporating Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA), of the Winchester City Council Local Development Framework (LDF). The report sets out the key sustainability issues and objectives for the District with regard to spatial and development control planning. It seeks to promote dialogue through consultation to confirm the priorities for sustainability and planning that should be addressed during the preparation of the LDF documents. Sustainable Development is fundamental to Government policy and Sustainability Appraisal is a tool to help make plans more sustainable. In early 2007, the Council appointed independent sustainability specialists, Enfusion Ltd, to undertake the SA/SEA work.

Requirements for Sustainability Appraisal (SA) and Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)

- 1.2 In accordance with the Planning Act¹, Development Plan Documents (DPDs) and Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs) in the Local Development Framework must be subject to Sustainability Appraisal (SA). Local Development Documents (LDDs) are also subject to Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) in accordance with European² and UK legislation³.
- 1.3 Government guidance⁴ advises an approach that integrates these requirements for SA and SEA. This involves extending the breadth and detail of the (predominantly environmental) issues required to be considered under SEA to cover the full range of factors (often interconnected) for sustainability. Throughout this report where reference is made to SA or the SA Report, it denotes Sustainability Appraisal under the Act, incorporating the requirements of the SEA Directive.

Sustainable Development (SD)

- 1.4 The aim of the UK Strategy for Sustainable Development⁵ is to 'enable all people throughout the world to satisfy their basic needs and enjoy a better quality of life without compromising the quality of life of future generations'. It outlines five shared principles to be used for sustainable development to progress towards sustainability:
- Living within Environmental Limits
 - Ensuring a Strong, Healthy and Just Society
 - Achieving a Sustainable Economy
 - Promoting Good Governance

¹ Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004

² EU Directive 2001/42/EC on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes

³ SI No 1633 Environmental Assessment of Plans & programmes Regulations 2004

⁴ Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies & Local Development Documents, ODPM 2005

⁵ Securing the Future: Delivering UK Sustainable Development Strategy, HM Government 2005

- Using Sound Science Responsibly

1.5 The priorities outlined for immediate action across the UK are:

- Sustainable Consumption and Production
- Climate Change and Energy
- Natural Resource Protection and Environmental Enhancement
- Sustainable Communities

The Purpose of SA/SEA

1.6 The purpose of SA is to promote sustainable development through the integration of social, environmental and economic considerations into the preparation of DPDs and SPDs. SA is an iterative, ongoing process that is integral to plan making; especially prominent are the priorities outlined in the UK Sustainable Development Strategy. The SA process also considers measures to monitor the progression towards sustainability of the LDF during its implementation. SEA specifically considers the effects of the emerging LDDs on the environment. It must predict and evaluate the significant effects of the documents, including alternatives considered, and propose measures to offset any adverse effects identified.

The SA Process

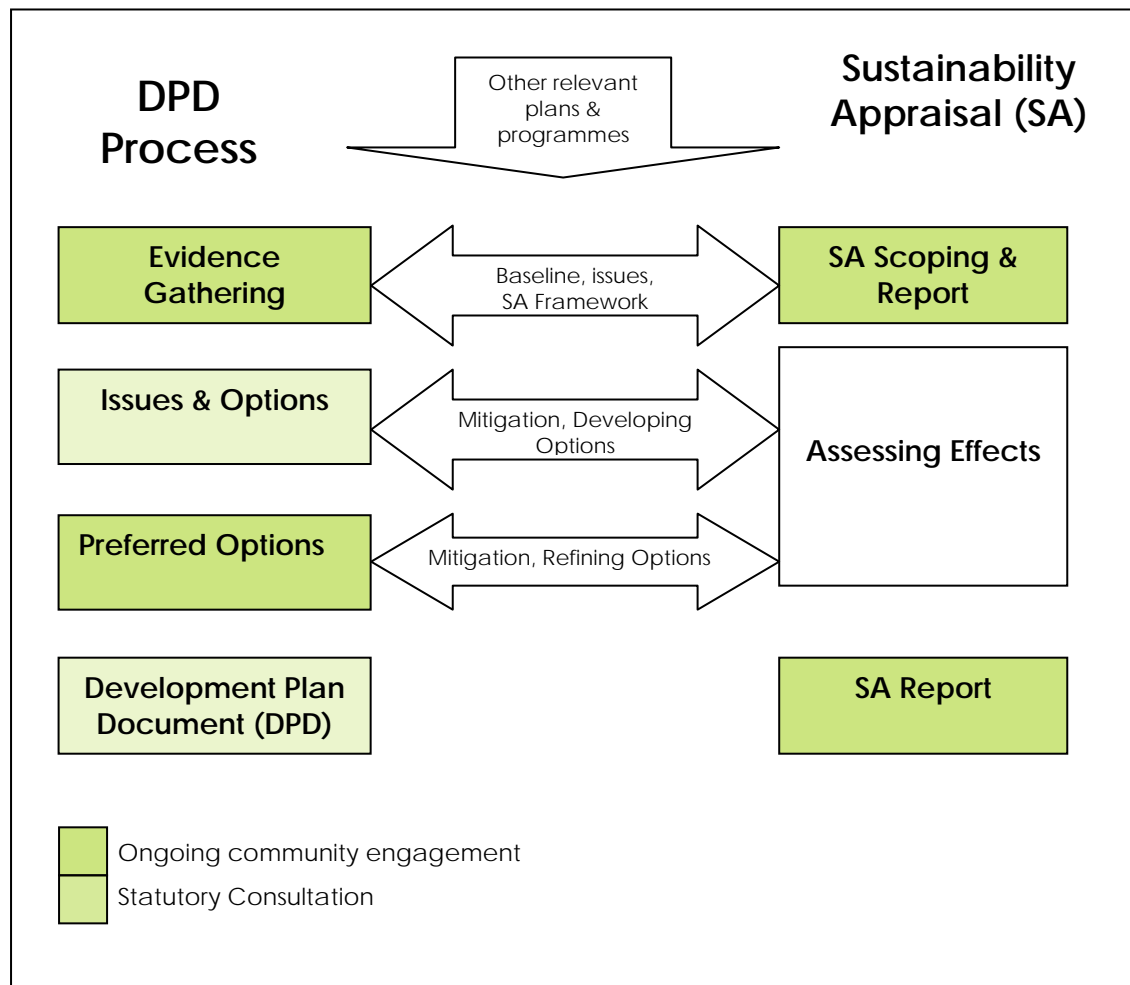
1.7 The SA Guidance sets out a staged approach to the SA process:

- Stage A: Setting the Context and Objectives, Establishing the Baseline and Deciding on the Scope
- Stage B: Developing and Refining Options
- Stage C: Appraising the Effects of the draft DPD
- Stage D: Consulting on the draft DPD and Sustainability Appraisal Report
- Stage E: Monitoring Implementation of the DPD

The SA, the LDF and the Sustainable Community Strategy

1.8 The LDF is the spatial expression of the Sustainable Community Strategy. The LDF and the SA also take into account the objectives of other relevant plans and programmes, including key documents such as the WCC Corporate Strategy and the South East Plan ; the ongoing and iterative relationship between the SA and LDF processes is outlined as follows:

Diagram 1.1: Relationship between the LDF and SA Processes



1.9 The LDF is also subject to Habitats Regulation Assessment (HRA) under the European Habitats directive⁶ that protects habitats and species of European ecological importance [Natura 2000 sites - comprising Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) and Special Protection Areas (SPAs)]. HRA is carried out in 3 stages, the first of which is initial screening to determine whether an Appropriate Assessment is required. Although HRA/AA screening is reported separately, it has been carried out at the same time as SA scoping to accord with Government guidance for integrated appraisal.

1.10 There are a number of requirements for assessments and monitoring of various Council documents, including Equality Impact Assessment (EQIA), Health Impact Assessment (HIA), Comprehensive Performance Assessment, and the Annual Monitoring Review (AMR) for the LDF. Accordingly, opportunities for synergies and integration of assessments have been sought wherever possible. The approach taken to the

⁶ (92/43/EEC) on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and Wild Flora and Fauna

Sustainability Appraisal for the LDF has been developed through a series of consultations with Council Members and Officers into a Corporate Sustainability Assessment method. Health Impact Assessment has been incorporated into the SA/SEA process by wider consideration of the health topic in SEA. Close correlation will be sought between the monitoring requirements for the SA and the AMR.

The SA Scoping Process and this SA Scoping Report

- 1.11 The SA Scoping process includes the following key aspects:
- Identifying other relevant plans, programmes and sustainability objectives
 - Collecting relevant baseline information including social, economic and environmental information
 - Identifying sustainability issues, problems and opportunities for the SA and the DPDs to address
 - Developing the SA Framework consisting of the SA objectives and decision-aiding questions to be used for appraisal; suggesting indicators and targets to be used for monitoring progress of the DPDs during implementation
 - Consulting on the scope of the SA
- 1.12 The scoping process will help to ensure that the key sustainability issues relevant to spatial and development control planning for the Winchester City Council area are included within the Sustainability Appraisal. This SA Report summarises the studies undertaken as part of Stage A of the SA process outlined above. It is presented as a summary to assist consultees by focussing on the key issues for comment.
- SA/SEA Consultation*
- 1.13 The aim of consultation at the Scoping stage is to ensure all the relevant sustainability issues have been identified and thus assist with further improvement of the SA Framework. The three designated bodies that must be consulted under the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive are English Heritage, the Environment Agency, and Natural England. As we are undertaking a Sustainability Appraisal integrated with a Strategic Environmental Assessment, a wider range of stakeholders will also be consulted, and the SA Scoping Report will be made available on the Council's website (www.winchester.gov.uk). The Report will be available for consultation for 5 weeks.
- Considerations for Consultees*
- 1.14 This Scoping Report presents a proposed SA Framework. The sustainability objectives for the Winchester area and the decision aiding questions in the Framework have been developed from government guidance on undertaking SA and SEA, the review of relevant plans and programmes, analysis of baseline information, the Strategic Sustainability Appraisal of the South East Plan, and the SA technical workshops. This report also suggests potential indicators and targets that could assist with the future monitoring of the sustainability

of the LDF documents when they are adopted. Consultees are invited to consider the following questions:

- 1 Are there any key policies, plans or programmes missing from the Review?
- 2 Are there any additional key sustainability problems, issues or opportunities relevant to spatial planning and the Winchester district area for which sustainability objectives should be developed?
- 3 Are there any other relevant decision-aiding questions that could help with the Sustainability Appraisal?
- 4 Is there any further information available that could be used to help measure whether sustainability objectives are being progressed?
- 5 Which targets and indicators are most useful for future measurement of progress towards each sustainability objective?

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Street, Winchester SO23 9LJ

1.0 Review of Relevant Plans and Programmes

Introduction

- 2.1 In order to establish a clear scope for the SA and the LDF, it is necessary to review and develop an understanding of the wider range of policies, plans and strategies that are relevant to spatial and development control planning. This review seeks to identify key objectives and implications that the SA and the DPDs should be taking into account.

Method

- 2.2 A list of plans and programmes (PPs) from international to local levels and relevant to the SA of the LDF was compiled, including the PP Review for the Strategic Sustainability Appraisal undertaken of the South East Plan to ensure compatibility. Information obtained for each PP included the following:

- title, date, publishing organisation
- outline summary
- objectives or requirements relevant to the SA and LDF for Winchester district
- targets and indicators

Consideration was given to any key constraints, opportunities, challenges or synergies to help identify potential implications for the SA and the SA processes. Documents and information was categorised into categories for easier reference and access. The PP Review is detailed in Appendix I (available separately).

Key Issues and Opportunities

- 2.3 Key issues identified from the PP Review may be summarised as follows:
- adaptation to, and management of, predicted effects of climate change
 - accommodating predicted growth, including provision of affordable housing to meet local needs
 - creating safer communities, including reducing anti-social behaviour and fear of crime
 - radical action to reduce dependency on high levels of car usage and need to travel
 - equality of accessibility, including recognising the relationships between health, employment, education and good quality housing
 - establishing a secure and enjoyable evening economy
 - recognising the role of tourism in the local economy
 - high standards of design; sustainable construction and occupation for built environment
 - high value of cultural heritage in widest sense: built, environmental, social

- no net loss of biodiversity
- green space & network of green infrastructure
- ensuring that local interests are not compromised by regional aspirations
- reduction of social and economic disparities

Using the PP Review in the SA

- 2.4 The findings of this review of relevant plans and programmes has informed the identification of issues and opportunities for sustainability as discussed further in Section 5, and the development of the SA Framework, discussed in more detail in Section 6 of this report. The PP Review is a living document and will be updated when required; it will be used as part of the evidence base during the appraisal process.

3.0 Baseline Characterisation

Introduction

- 3.1 Collection and review of baseline information is fundamental to the SA process to provide a background and evidence base for identifying sustainability issues, problems and opportunities in the Winchester district area. This is a requirement under the SEA Directive. In order to make judgements during appraisal about how the content of the LDF will assist or hinder sustainable development, it is essential that the social, economic and environmental circumstances are understood, both for the present day, and how they may evolve in the future. It is intended that only relevant and sufficient data is collected on the present and future state of the District to allow adequate predictions of the likely effects of the Local Development Framework.
- 3.2 Government SA guidance suggests a practical approach to baseline data collection recognising that only enough relevant information is needed for the SA and that some information may not yet be available. Data gaps should be reported to identify uncertainties and risks in the appraisal. As this is an iterative process new information may be added as it becomes available.

Methodology

- 3.3 Government guidance advises that enough information should be gathered to answer the following questions:
- How good or bad is the current situation? Do trends show that it is getting better or worse?
 - How far is the current situation from any established thresholds or targets?
 - Are particularly sensitive or important elements of the receiving environment affected, e.g. vulnerable social groups, non-renewable resources, endangered species, rare habitats?
 - Are the problems reversible or irreversible, permanent or temporary?
 - How difficult would it be to offset or remedy any damage?
 - Have there been significant cumulative or synergistic effects over time? Are there expected to be such effects in the future?

Summary Baseline

- 3.4 The baseline information collected and reviewed is detailed in Appendix II (available separately). This information has been compiled in a table in which information specific to the Winchester area has been presented alongside relevant data against which to compare the District. This comparative data includes county level data as well as national and regional data where available and enables the assessor to judge the context and significance of the local level data. Targets

and trends have been identified where possible and issues summarised on a topic basis. The data has been organised by topics for easier reference and to demonstrate compliance with the SEA directive. Key characteristics of the Winchester District apparent from the baseline information based on comparison with other areas are summarised as follows:

- 3.5 *Population:* In 2001 Winchester had a population of 107,222, an increase of 11.2% from 1991. In comparison Hampshire's population grew by 7% during the same period. The area is predominantly rural with 65% (69,694) of the population living in the rural area and the remaining 35% (37,528) living within the City area. By 2012 the predicted total population is expected to grow to 142,574, an increase of 10.1% on 2001. Winchester is currently Hampshire's least densely populated district at 1.62 persons/hectare and can boast to be amongst the top 20 most affluent districts in England. However there are major contrasts in that the ward of St. John & All Saints is 4237th out of 8414 in the most deprived wards in the UK and there is some evidence of rural deprivation in outlying areas of the district. The mean population age is 40 with low numbers of school children; with lower mortality rates overall, it is an ageing population. White Christians are the dominant ethnic and religious group although the population has become more culturally diverse in recent years.
- 3.6 *Health:* Winchester's general health is noticeably better than national and regional averages as highlighted by the low Standardised Mortality Rate (SMR). In line with this there are fewer households with one or more persons with a limiting long term illness.
- 3.7 *Employment:* Winchester has a buoyant economy based on the service sector and experiences higher than average fulltime employment (41.55%) and significantly lower than average (1.61%) economically active unemployment levels. There is an educated and skilled workforce working in professional roles that amount to over 30% of the population. Winchester is also maintaining employment in agriculture at higher levels than the rest of the country. Winchester is aiming to increase the value of tourism activity to the local economy, including the rural areas as well as the city.
- 3.8 There are a significantly lower number of households with no adults in employment; 1.89% compared to a national average of 4.83%. There is also a decline in the proportion of households with young children. However Winchester district has a well educated population with 30.16% being qualified to professional status compared to 19.9% nationally. Generally the area scores well in the Index of Multiple Deprivation with scores consistently in the 300s (where 1 is the most deprived and 354 the least deprived).
- 3.9 *Housing:* Average house prices are significantly higher in Winchester when compared with Kent and the South East. Between 2006 and 2026 10,439 dwellings are to be built in the Winchester area to meet the predicted housing need. The Council has a policy that a percentage of these will be affordable housing for rent and/or shared ownership to

meet the housing needs of those whose needs are not met by the market.

- 3.10 *Transport:* Between 1950 and 1995 car ownership in the UK increased from 2 million vehicles to 21.4 million and it is predicted to further increase by 20% by 2015. More ownership equals more use and traffic is predicted to increase in Hampshire by 2% on the motorways and 1% on local roads in the next 10 years. The Hampshire Transport Plan has identified local peak hour congestion in Winchester that will only be exacerbated by an increase in car numbers from the level of development proposed by the South East Plan. Particularly noticeable in Winchester's more rural areas is the accessibility problems to local and sub regional facilities worsened by poor transport infrastructure.
- 3.11 The data show fewer households with no or one cars compared to national and regional figures but those households with two, three or more are substantially higher in comparison. This is consistent with the affluence of the population within the region and logically lends weight to the data showing car and van travel as the most used mode of transport. The data concerned with distance travelled to work indicates high numbers travelling less than 2km so within the city centre area or close to where the bulk of local business are located. As a commuter hub the figures show numbers of people travelling 10- 30km and 40-60kms fairly high indicative of the corresponding distance to Southampton and Portsmouth. 6.9% of the population travel 60km plus, relating to the distance to London (109km) and emphasising the importance of location in respect to travel.
- 3.12 *Landscape & Townscape:* Winchester has both a rich built heritage and landscape setting. 40% of Winchester City Council area is part of the East Hampshire AONB and the proposed South Downs National Park.
- 3.13 *Cultural Heritage:* The District has a rich archaeological resource including remains from prehistory to the military history of the last century and has an extensive number of listed buildings. The City Council has designated 37 Conservation Areas in the District to date and has 109 Scheduled Ancient Monuments.
- 3.14 *Biodiversity:* The District is rich in habitat and biodiversity with designated Special Areas for Conservation, Special Protection Areas and Ramsar Sites. There are 17 Sites of Special Scientific Interest of which 9 are in favourable condition but the others are unfavourable and vary from recovering to declining. The District has 2 nationally designated nature reserves and 10 local nature reserves. Biodiversity Action Plans are in place for both habitats and species.
- 3.15 *Water:* Water supply in Hampshire is usually of high quality and resources depend on the groundwater stored in the chalk aquifers of the Hampshire Downs. Hampshire has no surfacewater storage reservoirs. There has been a 12% net increase in river water quality in the county since 1990 but the River Itchen has had an increase in nutrient levels from sewage works (mainly phosphate) and farmland run-off (mainly nitrate) due to increased concentrations as a result of population growth

and agricultural intensification. Poorer river water quality is also associated with diffuse pollution from the large number of private domestic sewage soakaways and septic tanks. In the River Test and Itchen Catchment Area there are over 3,000 properties at risk of flooding.

- 3.16 *Air Quality:* Winchester City has one Air Quality Management Area which is improving. There have been no days when air pollution has been reported as moderate or higher. Nitrogen Dioxide levels are similar to 2004, meeting 24 hour mean objective but not complying with yearly mean objective. Previous studies show road traffic to be the main emission source of nitrogen dioxide.
- 3.17 *Climate Change:* There is no available data for Winchester City Council district so figures for the South East are given. The South East has the greatest volume of carbon dioxide emissions in the UK and overall the country has seen a rise in emissions of 12.4% since 1990. Total carbon dioxide emissions in 2006 for the South East were approximately 71 million tonnes. Energy from renewable sources account for only 0.65% of total current generating capacity in the region compared to the UK national average figure of 2.5%. Hampshire's sub-regional targets by 2010 is to generate at least 115MW and by 2016 at least 122MW. Hampshire, alongside the Isle of Wight, Kent, Thames Valley and Surrey, has the greatest potential in the South East for onshore wind development and installation of photovoltaics.
- 3.18 *Soil & Minerals:* The district has three major soil groups; - shallow lime-rich soils over chalk, freely draining lime-rich loamy soils and freely draining acid loamy soils. The district maintains an agricultural economy and there are 777 agricultural holdings. The South East Plan requires that Hampshire should plan to maintain a landbank of at least seven years of permissions for land-won sand and gravel and a supply rate of 2.63 million tonnes a year until 2016.
- 3.19 *Waste:* Winchester has experienced both an increase in household waste arisings and a steady reduction in recycling rates and is a long way from the 2005/6 statutory recycling target. There is a need to increase waste handling capacities in Winchester which may be addressed by Project Integra that seeks to minimise the amount of waste needing landfill to a minimum practical level by 2020. The Project Integra business plan also sets an overall target of 50% recycling for municipal waste by 2010 and an individual target of 40% for Waste Collection Authorities.

Prediction of Trends

- 3.20 The SEA Directive requires identification of "*the relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and likely evolution thereof without implementation of the plan or programme*". Prediction of future trends can be highly uncertain, but key trends identified from the baseline information, and therefore potential sustainability issues, are as follows:
- Higher aging population

- Increase in population
- Rising house prices
- Very high car use and dependency with associated emissions and poor adaptation/management for climate change predicted effects
- Low use of renewables and poor waste recycling
- Decrease in river water quality

Using the Baseline in the SA

- 3.21 The findings of this review of available baseline information have contributed to the identification of issues and opportunities for sustainability and are discussed further in Section 5. As spatial plans, the DPDs will be limited in how they can address sustainability issues identified through the baseline studies. These baseline conditions will be used during the SA process to help with assessing predicted effects of emerging proposals for strategic options and policies.

4.0 Early Consultation: Scoping Workshop

Method

- 4.1 A workshop with Officers, Council Members and SA statutory consultees, was held in the Guildhall on 26 June 2007 to facilitate engagement at an early and informal stage of the SA process. An overview of the LDF and SA processes was presented and then participants worked in small groups to discuss the proposed SA Framework of objectives and decision-aiding questions.
- 4.2 The workshop aimed to encourage proactive engagement in the SA process and to ensure that the proposed SA Framework reflects locally important issues prior to wider consultation with this SA Scoping Report. SA objectives and decision-aiding questions were drafted from consideration of issues arising from the PP review and the baseline characterisation. Participants worked in small groups that included a range of interests and expertise and they were invited to comment on the following:
- relevance to sustainability for the Winchester area
 - appropriateness for spatial and development control planning
 - reflection of aspirations and characteristics of the area
 - whether the SA objectives are distinctive enough and meaningful locally
 - whether they will help the planning documents to deliver sustainable development and create sustainable communities
- 4.3 During the latter part of the workshop, participants were invited to comment on potential indicators and targets, including identifying organisations or groups that hold relevant information and could help with monitoring the sustainability of the DPDs during implementation.

Attendance

- 4.4 The SA Scoping Workshop was attended by representatives from various departments in Winchester City Council including:

Strategic Planning
Landscape
Partnerships & Communication
Local Strategic Partnership
Community Planning
Environment
Sustainability
Cultural Services
Rural Towns Development
Access & Infrastructure
Development Control Planning

Together with Council Members and representatives from:

Highways Agency
Environment Agency

English Heritage
Natural England*Summary Findings*

- 4.5 The participants generated stimulating cross-sectoral debate on appraisal of sustainable development and what this means for spatial planning in the Winchester district. The groups analysed, discussed and suggested amendments to refine the SA Framework to make it better reflect local knowledge and experience. The SA Framework presented here in Section 6 has incorporated the suggestions from the workshop and thus reflects the local knowledge of the participants.

5.0 Key Sustainability Issues, Problems & Opportunities

Context & Method

- 5.1 Identification of key sustainability problems, objectives and issues is an iterative process that assists in identifying the relevant baseline information, developing the SA Framework and assisting in identifying the implications for the preparation of the LDF. It is a specific requirement of the SEA directive to consider the significant effects of plans and programmes on certain topics, including their interactions and any cumulative effects. SA also seeks to find any opportunities for enhancing sustainability rather than just mitigating any adverse effects predicted.
- 5.2 The Sustainable Community Strategy for Winchester City Council sets the vision and strategic direction for developing sustainable communities. The LDF is a key component in the delivery of the Sustainable Community Strategy and is able to promote sustainable development through its influence on spatial and development control planning: the LDF is the spatial expression of the Sustainable Community Strategy and is particularly important in helping with maintaining and creating the particular distinctive sense of places that characterise Winchester – the city and the rural areas.
- 5.3 The key sustainability problems, objectives and issues have been identified through the following:
- other sustainability work of the Council, including discussions with Members and Officers, preparation of a climate change plan, developing a sustainability strategy, and a corporate sustainability assessment method
 - preliminary evidence gathering for the LDF, including discussions and workshops on issues and visioning for a sustainable Winchester district
 - the topics to be addressed in Strategic Environmental Assessment (EU 2001/42/EC)
 - review of other relevant Plans & Programmes relevant to Winchester
 - analysis of currently available baseline information
 - preliminary consultation with key stakeholders through the SA Scoping Workshop held on 26 June 2007

Summary Findings

- 5.4 The key strategic problems, objectives and issues for sustainability identified for Winchester City Council are summarised below. These are focused on the scope and areas of influence of the LDF, namely promotion of sustainable development through spatial and development control planning. Section 6 explains how these issues for sustainability and planning have been used to develop the SA

Framework that will be used as a tool to assess the emerging LDF documents and help make the plan making more sustainable.

- 5.5 **Climate Change & Energy:** This is a fundamental issue that is cross-cutting and needs to be considered at all stages of the spatial and development control processes. Data are not available for Winchester but the South East of England has the greatest volume of carbon dioxide emissions in the UK. With its very high car usage and with the level of growth to be accommodated in the Winchester area over the next 20 years, the nature and location of development and its subsequent implications for car use and the need for travel will be a major consideration. Controlling and managing air quality and pollution is another consideration that is closely linked to transport planning and management.
- 5.6 Other ways in which the LDF can help with managing and adapting to climate change include:
- energy conservation and efficiencies through location/orientation (eg passive solar gain); design, construction and occupation of buildings; supporting live-work development
 - encouraging the use of renewable energy (both macro and micro generation) – the region is low in energy from renewable sources and Hampshire has been identified as an area with high potential for onshore wind development and installation of photovoltaics. The LDF will need to ensure that the potential environmental effects of such proposals are carefully assessed.
- 5.7 **Affordable Housing:** Average house prices are significantly higher in Winchester when compared to Kent and the rest of the South East. This affects the ability of essential service workers to live and work in the area and creates unbalanced communities – there is a decline in the proportion of households with young children and generally a population that is ageing. The LDF will need to address the need for affordable housing (for rent and/or shared ownership) to meet the housing needs of those that are not met by the market; this will be another major consideration that will require a partnership approach to delivery. With the growth predicted, it is important that local interests are not compromised by regional aspirations.
- 5.8 **Local Employment:** Winchester already has a buoyant economy with higher than average in fulltime employment, mostly based on the service sector, the professional sector, and has employment in the agricultural sector at higher levels than the rest of the country. This will need to be maintained whilst helping to meet the aspirations for increasing the role of tourism in the local economy and encouraging a vibrant, safe evening economy. However, there is concern expressed about the proportion of commuting (both in and out of the district) and a need identified to provide more local jobs for local people. The LDF can help with location and type of employment but partnership working guided by the Community Strategy will be essential.

- 5.9 **Transport & Accessibility:** Car ownership and usage is substantially higher in the Winchester area than regional and national data. Whilst transport matters are dealt with strategically at the county level, the LDF does have a role in helping to reduce the need to travel, reduce car dependency, and increase accessibility; these matters will be major considerations for all stages of the LDF preparation.
- 5.10 The LDF can help by requiring that all new development has access to facilities and services by means other than the car. The LDF can also seek provision of better footpaths and cycle routes linking places within a strategic network for the whole district. Public transport accessibility needs improvement but the sphere of influence of the LDF is limited and this will require a partnership approach. The LDF will need to address equality of accessibility, including recognising the relationships between employment, health, education and good quality housing. Equality of accessibility will be a key factor in the creation of safer communities that reduce anti-social behaviour and fear of crime.
- 5.11 **High Standards of Design & Timely Provision of Infrastructure:** Winchester has a high cultural value in its widest sense, including the built and natural environment, and its communities with their social heritage. Accordingly, Winchester district will expect highest quality and standards of design, sustainable construction and occupation for the built environment to help ensure that the distinctive character (both city and rural areas) of the district is maintained and enhanced. The LDF can help with this by requiring development proposals to meet certain standards. Facilities and infrastructure, such as cycle routes, footpaths, water supply, need to be in the right place and at the right time in order to serve new communities and ensure integration with existing communities.
- 5.12 **Environmental Quality:** this includes biodiversity, landscape, cultural and historical resources – all of which are rich resources in the Winchester area with local, regional, national and international designations. The LDF has an integral role in ensuring the sensitive and appropriate siting of land uses in order to protect and enhance the quality of the local environment.
- 5.13 Generally, the Winchester district area has good air and water quality. However, there are issues with poor river water quality associated with diffuse pollution from the high proportion of residential properties that are not on mains sewerage. Wastewater treatment facilities and sewerage networks will need to have sufficient capacity at the appropriate time to accommodate proposed development growth.
- Using the SA to assist the LDF address the key Issues*
- 5.14 The SA will assist the LDF in identifying and progressing the most sustainable options that could deal with these issues overall. Thus in considering the LDF strategy and policies, the consequences of certain course of action (such as the energy and materials involved in constructing or converting buildings) might be justified on the basis of

other sustainability benefits (such as energy savings resulting from development in a particularly accessible location).

- 5.15 The LDF and the Sustainable Community Strategy will not be able to address every sustainability problem, objective and issue identified through the review of PPs, baseline analysis, and consultation. The key issues for sustainability outlined above are focussed within the remit of the LDF and the details of the SA Framework discussed in the next Section 6 are designed to reflect what the LDF can do about sustainability issues.

6.0 Proposed SA Methods

Appraisal Method

- 6.1 The SA Framework presented in Table 6.1 at the end of this section includes a set of objectives for sustainability and planning; these are different from the objectives in the LDF and the Community Strategy, although there will be some overlap. These are designed for assessing the progression towards sustainability of emerging options and policies for spatial and development planning.
- 6.2 Each SA objective is presented together with decision-aiding questions (or sub-objectives) that assist by clarifying the detail of the issues, improving objectivity, ensuring that the appraisal is relevant to land use planning, and making the appraisal more locally specific. It is important that the Framework reflects local circumstances that can be actually influenced by land use planning. These decision-aiding questions also help to avoid duplication or conflict when so many factors are inter-related.
- 6.3 Sustainable Development recognises that social, economic and environmental factors are interconnected, and SA aims to take an integrated approach. Accordingly, the proposed SA Framework does not categorise objectives into Social, Economic and Environmental. However, it is necessary to demonstrate compliance with the SEA directive requirement to assess certain environmental topics. Therefore, for each SA objective the correlating and relevant SEA topics have been referenced for easier auditing.
- 6.4 The SA Framework provides a way in which sustainability effects can be described, analysed and compared. The SA methodology involves considering the content of the Development Plan Documents against each SA objective. Comments about whether the content (options, policies and proposed actions) of the DPDs are likely to progress or conflict with each SA objective will be recorded in tables. Where significant conflicts are identified, possible measures to offset adverse effects will be considered, with recommendations to amend the content accordingly. Professional judgement is used to make the assessment supported by baseline data where it is available.
- 6.5 The assessment of each element of the DPDs is graded according to six categories that are presented in the following key. The significance of effects is judged according to their own methods of study and standards. For example, a predicted effect on nature conservation takes into account the relative potential effects on areas with international through to local value and considers aspirations recorded in relevant plans and strategies such as the Biodiversity Action Plan. The appraisal describes the predicted effect, where possible, and considers short/long term; indirect/direct; cumulative; positive and

negative. The method also allows for reporting of neutrality or uncertainty – this may be due to lack of information upon which to make judgements.

Table 6.1: SA Key

R x	Absolute sustainability constraints to development
O --	Problematical and improbable because of known sustainability issues
Y -	Potential sustainability issues: mitigation and/or negotiation possible
LG +	No sustainability constraints and development acceptable
DG ++	Development actively encouraged as it would resolve an existing sustainability problem
?	Uncertain or Unknown Effects
Blue 0	Neutral effect

- 6.6 The appraisal of each option or policy is recorded in a table and includes comments where useful, for example, an uncertainty may benefit from seeking further information, or the judgement made needs explanation. Where significant conflicts are identified, possible measures to offset adverse effects will be considered with recommendations to amend the content accordingly. For example, this may be a suggestion for a different option, additional mitigation, or it may be suggestions for rewording policy. The appraisal also considers any opportunities to enhance sustainability rather than just mitigating adverse effects. The SA Framework and this approach enable a systematic, robust and transparent appraisal.

Monitoring

- 6.7 Proposals for monitoring the significant effects of implementing the DPDs must be considered early in the SA process and a Monitoring Strategy is prepared for publication at a later stage when the final SA Report is published. Government advises a pragmatic approach and encourages synergy between the monitoring requirements for the SA, the LDF and the Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) (a requirement of the Planning Act, 2004). Indicators and targets need to be relevant, strategic and manageable.
- 6.8 A number of indicators and targets are suggested for the SA objectives. For some of the indicators and targets, the limitations of the baseline data (such as being at the wrong geographical level or held over insufficient time to show a trend) may limit the extent to which indicators and targets can be used in predicting and measuring progress in the shorter term.

- 6.9 This SA Scoping process seeks to identify holders of information and those that can help with monitoring. The SA Reports to be published with the Preferred Options DPDs will discuss this situation further, and include suggestions for actions to collect missing data.

Table 6.1: Proposed SA Framework

	SA OBJECTIVE	DECISION-AIDING QUESTIONS	Possible Indicators
1	Building Communities <i>SEA topics: Population</i>		
	To create and sustain communities that meet the needs of the population and promote social inclusion	Does the option/policy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Help provide facilities for social interaction ▪ Promote diverse communities and meet a range of housing needs ▪ Ensure inclusion of all sections of the community ▪ Ensure equality of access to services ▪ Integrate new and existing communities ▪ Encourage community cohesion and a sense of community ownership ▪ Reduce social exclusion of disadvantaged groups ▪ Meet the needs of an ageing population 	Accessibility: % of households that can reach local facilities by foot or public transport within 15 mins
2	Infrastructure <i>SEA topics: Material Assets</i>		
	To provide for the timely delivery of infrastructure suitable to meet community needs	Does the option/policy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Support the provision of community facilities, for example cultural, health and social facilities. ▪ Encourage the enhancement of green infrastructure (strategic network of protected sites, nature reserves, greenspaces, and greenway linkages) ▪ Ensure the delivery of infrastructure that meets the needs of new and existing development ▪ Ensure appropriate timing and phasing 	Proportion of population % with access to high amenity space Provision (kms) of cycle routes
3	Housing <i>SEA topics: Population</i>		
		Does the option/policy:	

	<p>To provide good quality housing for all</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Deliver affordable and sustainable housing both in urban and rural areas, in keeping with local character ▪ Support the sympathetic accommodation of housing growth in sustainable locations ▪ Balance housing and employment land delivery with community facilities and environmental capacity ▪ Provide for an appropriate mix of dwelling size, type, density and phasing to meet local needs ▪ Provide for a range of housing to meet the needs of specific groups, (e.g. the elderly, disabled, young) and adaptable housing that meets the needs of people in different life stages 	<p>Affordable housing: % of housing stock available/ number of affordable housing unit completions per year</p>
<p>4</p>	<p>Economy and Employment <i>SEA topics: Population</i></p>		
	<p>To maintain the buoyant economy and develop greater diversity that meets local needs</p>	<p>Does the option/policy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provide a diverse range of jobs that meet the needs of local people ▪ Ensure jobs are located in sustainable locations ▪ Support the rural economy ▪ Reduce both out commuting and in commuting ▪ Help maintain Winchester as a major focus of learning and education ▪ Assist in the retention of young people and graduates ▪ Recognise the role of tourism in the local economy ▪ Support retail diversity across the district ▪ Support live work units & working from home ▪ Balance suitable employment with housing growth ▪ Encourage environmentally and socially responsible employment and help to create local markets for local goods/services ▪ Aim towards establishing a low carbon economy for Winchester 	<p>Number of new business start-ups</p> <p>Business % with stated sustainable development goals</p>

5	Transport <i>SEA topics: Air, Climatic Factors, Population, Material Assets</i>		
	To increase accessibility; reduce car usage and the need to travel	<p>Does the option/policy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Support delivery of quality public transport ▪ Enable the enhancement of a District-wide network of footpaths and cycle links between settlements, homes and work and community facilities ▪ Support the need to reduce travel, especially during peak times ▪ Locate new development to reduce the need to travel ▪ Help create an integrated sustainable transport system, for example through providing for safe storage for cycles, respect for users of shared road space, green lane linkages ▪ Adopt maximum parking standards 	Share % of passenger travel on public transport
6	Health <i>SEA topics: Human Health</i>		
	To improve the health and well being of all	<p>Does the option/policy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Protect and increase the provision of and accessibility to community, cultural and recreational facilities ▪ Require design that ensures safe, attractive places and engenders a sense of place ▪ Increase accessibility to health facilities Encourage multi-functional use of facilities 	Recorded crime
7	Water <i>SEA topics: Water, Climatic Factors, Biodiversity, Health</i>		
	To protect, enhance and manage water resources in a sustainable way	<p>Does the option/policy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Require the use of water efficiency measures ▪ Minimise risk of flooding and promote adaptation measures ▪ Promote the adoption and use of sustainable drainage systems 	<p>Water consumption per household</p> <p>Development % with sustainable drainage</p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Protect ground and surface water sources: quality & quantity ▪ Progress compatibility with the objectives of the Water Framework directive ▪ Promote access to water for recreation, enjoyment and understanding 	
8	Waste <i>SEA topics: Material Assets</i>		
	To ensure sustainable waste management	<p>Does the option/policy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Help reduce waste and facilitate recycling in construction and operation ▪ Encourage composting ▪ Encourage development that is self-sufficient in waste management ▪ Support the recovery of energy from waste 	Waste % recycled or composted
9	Climate Change <i>SEA topics: Climatic Factors, Air, Water</i>		
	To address the causes of climate change and to mitigate and adapt in line with Winchester's Climate Change Strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Promote renewable energy generation ▪ Help reduce carbon and other greenhouse gas emissions ▪ Ensure adaptation planning that maximises opportunities and minimises the costs of climate change. ▪ Promote community involvement, understanding and action on climate change 	<p>New developments % with adaptation measures as standard</p> <p>Renewable energy % sourced in new developments</p>
10	Sustainable Construction <i>SEA topics: Air, Water, Climatic Factors, Material assets</i>		
	To promote the sustainable design and construction of buildings and places	<p>Does the option/policy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ensure the incorporation of energy efficiency measures and renewables in new development aiming for zero carbon dwellings and workplaces ▪ Seek higher density in new development in appropriate 	% of new development meeting BREEAM and/or Code for Sustainable Homes Level?

		locations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Require the use of sustainable building standards (Code for Sustainable Homes, BREEAM) Promote locally and sustainably sourced (e.g. recycled) materials in construction and renovation	
11	Biodiversity <i>SEA topics: Biodiversity, Fauna and Flora</i>		
	To conserve and enhance biodiversity	Does the option/policy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protect and enhance designated and locally valued habitats and species Prevent and reverse habitat fragmentation, where possible promote understanding of and access to biodiversity Provide opportunities for provision and enhancement of greenspace 	BAP priority species and habitat % change
12	Heritage <i>SEA topics: Cultural Heritage</i>		
	To protect and enhance built, natural and cultural heritage	Does the option/policy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support, develop and enhance access to locally-based cultural resources and activities Protect and improve the historic and archaeological environment, where appropriate Help accommodate new development without detriment to the existing built and natural heritage 	Buildings at risk: % absolute reduction year on year
13	Landscape & Soils <i>SEA topics: Landscape, Soils</i>		
	To protect the character and quality of the landscape of Winchester District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minimise adverse impact on the landscape setting of the city, towns and rural settlements Prioritise the use of previously developed land to minimise greenfield development Ensure protection and enhancement of the AONB, National 	Tranquillity: traffic volume at sensitive sites

		Park, and local landscape designations	
14	Built Environment <i>SEA topics: Cultural heritage, Population, Material Assets</i>		
	To secure high standards of design	<p>Does the option/policy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Promote recognition of local distinctiveness and a sense of place in style, materials and scale ▪ Make best use of existing buildings through reuse and conversion, and promote innovation in design ▪ Promote integration of new development with existing context/design ▪ Recognise the role of the community in securing good design e.g. Village design statements, community planning 	Design quality, public perception, approvals ratings
15	Pollution <i>SEA topics: Air, Climatic Factors, Human Health, Soils, Water</i>		
	Minimise local and global sources of pollution	<p>Does the option/policy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Improve air quality, e.g. through transport management and reduction of employment related emissions ▪ Reduce and manage noise pollution ▪ Reduce and manage the impact of light pollution ▪ Ensure there is no pollution of water sources ▪ Ensure there is no pollution of the soil 	River water quality change

7.0 Statutory Consultation and Next Steps

- 7.1 This document sets out the baseline character and condition of the Winchester City Council area; plans and policies that influence the SA and the LDF have also been reviewed. This scoping study has identified current sustainability issues, problems and opportunities facing the District. The proposed SA Framework for appraising the Development Plan Documents is presented.
- 7.2 Early consultation has been carried out with key stakeholders and their contribution has shaped the identification of issues and the development of the SA Framework so far. This SA Scoping Report is now presented for wide public consultation as part of the statutory requirement at this stage. Copies have been sent to the statutory consultees and placed on the Council's website www.winchester.gov.uk together with notification to interested parties made through e-bulletins.
- 7.3 Comments received on this document will be taken into account in preparing the finalised SA Framework that will be used to appraise the emerging DPDs.
- 7.4 The results of the sustainability appraisals will be set out in SA Reports and published alongside each LDF document at the Issues & Options, Preferred Options, and Submission stages. These SA Reports will record the detail of the appraisal and the difference that the SA process has made to the LDF process. The Issues & Options for the LDF Core Strategy is programmed for appraisal and publication during the late summer and autumn 2007.

ABBREVIATIONS & GLOSSARY

SA	Sustainability Appraisal: a tool for helping to make plan making more sustainable. SA of spatial plans is a mandatory requirement of the Planning Act, 2004.
SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessment: sets the strategic context for project level Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) that is a requirement for certain development proposals. SEA requires that the predicted significant effects of plans and programmes are assessed – any adverse effects should be avoided or mitigated. The requirement for SEA derives from the EU directive that seeks to promote sustainable development and provide for a high level of protection of the environment.
SA/SEA	In the UK, SEA is a statutory requirement for spatial plans; in England & Wales it is a requirement (see PPS12) to carry out an integrated assessment with the requirements for SEA subsumed within the SA and the socio-economic factors assessed to the same level of detail as required by the SEA directive.
HRA/AA	Habitats Regulation/Appropriate Assessment: a statutory requirement arising from the EU Habitats directive to afford a high level of protection for European protected sites – Ramsar, Special Protection Areas (SPAs) and Special Areas of Conservation (SACs). A particular feature of this legislation is the requirement to consider ‘in-combination’ effects of development proposals. The requirement for AA will be scoped at the same time as the SA Scoping for the LDF.
SCS	Sustainable Community Strategy: sets out a vision for the future of the Winchester district over 20 years – prepared by the Local Strategic Partnership (LSP) representing all sectors of the Winchester District area.
LDF	Local Development Framework: sets out the Council’s spatial planning vision, strategy and policies for delivering the SCS Vision. This planning framework may comprise a number of DPDs and SPDs
CS	Core Strategy: sets out the spatial planning vision, objectives and preferred strategic options
DPD	Development Plan Document
SPD	Supplementary Planning Document

Winchester City Council

LOCAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK: SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL

SA SCOPING REPORT

<i>date:</i>	June 2007	
<i>prepared for:</i>	Winchester City Council	
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Winchester Local Development Framework Sustainability Appraisal (SA) & Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)

PLANS & PROGRAMMES REVIEW

July 2007

prepared by



Appendix A

Winchester SEA/SA – Review of Relevant Plans & Policies

A.1 INTRODUCTION

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

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

A.1.1 Sustainable Development and Environmental Policy

International

The Johannesburg Declaration of Sustainable Development 2002	
<p>This declaration was signed at the World Summit on Sustainable Development, where the principles of international commitment to sustainable development were reaffirmed, 30 years after the Stockholm Summit and ten years after the Stockholm Declaration of 1992.</p>	
Objectives, Targets & Indicators	<p>Undertake to strengthen and improve governance at all levels, for the effective implementation of Agenda 21.</p>
Environment 2010: Our Future, Our Choice (EU Sixth Environment Action Programme)	
<p>The latest Environment Action Programme gives a strategic direction to the Commission's environmental policy over the next decade, as the Community prepares to expand its boundaries. The new programme identifies four environmental areas to be tackled for improvements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Climate Change; ▪ Nature and Biodiversity; ▪ Environment and Health and Quality of Life; and ▪ Natural Resources and Waste. 	
Objectives, Targets & Indicators	<p>Recognises that land use planning and management decisions in the Member States can have a major influence on the environment, leading to fragmentation of the countryside and pressures in urban areas and the coast. Also includes objectives on stabilising greenhouse gases, halting biodiversity loss, reducing pollution and resource use. Under the EAP framework, Thematic Strategies are being developed on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Air quality; ▪ Soil Protection;

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

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

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

PPS1: Delivering Sustainable Development 2005

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

Objectives, Targets & Indicators	<p>Sustainable development is the purpose of planning. Communities need to be actively involved in the planning process, which is not simply regulations and control but must become a proactive management of development. These overarching objectives inform specific objectives such as promotion of urban and rural regeneration, of local economies, of inclusive, healthy and safe communities</p>
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Planning and Climate Change – Supplement to PPS1 Consultation Document 2006

<p>Objectives, Targets & Indicators</p>	<p>Sets out how spatial planning, in providing for the new homes, jobs and infrastructure needed by communities, should help shape places with lower carbon emissions and resilient to the climate change now accepted as inevitable. Spatial planning, regionally and locally, provides the framework for integrating new development with other programmes that influence the nature of places and how they function. Forms part of a wider package of action being taken forward by Communities and Local Government to help deliver the Government’s ambition of achieving zero carbon development. This includes the <i>Code for Sustainable Homes</i> and a consultation document, <i>Building a Greener Future</i>, which sets out how planning, building regulations and the <i>Code for Sustainable Homes</i> can drive change, innovation and deliver improvements to the environment. The Council should aim for carbon neutral new development and monitor the amount of development which meets agreed targets.</p>
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PPS 7 – Sustainable Development in Rural Areas 2004

<p>Quality of life and the environment in rural areas need to be enhanced through the sustainable development of communities and their environment.</p>	
<p>Objectives, Targets & Indicators</p>	<p>Requires that development within and outside existing villages should be permitted where it meets local economic and community needs, where it maintains or enhances the environment and does not conflict with other policies. Priority should be given to the conservation of the natural beauty of the landscape in AONBs and National Parks.</p>

Defra: Securing the Future: The Government’s Sustainable Development Strategy 2005

<p>This is a review of the original sustainable development strategy produced in 1999.</p>	
<p>Objectives, Targets & Indicators</p>	<p>The new objectives included within the strategy are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Living within environmental limits; ▪ Ensuring a strong healthy and just society; ▪ Achieving a sustainable economy; ▪ Promoting good governance; and ▪ Using sound science responsibly.

Diversity and Equality in Planning – A good practice guide 2005	
<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>	
Objectives, Targets & Indicators	<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 have become involved in the production of the LDF.</p>

Regional

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

County

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

Local

The Sustainability Strategy for the Council – Winchester City (A Sustainable City Council: Doing our bit, Inspiring others) 2004

This strategy looks at the internal workings of the City Council and considers its responsibility to sustainability. Setting out broad visions for the future it aims to encourage others to follow their lead.

Objectives, Targets & Indicators	Increase awareness of sustainability, meet high sustainability standards in any new council buildings including water and energy efficiency and minimize the adverse impacts of traveling and council used resources. Indicators: monitoring energy costs and travel costs.
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Winchester City Council Environment Strategy 2004-2008

The Environment Strategy looks into the role of the Local Authority in maintaining the local environment and its implications on the communities' quality of life. The strategy focuses on six main themes – open spaces, street scene, countryside, biodiversity, trees and hedgerows and environmental protection to identify problems and prepare action plans.

Objectives, Targets & Indicators	For each theme the strategy draws out the aim, action and success measure. Overall objectives specify being aware of development within or causing potential impacts to the themed areas, the protection, management and maintenance of the countryside and environment through the restoration of degraded habitats, proactive conservation and the reduction and prevention of pollution. Indicators: area of restored or new habitat, loss or gain of open space
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Sustainable Development and Environmental Policy – Implications for the LDF

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

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

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

A.1.2 Air Quality and Noise

International

<p>Directive 96/62/EC: the Air Quality Framework Directive; Directive 99/30/EC: the First Air Quality Daughter Directive; Directive 2000/69/EC – the Second Air Quality Daughter Directive; Directive 2002/3/EC – the Third Air Quality Daughter Directive; Directive 2004/107/EC- the Fourth Daughter Directive</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 96/62/EC: sets the framework for how EU Member States must monitor and report ambient levels of air pollutants. The UK has been divided into zones and agglomerations within which the pollutants will be monitored. ▪ 99/30/EC: sets ambient air limit values for nitrogen dioxide and oxides of nitrogen, sulphur dioxide, lead and particulate matter. ▪ 2000/69/EC: ambient air limit values for benzene and carbon monoxide. ▪ 2002/3/EC: seeks to establish long-term objectives, target values, an alert threshold and an information threshold for concentrations of ozone in ambient air. ▪ 2004/107/EC: sets health-based limits on polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons, cadmium, arsenic, nickel and mercury, for which there is a requirement to reduce exposure to as low as reasonably achievable. <p>These Directives have been transposed into legislation and implemented in England by the Air Quality Limit Values Regulations 2003. SI 2003 No. 2121. Regulation 14 extends powers, under section 85(5) of the Environment Act 1995, for the Secretary of State to give directions to LAs for the implementation of these Directives</p>	
<p>Objectives, Targets & Indicators</p>	<p>LAs have a central role through their duties to work towards meeting the national air quality objectives, which are similar or, in some cases, more stringent than the EU limit values (see paragraph 1B.6) but other organisations – such as the Highways Agency and the Environment Agency – will also be involved.</p> <p>Indicators include the number of Air Quality Management Areas, and water quality.</p>

National

<p>Planning Policy Statement 23: Planning and Pollution Control 2004</p>

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

PPG 24 – Planning and Noise 1994

This PPG gives guidance to local authorities in England on the use of their planning powers to minimise the adverse impact of noise. It outlines the considerations to be taken into account in determining planning applications both for noise sensitive developments and for those activities which will generate noise and introduces the concept of noise exposure categories, recommending appropriate levels for exposure to different sources of noise; and advising on the use of conditions to minimise the impact of noise.

Objectives, Targets & Indicators	Noise-sensitive developments should be located away from existing sources of significant noise (or programmed development such as new roads) and potentially noisy developments should be located in areas where noise will not be such an important consideration or where its impact can be minimised.
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Environment Act Part IV- LAQM 1995

Requires local authorities to review and assess the current, and likely future, air quality in their areas

Objectives, Targets & Indicators	Where an LA considers that one or more of the air quality objectives, as prescribed in regulations, is unlikely to be met by the required date, it must declare an air quality management area (AQMA), covering the area where the problem is expected. It must then draw up an action plan setting out the measures it intends to take in pursuit of the air quality objectives in the area.
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Air Quality Strategy: Working Together for Clean Air 2000	
This Strategy describes the plans drawn up by the Government and the devolved administrations to improve and protect ambient air quality in the UK in the medium-term, so to protect people’s health and the environment without imposing unacceptable economic or social costs.	
Objectives, Targets & Indicators	Sets objectives for eight main air pollutants to protect health.

Local

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

Air Quality and Noise – Implications for the LDF

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

A.1.3 Climatic Factors

International

Kyoto Protocol on Climate Change 1997	
Signing up to the 1997 Kyoto Protocol, 38 Countries (plus the EU) have committed to individual, legally-binding targets to limit or reduce their greenhouse gas emissions. These add up to a total cut in greenhouse-gas emissions of at least 5% from 1990 levels in the commitment period 2008-2012. The UK has committed to an 8% reduction (base year = 1990).	
Objectives, Targets & Indicators	Achieve a reduction in anthropogenic CO2 levels to at least 5% below 1990 levels by 2012. Consider afforestation and reforestation as carbon sinks.

National

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

Draft PPS 1 supplement Planning and Climate Change 2005

As a supplement to PPS1, the strategy sets out how spatial planning should contribute to reducing emissions and stabilizing climate change and take into account the unavoidable consequences of climate change. The strategy focuses on national policy to provide clarity on what is required at regional and local levels and should be taken into account by Local Authorities.

Objectives, Targets & Indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ In enabling the provision of new homes, services and infrastructure development should ensure the highest viable standards of resource and energy efficiency and reduce carbon emissions. ▪ Deliver patterns of urban growth that help reduce the need to travel and exploit the fullest possible use of sustainable transport. ▪ Sustain biodiversity and recognize that the distribution of habitats and species will be affected by climate change.
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PPS 22: Renewable Energy 2004

This Statement sets out the Government's planning policies for renewable energy, which planning authorities should have regard to when preparing local development documents and when taking planning decisions.

Objectives, Targets & Indicators	<p>Regional spatial strategies and local development documents should contain policies designed to promote and encourage, rather than restrict, the development of renewable energy resources. Except where these developments are likely to have an adverse effect on designated conservation sites (historic and natural), or designated landscapes. Targets: should be expressed as the minimum amount of installed capacity for renewable energy in the region, expressed in megawatts, and may also be expressed in terms of the percentage of electricity consumed or supplied. Targets should be set for achievement by 2010 and by 2020. Regional targets have been set and these have been expressed for each strategic planning authority.</p> <p>The targets for the South East are listed below in SEERA Strategy for Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy.</p>
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Our Energy Future – Creating a Low Carbon Economy 2003

The White paper defines a long-term strategic vision for energy policy combining our environmental, security of supply, competitiveness and social goals.

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

Regional

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

Local

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

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

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

A.1.4 Economy

National

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

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

<p>The Regional Economic Strategy 2006-2016 – SEEDA 2006</p>
<p>Sits within the overall context of the Integrated Regional Framework for sustainable development in the South East, and alongside the draft South East Plan as the region's spatial strategy. Focuses on how to achieve sustainable prosperity in the face of global competition.</p>

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

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

The strategy identifies the strategic priorities for the development and management of Hampshire visitor economy 2007-2012. The strategy adopts objectives for the county and acknowledges that the council’s services reflect hugely on the visitor experience and economy through transport investment, spatial planning, economic development, countryside management, heritage and culture. The strategy adopts a sustainable approach to ensure tourism thrives within the county focusing on value, satisfying the visitors, industry and community and safeguarding the environment.

<p>Objectives, Targets & Indicators</p>	<p>At county level:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Establish strong ‘evidence culture’ for visitor economy; ▪ Develop strategic, market focused approach to product development, ‘place shaping’ and destination management; ▪ Plan and deliver ‘smart’ marketing; ▪ Ensure effective, joined up and properly resourced delivery. <p>At council level:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Advocacy; ▪ Sustainable development; ▪ Building partnerships.
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Local

Winchester Economic Action Plan 2006

The plan describes the current economic climate of the Winchester district identifying strengths and current issues, stemming from environmental, social and economic pressures. In developing the objectives the plan focuses heavily on the involvement of the local partners.

Objectives, Targets & Indicators	Support the rural and urban economy, assist businesses in their environmental responsibility and tackle transport issues surrounding business. Retain and increase the effectiveness of the workforce and maximise the social benefits of business. Indicators: monitor the availability and uptake of land for employment purposes employment statistics
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Winchester District Local Plan Review 2006

Replacing the earlier Winchester District Local Plan, this plan guides land use and development within the district. The plan is responsible for ensuring that there is an adequate supply of available employment land and contains policies which guide the economic development of the area including protecting the vitality of the town centre.

Objectives, Targets & Indicators	To apply the strategic policies of the Structure Plan and relate them to specific areas of land, to provide detailed policies for controlling development, co-ordinate development and land use and to support and enable the local economy.
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Winchester City Council Tourism Strategy 2006

The strategy considers the needs and aspirations of visitors, local tourism industry and the community. It defines to what extent tourism is part of the economic prosperity of the District and lays down overarching guidance to local businesses and individuals to create and sustain commercial activity and jobs.

Objectives, Targets & Indicators	To improve the recognition of Winchester as a tourist destination, use tourism as a driver to improve the services and facilities for locals and enhance the visitors experience and maintain a strong emphasis on sustainability. To be measured against targets such as tourism spending and numbers of overseas visitors.
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Winchester City Council Draft Corporate Strategy 2007-2012	
The strategy sets out the broad aims of the City Council in delivering a good quality of life for the well being of the district balancing economic, environmental and social pressures.	
Objectives, Targets & Indicators	Economic prosperity through the provisions of accommodation, businesses and tourism, high quality environment by reducing waste, encouraging biodiversity and conserving the cultural heritage and safe and strong communities by ensuring the health and wellbeing of residents and ensuring inclusive, vibrant communities.

Economy – Implications for the LDF
<p>At a local level a robust policy background exists to support the economy of the area. It is important that this is carried forward into the LDF with particular emphasis on the objectives below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To secure the growth in, and a range of, employment opportunities, including for local residents, focused on public transport nodes to allow for less long-distance commuting, especially by car, and a more sustainable relationship between home and work. ▪ To facilitate the provision of accommodation to meet the requirements of small, medium and large sized firms. ▪ To require high standards of design and environment in new employment development both on new sites and in existing employment areas. ▪ Encourage developments which have a high job density to conserve the land supply; ▪ Pay particular attention to those areas which experience relatively high unemployment and other indicators of deprivation, and the needs of the residents within them. ▪ Support the rural economy. ▪ Recognise the role of tourism in the local economy

A.1.5 Landscape, Open Space and Recreation

National

PPG 17 – Planning for Open Space, Sport, and Recreation 2002	
This guidance comprises the planning guidance to support outdoor and recreational activities which contribute to the delivery of broader sustainable development objectives such as the support of urban renaissance and rural renewal, the promotion of social inclusion and community cohesion, health and well being.	
Objectives, Targets & Indicators	The recreational quality of open spaces can be eroded by insensitive development or incremental loss. In considering planning applications - either within or adjoining open space - local authorities should weigh any benefits being offered to the community against the loss of open space that will occur. Accessibility should be promoted by sustainable modes of transport (including disabled facilities).
Framework for Sport in England: making England an Active and Sporting Nation: Vision for 2020 2004	
The Framework has been developed through independent analysis of the facts and the figures underpinning sport, and through research and impact evaluation – finding out what works best to make England an active and successful sporting nation.	
Objectives, Targets & Indicators	Game Plan established two broad targets, related to activity and success. “Increasing significantly levels of sport and physical activity with the target of achieving 70% of the population as reasonably active – defined as participating in 30 minutes of moderate exercise five times a week – by 2020”. “Our target is for British and English teams and individuals to sustain rankings within the top 5, particularly in more popular sports”. Targets are as defined above and indicators will include the regional analysis of sporting activity.

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

Regional

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Local

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

A.1.6 Cultural heritage including Architectural and Archeological Heritage

National

PPG 15 – Planning and the Historic Environment 1994	
<p>This PPG provides a full statement of Government policies for the identification and protection of historic buildings, conservation areas, and other elements of the historic environment. It explains the role played by the planning system in their protection. It complements the guidance on archaeology and planning given in PPG 16.</p>	
<p>Objectives, Targets & Indicators</p>	<p>Objectives are for the effective protection of all aspects of the historic environment. It is important that new uses are found for buildings whose original use has become obsolete to ensure their continued conservation.</p>
PPG 16 – Archaeology and Planning 1990	
<p>This guidance is for planning authorities in England, property owners, developers, archaeologists, amenity societies and the general public. It sets out the Secretary of State's policy on archaeological remains on land, and how they should be preserved or recorded both in an urban setting and in the countryside. It gives advice on the handling of archaeological remains and discoveries under the development plan and control systems, including the weight to be given to them in planning decisions and the use of planning conditions.</p>	
<p>Objectives, Targets & Indicators</p>	<p>Development plans should reconcile the need for development with the interests of conservation including archaeology. Detailed development plans should include policies for the protection, enhancement and preservation of sites of archaeological interest and of their settings.</p>

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

County

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

Local

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

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

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

A.1.7 Biodiversity, Fauna, Flora and Soil

International

EU Habitats Directive [Directive 92/43/EC] 1992	
<p>The Habitats Directive is a major European initiative that aims to contribute towards protecting biodiversity - the variety of life - through the conservation of natural habitats and wild plants and animals. Recognising that wildlife habitats are under pressure from increasing demands made on the environment, the Directive provides for the creation of a network of protected areas across the European Union to be known as 'Natura 2000' sites. This network includes Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) and Special Protection Areas (SPAs), which, on land, are already Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs).</p>	
Objectives, Targets & Indicators	<p>Maintain or restore in a favourable condition designated natural habitat types and habitats of designated species listed in Annexes I and II respectively of the Directive. If a project compromising one of these habitats must proceed in spite of negative conservation impacts due to it being in the public interest, compensatory measures must be provided for. Linear structures such as rivers/streams, hedgerows, field boundaries, ponds, etc., that enable movement and migration of species should be preserved.</p>
The EC Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds 79/409/EEC 1979	
<p>The Birds Directive has created a protection scheme for all of Europe's wild birds, identifying 194 species and sub-species (listed in Annex I) among them as particularly threatened and in need of special conservation measures. There are a number of components to this scheme. Within others, Member States are required to designate Special Protection Areas (SPAs) for the 194 threatened species and all migratory bird species. SPAs are scientifically identified areas critical for the survival of the targeted species, such as wetlands. The designation of an area as a SPA gives it a high level of protection from potentially damaging developments.</p>	
Objectives, Targets & Indicators	<p>Imposes duty on Member States to sustain populations of naturally occurring wild birds by sustaining areas of habitats in order to maintain populations at ecologically and scientifically sound levels.</p>

The Convention on Biological Diversity, Rio de Janeiro 1992	
<p>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.</p>	
<p>Objectives, Targets and Indicators</p>	<p>Article 6a requires each Contracting Party to develop national strategies, plans or programmes for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity.</p>

National

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

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

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

Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended)	
The act implements the Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (the 'Bern Convention') and the European Union Directives on the Conservation of Wild Birds and Natural Habitats. The Act is concerned with the protection of wildlife and their habitat (countryside, national parks and designated protected areas).	
Objectives, Targets & Indicators	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

Regional

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

County

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

Local

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

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

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

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

A.1.8 Water

National

Directive 2000/60/EC Establishing a Framework for the Community Action in the Field of Water Policy (The Water Framework Directive)

The Water Framework Directive has the following key aims:

- Expanding the scope of water protection to all waters, surface waters and groundwater;
- Achieving "good status" for all waters by a set deadline;
- Water management based on river basins;
- "Combined approach" of emission limit values and quality standards;
- Getting the prices right;
- Getting the citizen involved more closely; and
- Streamlining legislation.

**Objectives,
Targets &
Indicators**

Requires all Member States to achieve 'good ecological status' of inland water bodies by 2015, and limits the quantity of groundwater abstraction to that portion of overall recharge not needed by ecology

Directing the Flow (DEFRA) 2002

The document sets out what we think should be the priorities for government policy on water in England¹ over the longer term. Its scope is primarily our use of freshwater and the inland water environment; but it also covers estuaries and many aspects of our coastal water. In addressing these it also embraces the links with other policy areas.

**Objectives,
Targets &
Indicators**

Key commitments

Implementation of the EU Water Framework Directive will provide the most important single means of taking forward the aims of this document.

Key commitments for future action by the Government apart from implementation of the Water Framework Directive and which are outlined in this document include:

- identifying further measures needed to address diffuse pollution from agriculture;
- examining the scale of the problem of urban diffuse pollution and the options for addressing it;

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

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

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

The Environment Agency’s strategy on water resources for the next 25 years.
 Vision: Abstraction of water that is environmentally and economically sustainable, providing the right amount of water for people, agriculture, commerce and industry, and an improved water-related environment.
 The strategy considers the present and future needs of both society and the environment and the potential effects of climate change and changing social values on water resource and use. Areas are highlighted where water abstraction is currently unsustainable and where additional water is and is not available.

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

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

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

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

Objectives, Targets & Indicators	<p>Implementation of objectives of PPS 25</p>
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County

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

<p>Objectives, Targets & Indicators</p>	<p>The Study's investigations revealed that over the 1970 to 2000 hydrological and ecological assessment period, operation of public water supply abstraction sources in the Study area can be influenced by hot summer climate. Low flows are concentrated into the dry years with a hydrological risk of 1 in 30 years of record. The ecological risk associated with the occurrence and distribution of naturally occurring low flows particularly in the summer and early autumn may be exacerbated by demands on public water supply sources through increased use in periods of high temperatures with potential consequences for target species.</p>
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The Test and Itchen Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy 2006

The Vision of the Test and Itchen Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy (CAMS) is to ensure that the river system is of the highest quality ensuring conservation of the rich diversity of wildlife in the river and wetland environment whilst providing for people's social and economic needs into the foreseeable future. The document sets out how much water is available in the catchments and details the Environment Agency's policies and actions relating to the management of this water, over the next 6 years.

<p>Objectives, Targets & Indicators</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Implement licence changes as required by Habitats Regulations ▪ Review of Consents on River Itchen ▪ Undertake ecological survey to ascertain conservation value of Anton and Pillhill Brook ▪ Conduct study to investigate hydro-ecological impact of abstraction on Anton and Pillhill Brook ▪ Undertake ecological survey comparing reaches of Bourne Rivulet ▪ Conduct study to investigate hydro-ecological impact of abstraction on reaches of Bourne Rivulet ▪ Undertake ecological survey to ascertain impacts of current and potential abstraction on Lower Test ▪ Investigate potential flow distribution solutions to abstraction impacts on Lower Test ▪ Investigate whether Habitats Regulations Review of Consents River Itchen conclusions can be applied to River Test
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Water – Implications for the LDF

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

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

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

Water quality: protect and improve water quality.

A.1.9 Material Assets

National

Waste Framework Directive (91/156/EEC)	
<p>The Waste Framework Directive (WFD) requires Member States of the EU to establish both a network of disposal facilities and competent authorities with responsibility for issuing waste management authorisations and licenses. Member States may also introduce regulations which specify which waste recovery operations and businesses are exempt from the licensing regimes and the conditions for those exemptions.</p> <p>An important objective of the WFD is to ensure the recovery of waste or its disposal without endangering human health and the environment. Greater emphasis is also placed on the prevention, reduction, re-use and recycling of waste.</p>	
Objectives, Targets & Indicators	<p>Article 4. Member States shall take the necessary measures to ensure that waste is recovered or disposed of without endangering human health and without using processes or methods which could harm the environment, and in particular:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Without risk to water, air, soil and plants and animals; ▪ Without causing a nuisance through noise or odours; and <p>Without adversely affecting the countryside or places of special interest.</p>

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

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

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

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

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

Objectives, Targets & Indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ensure prudent, efficient and sustainable use of minerals and recycling of suitable materials, thereby minimising the requirement for new primary extraction; ▪ Prevent or minimise production of mineral waste; ▪ Secure working practices which prevent or reduce as far as possible, impacts on the environment and human health arising from the extraction, processing, management or transportation of minerals; ▪ Protect internationally and nationally designated areas of landscape value and nature conservation importance from minerals development, other than in the exceptional circumstances ▪ Promote the sustainable transport of minerals by rail, sea or inland waterways;
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MPS 2: Controlling and mitigating the environmental effects of mineral extraction in England 2005
Sets out the policies and considerations that Mineral Planning Authorities in England are expected to follow when preparing development plans and considering applications for minerals development. This MPS supersedes MPG11.

Regional

South East – Regional Minerals Strategy 2004	
The strategy sets out the long term regional context for mineral policy, guided by sustainable development as a key principle. The strategy aims to balance the essential requirements of demand with the environmental impacts arising from extraction, processing and transport. Focuses on measures to reduce demand, the recovery and recycling of used materials and only then on a mixture of sources to supply residual regional demand.	
Objectives, Targets & Indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Encourage sustainable construction ▪ Environmental management – increase transport of minerals by rail and water ▪ Recycling and reuse – target of 39% by 2016 ▪ Safeguarding mineral reserves, wharves and rail depot’s against other inappropriate development

South East – Regional Waste Management Strategy 2006

<p>The strategy takes resource management as its guiding principle to promote the necessary change in the regions production of waste. The waste hierarchy – prevent, re-use, recycle, recover and dispose places initial emphasis on minimisation and reducing the impact of disposal.</p>	
<p>Objectives, Targets & Indicators</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Waste minimisation. ▪ Recycling and composting. ▪ Other recovery and diversion from landfills. ▪ Landfill - increase capacity. ▪ Self sufficiency for regional waste disposal. ▪ New developments should employ best practice in design and construction for waste minimisation and recycling.

County

<p>Hampshire Minerals and Waste Development Framework – Core Planning Strategy 2006</p>	
<p>The strategy sets out a spatial vision for future minerals and waste in planning in Hampshire. The overall approach is based on principles of improving the sustainable design of new buildings, slowing the pace of waste growth and maximising the recovery of value from wastes prior to landfill. Its objectives are based in the context of environment, social, geography and planning. The spatial approach will also see net self-sufficiency in terms of Hampshire’s waste management capacity and new developments being located nearer to sources of waste and markets for products.</p>	
<p>Objectives, Targets & Indicators</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Help eliminate waste growth in the long term. ▪ Help to deliver significant change in recycling, increase recovery of un-recycled waste and ultimately the provision of disposal facilities. ▪ Ensure enough facilities to allow Hampshire to be net self-sufficient in waste handling capacity by 2016. ▪ Provide for supply of minerals to meet national, regional and local requirements for recycled and secondary aggregates with due regard to geology, environment and market considerations. ▪ Ensure new mineral, waste and resource developments are sized appropriately and designed to decrease pollution, maximize energy efficiency, promote renewable energy, encourage recycling and reduce the use of primary aggregates. ▪ Ensure high quality restoration and aftercare of mineral workings and landfill. ▪ Protect land with International and National biodiversity designations from the impact of mineral and waste resource development.

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

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

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

A.1.10 Transport

International

European Commission White Paper on the European Transport Policy 2001

This paper describes what has been achieved so far both at the Union and the Member State levels and what should be done in the near future.

Objectives, Targets & Indicators

The principal measures suggested in the White Paper include:

- Revitalising the railways;
- Improving quality in the road transport sector;
- Striking a balance between growth in air;
- Transport and the environment;
- Turning inter-modality into reality;
- Improving road safety;
- Adopting a policy on effective charging for transport;
- Recognising the rights and obligations of users;
- Developing high-quality urban transport; and
- Developing medium and long-term environmental objectives for a sustainable transport system.

National

PPG 13 – Transport 2001

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

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

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

County

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

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

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

A.1.11 Housing

National

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

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

Planning for Gypsies and Travellers – Royal Town Planning Institute 2007

Responding to the practice issues raised by developments in research and policy the RTPI produced guidance on planning for Gypsies and Travellers, primarily intended for planning practitioners, the ideas also provide assistance for non-planning stakeholders involved in planning and service delivery processes and to planners outside England. It aims to help practitioners deliver satisfactory services to Gypsy and Traveller communities with strong focus on integrated, effective service delivery through the optimum use of stakeholder resources and partnership working.

Objectives, Targets & Indicators	<p>It addresses accessibility for all members of the community to jobs, health, housing, education, shops, leisure and facilities including gypsy and traveller communities. The guidance points out there are insufficient sites, services and opportunities for people who wish to pursue a nomadic lifestyle and that discrimination is still an ongoing problem.</p> <p>Indicators: number of pitches provided</p>
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Circular 1/2006 Planning for Gypsies and Travellers 2006

The circular sets out advice for local authorities on the provision of sites for gypsies and travellers.

Objectives, Targets & Indicators	<p>Creating and sustaining strong communities, for the benefit of all members of society including the gypsy and traveller community, is at the heart of the Government's Respect agenda. Authorities should make allocations for site provision in LDFs based on a robust assessment of need.</p> <p>Indicators: the amount of unauthorised sites and authorised sites.</p>
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Regional

South East Regional Housing Strategy 2005

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

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

Key Themes:
 Overall housing supply
 Affordability
 Regeneration and renewal
 Homelessness and supported housing
 Quality and sustainability of housing stock

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

Hampshire County Structure Plan 2006-2011

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

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

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

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

Winchester City Council Housing Strategy 2004-2007

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

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

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

Winchester City Council Communities Department Private Sector Housing Renewal Strategy 2006	
As one of the major contributors to the overarching housing strategy, this strategy brings together the 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.	
Objectives, Targets & Indicators	Ensure that residents (owner occupied or privately renting tenants) are living in dwellings that are fit and safe and adhere to a satisfactory level of home energy efficiency.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Local Area Design Statement
 Chilbolton Avenue
 Compton Down
 Sleepers Hill
 Springvale Road

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

Village design statements

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

<p>Housing – Implications for the LDF</p>	
<p>The LDF to have due regard for housing objectives, such as the need to accommodate all people's housing needs, improve conformance with the Code for Sustainable Homes, develop sustainable and safe communities, and combat homelessness and discrimination. The LDF also has to illustrate how the required housing growth will be accommodated without undue adverse impact.</p> <p>Sustainability indicators could include area of greenfield/brown field land used for new developments, densities achieved, energy efficiency of new developments, housing completions per year both in the private market and the provision of affordable and sheltered housing schemes. It is important for indicators to enable the monitoring of sustainability impacts, given the scale of housing growth anticipated.</p>	

A.1.12 Communities & Health

National

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

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

County

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

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

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

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

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

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

<p>expected changes for when the vision becomes a reality, are included.</p>	
<p>Objectives, Targets & Indicators</p>	<p>The objectives link directly to the core principles of the consequential strategies such as the Cultural, Corporate and Sustainability, which have been sectioned off from the Community Strategy to deal with issues more exclusively.</p> <p>For each outcome there is a list of measures, or indicators to be carefully monitored by the Board of the Winchester District Strategic Partnership (WDSP) and Winchester City Council.</p>

<p>Communities and Human Health – Implications for the LDF</p>
<p>The relationship between health and employment, education and good quality housing should be recognised and the LDF should encourage equality of access to decent, affordable, housing, services and facilities for all sectors of the community. This could be done through helping :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve access to services, including education and health. Enable the provision of local facilities, including meeting places and educational opportunities Create local employment opportunities Create a mix of housing types and tenures in new development

A.1.13 Other Spatial Development Policy

International

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

National

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Regional

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

The plan outlines how the region will go about responding to challenges facing the area including housing, economy, transport and the conservation of the environment

**Objectives,
Targets &
Indicators**

Economy

- Develop strong economic networks and business clusters especially in urban areas.
- Provide a good range of employment sites and give priority to improved skills training.

Housing

- Providing at least 60% of new housing on brownfield sites.
- Substantially increase the supply of affordable housing.
- Increase housing to density to an average 40 dwellings per hectare.
- Create more small scale affordable housing in rural areas.

Transport and Communications

- Managing transport systems to exploit existing capacity combined with an increased investment in public transport, cycling and pedestrian areas.
- Improving access to international and regional gateways.
- Investment in communications technology to increase access to goods and services without the physical need to travel.
- Accept major future role for road freight but encourage railways to increase share.

Natural Resource Management

- Improve management of water resources and quality including greater water efficiency and development of new reservoirs.
- Decrease the risk of flooding including the use of Sustainable Drainage Systems.
- Protect ancient woodlands and ensure better management and expansion of key wildlife habitats.
- Improve air quality and noise reduction.
- Expand the use of renewable energy – setting a target for developers that at least of 10% of new developments energy needs are met by renewables.
- Promote higher energy efficiency.

Waste and Minerals

- Reduce growth in waste generated.
- Minimise reliance on landfill through recycling and composting.
- Provide increased facilities for recycling and recovery.
- Reduce waste exported from London for disposal in the South East.
- Promote use of sustainable construction techniques and recycled aggregates.

Countryside and Urban Management

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

County

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

Local

Winchester District Local Plan Review 2006	
<p>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.</p>	
<p>Objectives, Targets & Indicators</p>	<p>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.</p>

Other Spatial Development Policy – Implications for the LDF

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

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

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

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

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

BASELINE

July 2007

prepared by



Appendix B

Winchester SEA/SA Baseline Information

B.1 INTRODUCTION

Baseline data has been presented in two formats: in summary text form and a more detailed baseline data table. All data will be updated before the plan appraisal takes place. Sources are shown in the list at the end of the section and refer to the baseline documents used for the LDF SEA/SA.

- B.1.1 Population
- B.1.2 Human Health
- B.1.3 Employment
- B.1.4 Social Exclusion
- B.1.5 Housing
- B.1.6 Transport
- B.1.7 Landscape & Townscape
- B.1.8 Cultural Heritage
- B.1.9 Biodiversity & Conservation
- B.1.10 Water Resources
- B.1.11 Air Quality
- B.1.12 Climatic Factors
- B.1.13 Soil & Minerals
- B.1.14 Waste

B.1.1 POPULATION

Summary

In 2001 Winchester had a population of 107,222, an increase of 11.2% from 1991. In comparison Hampshire’s population grew by 7% during the same period. The area is predominantly rural with 65% (69,694) of the population living in the rural area and the remaining 35% (37,528) living within the City area. By 2012 the predicted total population is expected to grow to 142,574 an increase of 10.1% on 2001. Winchester is currently Hampshire’s least densely populated district, 1.62 persons/hectare and can boast to be amongst the top 20 most affluent districts in England. However there are major contrasts in that the ward of St. John and All Saints is 4237th out of 8414 in the most deprived wards in the UK and there is some evidence of rural deprivation in outlying areas of the district. The break down of the population shows the mean age to be 40, low numbers of school children and with lower mortality rates overall it is an ageing population. White Christians are the dominant ethnic and religious group although the population has become more culturally diverse in recent years.

Indicator	Data Source	Current Data	Comparators and targets		Trend	Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities
Topic: Population						
Total number of people 2001 census	1	107,222	Hampshire (2007): 1,650,000 South East: 8,000,645	England: 49,138,831	Between 1991 and 2001 Winchesters population grew from 96,386 to 107,222, an increase of 11.2%. 35% of the population live within Winchester city and the other 65% in the rural area beyond. Winchester’s population has increased through a net gain in migration, the 2001 census showed 7.3% of the population as internal migrants from within	The projected population increase will require an enhanced provision of services, and careful integration with existing communities. The needs of an aging population will need to be catered for and attention should be given to appropriate housing and access to facilities. The increase in population will have impacts on all the sections covered in this baseline, both

Indicator	Data Source	Current Data	Comparators and targets		Trend	Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities
					the UK. This may be linked directly to the city's proximity to London, attractive as a major commuting area.	environmental and social.
Mean Age of Population in the Area (2001)	1	40	South East: 39.08	England: 38.60	Numbers of school aged children have declined since 1991 and the higher than average mean age highlighting an aging population, in particular those aged over 75.	The decline in school age children may be a product of the area's house prices and provision of affordable housing would enable young people and young families to remain in the area.
Density (number of people per hectare) (2001 census)	1	1.62	South East: 4.20	England: 3.77	Winchester is the least densely populated district in Hampshire and sits well below the regional and national average.	
Ethnic groups (highest 3 percentiles)	1	White: 97.84% Asian or Asian British: 0.69% Mixed: 0.66%	South East White: 95.10% Asian or Asian British: 2.33% Mixed: 1.07%	England White: 90.92% Asian or Asian British: 4.58% Black or Black British: 2.30% Mixed: 1.31%	Increases over the last decade show the population becoming more culturally diverse but white Christians remain the largest single group.	
Religion (stated religion 2001) (%) (top three percentiles excluding religion not stated)	1	Christian: 76.16	Christian: 72.78	Christian: 71.74		
		No Religion: 15.91	No Religion: 16.50	No Religion: 14.59		
		Muslim: 0.36	Muslim: 1.36	Muslim: 3.10		

Indicator	Data Source	Current Data	Comparators and targets		Trend	Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities
Country of Birth (2001) (%) (highest 3 percentiles) (nb other countries listed are Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland and Rep. of Ireland)	1		South East	England		
		England: 88.50%	England: 88.01%	England: 87.44%		
		Elsewhere: 4.73%	Elsewhere: 5.55%	Elsewhere: 6.91%		
		Scotland: 2.02%	Scotland: 1.91%	Scotland: 1.62%		

B.1.2 HUMAN HEALTH

Summary

Winchester's general health is noticeably better than national and regional averages as highlighted by the low Standardised Mortality Rate (SMR). In line with this there are fewer households with one or more persons with a limiting long term illness.

Indicator	Data Source	Current Data	Comparators and targets		Trend	Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities
Topic: Human Health						
Households with one or more person with a limiting long term illness (%) 2001	1	27.27	South East: 29.36	England: 33.55		
General health (persons %)	1	Winchester:	South East:	England:	The data shows 74.61 (80,000) of the population to be in good health, higher than the national or regional average.	With predicted rising population numbers, the Local Authority need to ensure the appropriate levels of health care and leisure facilities are provided to maintain the current good state of health experienced by residents.
		Good Fairly Good Not Good	74.61 19.48 5.91	71.50 21.38 7.12		
Standardised Mortality Ratios (SMRs) (UK=100)		83	Hampshire: 92 South East: 92		20% lower than national levels and significantly below regional average.	
Life expectancy		Data Gap	England (at birth): Males – 76.9 Females – 81.2		Life expectancy has reached its highest level at birth and amongst older adults resulting in a growing and ageing	The ageing population will need appropriate facilities in terms of demands on health care and the provision of

Indicator	Data Source	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Trend	Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities
				population.	suitable housing, including sheltered housing schemes and residential and nursing care homes.

B.1.3 EMPLOYMENT

Summary

Winchester has a buoyant economy based on the service sector and experiences higher than average fulltime employment (41.55%) and significantly lower than average (1.61%) economically active unemployment levels. There is an educated and skilled workforce working in professional roles which amount to over 30% of the population. Winchester is also maintaining employment in agriculture at higher levels than the rest of the country.

Indicator	Data Source	Current Data	Comparators and targets		Trend	Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities
Topic: Employment						
Percentage Economically Active -Employed % (2001 as percentage of total population aged 16-74)	1	Full time: 41.55	South East: 43.22	England: 40.81	Full time employment levels are above the national averages but perform slightly less well regionally. The part time rate of employment may be a reflection of the service based economy.	There is good economic base on which to build.
		Part Time: 12.22	12.20	11.81		
Percentage Economically Active - Unemployed % (2001 as percentage of total population aged 16-74)	1	1.61	2.31	3.35	Unemployment has been and is consistently below regional and national average.	As above

Indicator	Data Source	Current Data	Comparators and targets		Trend	Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities
Industry of employment		Winchester	South East	England		
All persons		100% (53,306)	100% (3,888,756)	100% (22,441,498)		
Agriculture/ Forestry (%)		2.9	1.4	1.5	Winchester is maintaining employment in agriculture at higher levels than the rest of the country.	There should be continued support for the rural economy to avoid the continuing downturn experienced in other parts of the country.
Fishing (%)		0.1	0.02	0.02		
Mining (%)		0.1	0.2	0.2		
Manufacturing (%)		9.5	12.1	14.8	Low level of employment in manufacturing.	
Electricity/Gas/Water Supply (%)		0.5	0.7	0.7		
Construction (%)		6.3	7.1	6.7		Winchester's housing requirement amounts to 10,439 between 2006 and 2026 which could lead to an increase in those employed in construction.
Wholesale/ Retail Trade (%)		13.6	16.3	11.6	The retail sector is above the national average but lags behind the region. As such a large part of the City Council is rural this is to be expected.	
Hotels/ Restaurant (%)		4.7	4.3	4.7		
Transport/ Communications (%)		5.4	8.1	7.1		

Indicator	Data Source	Current Data	Comparators and targets		Trend	Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities
Financial (%)		3.7	5.1	5.8		
Real Estate (%)		17.9	15.6	13.2	A significantly higher rate of those employed in real estate compared to nationally.	Likely to maintain this level due to new housing requirement and buoyant local economy.
Public Admin (%)		9	6	6.6		
Education (%)		9.8	7.8	8.7		
Health & Social Work (%)		10.8	9	10.6		
Other Community/ Social Activity (%)		5.2	4.5	5		
Self Employed (%)		0.2	0.2	0.1		
Extra Territorial Organisations (%)		0.1	0.03	0.05		
Other (%)		0.2	0.5	2.6		
Net Commuting (persons)	34	In-Commuting Winchester (approx) 13,000	Out-Commuting Winchester (approx) 4,500		50% of all in-commuting to Winchester is from the Solent area.	If the commuting pattern stays the same, efforts should be made to encourage use of sustainable modes of transport. This could include efficient park and ride schemes and encouraging employers to adopt green transport plans with car sharing, provision of showers, cycle storage etc.

Indicator	Data Source	Current Data	Comparators and targets		Trend	Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities
Socio-Economic Classifications 2001 (% Persons aged 16-74)	1		South East	England		
Large employers and higher managerial occupations		5.90	4.53	3.50		
Higher professional occupations		8.89	6.26	5.11	Significantly high % of professional occupations.	The economy should build on the high skilled population present.
Lower managerial and professional occupations		22.50	21.18	18.73	Significantly high % of professional occupations.	The economy should build on the high skilled population present.
Semi-routine occupations		8.50	10.63	11.65		
Routine occupations		5.76	7.35	9.02		
Never Worked		1.02	1.58	2.72	Significantly lower % of residents who have never worked.	
Full-time students		9.00	6.72	7.03	Indicates a well educated younger population.	Attempts should be made to retain this sector of the population and could be helped through the provision of low cost market housing and building on the wide range of employment opportunities.
Gross Value Added (GVA) per head.		Hampshire: 14,924	South East: 16,756		Steady increase since 2001	
Employment land allocated in adopted local plan		Site location (ha.) West of Waterlooville		Area of site 30 ha		Allocated land is available for businesses that wish to expand or relocate to the area.

Indicator	Data Source	Current Data	Comparators and targets			Trend	Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities
		Hillson's Road, Curdridge Solent 1, Whiteley Solent 2, Whiteley Little Park Farm, Whiteley	4.1 9.8 8.7 1.3				
Mixed use sites allocated in adopted local plan		Site location Abbey Mill, Bishop's Waltham Freeman's Yard, Cheriton Former Station Yard and Coach Business, Sutton Scotney	Area of site (ha.) 1.9 1.1 1.6				The allocation of mixed sites facilitates sustainable development by producing workplaces and homes in the same location.
Total Employment Related to Tourism Spending 2004	44 45		2000 3,037 926 3,964	2002 3,095 591 3,685	2004 2,762 944 3,757		

B.1.4 SOCIAL EXCLUSION

Summary

There are a significantly lower number of households with no adults in employment; 1.89% compared to a national average of 4.83%. There is also a decline in the proportion of households with young children. However Winchester has a well educated population with 30.16% being qualified to professional status compared to 19.9% nationally. Generally the area scores well in the Index of Multiple Deprivation with scores consistently in the 300s (where 1 is the most deprived and 354 the least deprived).

Indicator	Data Source	Current Data	Comparators and targets		Trend	Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities
Topic: Social Exclusion						
Households with no adults in employment: with dependent children (%) 2001	1	1.89%	South East: 3.29%	England: 4.83%	Significantly lower than regional or national averages.	
Households with dependent children (%) 2001	1	27.42%	29.18%	29.45%	Proportion of households with young families has decreased as has the proportion with large families.	The decline in households with young families may be a product of the area's house prices and provision of affordable housing would enable young people and young families to remain in the area. There are currently over 2,000 on the housing needs register and average house prices of £300,000.
Average household size (persons)	1	2.35	2.38	2.36	The proportion of single person households has increased substantially as has the national trend.	This presents specific accommodation needs for both the young and elderly.

Indicator	Data Source	Current Data	Comparators and targets		Trend	Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities
Households with central heating and sole use of bath / shower and toilet (%)	1	96.28	93.56	93.56		
Households without central heating; with sole use of bath / shower and toilet (%)	1	3.28	5.96	8.37		
People aged 16-74 with:	1	Winchester	South East	England		
No qualifications (%) 2001		18.76	23.92	28.85	Significantly below the regional and national averages.	Indicates a high skilled population on which to build a modern local economy.
Highest qualification attained level 1 (Level 1 qualifications cover: 1+'o' level passes; 1+CSE/GCSE any grades; NVQ level 1; or foundation level GNVQ)		13.25	17.13	16.63		
Highest qualification attained level 4 / 5 (Level 4/5 Qualifications Cover: First Degree; Higher Degree; NVQ Levels 4 and 5; HNC; HND;		30.16	21.75	19.90		Indicates a high skilled population on which to build a modern local economy.

Indicator	Data Source	Current Data	Comparators and targets		Trend	Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities
Qualified Teacher Status; Qualified Medical Doctor; Qualified Dentist; Qualified Nurse; Midwife; or Health Visitor)						
IMD Extent – (proportion of a district’s population living in the most deprived Super Output Areas (Sosa) of the country)		0.00				Indicative of the general wealth of the area.
IMD Extent Rank – (ranking of IMD extent, on national scale. A rank of 1 is the most deprived, and 354 is the least deprived)		298				Indicates a low level of deprivation which may be concentrated in specific areas where action could be focussed.
IMD Income Scale – (the number of people who are income deprived)		5,299				
IMD Income Scale Rank – (see explanation of ranking above)		308				This indicates a well paid local economy.

Indicator	Data Source	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Trend	Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities
IMD Employment Scale - (number of people who are employment deprived)		2,443.75			
IMD Employment Scale Rank		309			Reflects the high level of employment in the area.

B.1.5 HOUSING

Summary

Average house prices are significantly higher in Winchester when compared with Kent and the South East. Between 2006 and 2026 10,439 dwellings are to be built in the Winchester area to meet the predicted housing need. The Council has a policy that a percentage of these will be affordable housing for rent and/or shared ownership to meet the housing needs of those whose needs are not met by the market.

Indicator	Data Source	Current Data	Comparators and targets		Trend	Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities
Topic: Housing						
All households: with residents	5		South East	England	The affordable housing expected to be provided as part of the general housing requirement should lead to an increase in properties rented from housing associations and shared equity ownership.	With the projected housing requirement for the area and national policy on the provision of affordable housing there is an opportunity achieve significant levels of affordable housing for rent/ shared equity which will in some part address the issue of housing costs for those unable to purchase homes in the private market.
		43132	3,287,489	20,451,427		
Owner occupied owns outright (%)		33.7	31.28	29.19		
Owner occupied own mortgage /loan (%)		37.8	41.90	38.88		
Owner occupied shared ownership (%)		0.3	0.70	0.65		
Rented from council (%)		11.7	7.35	13.21		
Rented from housing association (%)		4.3	6.61	6.05		

Indicator	Data Source	Current Data	Comparators and targets		Trend	Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities
Rented from private landlord/ letting agency (%)		8.6	8.77	8.80		
Rented other (%)		2.7	3.31	3.22		
Housing Allocations Net additional dwellings 2006 -2026		Winchester provision for annual average of 522 dwellings between 2006 and 2026, totalling 10,439.	South East provision for an annual average of 28,900 net additional dwellings between 2006 and 2026.			
Provision of affordable housing						The Council is already addressing this issue through a "saved policy" on the provision of affordable housing from the adopted local plan and the preparation of SPD to expand on, and clarify, the policy.
Number of People per Hectare	5	1.62	East Hampshire 2001: 2.12 Kent 2001: 3.8 England and Wales 2001: 3.4			
Average Household Size		2.35	East Hampshire 2001: 2.44 Kent 2001: 2.38			

Indicator	Data Source	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Trend	Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities
			England and Wales 2001: 2.36		
Average House Price: 2006	18	<p>Winchester Average Cost: £330,452</p> <p>Detached: £480,999 Semi-detached: £284,430 Terraced: £265,405 Flat: £189,311</p> <p>Change in last quarter: 3.3% Change in last year: 8.7%</p>	<p>Kent Average cost: £225,098</p> <p>Detached: £352,592 Semi-detached: £212,601 Terraced: £173,745 Flat: £147,115</p> <p>Change in last quarter: 0.5% Change in last year: 8.5%</p> <p>South East Average cost: £233,338</p> <p>Detached: £375,532 Semi-detached: £216,821 Terraced: £179,464 Flat: £154,161</p>		The high house prices in Winchester are probably affecting the balance of population as many young people are unable to purchase a property in the area. As above, the Council is addressing the issue of the provision of affordable housing.
Housing Need	42	The total affordable housing need annually is for 1,284 units. Re-lets of the existing social stock average 480 units and is the major means of addressing the scale of need identified. After allowing for this level of supply there will still be an annual affordable housing shortfall of 779 units which projected over the nine year period to		Increasing house prices and the inability of many to enter the housing market indicates an increase in the numbers on housing needs registers.	With the projected housing requirement for the area and national policy on the provision of affordable housing there is an opportunity achieve significant levels of affordable housing for rent/ shared equity which will in

Indicator	Data Source	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Trend	Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities
		2011 is a total of 7,011 units.			some part address the issue of housing costs for those unable to purchase homes in the private market.
Supported and Adapted Housing Needs	42	<p>14% of households in Winchester contain somebody with a special need, suggesting some 6,220 households.</p> <p>Around 25% of Housing Association rented homes were adapted for a disabled person compared to just 4% in the owner occupied (no mortgage) sector, principally older people.</p>			The City Council is addressing this issue through their Draft SPD on affordable housing which requires new development to meet Lifetime Homes Standards.

B.1.6 TRANSPORT

Summary

Between 1950 and 1995 car ownership in the UK increased from 2 million vehicles to 21.4 million and it is predicted to further increase by 20% by 2015. More ownership equals more use and traffic is predicted to increase in Hampshire by 2% on the motorways and 1% on local roads in the next 10 years. The Hampshire Transport Plan has identified local peak hour congestion in Winchester which will only be exacerbated, by an increase in car numbers from the level of development proposed by the South East Plan. Particularly noticeable in Winchester's more rural areas is the accessibility problems to local and sub regional facilities worsened by poor transport infrastructure.

The figures show fewer households with no or one cars compared to national and regional figures but those households with two, three or more are substantially higher in comparison. This is inline with the affluence of the population within the region and logically lends weight to the figures showing car and van travel as the most used mode of transport. The data concerned with distance travelled to work indicates high numbers travelling less than 2km so within the city centre area or close to where the bulk of local business are located. As a commuter hub the figures show numbers of people travelling 10- 30km and 40-60kms fairly high indicative of the corresponding distance to Southampton and Portsmouth. 6.9% of the population travel 60km plus, relating to the distance to London (109km) and emphasising the importance of location in respect to travel.

Indicator	Data Source	Current Data	Comparators and targets		Trend	Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities
Topic: Transport						
All cars and vans in area	32	61,868	England and Wales: 23,936,250			
Households with no cars or vans % (2001)	1, 32	15.69	South East: 19.43	England: 26.84	There are substantially less households in Winchester with no cars or vans compared to the regional and national	
Households with one	1, 32	39.37	42.62	43.69		

Indicator	Data Source	Current Data	Comparators and targets		Trend	Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities
cars or vans % (2001)					average. This is consistent with households with one car.	
Households with two cars or vans % (2001)	1, 32	34.54	29.56	23.56		
Households with three cars or vans % (2001)	1, 32	7.74	6.29	4.52	The data from households with two cars shows Winchester having 46.6% more than the national average highlighting the affluence of the area. This is emphasised by households with 3 cars or more also being 71% above the national and 23% above the regional average.	The very high levels of car ownership in Winchester presents a challenge in changing modes of transport. This has implications for climate change and air quality.
Mode of travel to work (%)	1, 31	Winchester	South East	England	<p>2000: Biennial surveys of bus passengers on the radial routes round Winchester show an overall increase of 22% since 1993. Pedestrian counts show an increase of 2.9% since 1993.</p> <p>Rail counts show an increase in the number of passengers boarding from 3,170 in 1997 to 3,622 in 2000, a 14% rise.</p>	<p>Although there has been an increase in train and bus use, Winchester still falls behind the national average. Winchester experiences a high level of in commuting and also some out commuting, but 30% of people work at home or travel less than 2km.</p> <p>There are opportunities to change the current travel pattern through the provision of safe and convenient walking and cycling routes within the town and measures to encourage public transport use</p>
Train		4.09	5.63	4.23		
Bus		3.23	4.35	7.51		
Motorbike		0.99	1.12	1.11		
Car/Van		58.78	59.18	54.94		
Passenger		4.92	5.65	6.11		
Taxi		0.21	0.41	0.52		
Bike		1.90	3.07	2.83		
Foot		13.11	9.91	9.99		

Indicator	Data Source	Current Data	Comparators and targets		Trend	Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities
						such as park and ride.
Distance travelled to work	32	All persons Works at home Less than 2km 2km – 5km 5km – 10km 10km – 20km 20km – 30km 30km – 40km 40km – 60km 60km +	Winchester (persons) 53,306 6,837 11,253 6,253 6,379 9,695 3,524 1,579 1,679 3,719	Winchester (%) 100 11.9 21.1 11.7 11.9 18.2 6.6 2.9 3.1 6.9	Less than 2km has the highest percentage of people traveling this distance to work. This shows that they live close to work and possibly within close proximity to the city centre. Southampton is 20km from Winchester and could be a factor in the percentage of people traveling 10-20km and 20-30km. Portsmouth is 50km and may also contribute to the figures for 40-60km as commuters traveling. 6.9% of the population travel 60km+, which may represent commuter travel to London (distance = 109km).	
Usual time taken to travel to work (minutes)	33		South East (%) 33.7 29.7 17.5 5.1	UK (%) 31.3 28.5 18.2 5.6		

Indicator	Data Source	Current Data	Comparators and targets		Trend	Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities
		41 – 50 51 – 60 More than 60	5.6 4.2 4.2	6.3 5.6 4.4		
Travel to School	34		UK Age 5 – 10 (%) Walk 50 Car 41 Bus 9	UK Age 11 -16 (%) 44 22 24	<p>5 – 10 Numbers of children walking to school fell from 62% in 1989/91 to 50% in 2004 whilst those traveling by car rose from 27% to 41%. The average length of journey for 5-10 year olds has increased from 2.1km to 2.7km over the same time period.</p> <p>11 - 16 The numbers of children walking fell from 48% to 44% between 1989/91 and 2004 whilst those traveling by car increased from 27% to 41%. The average journey distance increased from 4.5km to 4.7km for 11-16 year olds.</p> <p>At peak time, 8.45 on weekdays in term time 1 in 4 car trips by residents in urban areas is generated by school run.</p>	National figures have been provided in the absence of data for Winchester because the congestion caused by car trips to school and the safety implications of these levels of traffic are of national concern. The challenge for Winchester is to make walking or cycling to school an attractive proposition through the provision of safe walking and cycling routes. However the distance to school is increasing which will discourage walking. The proposed development for the area should include schools in walking distance to serve new developments.
Rail	34	Rail passenger journeys in Hampshire increased by 19% between 1991/2000 and 2003/2004.		Most rail journeys in Hampshire are to local destinations within	The provision of new park and ride car parks could increase the	

Indicator	Data Source	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Trend	Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities
				<p>the county.</p> <p>The County Council predict a slowing in the rate of increase between 2003/2004 and 2010/2011 to 6% due to the fact the network is more congested and approaching saturation in the peak hours.</p> <p>Most station car parks in Hampshire full by 9.00am so rail travel constrained by travel options to station.</p>	levels of rail use.
Motorway	34	Motorway traffic growth at 2% per year.		<p>Traffic flows over 100,000 vehicles/day regularly recorded on M3 between M27 and Winchester.</p> <p>M3/A34 junction at Winchester – significant delays particularly at the weekend where there is heavy tourist traffic.</p>	
Cycling	34	Hampshire has 750 miles of off-road cycle routes and urban cycle paths.		Cycling in Winchester equates to 4% of the population travelling to work and regionally averages 3.5% of journeys to work.	

Indicator	Data Source	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Trend	Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities
Bus	34			Quality Bus Partnerships journeys increased by 20% in Winchester.	
Car Parks	34	Car Parks	Spaces		The development of Park and Ride facilities should help reduce congestion and City centre parking.
		Winchester City			
		Upper Brook Street	56		
		Cossack lane	46		
		Middle Brook lane	143		
		Friarsgate	263		
		Colebrook Street	77		
		Jewry lane	95		
		Chesil Multi-Storey	624		
		Chesil Street	87		
		Tower Street Multi-Storey	522		
		Durrgate	67		
		Worthy Lane	149		
		Coach park	103		
		Gladstone Street	115		
		St Peters	190		
		Cattle Market	198		
		The Brooks	323		
		Park & Ride St Catherines	785		
Guildhall Yard	29				
River Park Leisure Centre	244				
	19	4116			

B.1.7 LANDSCAPE & TOWNSCAPE

Summary

Winchester has both a rich architectural heritage and landscape setting. 40% of Winchester City Council area is part of the East Hampshire AONB and the designation of the South Downs National Park is proposed.

Indicator	Data Source	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Trend	Issues/Constraints
Topic: Landscape and Townscape					
Winchester District		<p>Winchester district is predominantly rural covering 250 square miles of diverse countryside including chalk downs, large arable fields, extensive woodland, river valleys, heath remnants, historic parks and clay lowland. The district has over 50 rural settlements as well as Winchester City.</p> <p>The landscape of the district can be broadly divided into three distinct areas. The majority of the district is strongly influenced by the underlying chalk giving rises to two different areas of downland. The 'Hampshire Downs' landscape character area, lying to the north and east of Winchester is a broad belt of strongly rolling chalk downs with scarps, hilltops and valleys with an overall exposed character. The 'South Downs' landscape character area running through the centre of the district is associated with the east-west chalk ridge. This is a more elevated landscape combining rolling arable fields interspersed with scattered settlements, parkland and woodlands. To the south of the district the varied clays and gravels of the 'South Hampshire Basin' provide a contrastingly diverse enclosed and small scale landscape, consisting of lower lying mixed farmland and woodland.</p> <p>Winchester benefits from a large number of scattered areas of ancient woodland and large areas of more recent woodland. It is particularly found in the southern parishes and on the chalk downs. Winchester's hedgerows have a strong influence on the</p>			

Indicator	Data Source	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Trend	Issues/Constraints
		<p>character of the landscape with patterns varying significantly according to age of the landscape. Hedgerows of the 18th and 19th centuries are generally straighter with fewer species and found on the chalk downland. The more 'ancient' landscapes towards the south of the district were more likely to be enclosed and contain numerous species often being formed from remnant woodland.</p> <p>The well drained chalk geology of the majority of the Winchester district means that surface water features are uncommon. These parts of the district benefit from the clear alkaline springwater rivers of the Meon, Itchen and Dever. To the south where clay predominates springs, ponds and streams are numerous.</p>			
Area of admin geography (m2 thousands) (i.e. areas of boundary)	1	Winchester	South East	England	
		661,071.11	19,412,971.66	133,037,283.00	
Area of greenspace (m2 thousands)	1	608,279.37	16,442,704.44	115,741,625.40	<p>A Green Space Strategy could ensure no loss of greenspace and improve the current situation. (<i>Greensapce: Greenspace is any vegetated land or water within or adjoining an urban area Including derelict, vacant and contaminated land which has the potential to be transformed, natural and semi-natural habitats, Green corridors - paths, disused railway lines, rivers and canals</i>)</p>

Indicator	Data Source	Current Data	Comparators and targets		Trend	Issues/Constraints
Area of water (m2 thousands)	1	3,313.97	527,873.24	3,436,199.04		
Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB)	14	East Hampshire AONB – covers 40% of Winchester City Council district. 2 landscapes characterise this area, in the south and west rolling chalk downland with dry valleys and in the east and north steep heavily wooded scarp slopes. The area contains the rich Meon and Rother valleys, 4 NNRs, many SSSIs and part of the South Downs Environmentally Sensitive Area. It is also an important archaeological area. The AONB covers 31% of the South East.				The objectives of the AONB Management Plan should be supported by, and reflected in, the LDF. AONBs are recognised to be of the same importance, and have the same protection, as National Parks.
National Parks	14	PROPOSED - South Downs National Park Would include two Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB): East Hampshire and the Sussex Downs and unlike any other National Park, it would include an area of chalk downland. Approximately 39 million people visit the area each year.				The National Park will have its' own independent planning authority.
Environmentally Sensitive Areas	14	South Downs & Test Valley extend into Winchester district along the River Dever.				Should be protected from development.
Landscape Character Areas	14 43	23 1. Hursley Scarplands 2. Sparsholt Woodlands 3. Crawley Downs 4. Wonston Downs 5. Dever Valley 6. North Dever Downs 7. Stratton Woodlands			The Countryside Quality Counts (CQC) study Tracking Change in the Character of the English Landscape 1999-2003, provides evidence about the ways the English countryside is changing and what implications this might have for achieving	Landscape Character Areas are a useful tool to guide development and ensure that local character is not eroded.

Indicator	Data Source	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Trend	Issues/Constraints
		8. North Itchen Downs 9. Upper Itchen Valley 10. Bighton Woodlands 11. Bramdean Woodlands 12. East Winchester Downs 13. Lower Itchen Valley 14. Cranbury Woodlands 15. South Winchester Downs 16. Upper Meon Valley 17. Hambledon Downs 18. Forest of Bere Lowlands 19. Portsdown Hill 20. Lower Meon Valley 21. Whiteley Woodlands 22. Shedfield Heathlands 23. Durley Claylands		<p>sustainable development.</p> <p>The Hampshire and South Downs are identified as Maintained areas.</p> <p>Maintained: if the character of an area is already strong and largely intact, and the changes observed for the key themes served to sustain it, or simply because the lack of change meant that the important qualities are likely to be retained in the long term.</p> <p>The study identifies the South Hampshire Lowlands as an area that is Diverging.</p> <p>Diverging: if the change in the key themes appeared to be transforming the character of the area so that either its distinctive qualities are being lost, or significant new patterns are emerging.</p>	
Character areas	41	8 in Winchester City	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Walled Town (including the Barracks area and Cathedral Close as distinct areas within the Walled 		Winchester City is of considerable historic and architectural interest and the

Indicator	Data Source	Current Data	Comparators and targets		Trend	Issues/Constraints
		Town); <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Winchester College and Kingsgate; ▪ The Riverside; ▪ St Giles' Hill—the Eastern Suburb; ▪ Christchurch Road; ▪ St Cross; ▪ Hyde—the Northern Suburb; and ▪ Oram's Arbour and the Western Suburb 				definition of character areas will help guide development to ensure that the character is not eroded.
Land currently in use and allocated in a local plan for any use or with planning permission for any use: estimated dwellings	1	Winchester	South East	England		Potential to maximise use of previously developed land.
		80	67,840	357,490		
Land that is unused or could be available for redevelopment; estimated dwellings	1	410	160,190	986,050		Potential to maximise use of previously developed land.

B.1.8 CULTURAL HERITAGE

Summary

The District has a rich archaeological resource including remains from prehistory to the military history of the last century and has an extensive amount of listed buildings. The City Council has designated 37 Conservation Areas in the District to date and has 109 Scheduled Ancient Monuments.

Indicator	Data Source	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Trend	Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities
Topic: Cultural Heritage					
World Heritage Sites	2	0	South East: 2	UK: 27	
Historic Buildings at Risk	3, 19	49	South East: 233	Figures fluctuate depending on levels of funding for repair and the characteristics of buildings (age, location, use).	Historic towns struggle with impacts of tourism unless carefully managed. Tourism is estimated to be worth approximately £135 annually to Winchesters economy. However adverse consequences such as erosion, congestion, pollution and intrusion can harm the preservation of protected sites. Fortunately the Tourism Strategy is aware of these issues and focuses on sustainable tourism to preserve
English Heritage Register of Buildings at Risk (2006)	41	Total – 5 Grade I (a) - 1 Grade II* - 2 Grade II Scheduled Monuments – 1	Test Valley – 0 Gosport - 7		

Indicator	Data Source	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Trend	Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities
Number of listed buildings	3, 18	2262 (92% Grade II) (5.5% Grade II*) 2.5% Grade I	Hampshire: 10,766 (93.4% Grade II) (4.6% Grade II*) (2% Grade I) UK: 442,000 (94% Grade II) (4.1% Grade II*) (1.4% Grade I)	Winchesters high percentage of Grade 1 building reflects the historic nature of the town and the requirement for preservation.	<p>historical culture and ensure the quality of life of residents who may also be affected.</p> <p>The extensive stock of historic buildings in the District represents a major asset and should continue to enjoy a high level of protection. However, it should be accepted that sometimes alternative uses and alterations may be needed to ensure their continuing conservation.</p> <p>Whilst Conservation areas should not be seen as a barrier to development, good quality development should be sought to ensures their integrity is not undermined.</p>
Number of archaeological sites of interest	12	103	UK: 95,000		
Registered Historic Battlefields	4	1	Hampshire: 1 England: 43		
Conservation Areas	7	37	Test Valley: 36 Hampshire: 281 England: 8,000		
Historic Parks and Gardens	4	10	Hampshire: 57		
Church of England Statistics	41	Winchester Diocese		Canterbury Diocese	
		Total number of Churches	413	329	

Indicator	Data Source	Current Data	Comparators and targets		Trend	Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities
		% listed grade I or II*	48	67		
		Total % of listed churches	77	78		
Scheduled Ancient Monuments	41	109	Hampshire: 626			

B.1.9 BIODIVERSITY

Summary

The District is rich in habitat and biodiversity with designated Special Areas for Conservation, Special Protection Areas and Ramsar Sites. There are seventeen Sites of Special Scientific Interest of which nine are in favourable condition but the others are unfavourable and vary from recovering to declining. The District has two nationally designated nature reserves and ten local nature reserves. Biodiversity Action Plans are in place for both habitats and species.

Indicator	Data Source	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Trend	Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities
Topic: Biodiversity					
Special Areas for Conservation (SAC)	12	Hampshire: Salisbury Plain – 2.38% in Hampshire (21438.1 ha) The New Forest (29262.36 ha) Butser Hill (238.66 ha) River Itchen (309.26 ha) East Hampshire Hangers (569.68 ha) Emer Bog (37.5 ha) Mottisfont Bats (196.8 ha)	Within the District, the Itchen Valley is a designated SAC, as is part of the Hamble Valley within the District.		Requirement to screen for Appropriate Assessment if there is any threat from development.
Special Protection Areas (SPA)	15	Hampshire: Salisbury Plain (21438.1 ha) The New Forest (29262.36 ha) Solent & Southampton Water (5346.44 ha)			Requirement to screen for Appropriate Assessment if there is any threat from development.

Indicator	Data Source	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Trend	Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities
Ramsar Sites	15	Hampshire: The New Forest (29262.36 ha) Solent & Southampton Water (5346.44 ha)			Appropriate Assessment if there is any threat from development.
Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)	12, 15, 29	Alresford Pond – unfavourable no change Beacon Hill, Warnford – favourable Botley Wood and Everett’s and Mushes Copses – favourable Cheesefoot Head – unfavourable recovering Crab Wood – favourable Galley Down Wood – favourable Hook Heath Meadows – unfavourable no change Lye Heath Marsh – favourable Micheldever Spoil Heaps – unfavourable declining Old Winchester Hill – favourable Peake Wood – favourable River Itchen – Unfavourable decline, areas of favourable St. Catherines Hill – unfavourable recovering The Moors, Bishop’s Waltham – unfavourable declining, part recovering Upper Hamble Estuary and Woods (in part) – favourable Waltham Chase Meadows – favourable		17 in 2006	Nine of the seventeen SSSIs are in favourable condition whilst the others are unfavourable with some declining or recovering. Monitoring is necessary to ensure the continued favourable condition of the sites of the former sites. Management plans should be put in place to improve the condition of unfavourable sites.
National Nature Reserves (NNR)	14	2 Beacon Hill	Hampshire: 11 England:		All nature reserves should be protected through LDF policy.

Indicator	Data Source	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Trend	Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities
		Old Winchester Hill	215		
Local Nature Reserves (LNR)	12	10	Hampshire: 40 England: 1050		All nature reserves should be protected through LDF policy.
EN Natural Areas	17	3 Hampshire Downs, South Downs and South Coast Plain, Hampshire Lowlands.	21 - South East 29 - South West		
Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC)	14	500			These sites should have protection as in the current adopted local plan.
Biodiversity Action Plan Species	16	Amphibians	Natterjack Toad (<i>Bufo calamita</i>) Great Crested Newt (<i>Triturus cristatus</i>)		Protection from development of all protected species should be reflected through LDF policy. Opportunities should be taken to enhance habitat where possible.
		Beetles	Noble chafer (<i>Gnorimus nobilis</i>) Gilkicker weevil (<i>Pachytychius haematocephalus</i>)		
		Crustaceans	Freshwater White-clawed Crayfish (<i>Austropotamobius pallipes</i>)		
		Damsel/ dragonflies	Southern Damselfly (<i>Coenagrion mercuriale</i>)		
		Flies	Hornet robberfly (<i>Asilus crabroniformis</i>)		

Indicator	Data Source	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Trend	Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities
		Local species	Birds of Wet Meadows (inc. UK priority species) Branta bernicla bernicla, Dark-bellied brent goose, Bumblebees Butterflies and Moths (inc. UK priority species), Coronella austriaca, Smooth snake, Eptesicus serotinus, Serotine bat, Seed Eating Farmland Birds (inc. UK priority species), Shorebirds (inc. UK priority species), Tooth Fungi (inc. UK priority species), Valvata macrostoma, large-mouthed valve snail, Woodland Lichens (inc. UK priority species)		Protection from development of all identified habitats should be reflected through LDF policy. Opportunities should be taken to enhance habitat where possible.
		Mammals	Water Vole (<i>Arvicola terrestris</i>), Barbastelle Bat (<i>Barbastella barbastellus</i>), Otter (<i>Lutra lutra</i>), Dormouse (<i>Muscardinus avellanarius</i>), Bechstein's Bat (<i>Myotis bechsteini</i>), Pipistrelle Bat (<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>), Greater Horseshoe Bat (<i>Rhinolophus ferrumequinum</i>)		
		Worms	Medicinal Leech (<i>Hirudo medicinalis</i>)		
Biodiversity Action Plan Habitats	16	Local habitat	Ancient semi-natural Woodland, Arable land, Canals, Ephemeral Ponds, Fen, Carr, Marsh, Swamp, Reed beds, Heathland, Acid Grassland and Bog, Lowland wet Grassland, Neutral Grassland, Open Standing Water		Protection from development of all identified habitats should be reflected through LDF policy. Opportunities should be taken to enhance habitat where possible.
		Priority Habitats	Ancient and/or species-rich hedgerows, Cereal field margins, chalk rivers, Eutrophic standing waters, fens, Lowland beech and yew woodland, Lowland calcareous grassland, Lowland dry acid grassland, Lowland heathland, Lowland meadows, Lowland wood-pasture and parkland, Mudflats, Purple moor grass and rush pastures, Reedbeds, Saline lagoons, Seagrass beds, Wet woodland,		

B.1.10 WATER RESOURCES

Summary

Water supply in Hampshire is usually of high quality and resources depend on the groundwater stored in the chalk aquifers of the Hampshire Downs. Hampshire has no above ground storage reservoirs. There has been a 12% net increase in water quality in the county since 1990 but the Itchen has seen an increase in nutrient levels from sewage works (mainly phosphate) and farmland run-off (mainly nitrate) due to increased concentrations as a result of population growth and agricultural intensification. In the River Test and Itchen Catchment Area there are over 3,000 properties at risk of flooding.

Indicator	Data Source	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Trend	Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities
Topic: Water Resources					
Rivers	37	River Itchen Upper stretch of the Hamble River Meon The site condition is substantially affected by low river flow and high soluble phosphorus concentrations. Hampshire has 15 major rivers, all heavily dependent on groundwater stored in the chalk aquifers. Hampshire has no above ground storage reservoirs.			
Chemical river water quality	8, 9	Itchen: Good	South East (2003 – 2005) 84% Good 9% Fair 6.7% Poor/Bad	12% net increase in water quality in the county since 1990.	Increases in population have resulted in large sewage treatment works discharging directly to the lower reaches of the river. Effluent at Winchester and Alresford is discharged to the river and ground using the capacity of
Biological river water quality	8, 9	Itchen: Good	South East (2003 – 2005) 94% Good 4.5% Fair		

Indicator	Data Source	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Trend	Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities
			1.7% Poor/Bad		
River water phosphate levels	8, 9	Itchen: Very High phosphate levels	South East (2003 – 2005) 22.6% Good 24.4% Poor 53% Bad	The Itchen has seen an increase in nutrient levels from sewage works (mainly phosphate) and farmland run-off (mainly nitrate) due to increased concentrations as a result of population growth and agricultural intensification.	the Chalk to treat it to a high standard. The Environment Agency sets stringent conditions on the quality and quantity of discharged effluents however this must be maintained to ensure the river and groundwater quality are preserved to high standards. Furthermore planned development in the south and climate change pose uncertainties in the future
River water nitrate levels	8, 9	Itchen: Fair	South East (2006) 50% of the SE is designated as surface or ground water Nitrate Vulnerable Zones (NVS)		
Abstraction from groundwaters	9	70% of drinking water for South East provided by groundwater. 59% of abstracted water requires treatment. Estimated public water supply abstraction deficit during warm dry summers is of the order of 45MI/d for a low flow target of 270MI/d. This deficit is equivalent to the water consumption of some 250,000 people in Hampshire and Isle of Wight. Downstream of the Otterbourne surface water abstraction intake, the public water supply abstraction impacts on the 7 kilometres of river channel to the Chickenhall sewage treatment works outfall. The Chickenhall sewage treatment works		Water supply in Hampshire is usually of high quality and resources depend on the groundwater stored in the chalk aquifers of the Hampshire Downs. Public water supply sources and large potable abstractions are protected from pollution by Source Protection Zones, which prevent polluting discharges to groundwater. Activities are controlled within Source Protection Zones, on Major Aquifers, and to some	The population of Hampshire, Portsmouth and Southampton is projected to increase by 11% between 2001 and 2021 this is likely, coupled with the effects of climate change, to increase demands on water supplies. Any new planned development may worsen the deficit if not managed in a sustainable manner.

Indicator	Data Source	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Trend	Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities
		effluent discharge ensures that the Gaters Mill abstraction does not cause a fall in river flows to levels below 35% of the September naturalized flow.		extent Minor Aquifers. There are large SPZs across Hampshire particularly in the Downlands and central swathe in chalk dominated areas.	
Drought	37	No public water supply restrictions since 1977 in Winchester or Hampshire			
Properties at risk from flooding	10	In the River Test and Itchen Catchment Area economic damages due to flooding average £7million per year, with over 3,000 properties at risk.	South East: 310,000 properties at risk from coastal and river flooding	The risk has increased due to changes in the catchment (urbanisation, field drainage), houses built on inappropriate land encroaching on flood plains and the possible effects of climate change (increased flood generating rainfall more frequent).	Risks to people, property and infrastructure are concentrated predominately in Winchester, with further dispersed flood risks through rural villages. A flood warning system is in place, and being improved, with about half of known flood risk properties presently receiving a warning.

B.1.11 AIR QUALITY

Summary

Winchester City has one Air Quality Management Area which is improving. There have been no days when air pollution has been reported as moderate or higher. Nitrogen Dioxide levels are similar to 2004, meeting 24 hour mean objective but not complying with yearly mean objective. Previous studies show road traffic to be the main emission source of nitrogen dioxide.

Indicator	Data Source	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Trend	Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities
Topic: Air Quality					
Air Quality Management Areas (AQMA)	12	1 – Winchester Town Centre (Nitrogen Dioxide and Particles)		The extent of the AQMA is considerably smaller when compared to the 2005 area of exceedence. However the results show that additional measures may be required to bring about the necessary reductions in traffic emissions in the city centre to comply with the 2010 EU Limit Values.	Unless the high levels of traffic in Winchester City centre can be reduced the AQMA will remain. However it can be used as incentive to increase the numbers of commuters using alternative sustainable transport to reduce emissions.
Automatic air monitoring sites	15	Two real time air quality monitoring stations in Winchester town centre. These consist of a background site at Lawn Street near Friarsgate (Nitrogen dioxide and Particles) and a roadside site in St Georges Street (Nitrogen dioxide, Carbon monoxide and particles). Over forty nitrogen dioxide diffusion tubes monitoring			

Indicator	Data Source	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Trend	Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities
		air quality across both the town centre and the district. Recently installed several lamppost mounted devices measuring particle levels at three other locations within the town centre.			
Number of days when air pollution reported as moderate or higher	15	0			
Pollutant levels (annual mean ug/m³)	15 16				
Benzene		Data Gap No locations that require a detailed assessment.			
1,3-Butadiene		Data Gap No locations that require a detailed assessment.			
Carbon monoxide		Data Gap No locations that require a detailed assessment.			
Lead		Data Gap No locations that require a detailed assessment.			
Nitrogen dioxide		26.2mg/m ³ Similar to 2004, meeting 24 hour mean objective but not complying with yearly mean objective. Previous studies show road traffic to be the main emission source of nitrogen dioxide			Unless the high levels of traffic in Winchester City centre can be reduced this will remain an issue. However it can be used as incentive to increase the numbers of commuters using alternative sustainable transport reducing emissions of nitrogen dioxide.
PM10		22.5mg/m ³			

Indicator	Data Source	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Trend	Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities			
		In compliance with 24 hour and yearly mean objective						
Sulphur dioxide		Data Gap No locations that require a detailed assessment.						
Exceedance of Air Quality Objectives Air Quality Data – Winchester Town Centre		PM10 50 ug/m3 (24 hr mean)	NO2 200ug/m3 (1 hr mean)	CO 10mg/m3 (8 hr running mean)	The situation is improving and the measures undertaken to achieve this should be continued and built upon.			
		Background	Roadside	Background		Roadside	Background	Roadside
		8	15	0		0	N/A	0
		Pass = less than 35 failures/year		Pass = less than 18 failures/year			Pass = no failures of objectives per year	

B.1.12 CLIMATIC FACTORS

Summary

Limited district wide data on carbon emissions is now available for the Winchester district. The South East has the greatest volume of carbon dioxide emissions in the UK and overall the country has seen a rise in emissions of 12.4% since 1990. Total carbon dioxide emissions in 2006 for the South East were approximately 71 million tonnes. Energy from renewable sources account for only 0.65% of total current generating capacity in the region compared to the UK national average figure of 2.5%. Hampshire’s sub-regional targets by 2010 is to generate at least 115MW and by 2016 at least 122MW. Hampshire, alongside the Isle of Wight, Kent, Thames Valley and Surrey have the greatest potential in the South East for onshore wind development and installation of photovoltaics.

Indicator	Data Source	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Trend	Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities		
Topic: Climatic Factors							
Climate Change		South East: Over the past century average temperature has risen by 0.5oC and summer rainfall has decreased.					
Carbon dioxide emissions		Winchester (tonnes CO2/head): 2003 Total – 11.1 2003 Domestic – 2.7 2004 Total – 12 2004	SOUTH EAST Total emissions 2004 (million tonnes carbon dioxide)				The South East has the greatest volume in the UK and overall the country has seen a rise in emissions of 12.4% since 1990. As the South East is the greatest UK contributor to carbon dioxide emissions, Winchester should consider estimating its’ carbon emissions and setting targets
			Industrial, commercial & public	Domestic	Road Transport	Total	
			25	21	23	69	
			SOUTH EAST Per capita emissions 2004 (tonnes carbon dioxide per				

Indicator	Data Source	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Trend	Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities	
		Domestic – 3.1 Hampshire: 16 million tonnes/year	resident Industrial, commercial & public 3.1	Domestic 2.7 Road Transport 2.9 Total 8.7		for improvement.
			South East Total carbon dioxide emissions in 2006 approximately 71 million tonnes UK Net emissions of carbon dioxide during 2006 have provisionally been estimated at around 560.6 million tonnes, about 5¼ per cent lower than the 1990 level of 592.1 million tonnes	The South East produces the greatest volume in the UK and overall the country has seen a rise in emissions of 12.4% since 1990.		
Greenhouse gas emissions		Data Gap	UK: 718.5 million tonnes in 2001	The six greenhouse gases fell by 14.6 per cent between the base year, 1990 and 2004	UK total fallen by 7.6% since 1990	
Annual Average Concentration of Major Gases		Data Gap	National Air Strategy Targets: NO2 40µg/m3 Annual mean (to be achieved by 31/12/05)/ CO 10mg/m3 max daily running mean (31/12/03)/ PM10 40µg/m3 Annual mean (31/12/04)/ SO2 20µg/m3 Annual mean (31/12/00)			

Indicator	Data Source	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Trend	Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities
Current Renewable Generation Capacity		Hampshire and the Isle of Wight: Installed Operational Capacity 2006: 0.94MWe (Solar PV: 0.28; Bio and Sewage Gas: 0.34; Onshore Wind: 0.32)	South East installed renewable energy: 73 MW 1 MW – Onshore Wind 72 MW – Energy from Waste	Renewables account for only 0.65% of total current generating capacity in the region compared to the UK national average figure of 2.5%	New development offers opportunities to incorporate energy from renewable sources. The LDF can now set targets for the use of renewable energy in new development and also policies to facilitate provision of macro generation for existing dwellings.
Renewable Energy Targets		There are opportunities in the region for combustion plants, biogas plants, wind turbines, geothermal sources and photovoltaic installations.	By 2010 the South East is to generate at least 5.5% of electricity from renewable sources and by 2026 at least 16%.	Hampshire (sub-regional targets) by 2010 to generate at least 115MW and by 2016 at least 122MW.	The LDF can facilitate renewable energy development projects by including positive and enabling policies. Hampshire (sub-regional targets) by 2010 to generate at least 115MW and by 2016 at least 122MW. Hampshire, alongside the Isle of Wight, Kent, Thames Valley and Surrey have the greatest potential in the South East for onshore wind development and installation of photovoltaics.

B.1.13 SOILS & MINERALS

Summary

The district has three major soil groups; - Shallow lime-rich soils over chalk, freely draining lime-rich loamy soils and freely draining acid loamy soils. There district maintains an agricultural economy and there are 777 agricultural holdings. The emerging South East Plan requires that Hampshire should plan to maintain a landbank of at least seven years of permissions for land-won sand and gravel and a supply rate of 2.63 million tonnes a year until 2016.

Indicator	Data Source	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Trend	Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities
Topic: Soil and Minerals					
Winchester		The geological range is sedimentary and the deposits are generally younger towards the south of the district. The northern part of the district is dominated by the chalk series of the Cretaceous period and forms part of the Hampshire Downlands. Upper chalk is the youngest of the series and is the most common outcrop. Middle and lower chalk emerge to the south east of Winchester, the other main area occurs to the east of the district around Meonstoke, Warnford and Old Winchester Hill. Many areas of the chalk are thinly covered by clay.			
Major Soil groups		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Shallow lime-rich soils over chalk - Freely draining lime-rich loamy soils - Freely draining acid loamy soils 	South East: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Shallow lime-rich soils over chalk - Freely draining lime-rich loamy soils - Freely draining acid loamy soils - Slowly permeable, seasonally wet, slightly acid but base-rich loamy and clayey soils - Naturally wet, very acid sandy and loamy soils 		The best and most versatile agricultural land should be protected from development.
Agricultural Holdings	26	777	Hampshire: 4,204		The area still has a reasonable

Indicator	Data Source	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Trend	Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities
2003 Agricultural Census			New Forest: 1,045 Basingstoke & Dean: 544 Fareham: 80 Southampton: 25		agricultural economy and support should be provided for this to continue.
Plan area's permitted reserves: Sand and Gravel	27	Data Gap	The estimated land bank of permitted reserves of sand and gravel in Hampshire at the beginning of 2005 was sufficient for only 4.15 years supply at current planned extraction rates - 2.7 million tonnes a year.		
Targets: Sand and Gravel	27		The emerging South East Plan requires that Hampshire should plan to maintain a landbank of at least seven years of permissions for land-won sand and gravel and a supply rate of 2.63 million tonnes a year until 2016.		Mineral workings can erode landscape value and restoration conditions should be in place for remediation when sites are worked out.

B.1.14 WASTE

Summary

Winchester has experienced both an increase in household waste arisings and a steady reduction in recycling rates and is a long way from the 2005/6 statutory recycling target. There is a need to increase waste handling capacities in Winchester which may be addressed by Project Integra. Project Integra will seek to minimise the amount of waste needing landfill to a minimum practical level by 2020. Specifically, the partners will seek to divert the following amounts of municipal waste from landfill disposal: • 71% by 2010 • 79% by 2015 • 84% by 2020, and positively contribute to the achievement of the following MRS recycling and composting targets for all waste: • 50% by 2010 • 55% by 2015 • 60% by 2020. The Project Integra business plan also sets an overall target of 50% recycling for municipal waste by 2010 and an individual target of 40% for Waste Collection Authorities.

Indicator	Data Source	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Trend	Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities
Topic: Waste					
Total Municipal Arisings 2003/04 to 2004/05 (tonnes) Figures in brackets and italics relate to household waste arisings only	22	Winchester City Council 2003/04: 48 358 <i>(43 761)</i> 2004/05 (provisional): 49 313 <i>(44 622)</i>	2003/04 Fareham Borough Council: 43 567 Southampton City Council: 103 640 Hampshire: 876 468 (861 885) 2004/05 (provisional) Fareham Borough Council: 43 563 Southampton City Council: 104 603 Hampshire: 892 720 (846 041)	% Change Winchester: +2.0% Fareham: -0.01% Southampton: +0.9 Hampshire: +1.9	In line with the average for Hampshire, Winchester has seen a rise in household waste arisings. This is probably a product of an increasing population. As the County aims to reduce the amount of waste going to landfill this will have to be addressed. New development should have adequate space for storage of materials for recycling and composting where practical.

Indicator	Data Source	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Trend	Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities																											
<p>Estimated Tonnage of Household Waste by Material (2003/04):</p>		<p>Data Gap</p>	<p>HAMPSHIRE</p> <hr/> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="824 427 1037 459">Material Stream</th> <th data-bbox="1084 427 1330 483">Estimated tonnage (2003/04)</th> <th data-bbox="1420 427 1619 459">% Composition</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="824 523 969 579">Paper and Card</td> <td data-bbox="1160 523 1256 555">284 422</td> <td data-bbox="1473 523 1563 555">33.0%</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="824 595 969 627">Putrescible</td> <td data-bbox="1160 595 1256 627">258 565</td> <td data-bbox="1473 595 1563 627">30.0%</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="824 643 925 675">Plastics</td> <td data-bbox="1160 643 1256 675">112 045</td> <td data-bbox="1473 643 1563 675">13.0%</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="824 691 925 722">Metals</td> <td data-bbox="1160 691 1256 722">43 094</td> <td data-bbox="1473 691 1563 722">5.0%</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="824 738 925 770">Textiles</td> <td data-bbox="1160 738 1256 770">43 094</td> <td data-bbox="1473 738 1563 770">5.0%</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="824 786 981 842">Glass Bottles/Jars</td> <td data-bbox="1160 786 1256 818">34 475</td> <td data-bbox="1473 786 1563 818">4.0%</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="824 850 1014 882">Miscellaneous</td> <td data-bbox="1160 850 1256 882">86 188</td> <td data-bbox="1473 850 1563 882">10.0%</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="824 898 913 930">TOTAL</td> <td data-bbox="1160 898 1256 930">861 885</td> <td data-bbox="1473 898 1574 930">100.0%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Material Stream	Estimated tonnage (2003/04)	% Composition	Paper and Card	284 422	33.0%	Putrescible	258 565	30.0%	Plastics	112 045	13.0%	Metals	43 094	5.0%	Textiles	43 094	5.0%	Glass Bottles/Jars	34 475	4.0%	Miscellaneous	86 188	10.0%	TOTAL	861 885	100.0%		
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Waste Handled in Hampshire 2002/03 (including Portsmouth and Southampton)	26	Inert: 2,148,057 Special (hazardous): 91,610 Municipal (MSW): 932,326 Commercial/Industrial: 1,468,375 Total: 4,640,368		There is a need to increase waste handling capacities in the districts of Southampton, Eastleigh, Havant, Rushmoor, Winchester, Fareham, Gosport and East Hampshire.	This should be noted in the LDF and sites identified if necessary.																																								
Imports and Exports	27	2002/3 approximately 18% of waste produced in Hampshire was exported, whilst 13% of waste disposed of in Hampshire was imported from elsewhere. Target date for achieving net self-sufficiency by 2016																																											
Actual rates of Recycling/ Composting 1998/99 - 2004/05 versus Statutory Standards for 2005/06	22		<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>1998/99 (actual %)</th> <th>2000/01 (actual %)</th> <th>2001/02 (actual %)</th> <th>2002/03 (actual %)</th> <th>2003/04 (actual %)</th> <th>2004/05 (actual %)</th> <th>2005/06 statutory target %)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Hampshire</td> <td>23</td> <td>25</td> <td>21</td> <td>26</td> <td>27.02</td> <td>30.28</td> <td>30</td> </tr> <tr> <td>East Hampshire</td> <td>8</td> <td>14</td> <td>16</td> <td>23</td> <td>31.83</td> <td>31.99</td> <td>24</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Eastleigh</td> <td>26</td> <td>39</td> <td>27</td> <td>28</td> <td>29.99</td> <td>31.52</td> <td>30</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Fareham</td> <td>19</td> <td>16</td> <td>17</td> <td>22</td> <td>22.09</td> <td>22.16</td> <td>30</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		1998/99 (actual %)	2000/01 (actual %)	2001/02 (actual %)	2002/03 (actual %)	2003/04 (actual %)	2004/05 (actual %)	2005/06 statutory target %)	Hampshire	23	25	21	26	27.02	30.28	30	East Hampshire	8	14	16	23	31.83	31.99	24	Eastleigh	26	39	27	28	29.99	31.52	30	Fareham	19	16	17	22	22.09	22.16	30		Winchester has experienced a steady reduction in recycling rates and is a long way from the 2005/6 statutory target. However Project Integra does appear to be addressing this through trial recycling collections and setting targets for future reduction.
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Recycling Targets for Hampshire	22	<p>The partners of Project Integra will seek to positively contribute to the achievement of the following MRS recycling and composting targets for all waste:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 50% by 2010 • 55% by 2015 • 60% by 2020 <p>The Project Integra business plan also sets an overall target of 50% recycling for municipal waste by 2010 and an individual target of 40% for Waste Collection Authorities.</p>								

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Winchester	Weekly wheeled bin (AWC in trial area)	Fortnightly DMR wheeled bin	Free reusable sack fortnightly in trial area														
Recycling Sites 2007	23	<p>Glass: 61 Green, 46 Brown, 50 Clear 4 Glass Skip Banks.</p> <p>Paper: 26 Cans: 12 Books: 12 Textiles: 12</p>	Hampshire: 26 sites accepting metals, glass, paper and card, cans, textiles, engine oil and car batteries, some sites also accept plastic bottles and garden waste for composting.														