

REGULATION 25
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Havant Borough Pre-submission Core Strategy

Sustainability Appraisal Non-technical Summary

LOCAL
DEVELOPMENT
FRAMEWORK

March 2010



Cleaner, Safer,
More Prosperous



Non Technical Summary

Contents

1	Non-Technical Summary	2
2	Commenting on the Pre-submission Publication	14

Table 1.1 The Five Stage Approach to Producing a Sustainability Appraisal

This non-technical summary of the Sustainability Appraisal of the Pre-Submission Core Strategy is an abbreviated version of the full SA report accompanying the Pre-Submission Core Strategy Report. The full analysis and appraisal that has supported the conclusions in this summary can be found in the full SA Report and Appendices.

Introduction

What are the Core Strategy and the Sustainability Appraisal?

- 1.1 Havant Borough Council is working with the local community and its partners to produce the Havant Borough Local Development Framework (HBLDF). The HBLDF will guide the future development of the borough up to 2026. This will affect everyone who lives, works or visits the borough.
- 1.2 The Core Strategy (CS) is one of the documents within the Havant Borough Local Development Framework (HBLDF).
- 1.3 The HBLDF is made up of a collection of planning documents and the Core Strategy is the principal document setting out the broad detail and direction of development in the borough. It is currently at its Pre-submission consultation stage and therefore your views are now sought on the soundness of the document.
- 1.4 The Sustainability Appraisal (SA) assesses the environmental, social and economic performance of the Pre-Submission Core Strategy against a set of sustainability objectives. These objectives were developed through consultation and formed the basis of the Havant Borough Council Scoping Reports (Entec, 2006 & 2007). These objectives went on to be used as the basis of the SA of all the subsequent Local Development Documents from Issues and Options in 2006 up to the Pre-Submission Core Strategy 2010.
- 1.5 Sustainability Appraisal involves evaluating a plan's impacts on the community, the environment and the economy – the three dimensions of sustainable development. It also suggests ways of avoiding or reducing negative impacts. The findings of SA will be reflected in the final adopted Core Strategy to help ensure that it maximises its contribution to future sustainability.
- 1.6 In November 2005 the Government published guidance on undertaking a Sustainability Appraisal which incorporates the requirements of the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Directive. This Directive advocates a five stage approach to undertaking SA, see Table 1.1.
- 1.7 The Planning Advisory Service 2009 guidance on Sustainability Appraisal contained within The Plan Making Manual has since superseded the November 2005 SA guidance. This SA has historically been developed in accord with the November 2005 guidance. Following the updated guidance this SA has been reviewed and is considered to accord with both the 2009 PAS guidance and the September 2005 guidance regarding Strategic Environmental Assessment. The five stage approach has been retained; this avoids any costly reworking and it is not considered that amendment would add to the functionality or compliance of the SA as the principles of the two sets of guidance remain similar.

Table 1.1: The Five Stage Approach to producing a Sustainability Appraisal

Stage	What is included / Discussed?	Where can it be found?
Stage A	Setting the context and objectives, establishing a baseline of data and deciding on the key issues	Scoping Report and updates within SA Reports
Stage B	Testing the objectives of the Core Strategy against the SA objectives found as a result of findings in Stage A. Developing the policy and	Interim SA process

	site options, predicting the possible effects and mitigation requirements. Developing monitoring proposals.	
Stage C	Documenting the Appraisal Process (This SA Report)	Sustainability Appraisal of the Pre-Submission Core Strategy
Stage D	Consulting on the Soundness of the Core Strategy and the SA	Consultation
Stage E	Monitoring the plan and its progress	Annual Monitoring Report (AMR)

Stage A of the SA Process – Evidence Gathering

1.7 Stage A in the SA process involves establishing the framework for undertaking the appraisal, essentially creating a set of SA objectives against which the sustainability performance of the document in question can be assessed, together with research documents which help to inform the appraisal. The context for the plan and the baseline data can be viewed in full within the Appendices of the Pre-Submission document. The SA framework and the background research for the Core Strategy are documented in the SA Scoping Report (Entec, 2007) and within subsequent SA Reports. The SA objectives for the Core Strategy are as follows:

1. Housing
2. Health and Wellbeing
3. Equality, Poverty and Social Inclusion
4. Education and Skills
5. Safety and Security
6. Liveability and Sense of Place
7. Accessibility / Transport
8. Flooding
9. Regeneration and Land Use
10. Air Quality
11. Climate Change
12. Biodiversity
13. Natural Landscape
14. Built and Historic Environment
15. Waste and Natural Resources
16. Water Quality and Quantity
17. Energy
18. Economy, Opportunity and Innovation

1.8 These objectives cannot necessarily be addressed or resolved by the Core Strategy alone; many of the issues and problems can only be dealt with through partnership working between different stakeholders including, for example, developers, service providers, community groups and residents.

Stage B – Testing the Core Strategy Policies, and Strategic Sites

1.9 The second stage of the SA process is the appraisal of the Core Strategy Strategic Policies and Strategic Sites against the SA objectives based upon evidence gathered within Stage A.

1.10 Each of the Core Strategy Strategic Policies are tested for their performance and how they help to achieve the objectives of the Sustainability Appraisal. Initially the policy is tested for

its performance on an individual basis within a high level assessment matrix. Following on from this the policy is then analysed in greater detail against the social, economic and environmental aspects of each SA objective within a Detailed Assessment Matrix, in order to establish further detail on any key issues or problems. However, the policy is unlikely to be used on an individual basis and in reality will be used as part of the plan as a whole.

- 1.11 Prior to making any recommendations or any conclusions it is essential as part of the SEA Directive that all of the options available have been considered. Options can be described as the range of rational choices open to plan makers for delivery of the plan objectives. In line with the guidance this report considers the term 'options' to be synonymous with the term 'alternatives'.
- 1.12 Various options have been considered which have been analysed through both the SA and consultation process, narrowing down our deliverable and realistic options has brought us to the production of the Pre-Submission Core Strategy.
- 1.13 The recommendations provided as a result of this process have been considered, evaluated and incorporated into this latest version of the Pre-Submission Core Strategy. Therefore options available have now been refined and amended at each stage of the consultation and SA process starting from the Core Strategy Issues and Options, July 2006 to the present day Pre-Submission Core Strategy, February 2010.
- 1.14 The results of the high level assessment matrix and the detailed assessment matrix along with information collected from the consultation process of previous options help determine whether the Core Strategy is sustainable and helps to support the SA objectives. The data can be used to help predict and evaluate the effects of the plan over the life of the plan.
- 1.15 The cumulative effect of each Core Strategy Strategic Policy, each Development Management policy and each Strategic Site has been analysed individually for how it supports the objectives of the Sustainability Appraisal. It has been recognised that analysing each on its individual merit does not provide a full picture as to how the plan will work as a whole in conjunction with the SA objectives. In reality each policy will not be used in isolation and will be used in combination and in its entirety. Therefore the combined impact of the plan including the objectives, policies, and sites appraised along with the short, medium and long term effects and secondary, cumulative and synergistic effects has been considered. Over the longer term it is anticipated that the synergistic and cumulative impacts of the policies will be positive. Recommendations and ways in which negative effects can be mitigated are also proposed.

Summary of Appraisal of the Core Strategy Policies and Sites by Sustainability Objective

Introduction

- 1.16 This chapter summarises the results of the appraisal of the Pre-Submission Core Strategy's Strategic Policies, Strategic Sites and Development Management Policies. This summary is presented under the heading of each sustainability objective discussed within Chapter 3.

Housing

- 1.17 The Core Strategy has a strong focus on improving housing provision in the Borough. This includes creating a mix of housing tenure, type, size and quantity. Affordable housing provision in the Borough has also been assigned a strong focus through both a Housing policy (CS9) and 2 Strategic Sites (Waterlooville MDA and Woodcroft Farm) helping to meet the identified local housing need and contribute towards sustainable communities.

The South East Plan housing target of 6,300 homes for such a small and environmentally constrained borough is a sustainability challenge. The Pre-submission Core Strategy must accommodate these dwellings and has proposed policies to mitigate for potential sustainability impacts. These policies include CS11, CS12, CS14 and CS19. In combination these policies require Green Infrastructure provision, residential development to incorporate sustainable design technology and renewable energy provision, high quality design of dwellings and their context and allow for sufficient resources to meet and mitigate social requirements and consequences.

- 1.18 Provision has also been made for the more vulnerable and isolated groups within society. This provision including 'extra care dwellings' for the elderly and protection of sites for gypsies, travellers and travelling showpeople.

Health and Wellbeing

- 1.19 Health and wellbeing within the Borough will be supported by the Core Strategy policies' encouragement of non car use and healthier modes of transport. This includes improved cycle networks and enhanced public transport links. The focus on accessibility by the Core Strategy policies will also help improve access to health, leisure and recreational facilities.
- 1.20 Health and wellbeing will also be supported by the promotion of Green Infrastructure and recreation opportunities, helping to promote healthier lifestyles in the borough. The Havant Thicket Reservoir is a key Strategic Site for the delivery of this objective creating a unique opportunity in the north of the borough for walking, cycling and non motorised forms of water sports. The importance of this objective has also been highlighted by the inclusion of a specific policy relating to Health and Wellbeing (CS1) which supports both the SA and the Sustainable Community Strategy (SCS) by encouraging local people to make use of sports facilities and retaining open space. The provision of open space is also offered protection within policy DM1.

The promotion of health and wellbeing and sports facilities can contribute to the reputation of the borough as a centre for windsurfing and water sports; adding to the borough's liveability and sense of place.

Equality, Poverty and Social Inclusion

- 1.21 It has been identified through collection of the baseline data that the Havant Borough is made up of some very wealthy areas but conversely some very deprived areas. These areas exist in close geographical proximity. The potential for the Core Strategy to support this SA objective and equalise opportunities and provision throughout the borough is therefore welcomed.
- 1.22 The Core Strategy has a strong focus on improving the health and wellbeing of residents, supporting social inclusion, community cohesion, enhancing accessibility to services, facilities and opportunities, and improving housing quality and quantity. It will also support the vitality and vibrancy of the local, district and town centres and support the growth of employment, skills and training and economic opportunities. The Core Strategy therefore has the potential to bring a range of socio economic benefits in relation to this sustainability objective. Policies promoting this sustainability objective include Policy CS1, CS3, CS6, CS7, CS8, Cs14 and CS 19.

Education and Skills

- 1.23 The baseline data reflects the need and requirement to increase educational achievement levels across the borough. It is considered that a number of benefits can arise by meeting the criteria within this objective. An increase in skills levels can encourage people back into work, reducing the barriers for economically inactive people and addressing the skills to job mis-match identified within the borough. This may also reduce the extent of in and out commuting if people were able to live and work in reasonably close proximity. The pre-submission Core Strategies policies supporting this objective are therefore likely to result in social, environmental and economic positive impacts
- 1.24 The Core Strategy addresses this objective directly within Strategic Policy CS3 and Strategic Sites such as Public Service Village, Dunsbury Hill Farm Waterlooville MDA and to some extent Havant Thicket Reservoir. A number of socio economic benefits may therefore arise through this objective.

Safety and Security

- 1.25 The Core Strategy seeks to achieve this objective specifically through Strategic Policies CS8 and CS14. These policies encourage natural forms of surveillance incorporating high quality design that takes into account defensible space and community involvement. Creating a safe environment through, for example, the lighting of cycle and path ways to encourage people out into the open space and consequently creates further surveillance. Effective design can reduce the fear and perception of crime and encourage improvements to the public realm. Increasing diversity within existing district and town centres through promotion of a night time economy can contribute towards natural night time surveillance
- 1.26 Achieving safe and secure communities has a number of benefits by adding to the sense of place and liveability of an area, improving social cohesion and maximising regeneration benefits (where anti social behaviour can be reduced).

Liveability and Sense of Place

- 1.27 The Core Strategy has a strong focus on maintaining the unique sense of place within the borough. Through the protection and enhancement of its unique assets such as the natural environment, built heritage, biodiversity and tourism offer it is considered that this will help to

create a favourable image. Employment and industrial development at 'gateway' sites such as Dunsbury Hill Farm will again support and enhance this image.

- 1.28 The promotion of health and wellbeing and sports facilities can contribute to the reputation of the borough as a centre for windsurfing and water sports; adding to the borough's liveability and sense of place.

Accessibility and Transport

- 1.29 The Havant Borough is currently an accessible location, benefiting from such network routes as the A27/M27 and the A3 (M). The borough is also well served by public transport, most notably via train to London and the rest of the south coast as well as bus routes throughout the area to neighbouring authorities. The Core Strategy seeks to maintain this level of accessibility and wherever possible create other options for travel. The provision of green infrastructure, cycle and pathways allows people to travel short distance sustainably by walking and cycling.
- 1.30 The Core Strategy also seeks to encourage development located within the existing urban area allowing greater ease of access for public transport and other facilities. Improvements to highway access from east (Havant) to west (Waterlooville) can have other benefits for social cohesion.

Flooding

- 1.31 Flooding within the borough is set to increase over the life of the plan as we start to see the direct impacts of climate change. The locality of the borough on the South coast means that the full effects of climate change and subsequent flooding issues are expected to be quite apparent, particularly in low lying areas such as Hayling Island. The Core Strategy reflects the high profile of this problem and has taken an adaptive approach to the flooding implications of climate change in terms of locating development away from high risk areas defined within the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment.
- 1.32 Fluvial flooding has also been highlighted within the strategic sites such as Dunsbury Hill Farm and the Waterlooville MDA where areas of potential development may occur in some risk areas. Risk has been mitigated by measures to reduce surface water run off and encourage drainage through the use of Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SUDS). The Core Strategy also seeks to work in partnership with PUSH through the Integrated Water Management Strategy, recognising that this is not a problem unique to the borough.

Regeneration and land use

- 1.33 The Core Strategy has a strong focus in regards to regeneration and the efficient use of land. Both housing and employment policies seek to focus development onto Previously Developed Land as a primary consideration wherever possible and ensure that density is greater within existing urban areas close to existing infrastructure and facilities. However, other LDF documents will provide further detail on how this will be achieved. Reducing the requirement to build on greenfield sites will have benefits for both the natural environment and biodiversity.
- 1.34 Regeneration and urban renaissance can lead to economic revival in priority areas and town centres leading to other socio economic benefits for the local community.

Air Quality

- 1.35 Air quality in the borough is likely to come under increasing pressure from increased traffic resulting from the provision of 6300 new dwellings, 5 strategic sites and 162, 000 square metres of employment floorspace. Whilst there are currently no Air Quality Management Zones in the borough, the effects of the development on air quality are likely to be made more significant due to the proximity of the strategic motorway and trunk road network to the borough.
- 1.36 This may be partially mitigated by the sustainable transport measures stated within the Havant Transport Impact Mitigation Study (Draft January 2010) and through other mitigation suggestions with the Core Strategy and HRA Appropriate Assessment (March 2010). Other policies such as CS1 Health and Wellbeing and CS11 Green Infrastructure can encourage different ways and means of travel with a more sustainable approach. Mitigation schemes are also discussed as part of the Strategic Site profiles to encourage Green Travel Plans and developer contributions as part of the development proposals. Technological improvements to vehicles, reducing their, emissions may also mitigate the air quality impacts of traffic growth associated with development.

Climate Change

- 1.37 Whilst increases in greenhouse gas emissions are likely to result from the provision of significant new areas of housing and employment in the borough, a number of the Core Strategy policies will help minimise greenhouse gas emissions. In particular Core Strategy policies CS12, CS18 and CS9 which support energy efficiency in new development, promote the use of sustainable modes of transport, and encourage the provision of local services and amenities in close proximity to new and existing areas of housing will assist minimising emissions in the borough. These policies are especially likely to bring benefits for climate change mitigation in the medium and longer term.
- 1.38 Climate change adaptation will be supported by the promotion of a Green Infrastructure policy (CS11). For example green space will help control surface water runoff. Policy CS13 seeks to ensure that development will not be permitted in areas of high flood risk and promoting the incorporation of sustainable urban drainage systems within new development, will also support climate change adaptation.

Biodiversity

- 1.39 Whilst biodiversity assets (including both greenfield and brownfield habitats) are likely to come under increasing pressures from new development , a number of the Core Strategy policies will help limit the effects on habitats and biodiversity.
- 1.40 In particular the provision of Green Infrastructure (GI), promoted through Core Strategy Policy CS11, and the incorporation of comprehensive GI networks in the strategic sites will help support biodiversity habitats and linkages within the borough. Biodiversity habitats should continue to be supported through the delivery of the Strategic Sites and within the forthcoming Development Delivery (Allocations) Plan. Biodiversity friendly design should be incorporated in order to support the aims of the Hampshire Biodiversity Action Plan and mitigation suggestions put forward as a result of the HRA Appropriate Assessment. This should be carried out with regard to the aims of PPS9 and the biodiversity duty placed on local authorities by the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act.

Natural Landscape

- 1.41 The Core Strategy places a strong focus on maintaining, enhancing and protecting the natural landscape. Policy CS10 seeks to protect the landscape, habitats and features of

biological, hydrological and geological interest for both statutory and non-statutory sites. This is to be achieved through appropriate management measures including wardening, education, and the creation of new areas of open space. Policy CS10 works with CS11 to ensure green infrastructure linkages are maintained, improved and accessible, whilst seeking to protect linkages which form wildlife corridors for biodiversity. Protection is also provided to undeveloped gaps between settlements to encourage a sense of open space, whilst policies CS1 and DM1 seek to protect open space for the purpose of recreation and leisure.

- 1.42 Partnership working with key stakeholders and other Council functions will help the delivery of this objective and ensure that the natural landscape is maintained and accessible to all.
- 1.43 However the extent of new development within the borough over the life of the plan is expected to impact on distinctive features of the natural landscape. In addition to the effects of individual development and development areas on the natural environment, the interaction of development proposals will lead to cumulative and synergistic effects on landscape quality in the borough. Whilst new development will have inevitable effects on the landscape quality, the scope of these effects is largely dependent on the design, layout and nature of development. Policies presented in the Core Strategy will mitigate these effects through appropriate layout and the inclusion of green infrastructure.

Built and Historic Environment

- 1.44 The unique nature of the built environment within the Havant borough and notably the historic nature of some development towards the south of the borough is highly protected as a result of policies within the Core Strategy. In combination with PPG15 the Core Strategy seeks to protect and enhance the borough's statutory and non-statutory heritage designations by appropriately managing development in or adjacent to conservation areas, listed buildings, monuments, historic parks and gardens and areas of archaeological interest.
- 1.45 However the extent of new development within the borough over the life of the plan is expected to impact on distinctive features of the built and historic environment. In addition to the effects of individual development and development areas on the historic environment, the interaction of development proposals will lead to cumulative and synergistic effects on historic landscape and townscape quality in the borough. Whilst new development will have inevitable effects on the historic landscape and built environment quality, the scope of these effects is largely dependent on the design layout and nature of development. Policies presented in the Core Strategy will mitigate these effects through promotion of appropriate layout and high quality design. Importantly Core Strategy Section 7 Caring for Our Borough strongly supports the concept of 'win,win,win' as advocated by English Heritage. This seeks to ensure that environmental assets are at the heart of developments to make them more attractive and therefore more economically and socially attractive.

Waste and Natural Resources

- 1.46 The Core Strategy policies broadly support sustainable waste management in the borough. The need for sustainable waste management provision to accompany the Strategic Sites has been highlighted within the Waterlooville MDA site profile. The issue has also been considered within policies CS12 and CS19, which seek to ensure that developer contributions are secured where appropriate for new and improved waste facilities in the borough.

Water Quantity and Quality

- 1.47 Whilst water resources will come under increasing pressure from the provision of new development promoted through the Core Strategy, water resources are offered protection through policy CS12. Water resources will also be supported by a Sustainable Construction SPD to be produced later in 2010/11.

Energy

- 1.48 The Core Strategy has a strong focus on the provision of renewable energy. Policy CS12 seeks to ensure that new development contributes to the delivery of the PUSH target of 100MW renewable energy by 2020. The policy also seeks to ensure that on-site renewable energy production is maximised and resource efficiency is maintained.
- 1.49 Policy CS12 is supported by the requirement to deliver on site renewable energy within Policy CS16 relating to the Waterlooville MDA and Woodcroft Farm sites. These policies operate alongside Policy CS19 relating to developer contributions and will be supported by a Sustainable Construction SPD to follow later in 2010/11.

Economy, Opportunity and Innovation

- 1.50 The Core Strategy seeks to encourage a diverse and strong economy which promotes both opportunity and innovation. Core Strategy strategic policies within Section 3 'Promoting Havant's Economy' seek to develop 162,000 square metres of employment floorspace and safeguard existing sites from non-employment based development proposals. Strategic Sites such as Dunsbury Hill Farm, Waterlooville MDA and the Public Service Village are considered 'critical' to the delivery of employment development and for achieving the Core Strategy's vision for the borough.
- 1.51 Diversity within the economy is strongly supported and encouraged by developing the borough as both a manufacturing area and a centre for knowledge based industry. The unique location of the borough and its coastline has also been acknowledged for its contribution to the local economy by protecting marine based industries and through Policy CS5 relating to tourism.
- 1.52 Ensuring that opportunity is offered to local people, the Core Strategy has promoted education; skills and vocational training through Policy CS3 and within the Waterlooville MDA and Dunsbury Hill Farm Strategic Sites in order help the economically inactive back into work and raise the standard of educational attainment within the borough.

Recommendations for the implementation of the Core Strategy

Recommendations

- 1.53 As highlighted within Chapter 4, earlier versions of the Strategic Policies, Strategic Sites and Development Management Policies were assessed in June 2009, and a number of recommendations were made to inform and influence the Core Strategy's development process. These earlier recommendations were then considered and addressed by the Planning Policy team through the finalisation of the Core Strategy policies now contained within the Pre-submission Core Strategy.
- 1.54 This chapter provides recommendations for taking forward identified sustainability issues which were raised through the SA process. This will help enable the sustainability performance of the Core Strategy to be maximised through its implementation. Where appropriate the recommendations are incorporated within the Pre-submission Core Strategy document now subject to consultation. Some of the recommendations will need to be addressed through other documents within the LDF
- 1.55 The recommendations include as follows:
- Highway improvements should focus on improving public transport linkages, such as bus priority measures. They should also seek to ensure that the development proposals incorporate cycle and walk ways into plans;
 - Road schemes which accompany new development in the borough should include measures to reduce impacts from air and noise pollution, such as low noise surfacing and appropriate planting;
 - Development if for the purpose of employment should aim to incorporate local people and skills training wherever possible;
 - Diversity within the local economy should be encouraged within development proposals to promote opportunity for all
 - Development should always seek a 'win, win, win' solution by putting environmental assets at the heart to make development more economically and socially attractive.
 - Development should seek to protect and, where possible, enhance landscape quality through appropriate design, layout and screening;
 - Development should take place with due regard to the aims of PPS9 and the biodiversity duty placed on local authorities by the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act;
 - Full habitat surveys should take place in areas of biodiversity value that are likely to be affected by development;
 - Development should seek to mitigate loss of open space resulting from development proposals through green infrastructure provision acting as both wildlife corridors where open space is now fragmented and for recreational purposes;

- Water conservation and on site renewable energy provision should be specifically noted within the developer contribution policy and wherever possible incorporated into development proposals;
- Although the Core Strategy is unable to specifically address these issues it has been noted within this Sustainability Appraisal process that forthcoming Development Delivery (Allocations) Plan and Affordable Housing SPD should review the potential for phasing development and promote PDL as the favoured option and the potential to include walking and cycling routes within specific locations. The planned Sustainable Construction SPD should also make reference to water, waste and energy SA objectives.
- Monitoring of the impacts of the policies will be required to ensure that the predicted effects of the sustainability appraisal are correct and any deviations identified and policy action taken.

Monitoring

- 1.56 The SEA Directive includes a specific requirement for monitoring the significant environmental effects of plans and programmes and the Environmental Report should include a description of measures envisaged for monitoring the plan. In addition, under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, every local planning authority must prepare an Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) which should include the extent to which the policies set out in the DPDs and SPDs are being achieved. The SEA Directive says;

“Member States shall monitor the significant environmental effects of the implementation of plans and programmes in order, *inter alia*, to identify at an early stage unforeseen adverse effects, and to be able to undertake appropriate remedial action”
(Article 10.1).

The Environmental Report shall include “a description of the measures envisaged concerning monitoring in accordance with article 10” (Annex I (i)).

- 1.57 Monitoring measures predicted impacts and enables actions to be taken if the effects have (for example) been under estimated. Monitoring data can also be used to inform the baseline information of future Plans. Monitoring will be through the Annual Monitoring Report which will need to be reviewed to ensure that the indicators are adequately integrated.
- 1.58 The Scoping Report identified a number of possible indicators that could be used for the sustainability appraisal. These indicators could also be considered for use in the monitoring framework. Consideration has been given to the use of the scoping report indicators in terms of monitoring those policies where adverse and uncertain effects have been identified so that the realtime effects can be measured as they take place, thus enabling early intervention if required.
- 1.59 As a result of the SA process a monitoring framework is proposed to measure the short, medium and long term effects of the Core Strategy policies and their implementation. In particular the following identified issues will be carefully monitored:
- Pressures on biodiversity from new development.
 - Impacts on air and noise quality and a growth in greenhouse gas emissions from transport, resulting from potential increases in traffic stimulated by new development areas.
 - Effects of new development on the historic environment, historic landscape quality and local distinctiveness.
 - Effects on landscape quality from new areas of development.
 - Uncertainties as to the degree of increase in flood risk in the Borough resulting from climate change.

Commenting on the Pre-submission Publication

This pre-submission publication of the Core Strategy and Sustainability Appraisal is intended to be the final version and will be submitted to the Secretary of State for his consideration. Public consultation on the draft document took place in June - July 2009 and this pre-submission publication is to allow for any comments or representations relating to the soundness or legal compliance of the document.

Comments on the soundness or legal compliance of the Pre-submission Core Strategy can be made between 31 March 2010 and 17 May 2010. All comments must be received by 5pm on 17 May 2010.

Comments can be submitted online at: www.havant.gov.uk
Alternatively you may wish to write to:

Planning Policy and Urban Design Team
Havant Borough Council
Civic Offices
Havant
Hampshire
PO9 2AX
email: policy.design@havant.gov.uk
telephone: 023 9244 6539

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