

Appendix 1

Plans and Programmes

Objectives and Targets Identified in the Document	Commentary (how the SA Objectives incorporated the document requirements)
International/European	
UNCED, Earth Summit, Rio (1992) Agenda 21, Chapter 9: Protection of the Atmosphere	
<p>Objectives: Actions include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Greater resource efficiency; • Support business innovation and take-up of best practice in technology and management; • Waste reduction and producer responsibility; and • Sustainable consumer consumption and procurement. <p>Create a level playing field for renewable energy and energy efficiency.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New technology development • Push on energy efficiency • Low-carbon programmes • Reduced impacts on biodiversity. <p>Targets: No formal targets</p>	<p>The LDF can encourage greater efficiency of resources; renewable energy; and protect and enhance biodiversity. The LDF should ensure that policies cover the action areas.</p> <p><i>This is covered by the SA objective 1, 6, 11, 15 and 17.</i></p>
European Sustainable Development Strategy (2006)	
<p>Objectives: The overall objectives in the Strategy are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To limit climate change and its cost to society. • To promote public health and improve protection against health threats. • To create a socially inclusive society. • Safeguard the earth's capacity to support life in all its diversity, respect the limits of the planet's natural resources and promote sustainable production and consumption to break the link between economic growth and environmental degradation. • Ensure that our transport system meets society's economic and social needs while minimising their undesirable impacts on the economy, society and the environment. • To actively promote sustainable development worldwide and ensure that the EU's internal policies are consistent with global sustainable development and its international commitments. 	<p><i>Applies to all SA Objectives.</i></p>
The European Spatial Development Perspective (ESDP) (1999)	
<p>Objectives: The ESDP emphasises the importance of achieving, equally in all regions of the European Union, the three fundamental goals of European policy:</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. 	<p>The LDF should have sustainability at its core and provide sustainable spatial policies. This will be applicable to all of the SA objectives.</p> <p><i>All of the SA objectives.</i></p>
EU Biodiversity Strategy (1998)	
<p>Objectives: The key objective of the Strategy is to anticipate, prevent and attack the causes of significant reduction or loss of biodiversity at the source. There are 4 main themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity; • Sharing of benefits arising out of the utilisation of genetic resources • Research, identification, monitoring and exchange of information • Education, training and awareness 	<p>The Biodiversity Strategy encourages the development of policies which support biological diversity.</p> <p><i>This is covered by the SA objective 12</i></p>
The Sixth Environmental Action Program of the European Community 1600/2002/EEC (2002 – 2012) Adopted April 2007	
<p>Objectives: Clean Air for Europe (CAFE), Soil Protection, Sustainable use of pesticides, Protect and conserve the marine environment, Waste prevention and recycling and Sustainable use</p>	<p>These are all pertinent to the Havant Borough Core Strategy,</p>

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<p>of natural resources and the urban environment. The Action Program encourages the protection of the marine environment and sustainable use of natural resources and the urban environment. Targets: No formal targets</p>	<p>especially with regards to the conservation value of the marine environment. <i>This is covered by the SA objective 12.</i></p>
<p>The World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg (United Nations) (2002) Commitments arising from Johannesburg Summit</p>	
<p>Objectives: The World Summit on Sustainable Development proposed broad-scale principles which should underlie sustainable development and growth. It include objectives such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • greater resource efficiency (including decoupling economic growth from environmental degradation); • support business innovation and take-up of best practice in technology and management; • work on waste and producer responsibility; • remove market barriers and create a level playing field for renewable energy and energy efficiency; • new technology development; • technology demonstration and risk limitation; • push on energy efficiency; • integrated water management plans needed; • distributed and decentralised energy; and • Minimise significant adverse effects on human health and the environment from chemicals by 2020. <p>Targets: There are a number of follow-up processes e.g. “Significantly” reduce rate of loss of biodiversity by 2010, but no specific targets.</p>	<p>These commitments help to put into context sustainable development at the national and regional level. The sustainable development principles included in these commitments are captured by all of the SA objectives and should be an integral part of all strategies, plans and programmes - including the LDF. Indicators and targets for monitoring should be compatibility with these commitments.</p>
<p>European Commission (1992) Conservation of Natural Habitats and Wild Fauna and Flora (the Habitats Directive)</p>	
<p>Objectives: This Directive places a legal requirement on EU countries to make provision for the protection of specified habitats and species. This is achieved through the designation of Special Areas of Conservation. Targets: No formal targets</p>	<p>This is particularly relevant to Havant. This is covered by Objective 12. Note: Further information on the requirements for Appropriate Assessment are included in the report.</p>
<p>Ramsar Convention on Wetlands of International Importance, especially waterfowl habitat (1971) Amended 1987</p>	
<p>Objectives: Nationally to designate at least one wetland under the treaty. More relevant is the obligation to include wetland conservation consideration in land-use planning. Targets: No formal targets</p>	<p>The objectives of the Ramsar Convention are reflected by SA objectives 2 and 3. Note: The Core Strategy should look to include the conservation of Chichester and Langstone Harbour</p>
<p>European Community (1979) Bern Convention of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats</p>	
<p>Objectives: Contracting parties are under legal obligation to protect the species listed in the appendices to the convention. Targets: No formal targets</p>	<p>The principles outlined in the Bern Convention are supported by SA objective 12. Note: The Core Strategy must have regard for the conservation of areas where endangered and vulnerable</p>

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	species are found.
United Nations (1979) Bonn Convention on Conservation of Migratory Species.	
<p>Objectives: Signatories are under agreements or memoranda of understanding relating to the protection of migratory species.</p> <p>Targets: No formal targets</p>	The objectives of the Bonn Convention are largely reflected in SA objective 12.
European Commission (1979) Directive on Conservation of Wild Birds.	
<p>Objectives: Makes it a legal requirement that EU countries make provision for the protection of birds. This includes the selection and designation of Special Protection Areas.</p> <p>Targets: No formal targets</p>	This must be taken on board by the LDF. <i>This is covered by the SA objective 12.</i>
European Commission (2000) The Water Framework Directive	
<p>Objectives: This Directive establishes a framework for the protection of inland surface waters, transitional waters, coastal water and groundwater. It also encourages the sustainable use of water resources.</p> <p>The key ones at European level are general protection of the aquatic ecology, specific protection of unique and valuable habitats, protection of drinking water resources, and protection of bathing water.</p> <p>Targets: The achievement of “good status” for chemical and biological river quality. Production of river basin management plans.</p>	This must be taken on board by the LDF. <i>This is covered by the SA objective 12.</i>
EU Waste Framework Revision Adopted October 2008	
This is the overarching EU directive on waste and lays down basic guidance on the management of waste. For instance, it proposed the hierarchy of waste whereby the least preferred to most preferred options were: landfill, incineration, recycling, re-use, reduction in produced waste.	This must be taken on board by the LDF. This is covered by the SA objective 15.
European Commission (1999) The Landfill Directive	
<p>Objectives: This directive is aimed at controlling the environmental impacts of waste disposal associated with landfills. The objective of note relates to the imposing of reduced limits on municipal waste allowed to be sent to landfill.</p> <p>Targets: By 2010 the amount of biodegradable waste going to landfill must be 75% of the total produced in 1995; by 2013 the amount must be reduced to 50% and by 2020 to 35%.</p>	This must be taken on board by the LDF. This is covered by the SA objective 15.
European Commission Air Quality Framework Directive (April 2008)	
<p>Objectives: overall, the improvement of air quality with adequate information obtained on ambient air quality to be provided to the public. With emphasis on the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Defining and establishing objectives for ambient air quality designed to avoid, prevent or reduce harmful effects on human health and the environment as a whole; • Assessing the ambient air quality in member states on the basis of common methods and criteria; • Obtaining information on ambient air quality in order to help combat air pollution and nuisance and to monitor long term trends and improvements resulting from national and community measures; • Ensuring that such information on ambient air quality is made available to the public; • Maintaining air quality where it is good and improving in other cases; • Promoting increased cooperation between member states in reducing air pollution. <p>Targets The Directive sets standards and target dates for reducing concentrations of fine particles, which together with coarser particles known as PM10 already subject to legislation, are among the most dangerous to human health. Under the directive Member States are required to reduce exposure to PM2.5 in urban areas by an average</p>	This must be taken on board by the LDF. <i>This is covered by the SA objective 10 and 11.</i>

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of 20% by 2020 based on 2010 levels. It obliges them to bring exposure levels below 20 micrograms/m ³ .	
National	
Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981)	
<p>Objectives: This is the main UK legislation relating to the protection of named floral and faunal species and the network of nationally protected wildlife areas: Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI).</p> <p>Targets: No formal targets</p>	<p>This must be taken on board by the LDF.</p> <p><i>This is covered by the SA objective 12.</i></p>
Countryside and Rights of Way Act (2000)	
<p>Objectives: This Act increased the duty for provision of public access to the countryside and strengthened legislation relating to SSSIs. In particular, it requires Local Authorities to further the conservation and enhancement of SSSIs both in carrying out their operations, and in exercising their decision making functions.</p> <p>Targets: No formal targets, though close monitoring of indicators is to be undertaken.</p>	<p>This must be taken on board by the LDF.</p> <p><i>This is covered by the SA objective 12.</i></p>
DEFRA (2002) Working with the grain of nature: a biodiversity strategy for England	
<p>Objectives: This strategy sets out a number of indicators for biodiversity which are to be monitored by DEFRA, including the condition of SSSIs, populations of wild birds and progress with implementing biodiversity action plans (BAPs).</p> <p>Targets: No formal targets</p>	<p><i>This is covered by the SA objective 12.</i></p>
Environment Agency: Water for People and the Environment (Draft 2007)	
<p>Objectives: The strategy seeks to promote water efficiency with household water metering to become widespread in areas of serious water stress by 2015. It recommends further attention to be paid to leakage control by 25% by 2015. It also recommends the active promotion of water efficiency opportunities for commerce and Industry.</p> <p>Targets: Enhancement of water supply through the improvement of existing schemes and development of a twin track approach to managing resources.</p>	<p>This must be taken on board by the LDF.</p> <p><i>This is covered by the SA objective 16.</i></p>
DEFRA (2005) Making space for water: taking forward a new government strategy for flood and coastal erosion risk management in England. Quarterly Update (December 2007)	
<p>Objectives: To reduce the threat of flooding to people and their property. Also to deliver the greatest environmental, social and economic benefit, consistent with the Government's sustainable development principles.</p> <p>Targets: no formal targets.</p>	<p>This must be taken on board by the LDF.</p> <p><i>This is covered by the SA objective 8 and 16.</i></p>
DETR (2000) The air quality strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. Working together for clean air	
<p>Objectives: to reduce the health risk and environmental degradation from eight main air pollutants without imposing unacceptable economic or social costs.</p> <p>Targets: specific limits on concentrations of the following air pollutants: benzene; 1, 3-butadiene; carbon monoxide; lead; nitrogen dioxide; ozone; particulate matter (PM10) and sulphur dioxide.</p>	<p>This must be taken on board by the LDF.</p> <p>This is covered by the SA objective 10 and 11.</p>
Dept. of Trade and Industry (2003) Energy white paper. Our energy future: creating a low carbon economy	
<p>Objectives: long-term the objective of the white paper is to cut the UK's carbon dioxide emissions by 60% by the year 2050. It also seeks to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • maintain the reliability of energy supplies; • promote competitive markets to help sustainable economic growth and improved productivity; • Ensure that every home is adequately and affordably heated. <p>Targets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 10% of energy to be generated from renewable sources by 2010 	<p>This is covered by the SA objective 17.</p>

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and 20% by 2020. • No homes to be in fuel poverty by 2016-2018.	
Department of the Environment, Transport and the Regions (2000) Waste strategy	
Objectives: this outlines the main requirements of the Landfill Directive including targets on the reduction of biodegradable municipal waste being directed to landfill. Targets: include <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To reduce biodegradable municipal waste landfilled to 75% (as measured in 1995) by 2010, 50% by 2013 and 35% by 2020; • To recycle and compost at least 25% of household waste by 2005, 30% by 2010 and 33% by 2015. 	This must be taken on board by the LDF. This is covered by the SA objective 15
Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act (1979)	
Objectives This is the Act which provides for the scheduling of ancient monuments and protection of archaeological sites in U.K. law. Targets: no formal targets	This is covered by the SA objective 14.
The Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act (1990)	
Objectives This legislation outlines the level of protection received by listed buildings, scheduled monuments and buildings within conservation areas. Targets: no formal targets	This is covered by the SA objective 14.
ODPM (2001) Planning Policy Guidance Notes 13: Transport	
Objectives: the primary objective of this PPG is to promote more sustainable transport choices for both the public and for freight. This includes the need for development to factor in the use of public transport, cycling and walking. Targets: no formal targets.	This is covered by the SA objective 7.
Department of Health (2004) Choosing Health - White Paper.	
Objectives: This white paper outlines the results of a public consultation and the Government's broad approach to the improvement of public health. The themes of relevance involve the provision of information to the public and the demand of the public for access to resources to improve health. Information includes provision on the effects of personal life choices but will also include information on environmental circumstances which might affect personal health. The demand for access to health resources includes the provision of health care facilities but also includes facilities to maintain a healthy lifestyle, e.g. sports fields. Targets: no formal targets.	This is covered mainly by SA objective 2. However, a number of other SA objectives and appraisal criteria also refer to the improvement of public health and well-being.
Securing the future: the UK Government sustainable development strategy (2005)	
Objectives: The strategy sets out five guiding principles: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Living within environmental limits: respecting the limits of the planet's environment, resources and biodiversity – to improve our environment and ensure the natural resources needed for life are unimpaired and remain so for future generations; • Ensuring a strong, healthy and just society: meeting the diverse needs of all people in existing and future communities, promoting personal wellbeing, social cohesion and inclusion, and creating equal opportunity for all; • Achieving a sustainable economy: building a strong, stable and sustainable economy which provides prosperity and opportunities for all, and in which environmental and social costs fall on those who impose them, and efficient resource use is incentivised; • Promoting good governance: actively promoting effective, participative systems of governance in all levels of society – engaging people's creativity, energy, and diversity; and • Using sound science responsibly: ensuring policy is developed and implemented on the basis of strong scientific evidence, 	The UK Strategy must be taken into account in the LDF.

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<p>whilst taking into account scientific uncertainty as well as public attitudes and values.</p> <p>It also sets out four priorities shared across the UK, namely:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable consumption and production • Climate change and energy • Natural resource protection and environmental enhancement • Sustainable communities. <p>Targets: No formal quantitative targets.</p>	
Urban white paper: our towns and cities (2000)	
<p>Objectives: The urban white paper sets out a vision for towns, cities and suburbs which offer a high quality of life and opportunity for all. It envisions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • people shaping the future of their community, supported by strong and truly representative local leaders; • people living in attractive, well-kept towns and cities which use space and buildings well; • good design and planning which makes it practical to live in a more environmentally sustainable way, with less noise, pollution and traffic congestion; • towns and cities able to create and share prosperity, investing to help all their citizens reach their full potential; and • Good quality services health, education, housing, transport, finance, shopping, leisure and protection from crime that meet the needs of people and businesses wherever they are. <p>Targets: No formal quantitative targets.</p>	
Social Exclusion Unit (2003) Making the Connections: Final Report on Transport and Social Exclusion	
<p>Objectives: The document identifies policies for improving access to jobs and services around the following themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accessibility planning: a new approach • Improving transport services • Land-use planning • Safer streets • Access to work • Access to learning • Access to healthcare • Access to healthy affordable food <p>Targets: Progress in improving accessibility was to be measured by developing a set of local indicators and targets that would also allow comparison between areas (where appropriate) and benchmarking against national standards.</p>	<p>The Hampshire Local Transport Plan includes equality of access for all travellers as an objective.</p> <p><i>Accessibility and transport are covered by SA objective 7.</i></p>
DCLG (2006) Planning Policy Statement 3: Housing	
<p>Objectives: The specific outcomes that should be delivered by the planning system utilising PPS3 are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High quality housing that is well-designed and built to a high standard; • A mix of housing, both market and affordable, particularly in terms of tenure and price, to support a wide variety of households in all areas, both urban and rural; • A sufficient quantity of housing taking into account need and demand and seeking to improve choice; • Housing developments in suitable locations, which offer a good range of community facilities and with good access to jobs, key services and infrastructure; and • A flexible, responsive supply of land – managed in a way that makes efficient and effective use of land, including re-use of 	<p>The SSA Objectives should not conflict with the policy messages set out in PPS3.</p> <p><i>The outcomes that should be delivered in PPS3 are captured in SA Objectives 1 and 9.</i></p>

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<p>previously-developed land, where appropriate.</p> <p>Targets: The PPS does not contain specific targets. The Regional Spatial Strategy sets housing delivery targets. Local Planning Authorities should set local targets for affordable housing.</p>	
DCLG (2006) Good Practice Guidance for Tourism	
<p>Objectives: The document sets out planning outcomes for tourism:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide well-designed, safe and accessible development, and create new opportunities that will improve the well being of individuals and the regeneration of communities; • Result in the more efficient use of land and bring forward sufficient land to meet a wide range of expected needs; • Provide a supportive framework for economic growth and successful business; • Create vibrant, vital and viable town centres; • Reduce the need to travel; and • Protect and enhance the natural and built environment and safeguard natural resources. <p>Targets: The guidance does not contain specific targets but notes that the LDF should not repeat national or regional policies in LDFs, although they should indicate how the objectives and any targets for tourism contribute to those set out in the RSS.</p>	<p>PPG21 Tourism was cancelled in 2006. The Good Practice Guide on Planning for Tourism provides national planning guidance on tourism. The SA Objectives should not conflict with the policy message set out in the guidance.</p> <p><i>There is no specific tourism objective in the SA but the planning outcomes for tourism are captured by SA Objectives 3, 6, 7, 9, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 18.</i></p>
DCLG (2006) Code for Sustainable Homes	
<p>Objectives: The Code is intended as a single national standard to guide industry in the design and construction of sustainable homes. In the short-term, Code compliance is voluntary but home builders are encouraged to follow Code principles set out in this publication because the Government is considering making assessment under Code standards mandatory in the future.</p> <p>Targets: The code sets out standards (in the form of star ratings) for the construction of housing in the following categories</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Energy/CO2; • Water; • Materials; • Surface Water Run-off; • Waste; • Pollution; • Health and well-being; • Management; and • Ecology. 	<p><i>Provided the code is utilised in Havant by house builders the code will allow the assessment of the sustainability of new housing under SA Objective 1.</i></p>
DCLG (2007) Consultation Planning Policy Statement: Planning and Climate Change Supplement to PPS1	

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<p>Objectives: The draft Climate Change supplement to PPS1 sets out that spatial strategies and plans being prepared and delivered by planning authorities should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make a full contribution to delivering the Government’s Climate Change Programme and energy policies, and in doing so contribute to global sustainability; • In enabling the provision of new homes, jobs, services and infrastructure and shaping the places where people live and work, secure the highest viable standards of resource and energy efficiency and reduction in carbon emissions; • Deliver patterns of urban growth that help secure the fullest possible use of sustainable transport for moving freight, public transport, cycling and walking; and, overall, reduce the need to travel, especially by car; • Secure new development and shape places resilient to the effects of climate change in ways consistent with social cohesion and inclusion; • Sustain biodiversity, and in doing so recognise that the distribution of habitats and species will be affected by climate change; • Reflect the development needs and interests of communities and enable them to contribute effectively to tackling climate change; and, • Respond to the concerns of business and encourage competitiveness and technological innovation. <p>Targets: There are no specific targets contained in the document however the LDF will need to interpret locally national and regional targets, e.g. on carbon emissions and on site renewable energy requirements.</p>	<p>Although the climate change supplement is in draft form the SA should not conflict with the key planning objectives. The final PPS supplement is likely to become available during the production of the Core Strategy and may need to be revised accordingly.</p> <p><i>The planning outcomes are captured by the SA Objectives 1, 7, 11 and 17.</i></p>
<p>ODPM (2005) Planning Policy Statement 1: Delivering Sustainable Development</p>	
<p>Objectives: PPS1 supports the reform programme and, in particular, the Government’s objectives for planning culture change, by setting out the Government’s vision for planning, and the key policies and principles that should underpin the planning system. These are built around three themes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sustainable development – the purpose of the planning system. 2. The spatial planning approach. 3. Community involvement in planning. <p>The key policy messages are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The need for planning authorities to take an approach based on integrating the four aims of sustainable development: economic development; social inclusion; environmental protection; and prudent use of resources. • The need for positive planning to achieve sustainable development objectives and proactive management of development, rather than simply regulation and control. • The need for plans to set clear visions for communities and help to integrate the wide range of activities relating to development and regeneration. • The need for the planning system to be transparent, accessible and accountable, and to actively promote participation and involvement. <p>Targets: Does not contain any targets.</p>	<p>The SA Objectives must not conflict with the policy messages set out in PPS 1. The documents’ general message should be conveyed through the entire SA process.</p>
<p>ODPM (2000) Planning Policy Guidance Note 3: Housing</p>	
<p>Objectives: The objectives of the guidance are to: Provide everyone with the opportunity of a decent home. Offer a greater choice of housing, without social distinctions, with both affordable and special housing in urban and rural areas. Promote sustainable patterns of development and make better use of previously developed land. Promote urban renaissance and improve quality of life through well</p>	<p>The SA Objectives should not conflict with the policy messages set out in PPG 3. <i>These should be captured by SA Objective 1.</i></p>

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<p>designed new housing and residential environments. Additional factors to be taken into account in planning the regional provision of new housing include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Government's latest published household projections; • The needs of the regional economy; • The capacity of urban areas to accommodate more housing; • The environmental implications; and • The capacity of the existing or planned infrastructure. <p>Targets: This PPG does contain a target concerning housing provision nationally, but it also states that estimates set out in RPG should be regarded as indicative and should not be presented as targets or quotas for local authorities to achieve. The national target is: by 2008, 60% of additional housing should be provided on previously-developed land and through conversions of existing buildings</p>	
ODPM (2005) Planning Policy Statement 6: Planning for Town Centres	
<p>Objectives: PPS6 outlines additional relevant wider Government policy objectives, which also need to be taken account of in this context, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To promote social inclusion, ensuring that communities have access to a range of main town centre uses, and that deficiencies in provision in areas with poor access to facilities are remedied; • To encourage investment to regenerate deprived areas, creating additional employment opportunities and an improved physical environment; • To promote economic growth of regional, sub-regional and local economies; • To deliver more sustainable patterns of development, ensuring that locations are fully exploited through high-density, mixed-use development and promoting sustainable transport choices, including the need to travel and providing alternatives to car use; and • To promote high quality and inclusive design, improve the quality of the public realm and open spaces, protect and enhance the architectural and historic heritage of centres, provide a sense of place and a focus for the community and for civic activity and ensure that town centres provide an attractive, accessible and safe environment for businesses, shoppers and residents. <p>Targets: This PPG does not contain any targets. Indicators: The core output indicators for RSSs of particular relevance to town centres are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The amount of completed retail, office and leisure development; and • The percentage of completed office, retail and leisure development in town centres. <p>The following key indicators could also be used to measure the vitality and viability and monitor the health of town centres and how this is changing over time:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diversity of main town centre uses (by number, type and amount of floorspace); • Amount of retail, leisure and office floorspace in edge-of-centre and out-of-centre locations; • Potential capacity for growth or change of centres in the network; • Retailer representation and intentions to change representation; • Shopping rents; • Proportion of vacant street level property; • Commercial yields on non-domestic property (i.e. the capital value in relation to the expected market rental); • Pedestrian flows (footfall); • Accessibility; • Customer and residents' views and behaviour; • Perception of safety and occurrence of crime; 	<p>The SA Objectives should not conflict with the policy messages set out in PPS 6. <i>These should be captured by SA Objectives 6, 14 and 18.</i></p>

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> State of the town centre environmental quality. 	
ODPM (1994) Planning Policy Statement 9: Biodiversity and Geological Conservation	
<p>Objectives: PPS 9 gives guidance on how the planning process should protect, maintain and enhance biodiversity considerations. It also states that regional spatial strategies should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Incorporate biodiversity objectives; Address regional, sub-regional and cross-boundary issues in relation to habitats and species through criteria-based policies; Include policies to conserve and enhance biodiversity at the regional and subregional levels; Include targets for the restoration and re-creation of priority habitats and the recovery of priority species populations, linked to national goals; Identify suitable indicators for monitoring biodiversity. <p>Targets: This PPS contains no specific targets.</p>	<p>The SA Objectives should not conflict with the policy messages set out in PPS 9. These should be captured by SA Objectives 12.</p>
ODPM (2005) Planning Policy Statement 10: Planning for Sustainable Waste Management	
<p>Objectives: The statement sets out a number of key planning objectives that aim to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drive waste management up the waste hierarchy; Provide sufficient and timely provision of waste management facilities that meet the needs of their communities; Implement the national waste strategy and support European legislation; Secure the recovery and disposal of waste does not harm the human health or the environment Ensure waste is disposed of as near as possible to the place of production Reflects the concerns and interests of local communities, needs of waste collection/disposal authorities and business and encourages competition Protects the Green Belt, but, recognises that some types of waste management facilities have wider environmental and economic benefits of waste management are a material consideration The layout and design of new development should support sustainable waste management Self-sufficiency that represents the volume and composition of waste generated at the regional level. <p>The statement also details the requirements of the regional planning bodies over the next 15-20 years, taking into consideration national forecasts and the capacity of urban and rural areas and providing guidance on determining capacity. The statement also provides a sequential approach to identifying sites and locations and guidance in determining planning applications.</p> <p>Targets: Does not contain any specific targets.</p>	<p>The SA Objectives should not conflict with the policy messages set out in PPS 6. These should be captured by SA Objective 15.</p>
ODPM (2008) Planning Policy Statement 12: Local Spatial Planning	
<p>Objectives: Planning Policy Statement 12 (PPS12) explains what local spatial planning is, and how it benefits communities. It also sets out what the key ingredients of local spatial plans are and the key government policies on how they should be prepared. It should be taken into account by local planning authorities in preparing development plan documents and other local development documents.</p>	<p>The SA Objectives should not conflict with the policy messages set out in PPS 12.</p>
ODPM (2001) Planning Policy Guidance Note 13: Transport	

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<p>Objectives A key objective of PPG13 is to promote more sustainable transport choices for both people and for moving freight. PPG13 also outlines a series of principles that local authorities should follow when preparing development plans and considering planning applications, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To actively manage the pattern of urban growth to make the fullest use of public transport, and focus major generators of travel demand in city, town and district centres and near to major public transport interchanges; • To locate day to day facilities which need to be near their clients in local centres so that they are accessible by walking and cycling; • To accommodate housing principally within existing urban areas, planning for increased intensity of development for both housing and other uses at locations which are highly accessible by public transport, walking and cycling; • To ensure that development comprising jobs, shopping, leisure and services offers a realistic choice of access by public transport, walking, and cycling, recognising that this may be less achievable in some rural areas; • In rural areas, to locate most development for housing, jobs, shopping, leisure and services in local service centres which are designated in the development plan to act as focal points for housing, transport and other services, and encourage better transport provision in the countryside; • To ensure that strategies in the development and local transport plan complement each other and that consideration of development plan allocations and local transport investment and priorities are closely linked; • To use parking policies, alongside other planning and transport measures, to promote sustainable transport choices and reduce reliance on the car for work and other journeys; • To give priority to people over ease of traffic movement and plan to provide more road space to pedestrians, cyclists and public transport in town centres, local neighbourhoods and other areas with a mixture of land uses; • To ensure that the needs of disabled people as pedestrians, public transport users and motorists are taken into account in the implementation of planning policies and traffic management schemes, and in the design of individual developments; consider how best to reduce crime and the fear of crime, and seek by the design and layout of developments and areas, to secure community safety and road safety; and • To protect sites and routes which could be critical in developing infrastructure to widen transport choices for both passenger and freight movements. <p>Targets: Does not contain any targets.</p>	<p>The SA Objectives should not conflict with the policy messages set out in PPG 13. These should be captured by SA Objective 7.</p>
ODPM (1994) Planning Policy Guidance Note 15: Planning and the Historic Environment	
<p>Objectives: PPG15 does not contain a specific set of objectives, but states that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The planning process should reconcile the need for economic growth with the need to protect the natural and historic environment; • Local Authorities should maintain and strengthen their commitment to stewardship of the historic environment, and to reflect it in their policies and their allocation of resources; • The protection of the historic environment, whether individual listed buildings, conservation areas, parks and gardens, battlefields should be taken fully into account both in the formulation of authorities' planning policies and in development control. <p>Targets: Does not contain any specific targets.</p>	<p>The SA Objectives should not conflict with the policy messages set out in PPG 15. These should be captured by SA Objective 14.</p>
ODPM (1990) Planning Policy Guidance 16: Archaeology and Planning	

Objectives and Targets Identified in the Document	Commentary (how the SA Objectives incorporated the document requirements)
<p>Objectives: Objectives outlined in PPG16 relevant to the LDF include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To promote positive planning and management to bring about sensible solutions to the treatment of sites with archaeological remains and to reduce the areas of potential conflict between development and preservation; and To adopt a presumption in favour of the physical preservation of nationally important archaeological remains, whether scheduled or not, and their settings when they are affected by proposed developments. <p>Targets: Does not contain any specific targets.</p>	<p>The SA Objectives should not conflict with the policy messages set out in PPG 16. These should be captured by SA Objective 14.</p>
<p>ODPM (2002) Planning Policy Guidance 17: Planning for open space, sport and recreation</p>	
<p>Objectives: PPG17 does not contain a specific set of objectives. However, it does state that well-designed and implemented planning policies for open space, sport and recreation are fundamental to delivering broader Government objectives. Other principles relevant to the LDF include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Open space and sports and recreational facilities that are of high quality should be recognised and given protection by Local Authorities. Subject to designated areas, Local Authorities should encourage the creation of sports and recreational facilities in countryside around towns and the development of areas of managed countryside, such as countryside parks, community forests, and agricultural showground's. <p>Targets: Does not contain any specific targets.</p>	<p>The SA Objectives should not conflict with the policy messages set out in PPG 17. These should be captured by SA Objectives 2.</p>
<p>ODPM (1992) Planning Policy Guidance 21: Tourism</p>	
<p>Objectives: PPG 21 considers the environmental and economic impacts of tourism in a planning context. It specifies that tourism should be considered an important planning factor, in particular its multiple effects, both beneficial and detrimental. Among the guiding principles of the PPG are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> maximising the economic and employment benefits that tourism can bring; promoting geographical and seasonal spread of tourism; encouraging the development of non-traditional destinations as well as the more popular visitor locations; respecting the needs of the tourist industry and its customers; safeguarding of the environment; and Protecting the interests of the communities that cater for its needs, but feel its effects. <p>Targets: Does not contain any targets</p>	<p>The SA Objectives should not conflict with the policy messages set out in PPG 21. There is no tourism objective in the SA, but the principles of this PPG should be captured by SA Objectives 18.</p>
<p>ODPM (2004) Planning Policy Statement 22: Renewable Energy</p>	
<p>Objectives: In light of Government objectives to cut carbon dioxide emissions and increase the generation of electricity from renewable energy sources, this planning policy statement looks to positive planning which facilitates renewable energy developments to contribute to all four elements of the Government's sustainable development strategy. The PPS contains a number of principles that should be adhered to in planning for renewable energy, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Documents should contain policies designed to promote and encourage, rather than restrict, the development of renewable energy resources; Development proposals should demonstrate environmental, economic and social benefits as well as how any environmental and social impacts have been minimised through careful consideration of location, scale, design and other measures; The Regional Spatial Strategy should include the target for renewable energy capacity in the region, derived from assessments of the region's renewable energy resource potential, and taking into account the regional environmental, 	<p>The SA Objectives should not conflict with the policy messages set out in PPS 22. These should be captured by SA Objective 17.</p>

Objectives and Targets Identified in the Document	Commentary (how the SA Objectives incorporated the document requirements)
<p>economic and social impacts (either positive or negative) that may result from exploitation of that resource potential;</p> <p>In siting a renewable energy development:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> likely to have an adverse effect on a site of international importance for nature and heritage conservation, permission should only be granted once it has been shown that the site's integrity would not be adversely affected; within nationally recognised designations, permission for renewable energy projects should only be granted where it can be demonstrated that the objectives of designation of the area will not be compromised by the development and any significant adverse effects on the area are clearly outweighed by the environmental, social and economic benefits; in Green Belt, careful consideration will need to be given to the visual impact of projects and developers will need to demonstrate very special circumstances that clearly outweigh any harm by reason of inappropriateness and other harm if projects are to proceed. <p>Targets: To generate 10% of UK electricity from renewable energy sources by 2010. The 2003 Energy White Paper ('Our energy – creating a low carbon economy') sets out the Government's aspirations to double that figure to 20% by 2020.</p>	
ODPM (2004) Planning Policy Statement 23: Planning and Pollution Control	
<p>Objectives: The PPS is in line with the Government's commitment to the principles of sustainable development and the importance of controlling and minimising pollution. Appendix A contains matters that should be considered in the preparation of development plan documents and when taking decisions on individual planning applications. However, it does not contain a specific set of objectives.</p> <p>Targets: Does not contain any targets.</p>	<p>The SA Objectives should not conflict with the policy messages set out in PPS 23. These are indirectly captured by SA Objectives 10 and 17.</p>
ODPM (2001) Planning Policy Guidance Note 25: Development and Flood Risk	
<p>Objectives: PPG25 aims to strengthen the co-ordination between land-use and development planning and the operational delivery of flood and coastal defence strategy. It is based on a number of general principles which include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Planning authorities should apply the precautionary principle to the issue of flood risk, using a risk-based search sequence to avoid such risk where possible and managing it elsewhere; Planning authorities should recognise the importance of functional flood plains, where water flows or is held at times of flood, and avoid inappropriate development on undeveloped and undefended flood plains. <p>Targets: Does not contain any targets.</p>	<p>The SA Objectives should not conflict with the policy messages set out in PPG 25. These are indirectly captured by SA Objective 8.</p>
South East	
Regional Spatial Strategy for the South East: The South East Plan (Approved May 2009)	
<p>Objectives: The Plan is a full revision of RPG9. The Plan provides a framework for the region for the next 20 years to 2026. It brings together policies for development with other policies and programmes that influence the nature of places and how they function, including those governing health, social issues, the economy, culture, skills and the environment.</p> <p>The Plan sets out the direction that the South East needs to take and the scale of change necessary to sustain a high quality of life across the region.</p> <p>The core objectives are to balance continuing economic and housing growth with rising standards of environmental management and reduced levels of social exclusion and natural resource consumption. The Plan's vision for 2026 is for a healthier region, a more sustainable pattern of development and a dynamic and robust economy, the benefits of which are more widely shared.</p> <p>Targets: A monitoring framework sets out how the progress of the Plan will be monitored and lists many indicators and targets.</p>	<p>The LDF should be consistent with the regional aims and priorities set out in the South East Plan.</p> <p>The SA Objectives are consistent with the objectives for the South East Plan. The targets may be used at the next stage in the development of proposals for monitoring.</p>

Objectives and Targets Identified in the Document	Commentary (how the SA Objectives incorporated the document requirements)
<p>Examples include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of new build and retrofit homes meeting EcoHomes Very Good standard • Employment land available by type. • Affordable housing completions. • Mode of travel to work. • Per capita consumption of water. • Provision and capacity of minerals recycling facilities. • Change in countryside quality of character areas. • Number of LDDs identifying urban-rural fringe areas. • Location and number of new regionally significant visitor attractions. • People who say they are satisfied with their local area and place to live. • Proportion of population aged 16 to 19 in full or part-time education. 	
Regional Transport Strategy (2004)	
<p>Objectives: The vision of the strategy is to provide: <i>'A high quality transport system to act as a catalyst for combined economic growth and provide for an improved quality of life for all in a sustainable and socially inclusive manner; a regional transport system which, by 2021, matches the standards of the best in North West Europe.'</i></p> <p>Indicators/Targets: Targets were not specifically set, but headline indicators have been specifically selected in a format that should allow the setting and development of subsequent targets.</p>	<p>The LDF should be consistent with the aims and priorities set out in this Strategy.</p> <p>The SA Objectives should include those promoting sustainable transport.</p> <p>These issues are captured by SA Objectives 7, 10 and 11.</p>
Regional Mineral Strategy (2004)	
<p>Objectives: The strategy seeks to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • encourage more efficient use of minerals in construction and manufacture, so as to reduced, and eventually eliminate growth in demand; • make more use of recycled materials; • meet the regional guidance for land won primary aggregates and an appropriate proportion of the demand for other minerals from sites in the region; • make use of an anticipated increase in aggregate resources from the English Channel; and • Import into the region sufficient hard rock and other minerals to meet those industrial and construction needs that cannot be supplied from indigenous regional mineral resources. <p>Indicators/Targets: These include the use of secondary aggregates and recycled materials in the South East should increase from 6.6 mtpa to 8.8 mtpa by 2016.</p>	<p>LDF policies should recognise the importance of minerals within the region in particular the emphasis on more efficient use.</p> <p>The SA framework should recognise the importance of efficient mineral use.</p> <p>These issues are captured by SA Objective 15.</p>
Regional Spatial Strategy for Tourism (2004)	
<p>Objectives: Sets out a policy framework for the regional spatial planning aspects of tourism (land-use planning, transport planning, visitor management, etc. The strategy was adopted in its final form as the new Chapter 14 of the Government's Regional Planning Guidance (RPG9).</p> <p>The strategy sets out to deliver the following over the period to 2026:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deliver a high quality and rewarding experience for all visitors; • Provide a greater variety of jobs over a range of skill levels; • Provide stronger support for urban renaissance and regeneration; • Help to diversify and further develop the rural economy; • Underpin and promote environmental quality and distinctiveness 	<p>The LDF needs to enhance the benefits of tourism within the area whilst respecting and promoting environmental quality.</p> <p>These issues are captured by SA Objective 18.</p>

Objectives and Targets Identified in the Document	Commentary (how the SA Objectives incorporated the document requirements)
<p>in town and country; and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Generate community benefits to enhance quality of life <p>Indicators/Targets: There are no targets identified.</p>	
Regional Waste Management Strategy (2004)	
<p>Objectives: The vision for the region is to efficiently manage natural resources so that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the amount of waste produced will be minimised; • the overwhelming majority of materials will be re-used, recycled or have value recovered from them; and • The environment will be protected and enhanced for future generations. <p>Indicators/Targets: Targets include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce growth of waste to 1% per annum by 2010 and 0.5% per annum by 2020. • 86% of waste needs to be recovered and diverted from landfill by 2025. • 65% of waste needs to be recycled or composed by 2025. 	<p>The LDF should be compatible with the strategy vision. SA framework should be compatible with the objectives and seek to address the targets. These issues are captured by SA Objective 15.</p>
Regional Energy Strategy (2004)	
<p>Objectives: A regional framework which sets out a vision for the substantial increase in the efficiency of energy use and the proportion of energy supplied by renewable sources in the South East. By 2010 the South East should generate at least 5.5% of its electricity from renewable sources and by 2026 at least 16%.</p> <p>Indicators/Targets: The principal national targets of relevance are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5% of UK energy generation from renewable resources by 2003, and 10% by 2010; • increased installed capacity of combined heat and power generation to 10,000 MW by 2010; and • Reduce domestic energy consumption by 30% by 2010. 	<p>The LDF should seek to encourage the efficient use of energy and renewable energy generation. The SA framework should consider objectives and targets in line with those contained within this strategy. These issues are captured by SA Objective 15.</p>
Integrated Regional Framework 2004 – A Better Quality of Life in the South East (2004)	
<p>Objectives: Set of 25 sustainable development objectives and indicators, reflecting the aims of the former UK sustainable development strategy.</p> <p>Indicators/Targets: Set of 25 sustainable development objectives and indicators. All indicators are relevant to the SA.</p>	<p>Aims and objectives of the LDF should encompass the objectives of the Integrated Regional Framework</p> <p>The SA objectives are based upon those within the IRF – and have been updated to reflect the requirements of SEA and local issues.</p>
Regional Economic Strategy 2006 – 2016 (Oct 2007)	
<p>Objectives: The Economic Strategy has 3 Objectives:</p> <p>A. Smart Growth - The South East will achieve higher prosperity without increasing its ecological footprint by strengthening the interplay between productivity drivers (enterprise, skills, innovation, competition and investment, employment and quality of life).;</p> <p>B. Sustainable Prosperity The South East will achieve sustainable prosperity through preserving quality of life as a competitive advantage, enhancing the environmental, social and lifestyle offer to keep the region attractive as a place to live, work, and do business.</p> <p>C. Global Competitiveness Being able to compete effectively in the world marketplace is the cornerstone of a sustainable, modern and growing economy. The South East seeks to increase world</p>	<p>The LDF should provide a framework within which the objectives of the Regional Economic Strategy can be met. The SA framework should be compatible with and promote the objectives of the Regional Economic Strategy. These issues are captured by SA</p>

Objectives and Targets Identified in the Document	Commentary (how the SA Objectives incorporated the document requirements)
<p>trade and foreign investment by strengthening the key components of our future global competitiveness – research, development and innovation.</p> <p>Headline indicators/Targets: Targets contained within this strategy include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Achieve an average annual increase in GVA per capita of at least 3% • Increase productivity per worker by an average 2.4% annually, from £39,000 in 2005 to at least £50,000 by 2016 (constant prices) • Reduce the rate of increase in the region’s ecological footprint (from 6.3 global hectares per capita in 2003, currently increasing at 1.1% per annum), stabilise it and seek to reduce it by 2016 	<p>Objective 18.</p>
<p>South East England Regional Assembly (RHB): Regional Housing Strategy 2004/05 – 2005/06 2008 - 2011 (April 2008)</p>	
<p>Objectives The overall aim is for everyone in the South East to live in a decent home. In order to help achieve this the Strategy aims to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make sure that 35% of all new homes are affordable, either for rent or for part rent/part buy; • Make sure new affordable homes come in range of sizes to suit families as well as couples and singles; • Continued funding for local authority housing stock to meet the decent home standard; • Make sure that new affordable homes meet in the high standards of building and energy efficiency; • Invest in refurbishing rundown private sector housing, affordable homes in rural areas and accommodation for gypsies and travellers. <p>Indicators/Targets: There are no specific targets. Although there are a number of ‘success indicators’.</p>	<p>The LDF should seek ways in which to achieve the regional targets in line with the regional housing strategy.</p> <p>SA framework should address the regional housing vision.</p>
<p>Action For Biodiversity in the South East (2000)</p>	
<p>Objectives: Sets out the importance of the region’s habitats and provides essential information on regional biodiversity targets, plus supporting justifications. Its aim is to promote consensus on biodiversity priorities in the region. It includes an analysis of the contribution that regional sectors and agencies can make to help achieve these targets and a range of actions for different sectors to further biodiversity.</p> <p>Targets: Targets prepared in 2004 include Broad BAP Habitat improvement targets for both 2010 and 2026.</p> <p>Relevant targets related to calcareous grassland, Coastal and Floodplain Grazing Marsh, Ancient and Native Woodland, Fen/Reed, Rivers and Inter-tidal habitats. The implications of climate change are also indicated.</p>	<p>Conservation and enhancement of biodiversity should be an aim of the LDF.</p> <p>This is reflected in SA objective 12.</p>
<p>Hampshire</p>	
<p>Hampshire County Structure Plan 1996-2011 (Hampshire County Council, Portsmouth City Council and Southampton City Council) (2000)</p>	
<p>Objectives: the Structure Plan sets out the planning strategy up to 2011. It prioritises the regeneration of Hampshire’s towns and cities, designates Major Development Areas, uses Green Belt and Strategic Gap designation to prevent settlements merging, and tightly controls rural and coastal development. The Plan also seeks to provide for a range of sites for business expansion, ensure adequate supplies of minerals, encourage more use of environmentally-friendly transport, increase recycling, and conserve Hampshire’s distinctive landscapes, built heritage and wildlife habitats.</p>	<p>The Structure Plan was superseded by the South East Plan when it was adopted in May 2009.. The South East Plan is therefore more relevant to the LDF and SA</p>

Objectives and Targets Identified in the Document	Commentary (how the SA Objectives incorporated the document requirements)
<p>Targets: the Plan contains very few targets or indicators. There is a provision for the number of new houses.</p>	
<p>The South East Plan South Hampshire Sub-regional Strategy (Partnership for Urban South Hampshire) (2005)</p>	
<p>Within the approved South East Plan there is a particular section on the sub-regional strategy for South Hampshire.</p> <p>Objectives: There are no objectives, but a series of policies. Overall strategy aim is to increase jobs and productivity, increased investment in transport and infrastructure, focus on cities of Southampton and Portsmouth and urban areas.</p> <p>Target: The strategy for South Hampshire is to improve its economic performance to at least match the regional average, with a target of achieving a Gross Value Added (GVA) of 3.5% per annum by 2026.</p>	<p>The LDF should take account of the Sub-Regional Strategy.</p>
<p>Hampshire, Portsmouth and Southampton Minerals and Waste Local Plan (Hampshire County Council, Portsmouth City Council and Southampton City Council) (1998)</p>	
<p>Objectives: the main objectives of the Plan are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to conserve and ensure that the best use is made of mineral and waste resources; • to provide for an adequate and continuing supply of minerals and in respect of land-won sand and gravel to meet the agreed sub-regional apportionment whilst ensuring the long-term maintenance of the character, landscape quality and diversity of Hampshire's environment; • to promote the minimisation of waste and to minimise the demands on Hampshire for the disposal of waste; • to secure increased use of more environmentally acceptable and sustainable sources of aggregates (especially recycled construction waste) in place of locally extracted sand and gravel; • to secure increased use of waste as a resource through reuse, recycling and resource recovery (including energy) and to maximise the use of more acceptable methods of dealing with waste in place of disposal by landfilling; and • To use essential minerals and waste development as a means, where possible, of enhancing the environment of Hampshire particularly by the restoration of sites. <p>Targets: none identified</p>	<p>The Local Plan was largely superseded by the Hampshire Minerals and Waste Core Strategy with the exception of 4 Saved policies: Policy 19: Preferred Areas – Mineral, Policy 21: Safeguarded Areas – Mineral Policy 38: Preferred Areas – Waste Policy 43: Preferred Sites – Waste</p> <p>Sustainable waste management is covered by SA objective 15.</p>
<p>Hampshire Minerals and Waste Core Strategy (July 2007)</p>	
<p>Objectives: the main objectives of the Plan are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that infrastructure for the management of waste and extraction of minerals is sustainable; • Limit waste growth by 0.5% by 2020; • Increase the average recycling rate for all waste in Hampshire to 60% by 2020; • Provide a supply of minerals to meet national, regional and local targets; • Encourage and safeguard facilities that transport minerals via rail and sea; • Ensure that new mineral, waste and resources development are sized appropriately and designed to reduce pollution, maximise energy efficiency, promote renewable energy, encourage recycling and reduce the use of primary aggregates; • Safeguard potential and existing resources; • Ensure high quality restoration and after care of mineral working taking into account public access, biodiversity, agricultural and forestry objectives and climate change considerations; • Protect internationally and nationally biodiversity designations, national parks, ANOB's and buildings of national importance from the impact of mineral and waste development; • Protect local communities and areas of environmental interest from the adverse impacts of mineral, waste and resources 	<p>The LDF should be consistent with the sub-regional aims and priorities set out in the Hampshire Core Strategy</p>

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<p>development.</p> <p>Targets: A monitoring framework will be utilised to assess how effective the strategies are at achieving key objectives and delivering the spatial vision. This will be monitored using a number of targets and indicators.</p>	
Hampshire Material Resources Strategy – More from Less (Hampshire County Council et al) (2005)	
<p>More from Less is the outcome of a stakeholder process involving community and industry representatives, working in partnership with Hampshire County Council, Portsmouth and Southampton City Councils, and Project Integra.</p> <p>Objectives: the Strategy is intended as a primary reference point to guide and integrate three key work areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Production of the statutory joint minerals and waste development framework • Development of plans for managing municipal waste under Project Integra • Implementation of societal change objectives via the Hampshire Natural Resources Initiative <p>Targets: targets for waste minimisation, recycling and composting include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • overall year on year waste growth reduced to 1% by 2010 and 0.5% by 2020 • an overall 60% recycling rate achieved by 2020 • net self-sufficiency in dealing with all waste arisings by 2016 	<p>The LDF should consider ways to reduce waste and maximise recycling and composting, in line with the wishes of Hampshire stakeholders.</p> <p><i>Sustainable waste management is covered by SA objective 15.</i></p>
Hampshire Local Transport Plan 2006-2011 (Hampshire County Council) (2006)	
<p>Objectives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 To increase accessibility 2 To promote safety 3 To reduce the impact and effect of congestion 4 To widen travel choice 5 To improve air quality 6 To support wider quality of life objectives 7 To encourage value for money and efficient asset management <p>The core philosophy of the Plan is that transport problems should be addressed by a process to reduce, manage and invest.</p> <p>Targets: The Plan contains the full set of mandatory targets as required by the Department for Transport covering road and footway condition, road casualties, public transport patronage, bus punctuality, bus satisfaction, overall traffic levels, school travel modes, cycle use and air quality targets for each Air Quality Management Area.</p>	<p>The LDF should plan for development that will meet the objectives of the Local Transport Plan.</p> <p><i>Accessibility and transport are covered by SA objective 7.</i></p>
Hampshire Sustainable Community Strategy 2008 -2018 (Hampshire Strategic Partnership) (April 2008)	
<p>Objectives: The four themes of the Strategy are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strong and safe communities • Health and well-being • Economic prosperity and lifelong learning • Environment, infrastructure and transport <p>Targets: the targets in the Strategy refer to responsibilities for the members of the Local Strategic Partnership.</p>	<p>The aims and policies of the LDF should be consistent with those of the Community Plan.</p> <p><i>The Community Plan themes are covered by several of the SA objectives.</i></p>
South Hampshire: Integrated Water Management Strategy (PUSH) October 2008	
<p>Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Guide and inform the level and location of development to be accommodated in South Hampshire in accordance with the Draft South East Plan; • Identify a preferred high level strategy for water management for the period to 2026, including the general location and timing of infrastructure requirements, the agencies responsible and the 	<p>LDF should promote development that will help to meet the objectives and targets of the Strategy.</p> <p><i>Principally covered by SA objectives 8 and</i></p>

Objectives and Targets Identified in the Document	Commentary (how the SA Objectives incorporated the document requirements)
means of funding the necessary work; • Identify the further work necessary to implement the preferred strategy and to monitor its effectiveness over the plan period. Targets: None identified	16.
Hampshire Water Strategy (Environment Agency et al) (2003)	
The Strategy is a plan for ensuring the long-term future of Hampshire's rivers, wetlands and aquifers. It seeks to encourage the more responsible use of water. Objectives: relevant aims are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To work in partnership at all levels to ensure the long-term future of Hampshire's freshwater environment. • To promote a viable and competitive agriculture industry within a framework of environmental responsibility and efficient water use. • To promote effective and sustainable management, restoration and protection of wetland biodiversity. • To use existing water resources more efficiently and meet future demands via sustainable water abstraction. • Land use planning and development control systems to provide appropriate and timely water and drainage infrastructure. • To promote the use of drainage systems that minimise the adverse impacts of surface water drainage from new developments. • To protect and enhance Hampshire's water supply and water environment by the sustainable management of land and resources. Targets: numerous targets, those most relevant to the planning process include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure planning consultations and design briefs take river and wetland ecology into for people and wildlife account and include opportunities for biodiversity enhancement. • Water industry to take part in the planning of major developments at an early stage. • No new development in groundwater flooding areas to exacerbate current risks of flooding. • Ensure all development briefs fully encompass the means of drainage, including maintenance; Introduce incentives into the planning process. 	LDF should promote development that will help to meet the objectives and targets of the Strategy. <i>Principally covered by SA objectives 8 and 16.</i>
Biodiversity Action Plan for Hampshire (Hampshire Biodiversity Partnership (July 2008)	
Objective: to conserve and enhance biodiversity in Hampshire. Targets: detailed targets for all key habitats and species in Hampshire.	LDF should contain policies to protect and enhance biodiversity. <i>Covered by SA objective 12.</i>
Strategic Guidance for the Solent (Solent Forum) (1997)	
The Guidance aims to establish the general direction for the whole Solent in terms of strategic planning and management; to raise awareness and understanding of the main issues; and to set out the ground rules for consultation. Objectives: contains a diverse range of guidance and objectives relating to issues including coastal protection, nature conservation, landscape and seascape, recreation, marine industries and recreation. Targets: none identified.	The LDF should include issues relating to the Solent. <i>The issues in the Guidance are covered by a wide range of SA objectives.</i>
East Hampshire Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy (Environment Agency) (2003)	
Objectives: Provides Framework for the management of water resources at a local level and a mechanism for managing abstraction licenses. Targets: none identified.	The LDF should seek to promote the sustainable use of water (e.g. use of sustainable urban

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	drainage systems). <i>Covered by SA objectives 8 and 16.</i>
Strategic Priorities for the Hampshire Economy (Hampshire Economic Partnership) (2005)	
<p>Objectives: To put the mechanisms in place that will ensure that over the next 10 years Hampshire is capable of achieving a minimum of 3% GVA per head growth per annum. The strategic prioritise are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Meeting the future workforce needs of business 2. Providing appropriate Land use and availability: 3. Delivering effective Transport and infrastructure solutions 4. Driving sustainability as an integral part of economic development 5. Delivering effective support for business 6. Driving growth through key trade sectors 7. Promoting Innovation and Enterprise <p>Targets: none identified.</p>	<p>The LDF should include policies to promote economic growth. <i>Covered by SA objective 18.</i></p>
Hampshire’s Cultural Strategy – Enjoying Hampshire (Hampshire County Council) (2003)	
<p>Objectives: Seeks to support the preservation, conservation, development and promotion of Hampshire’s cultural heritage, and encourage access to cultural activities. Targets: none identified.</p>	<p>LDF should include policies to encourage culture, in line the aims of the Strategy. <i>Covered by SA objective 6.</i></p>
The Hampshire Landscape – A Strategy for the Future (Hampshire County Council) March 2006	
<p>Objectives: the Strategy seeks to maintain and enhance landscape character and diversity and biological diversity. It seeks 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; and that scarce and irreplaceable landscapes are recognised and respected when development proposals are being considered. Targets: none identified.</p>	<p>The LDF should plan for development that maintains and enhance landscape character and diversity. <i>Covered by SA objective 13</i></p>
Hampshire Biodiversity Partnership (2005) Biodiversity and Development Guidance for Hampshire	
<p>Objectives: The document has been produced to (a) Assist local authorities in the preparation of the required key documents in their Local Development Frameworks and with their subsequent development control functions; (b) Assist in the preparation of Supplementary Planning Documents on Biodiversity; and (c) Encourage good practice by developers.</p> <p>It presents recommendations for integrating biodiversity into ‘required’ LDDs and covers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The biodiversity elements that should be integrated into LDF Core Strategies; • An approach for ensuring that biodiversity is effectively integrated into all LDF Site Specific Allocations; • The biodiversity elements that should be represented on Plan Proposals Maps; • The content and extent of a ‘robust’ biodiversity evidence base that will be required to (a) inform preparation of the above plan documents and (b) to underpin subsequent sustainability appraisal and strategic environmental assessment of these documents; and • The approach to be used in Annual Monitoring Reports. <p>Targets: There are no specific targets for biodiversity set out in the document; however it does list the items that should be included in LDDs. For the Core Strategy these are:</p>	<p><i>The recommendations in the document are captured in SA Objective 12.</i></p>

Objectives and Targets Identified in the Document	Commentary (how the SA Objectives incorporated the document requirements)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Present a spatial vision and strategic objectives for biodiversity, explaining the links between biodiversity conservation and sustainable development. • The vision for biodiversity should identify key features and areas to be protected from adverse impacts, and areas where there is greatest potential for significant biodiversity enhancements. • The Core Strategy should set out strategic objectives (based on both national and local priorities) with accompanying core policies, for the protection, conservation, restoration and enhancement of important sites, habitats, features and species found in authority's area. It may also be appropriate to include some or all of the required generic development control policies for biodiversity in the Core Strategy • There should be policy that addresses the way that the distribution of nationally or regionally significant species and habitats may alter with climate change, and the effects such change may have on biodiversity and nationally or internationally designated sites • The Core Strategy may also include a Key Diagram or Illustrative Map for Biodiversity. 	
South East Coast Brent Goose Strategy (July 2002)	
<p>Objectives: The strategy uses the planning system in an attempt to protect Brent Goose feeding grounds which are not specifically protected by national or international designations. The Brent Goose Strategy Group expect the document to be treated as a material consideration when considering relevant planning proposals and recommended that it be adopted as Supplementary Planning Guidance.</p> <p>Targets: The document does not include specific targets.</p>	<p><i>Biodiversity is captured under SA Objective 12. Consideration should be given as to whether there is a necessity to incorporate an appraisal criterion on Brent Geese feeding grounds within SA Objective 12.</i></p>
Hampshire Minerals and Waste Local Development Framework	
<p>Objectives: The LDF consists of the Core Strategy, Hampshire Minerals Plan and Hampshire Waste Management Plan DPD with the Core Strategy expected to be adopted in July 2007 and the others in 2009. The Cote Strategy has been through an independent examination and is currently awaiting the Inspector's Report. The strategy objectives are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that infrastructure for the management of waste and the extraction of minerals are developed with due regard to the principles of sustainable development; • Help eliminate waste growth in the long-term and meet or exceed regional targets to limit waste growth to 0.5% a year by 2020; • Support the driving of waste resource infrastructure and management up the waste hierarchy by helping to deliver: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A significant change in recycling so that the average recycling rate for all waste in Hampshire increases to 60% by 2020; - Increasing the recovery of un-recycled waste; - Provision of disposal facilities as the last option (however, one that nevertheless has to be provided for); and - Enough facilities to ensure that Hampshire is net self-sufficient in waste handling capacity by 2016. • Provide for a supply of minerals to meet national; regional and local requirements including the regional apportionments for recycled and secondary aggregates and land-won sand and gravel, with due regard to geological, environmental and market considerations; • Encourage and safeguard facilities for the use of rail and sea 	

Objectives and Targets Identified in the Document	Commentary (how the SA Objectives incorporated the document requirements)
<p>transport for the movement of minerals and waste;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that new mineral, waste and resources development are sized appropriately and designed to reduce pollution, maximise energy efficiency, promote renewable energy, encourage recycling and reduce the use of primary aggregates; • Safeguard mineral resources and existing/potential facilities for mineral, waste and resource management; • Ensure the high quality restoration and aftercare of mineral working and landfill taking into account public access, biodiversity, agricultural and forestry objectives, climate change considerations and aerodrome safeguarding; • Protect land with international and national biodiversity designations, National Parks, Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty and historic heritage sites and building of national importance from the impact of mineral and waste resources developments; and • Protect local communities and areas of environmental interest from the adverse impact of mineral, waste and resources developments. <p>Targets: A number of specific targets have been developed for the annual monitoring plan.</p>	
Hampshire Parking Strategy and Standards 2001	
<p>Objectives: The strategy aims to reduce dependency on car use and encouraging the use of alternative modes of transport by requiring development proposals to conform to parking policies and standards which will take into account strategic and local objectives.</p> <p>Targets: The strategy sets out standards of parking provision in terms of the maximum of spaces that can be provided for different types of development and includes parking limit reductions for developments in accessible locations.</p>	<p><i>The objectives of the strategy are directly related to Sustainability Objectives 7 and 9 in terms of limiting the number of car parking spaces available in accessible locations and revitalising town, district and local shopping centres.</i></p>
Havant	
Forward Together 2008 – 2012 - A Sustainable Community Strategy for Havant Borough (2008)	
<p>Objectives: The four themes of the Strategy are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health and Well being: Improving access to services and engaging with the local population to improve health and physical activity; • Promoting Havant's Economy: Through the provision of skills development training, promoting tourism through local business and coastal assets and encouraging knowledge based economy; • Community Support: Providing for young people and the ageing population; • Community Safety: Revitalising and bringing in new retail businesses, in order to create an attractive and distinctive shopping environment. Improving the design and quality of built up areas to create a sense of pride and place and in turn discourage anti social behaviour <p>Targets: Under each of the themes targets were identified and associated with a lead partner.</p>	<p>The aims and policies of the LDF should be consistent with those of the Community Plan.</p> <p><i>The Community Plan themes are covered by several of the SA objectives.</i></p>
'Unlocking The Potential' A Regeneration Strategy for Havant Borough 2005-2008	
<p>Strategy aims to create a better, economic, social and physical environment in order to achieve a cleaner, safer and more prosperous Borough.</p> <p>Key objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • set Havant Boroughs priorities in accordance with achieving a 	<p>The LDF should look to incorporate the key objectives of the regeneration strategy.</p> <p>A number of the regeneration</p>

Objectives and Targets Identified in the Document	Commentary (how the SA Objectives incorporated the document requirements)
<p>prosperous Borough</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • create wealth through entrepreneurship, business development and support, and create the conditions for growth through investment in infrastructure and sites • promote tourism • promote the knowledge economy • strengthen the education and business links • create a framework for economic development and regeneration to support social needs, tackle deprivation and secure social and economic inclusion • strengthen public, private and voluntary sector partnerships • establish mechanisms to ensure the sustainable regeneration of Leigh Park • develop a marketing strategy for the Borough incorporating the sub-regional context • establish new performance and benchmark indicators to track the local economy and its performance regionally and nationally • ensure that sustainability is part of the delivery of this strategy 	<p>objectives are key to SA objectives: 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 13, 14 and 18.</p>
Havant Borough Contaminated Land Strategy 2004	
<p>The objectives of this document are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • show how the Council will fulfil its statutory responsibilities under the new regime • inform stakeholders of the Council's intentions • To provide information that will be helpful to the Environment Agency in writing reporting on to central government on the State of Contaminated Land 	<p>The LDF should account for the Council's intentions. The targets would be relevant to SA objectives: 1, 9 and 15.</p>
Corporate Strategy 2008 – 2011 (2008)	
<p>Objectives: The Corporate Strategy sets out the agenda and priorities for the Council and the Borough. Targets: There are a number of targets set out in the Strategy, however, the overall aim is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of high quality, affordable and accessible public services in the Borough; • Stewardship of the Borough for future generations • Deliver a programme of physical regeneration projects focusing on key town centres and business and employment generating initiatives. 	<p>The LDF and Sustainable Community Strategy are key to achieving the objectives of the Corporate Strategy. The LDF should therefore aim to address these priorities.</p>
Safer Havant Partnership Plan 2008 – 2009 (2008)	
<p>Focus on five key priority areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anti social behaviour • Criminal damage including arson • Drugs and alcohol • Assault • Reducing the vulnerability of young people <p>Target:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To improve the quality of life in Havant Borough for residents, businesses and visitors. • To reduce the negative impact if anti-social behaviour, crime, alcohol, and substance misuse • To ensure value for money through effective Partnership working 	<p>The LDF should aim to consider the programme of community safety activities that will be coordinated alongside other initiatives that aim to improve conditions and services for education, skills, employment, housing and health.</p>
Havant Borough District Wide Local Plan 1996-2011	
<p>Aims of the plan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to provide housing of a variety of types and tenures in accordance with identified housing needs • to promote the regeneration and the continuing renewal of 	<p>The Local Plan to be superseded by the</p>

Objectives and Targets Identified in the Document	Commentary (how the SA Objectives incorporated the document requirements)
<p>urban areas, without compromising environmental quality</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to promote the development of local communities • to promote the growth of employment through the development of industry, commerce, tourism and leisure • to promote the improvement and revitalisation of town, district and local centres • to promote an integrated transport system • to protect and enhance the natural and built environments 	<p>emerging Core Strategy. With the exception of saved policies. These policies remain in force due to a Direction issued by the Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government.</p>
Havant Borough Cultural Strategy 2005-2008	
<p>Objectives: The vision for Havant Borough Council's Cultural Strategy is to improve residents' quality of life, and increase recognition of and pride in the Borough, through the provision of cultural facilities and opportunities. The Strategy aims to make the Borough a place with a good quality of life, a wide range of activities to participate in locally and access to opportunities further a field.</p> <p>Targets: There are no specific targets set out in this Strategy.</p>	<p>Links with SA Objectives 3, 4, 5 and 6.</p>
Havant Borough Cycling Strategy (1998)	
<p>Objectives: The objective outlines in this strategy include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • promoting the positive sides of cycling - health, enjoyment, costs and convenience • developing safe cycle routes • providing more safe cycle parking at council centres for those who cycle and encouraging industry and commerce to follow this example • encouraging leisure cycling as a desirable social activity • producing suitable publicity material and advising everyone within the Borough of the advantages and benefits of cycling <p>Targets: No specific targets. However, Havant Borough Council aims to establish a network of cycle routes over the next few years which will serve the following purposes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • provide cycle routes to work • provide cycle routes to public transport interchanges • provide safe cycle routes to schools and colleges • provide leisure routes • make crossings at junctions and roundabouts as safe as possible 	<p>The Cycling Strategy is to be superseded by the Sustainable Travel Strategy due to be published in 2009. This document will focus on enhancing public transport offering across the Borough. through better waiting facilities, more information and higher frequencies.</p>
East Solent Shoreline Management Plan (June, 1997)	
<p>Objectives: The intention of the East Solent Shoreline Management Plan (ESSMP) is to establish a coast defence strategy that is technically, economically and environmentally sustainable. The plans for adjacent coastal areas must be compatible and they must take account of natural coastal processes, existing defences and both human and other environmental influences and needs.</p> <p>In general terms, the objectives for the future development of the East Solent SMP area, in so far as they relate to coastal defence strategies, are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to locate new development away from the undeveloped coast and the open countryside • to maintain or improve access to and along defences • to permit small-scale "infill" development within existing coastal zone communities 	<p>Like all Shoreline Management Plans, the ESSMP is a non-statutory document intended to both inform and be supported by the statutory planning processes. This SMP is currently being updated by the North Solent Shoreline Management Plan.</p>

Objectives and Targets Identified in the Document	Commentary (how the SA Objectives incorporated the document requirements)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> to restrict the development of new caravan sites, the expansion of existing sites and the extension of occupation periods into the winter season to conserve and enhance the natural, historical and archaeological features of the area to maintain and enhance the built environment to maintain and improve the available public open space and leisure facilities To control the re-use of Ministry of Defence establishments if and when they become surplus to requirements. 	
Havant Borough Flood and Coast Defence Strategy (amended 2005)	
<p>The key objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> play a role in emergency planning response provide an adequate, economically, technically and environmentally sound approach to providing the flood and coastal defence service play a positive role in fulfilling our statutory and other responsibilities for furthering nature conservation, including achievement of the Government's environmental obligations and targets To discourage inappropriate development in areas at risk from flooding and coastal erosion 	<p>The LDF should ensure that flooding and coastal erosion are incorporated. This links with SA objectives 11 and 16</p>
Chichester and Langstone Harbours Special Protection Area (SPA/Ramsar) and Solent Maritime Special Area for Conservation (SAC)	
<p>http://www.solentforum.hants.org.uk/natcons/langchicspa.html The site is internationally important because it regularly supports more than 10,000 wintering wildfowl (average 25,000) and more than 20,000 wintering waders (average 77,000). The area is also designated as an SAC on the basis of the habitat types:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Estuary <i>Spartina</i> swards Atlantic salt meadow 	<p>Management plans for the harbours should be reflected in the LDF document. Maintaining designated habitat should be a consideration in setting the SA targets.</p>
Havant Borough Council (2007) Havant Borough Wide Tourism & Leisure Plan 2007 - 2012 Action Plan Implementation Revision	
<p>Objectives: The Action Plan for the document has the following objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhance the promotion of Havant's Tourism and Leisure offer; Raise the quality of Havant's Tourism and Leisure offer; Improve the image of the Borough amongst residents and visitors; Facilitate the delivery of improvements to raise participation, health and wellbeing; Maximise opportunities for learning and skills development to support the leisure and tourism businesses and prosperity for residents; and <p>Targets: A number of detailed targets are included in the Action Plan.</p>	<p><i>The objectives of the plan are captured in the SA Objectives 2, 3, 4 and 17.</i></p> <p>Some of the targets in the Action Plan could be useful in setting targets for the SA, particularly those related to Health and Well-being.</p>
Havant Borough Council (2006) Havant Town Centre Urban Design Framework SPD May 2006	
<p>Objectives: The purpose of the Framework is to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide a sustainable, long term vision to market and promote the town centre; Develop local plan policies, forming a key part of the evidence base for the Havant LDF; 	<p>The general principles contained within the SPD should be incorporated into the Core Strategy. <i>These principles are</i></p>

Objectives and Targets Identified in the Document	Commentary (how the SA Objectives incorporated the document requirements)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Examine urban form and design of the town centre in 3D; • Set out overall design principles; • Integrate design principles with other Borough initiatives; • Provide guidance for the development of key sites, illustrating the strategy in practice; • Assist decision making in development control. <p>Targets: Specific targets are not included in this Supplementary Planning Document although key elements of the framework are identified as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Market Parade redevelopment • Park Road Avenue • Links across Park Road • Improvements to the historic town centre • Green Links • Waterway links <p>General principles that must be observed are identified as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accessibility and car parking • Traditional town scale • Local independent traders • Viability 	<p><i>predominantly captured under Sustainability Objectives 6 and 9.</i></p>
Havant Borough Council (2004) Waterlooville Town Centre Urban Design Framework	
<p>The Waterlooville Town Centre Urban Design Framework has the status of non-statutory guidance supplementing policy in the existing Local Plan.</p> <p>The document was not available for review on HBC's website.</p>	<p>The general principles contained within the SPG should be incorporated into the Core Strategy.</p> <p><i>The document should be reviewed to ensure it is captured under Sustainability Objectives 6 and 9.</i></p>
Havant Borough Council (2006) Leigh Park Strategic Framework	
<p>Objectives: The framework is intended to regenerate Leigh Park as an example of a sustainable community by securing regeneration with the help of the planning system. Key community objectives identified are to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve transport. • Articulate a local identity and instil civic pride. • Introduce leisure facilities and improve existing open spaces. • Tackle crime and safety through physical change. • Facilitate small scale enterprise. • Bring schools and their facilities more effectively into the community. <p>Targets: A number of actions have been identified for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Housing; • Transport; • Local identity; • Leisure and open space; • Crime and safety; • Enterprise • Social infrastructure. 	<p><i>These principles are predominantly captured under Sustainability Objectives 6 and 9.</i></p> <p>The actions identified in the framework could be adapted to cover the Borough and utilised to monitor the SA.</p>
Havant Borough Council (2005) Housing Strategy 2005-2010	

Objectives and Targets Identified in the Document	Commentary (how the SA Objectives incorporated the document requirements)
<p>Objectives: The Housing Strategy has three strategic priorities with further objectives under each of these themes. The strategic priorities are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing the homes we need • A suitable home for everyone • Building stronger communities <p>Targets: HBC has developed a number of local performance indicators for housing. Council's Annual Monitoring Report records:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New housing completions; • Proportion of new homes on brownfield sites; • Density of new housing developments; • Proportion of smaller homes provided; and • Affordable housing completions. 	<p>The LDF should include housing issues.</p> <p><i>This is captured in Sustainability Objective 1.</i></p>
Havant Borough Council (2002) Broadmarsh Landscape Strategy	
<p>The strategy was adopted as Supplementary Planning Guidance in 2002. A copy of the adopted version was not available on HBC's website. The April 2001 draft for consultation included a strategic aim to create an attractive environment, linking business development, recreational open space and wildlife habitat into one cohesive whole.</p> <p>Targets: The draft for consultation included a list of major enhancement proposals.</p>	<p>The LDF should be compatible with the objectives and targets in the Landscaper Strategy.</p> <p><i>The enhancement proposals contained in the strategy are too detailed for inclusion in the SA although the principles relating to good landscape design and wildlife are captured by Sustainability Objectives 12 and 13. The adopted document should be reviewed to ensure its general principles captured</i></p>
Strategic Flood Risk Assessment December 2007	
<p>Objectives: The purpose of this assessment is to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refine information on the probability of flooding, taking other sources of flooding and the impacts of climate change into account; • Determine the variations in flood risk from all sources of flooding across and from their area; • Consider the impact of the flood risk management infrastructure on the frequency, impact, speed of onset, depth and velocity of flooding within the Flood Zones considering a range of flood risk management scenarios; • Consider the beneficial effects of flood risk management infrastructure in generally reducing the extent and severity of flooding when compared to the Flood Zones on the flood map; • Identifying the extent of all potential flood risk within the plan area both for the present day and allowing for the potential effects of climate change over the next 100 years • Identify the potential impact of development particularly the PUSH growth areas on flood risk • Identify viable mitigation measures to reduce flood risk and advise on the sustainable funding of the appropriate measures, including the identification of the costs and the scales of the measures required 	<p>The LDF will need to incorporate the findings of the SFRA and inform the site allocation process in relation to flood risk.</p> <p><i>Sustainability Objective 8 is related solely to flooding</i></p>

Objectives and Targets Identified in the Document	Commentary (how the SA Objectives incorporated the document requirements)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify the impact of increased surface water run off on receiving water courses <p>Targets: To enable Havant Borough Council to make informed decisions regarding the allocation of new development and assessing strategies for redevelopment of brownfield sites in the flood zones and to manage and/or reduce flood risk.</p>	
Chichester Harbour Conservancy (May 2009) Chichester Harbour AONB Management Plan 2009 to 2014	
<p>Objectives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Protecting and improving the special qualities of the AONB Sustainability and wise use Increasing knowledge and understanding Helping people to enjoy the AONB Supporting the local community and economy Working in partnership <p>Targets: The Management Plan has a total of 15 sections, each setting out a suite of policies and actions. The 15 sections include the role of the authority, the land and seascape, nature conservation, farming, historic environment, buildings and development, running a business, water quality, coastal defence and sea level rise, education and community involvement.</p>	<p>Havant Borough Council includes the western part of the Chichester Harbour AONB.</p> <p>The LDF should not be in conflict with the objectives of the AONB and Management Plan.</p> <p><i>The AONB Management Plan objectives should be captured under the Sustainability Objectives 12 and 13.</i></p>
Langstone Harbour Management Plan (February 1997)	
<p>Objectives: Langstone Harbour is located between Portsmouth and Chichester Harbours. Langstone Harbour is important for its environmental designations, and commercial shipping. Fishing and recreational boating are also supported in the harbour.</p> <p>The overall goal of the management plan should be to promote the sustainable use of Langstone Harbour by managing human activity in and around the Harbour so as to maintain the value of its natural resources, especially those identified of national and international significance.</p> <p>The following 10 objectives are identified for the management plan to meet its overall goal:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To conserve and seek to enhance the nature conservation value of the Harbour and its surroundings; To accommodate recreational use of the harbour on a scale and at an intensity consistent with the overall goal; To accommodate commercial use of the Harbour in so far as it is compatible with the overall goal; To involve Harbour users and those interested in the study of its natural resources in the work of the Harbour Advisory Committee and in programmes of monitoring, interpretation and environmental improvement; To seek to improve the quality of water in the Harbour; To conserve and improve the landscape of the Harbour and of the surrounding area visible from the water, including the built environment; To protect features of historic and archaeological significance in and around the Harbour; To encourage land use and management practices on land around the Harbour that will maintain and enhance its value to nature conservation and the quality of its landscape; To encourage interpretation, and an understanding, of the natural history and landscape of the Harbour as a means of achieving responsible use of the Harbour's resources; To establish a monitoring programme to provide information 	<p><i>There are a number of broad ranging objectives highlighted in this strategy which are generally compatible with the SA Objectives.</i></p>

Objectives and Targets Identified in the Document	Commentary (how the SA Objectives incorporated the document requirements)
<p>about the health of the Harbours natural resources, recreation and commercial life.</p> <p>Targets: None identified in the document.</p>	
Havant Borough Council (2003) Havant Borough Homelessness Strategy 2008 – 2013	
<p>Objectives: The strategy has three linked objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preventing Homelessness. We aim to do this by helping households to remain in existing accommodation where appropriate or alternatively to enable them to find suitable alternative accommodation, generally in the private sector. • Managing Homelessness Effectively. For the foreseeable future a significant number of households will continue to live in some form of temporary accommodation. Our role is to ensure that our response to homelessness is effective and we are specifically concerned to find effective solutions to homelessness, which reduce rather than re-enforce the financial and social exclusion of households that are homeless. • Promoting Access to Affordable Housing. This links closely to our first and second objectives. We aim to maximise the supply of affordable housing. This involves increasing the availability of housing generally as well as ensuring that the social landlords' allocation policies fairly reflect the needs of households that are homeless. <p>Targets: There are proposed outcomes for each of the strategic objectives together with quantified annual targets within each objective.</p>	<p><i>The objectives in the strategy should be captured under SA Objective 3.</i></p> <p>The detailed targets in the strategy could be used to develop monitoring targets for the SA.</p>
Havant Youth Strategy	
<p>Objectives: The objectives of the Havant Youth Strategy are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To identify the needs of young people across the Havant Borough, with a focus on Leigh Park, Warren Park, West Leigh and Wecock Farm as SRB 4 target areas. • To prioritise the needs of young people and work on appropriating resources to enable projects to meet these needs. • To focus on young peoples needs between 11-25 years. • To involve young people in the consultation process. • To achieve great co-ordination and collaboration of all services in the area involved in working with young people. • To develop both personal and professional: • Awareness of the issues facing young people from a multi-agency perspective; • Capacity of individuals involved in this multi-agency process • To share information at both a strategic and individual level. • To support each other's work by sharing, when and where possible, resources. • To link up with other networks across Havant Borough to involve and inform them of the process. <p>Targets: Has targets up to 2004 including reducing truancy and increasing access to leisure opportunities.</p>	<p><i>The objectives of the strategy should be captured within the broader SA Objectives, particularly SA Objective 2.</i></p>
Havant Borough Council, Hampshire County Council, Countryside Agency Townscape, Landscape and Seascape Character Assessment of Havant Borough (February 2007)	
<p>Objectives: Conservation objectives, in terms of conserving and/or enhancing the area, have been included for each of the landscape character areas in Havant. With regard to the study as a whole, the prime objectives of the study have been as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To produce a landscape character assessment that can be readily understood by both the public and professionals and within which the characteristics of the landscape are clearly 	<p>The objective of the Core Strategy should not conflict with the prime objectives of the Landscape Character Assessment.</p> <p><i>The objectives of the</i></p>

Objectives and Targets Identified in the Document	Commentary (how the SA Objectives incorporated the document requirements)
<p>identified;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To ensure a fully integrated approach to characterisation informed by using landscape, ecological, historical and cultural assessments and weaving them together to define landscape types and landscape character areas; • To bring current methodologies employed by landscape practitioners, historians and ecologists together in one study; • To reflect fully the role of settlement pattern and development, and built form and design, in determining the landscape, townscape and seascape form and the intimate relationship between the built form and the surrounding countryside from which it developed; • To assist in the conservation, enhancement and restoration of a viable and healthy landscape within Havant Borough through landscape management guidelines; • To assist in the conservation, enhancement and restoration of the landscape, townscape and seascape through well founded character based built form and development guidelines; • To inform the emerging Borough Local Development Framework; • To use the process to identify areas that require further work; • To involve the general public in the landscape, townscape and seascape character assessment process in a practical and valuable way; • To use this process of better understanding and communication to enable the public and stakeholders to effectively inform the identification of influences on the landscape, management strategies and planning policy; • To provide the basis for a district level Landscape Sensitivity assessment for the Borough, as part of Hampshire County Council's development of a county wide approach to landscape sensitivity. This will create a tool to direct and inform decision makers in future land use and land management change. <p>Targets: There are no detailed targets in the assessment.</p>	<p><i>assessment are captured under SA Objective 13.</i></p>
Landscape Sensitivity Report	
<p>Objectives: The report assesses the sensitivity of each landscape character area and outlines landscape issues which should be considered in the event of urban expansion.</p> <p>Targets: No detailed targets are included.</p>	<p>The LDF should consider the results of the report when examining urban expansion options.</p> <p><i>Landscape sensitivity should be capture under the SA Objective 13.</i></p>