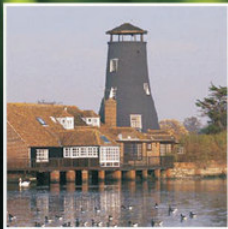


Havant Borough Council Sustainability Appraisal of the Core Strategy

Scoping Report

June 2006



Entec

Creating the environment for business

Report for

Bruce Neilson
Havant Borough Council
Planning Policy and Urban Design Manager
Havant
Hampshire

Main Contributors

Pete Davis
Phill Minas
Barney Forrest

Issued by

.....
Phill Minas

Approved by

.....
Peter Davis

Entec UK Limited

17 Angel Gate
City Road
London
EC1V 2SH
England
Tel: +44 (0) 207 843 1400
Fax: +44 (0) 207 843 1410

16903-01

Havant Borough Council

Sustainability Appraisal of the Core Strategy

Scoping Report

June 2006

h:\projects\em-260\17000 projects\17689 havant sa scoping
report\04 reporting\scoping report\final scoping report\havant
scoping report (final issue) 13-06-06.doc

Contents

1.	Introduction	1
1.1	Background	1
1.2	Purpose of this Document	1
1.3	Consultation on the Scoping Report	4
2.	Links with Other Plans & Programmes	5
3.	Key Sustainability Issues	9
3.1	Introduction	9
3.2	Key Sustainability Issues and Baseline Data	10
4.	Development of the SA Objectives	27
4.1	Introduction	27
5.	The Proposed SA Framework	33
5.1	Assessing Sustainability Performance	33
6.	Conclusions and Next Steps	37
6.1	Quality Assurance	37
Table 2.1	List of Plans and Programmes	5
Table 3.1	Key Sustainability Issues for Havant	9
Table 4.3	The Draft SA Objectives Compared Against the SEA Directive Issues	31
Table 5.1	Possible Alignment between the Policies and the SA Objectives	34
Table 5.2	Sustainability Appraisal Framework (Template)	35
Table 6.1	Quality Assurance Checklist	37
Box 1.1	Stage A of the SA Process	2
Box 1.2	Stages of Sustainability Appraisal	3
Box 1.3	Responding to Consultation	4
Box 2.1	Relationship with Other Plans and Programmes	7
Box 4.1	Development of the SA Objectives	28
Appendix A	Review of Plans and Programmes	
Appendix B	Baseline Data Tables	
Appendix C	List of Workshop Attendees	

List of Abbreviations

AMR	Annual Monitoring Report
AQMA	Air Quality Management Area
BAP	Biodiversity Action Plan
BVPI	Best Value Performance Indicator
CO ₂	Carbon dioxide
CAMS	Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy
cSAC	Candidate Special Areas of Conservation
DEFRA	Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs
DTI	Department of Trade and Industry
DWP	Department of Work and Pensions
EC	European Commission
GCSE	General Certificate of Secondary Education
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GVA	Gross Value Added
IRF	Integrated Regional Framework
LDD	Local Development Document
LDF	Local Development Framework
LSP	Local Strategic Partnership
MDA	Major Development Area
NO ₂	Nitrogen Dioxide
ODPM	Office of the Deputy Prime Minister
ONS	Office for National Statistics
PM ₁₀	Particulate Matter 10
PPS	Planning Policy Statement
PUSH	Partnership for Urban South Hampshire
RSPB	Royal Society for the Protection of Birds
RSS	Regional Spatial Strategy
SA	Sustainability Appraisal
SAC	Special Areas of Conservation
SINC	Site of Importance for Nature Conservation
SPD	Supplementary Planning Document

SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessment
SO ₂	Sulphur Dioxide
SPA	Special Protection Area
SSSI	Sites of Special Scientific Interest

1. Introduction

1.1 Background

Entec was appointed in February 2006 to undertake the first stage of the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) for Havant Borough Council's Core Strategy which forms part of the Havant Local Development Framework (LDF). The SA will incorporate the requirements of the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Directive and will be undertaken in line with guidance issued by ODPM (2005) in '*Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Documents*'.

The Core Strategy sets out the spatial vision, spatial objectives and core policies for the development of the local planning authority area. The Core Strategy will be influenced by a number of documents including the *South East Plan* (which is the Regional Spatial Strategy for the South East), and the vision for the Borough that is contained within *Stronger Together* (which is the Community Strategy for Havant Borough, 2005-08). The Allocations Development Plan Document will also form part of the LDF.

1.1.1 An overview of Havant Borough

Havant Borough lies on the South Coast in the south east corner of Hampshire on the border of West Sussex between the South Downs and the sea. The Borough has a population of 115,700 and comprises two distinct parts: the mainland and Hayling Island. On the mainland there are three towns, Havant, Waterlooville and Emsworth, separated by gaps of open land which run into the coastal plain. The more rural Hayling Island separates the two harbours of Langstone and Chichester which are internationally recognised for their wildlife value and natural beauty. The proximity of the City of Portsmouth has heavily influenced the development of Havant Borough and a strong industrial economy developed in the post war period. The decline in labour intensive manufacture towards a service and knowledge based national and regional economy has brought about a transition period for the Borough's economy.

1.2 Purpose of this Document

This Scoping Report outlines the scope of the SA for the Core Strategy, the Development Allocations DPD and any additional DPD documents which will be produced in the near future. These documents are described in the Local Development Scheme:

- **Core Strategy Development Plan Document (DPD):** This will comprise the long-term spatial vision, and overarching primary policies needed to achieve strategic objectives for the Borough. It will provide a coherent spatial strategy over a period to reflect the terms of the Regional Spatial Strategy, in particular establishing the housing numbers for the Borough and identify areas (rather than specific sites) where major change should take place to address development, transport and infrastructure needs. It will be prepared to be in conformity with RSS and will have regard to the Community Strategy. The document is a priority

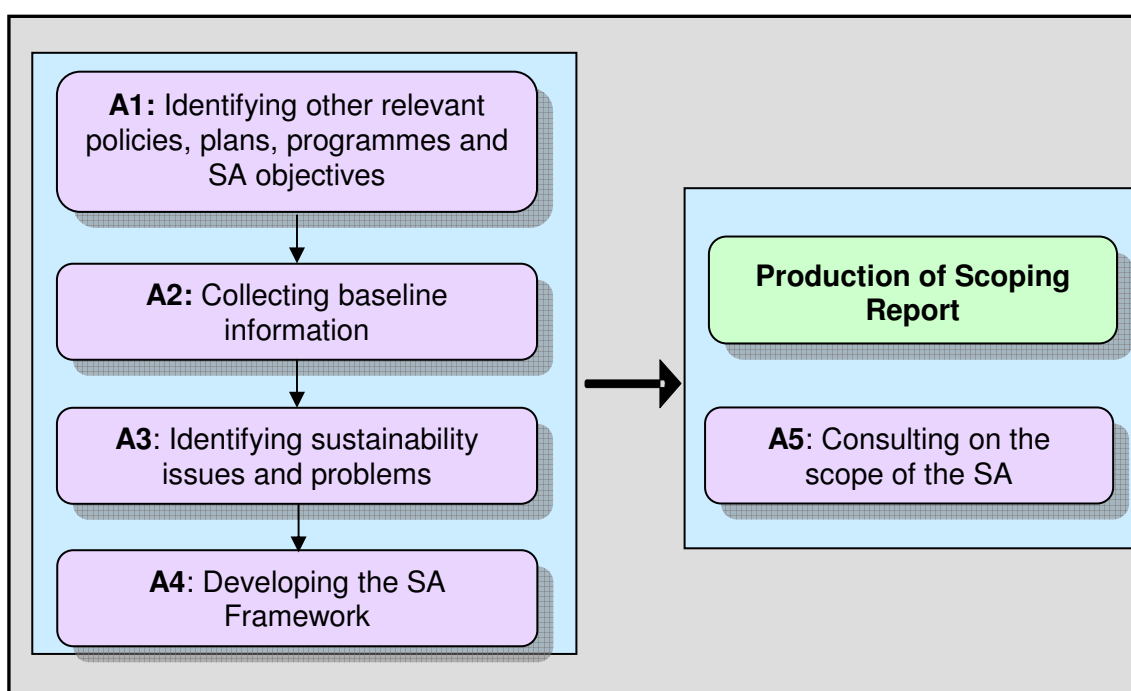
as all other local development documents must be in conformity with the Core Strategy.

- **Development Allocations (DPD):** To identify, in conformity with the Core Strategy and with regard to evidence in the Havant Urban Capacity Study, sufficient sites (identified on a proposals map) to provide for a supply of housing to meet the RSS housing requirement, plus other associated allocations. The allocation DPD is dependent upon the Core Strategy and will follow on closely from it.

The Core Strategy sets out the broad framework for spatial planning throughout the Borough and the Sustainability Appraisal must be equally wide-ranging. Therefore the appraisal framework proposed in this Report could be used as the basis for assessing other plans and programmes which affect the Borough.

This Scoping Report covers the first main stage (Stage A) of the SA process (See Box 1.1) which involves setting the context of the SA, developing the SA framework, establishing the baseline and deciding on the scope.

Box 1.1 Stage A of the SA Process (as identified in ODPM Guidance)



The Scoping Report will assist Havant Borough Council in the development and appraisal of options for the emerging Core Strategy and Development Allocations DPD. Ultimately the Scoping Report will be used to assess the performance of the preferred options (including the spatial distribution of development) against the existing, baseline conditions identified within this report.

The remaining stages of SA are identified in Box 1.2. These stages involve developing and assessing alternatives and assessing the effects of the Core Strategy and the Development

Allocations DPD. These effects will be described within a Sustainability Appraisal Report which will be published alongside the DPDs.

In accordance with the tasks identified in Box 1.1, the Scoping Report is structured into the following sections:

Section 2: Links with Other Relevant Plans, Programmes and Strategies. This section outlines the review of relevant international, national, regional and sub-regional documents to assist in identifying the key sustainability issues and sustainability objectives.

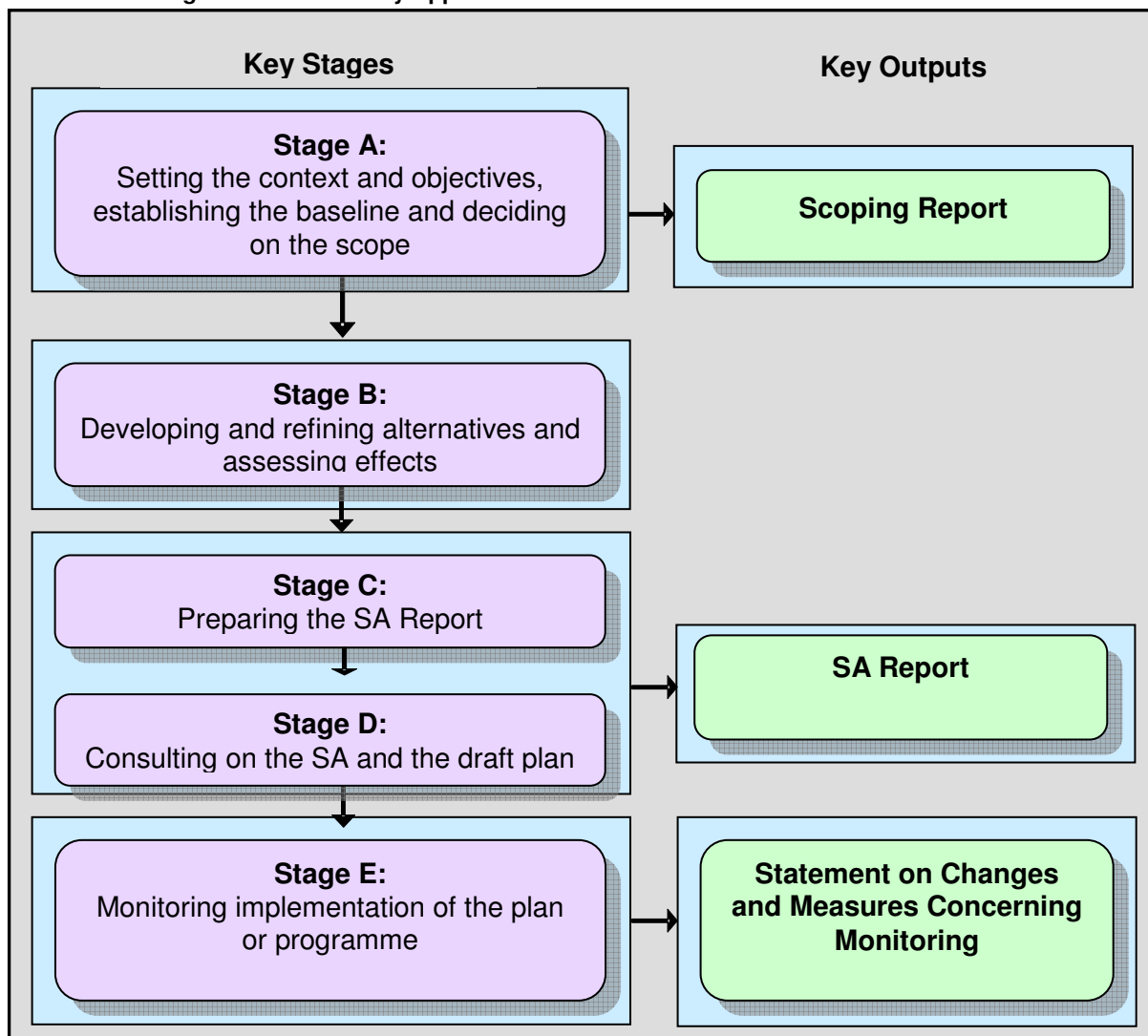
Section 3: Key Sustainability Issues for Havant Borough. This section sets out relevant baseline information for Havant Borough as well as identifying and describing the key sustainability issues.

Section 4: Development of the SA Objectives. This section sets out the proposed SA objectives and the appraisal criteria.

Section 5: The SA Framework. This section sets out the proposed SA framework and describes how the framework will be used to assess policies.

Section 6: Conclusion. This section provides an explanation of the subsequent stages of SA. It also provides a quality assurance checklist.

Box 1.2 Stages of Sustainability Appraisal



1.3 Consultation on the Scoping Report

An initial workshop was held in April 2006 at the Council offices in Havant to agree the SA objectives and the key sustainability issues for the area. A list of attendees is shown in Appendix C.

This report is being sent to a number of organisations for consultation which will include the statutory consultees under the SEA Regulations¹ (English Nature, English Heritage, the Environment Agency and the Countryside Agency). The report is also being published in Havant Borough Councils website (www.havant.gov.uk). Comments received will be considered and the scope and level of information provided within this document amended, as appropriate.

Procedures for responding to consultation on this Scoping Report are provided in Box 1.3

Box 1.3 Responding to Consultation on the Scoping Report

We would welcome your views on this Scoping Report. The consultation period will run for 5 weeks from the **12th June 2006** to the **17th July 2006**. There are a number of questions identified throughout this report. However, we are particularly interested to know the following:

- 1. Do you agree with the main sustainability issues identified?** These are listed in Table 3.1 and are expanded on in further detail in Section 3.2. They outline the key problems and opportunities that Havant Borough faces and the issues which should be taken into account in the SA.
- 2. Do you know of any key baseline evidence which will help to inform the SA process?** The key baseline evidence relating to each sustainability issue is presented in Section 3.2. This information will be used to help inform the appraisal process.
- 3. Do you agree that the 18 SA objectives cover the breadth of sustainability issues appropriate for Havant Borough?** These 18 objectives are presented alongside appraisal criteria in Section 4. They will be used to appraise the Core Strategy.
- 4. For the purposes of the Appropriate Assessment do you think the Development Plan Documents have the potential to impact nature conservation sites of European importance?** Further information on screening for Appropriate Assessment is provided in the Biodiversity Key Issue Section on page 12.

Please provide comments by 5 p.m. on the **17th July 2006**. Comments should be sent to:

Post: Toby Ayling
Havant Borough Council
Planning Policy and Urban Design Manager
Havant
Hampshire

Email: Toby.Ayling@havant.gov.uk

¹ *The Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations (2004).*

2. Links with Other Plans & Programmes

The purpose of reviewing plans and programmes as part of the SA is to ensure that the relationship with these other documents is fully explored and to ensure that the relevant environmental protection and sustainability objectives are taken on board through the SA. Reviewing plans and programmes can also provide appropriate information on the baseline for the plan area and the key sustainability issues.

A list of plans and programmes are identified in Table 2.1. Appendix A contains the review of these documents. This review identifies objectives and targets which will have implications for the SA and illustrates how they have been taken on board by the SA. Since the relevant objectives identified in these documents have been integrated within the SA objectives – synergies and inconsistencies will be highlighted during the appraisal process.

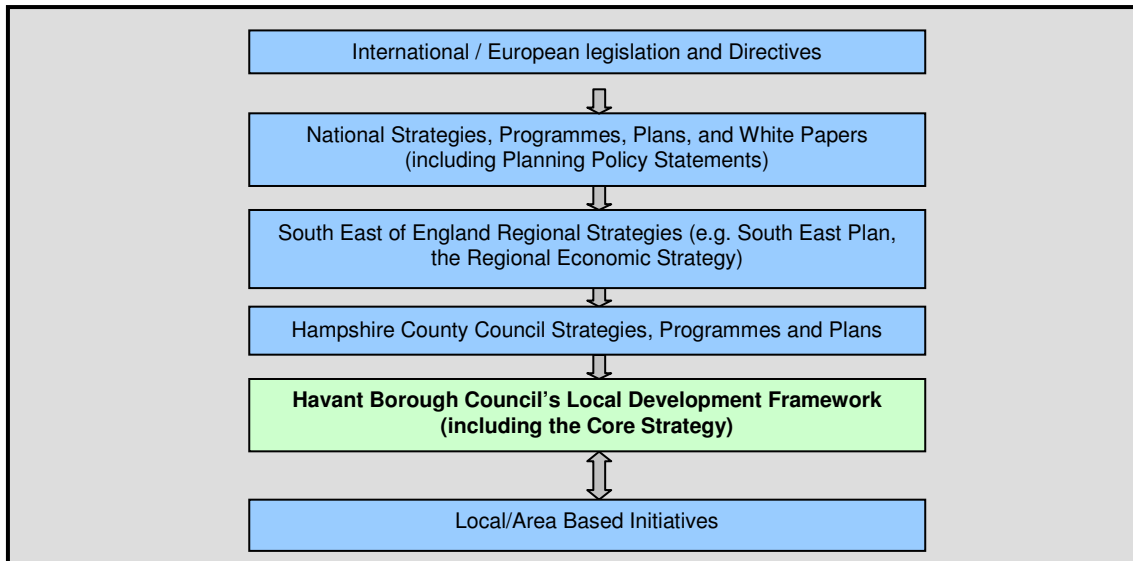
Table 2.1 List of Plans and Programmes

European
Directives and Conventions
UNCED, Earth Summit, Rio (1992) Agenda 21, Chapter 9: Protection of the atmosphere
European Strategy on Sustainable Development (2001)
The European Spatial Development Perspective (ESDP)
EU Biodiversity Strategy (1998)
The Sixth Environmental Action Program of the European Community 1600/2002/EEC
The World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg (United Nations) (2002) <i>Commitments arising from Johannesburg Summit.</i>
European Commission (1992) <i>Conservation of Natural Habitats and Wild Fauna and Flora (the Habitats Directive).</i>
<i>Ramsar Convention on Wetlands of International Importance, especially waterfowl habitat (1971).</i>
European Community (1979) <i>Bern Convention of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats.</i>
United Nations (1979) <i>Bonn Convention on Conservation of Migratory Species.</i>
European Commission (1979) <i>Directive on Conservation of Wild Birds.</i>
European Commission (2000) <i>The Water Framework Directive.</i>
EU Waste Framework (1975-ongoing).
European Commission (1999) <i>The Landfill Directive.</i>
European Commission (1996) <i>Air Quality Framework Directive.</i>
National
<i>Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981).</i>
<i>Countryside and Rights of Way Act (2000).</i>
DEFRA (2002) <i>Working with the grain of nature: a biodiversity strategy for England.</i>
Environment Agency (2001) <i>Water resources for the future – a strategy for England and Wales.</i>
DEFRA (2005) <i>Making space for water: developing a new government strategy for flood and coastal erosion risk management in England.</i>

DETR (2000) <i>The air quality strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. Working together for clean air.</i>
Dept. of Trade and Industry (2003) <i>Energy white paper. Our energy future: creating a low carbon economy.</i>
Department of the Environment, Transport and the Regions (2000) <i>Waste strategy.</i>
<i>Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act (1979).</i>
<i>The Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act (1990).</i>
ODPM (2001) <i>Planning Policy Guidance Notes 13: Transport</i>
Department of Health (2004) <i>Choosing Health – White paper</i>
<i>Securing the future: the UK Government sustainable development strategy (2005).</i>
<i>Urban white paper: our towns and cities (2000).</i>
ODPM (2005) <i>Planning Policy Statement 1: Delivering Sustainable Development</i>
ODPM (1995) <i>Planning Policy Guidance Note 2: Green Belts</i>
ODPM (2000) <i>Planning Policy Guidance Note 3: Housing</i>
ODPM (2005) <i>Planning Policy Statement 6: Planning for Town Centres</i>
ODPM (1994) <i>Planning Policy Statement 9: Biodiversity and Geological Conservation</i>
ODPM (2005) <i>Planning Policy Statement 10: Planning for Sustainable Waste Management</i>
ODPM (2001) <i>Planning Policy Guidance Note 13: Transport</i>
ODPM Planning Policy Guidance Note 15: Planning and the Historic Environment
ODPM (1990) <i>Planning Policy Guidance 16: Archaeology and Planning</i>
ODPM (2002) Planning Policy Guidance 17: Planning for open space, sport and recreation
ODPM (1992) Planning Policy Guidance 21: Tourism
ODPM (2003) Planning Policy Statement 22: Renewable Energy
ODPM (2004) Planning Policy Statement 23: Planning and Pollution Control
ODPM (2001) Planning Policy Guidance Note 25: Development and Flood Risk
South East
Regional Spatial Strategy for the South East: The South East Plan (Submission Draft 2006)
Regional Transport Strategy (2004)
Regional Mineral Strategy (2004)
Regional Spatial Strategy for Tourism (2004)
Regional Waste Management Strategy (2004)
Regional Energy Strategy (2004)
Integrated Regional Framework 2004 – A Better Quality of Life in the South East (2004)
Draft Regional Economic Strategy 2006-2016 (2006)
South East Regional Housing Strategy 2004/05 – 2005/06 (not dated)
Action for Biodiversity in the South
Hampshire
Hampshire County Structure Plan 1996-2011 (Hampshire County Council, Portsmouth City Council and Southampton City Council) (2000)
The South East Plan South Hampshire Sub-regional Strategy (Partnership for Urban South Hampshire) (2005)

Hampshire, Portsmouth and Southampton Minerals and Waste Local Plan (Hampshire County Council, Portsmouth City Council and Southampton City Council) (1998)
Hampshire Material Resources Strategy – More from Less (Hampshire County Council et al) (2005)
Hampshire Local Transport Plan 2006-2011 (Hampshire County Council) (2006)
Community Strategy for Hampshire – Shaping our future together (Hampshire Strategic Partnership) (2004)
Hampshire Water Strategy (Environment Agency et al) (2003)
Biodiversity Action Plan for Hampshire (Hampshire Biodiversity Partnership) (1998)
Strategic Guidance for the Solent (Solent Forum) (1997)
East Hampshire Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy (Environment Agency) (2003)
Strategic Priorities for the Hampshire Economy (Hampshire Economic Partnership) (2005)
Hampshire's Cultural Strategy – Enjoying Hampshire (Hampshire County Council) (2003)
Hampshire Landscape – A Strategy for the Future (Hampshire County Council) (date unknown)
Havant
'Stronger Together' A Community Strategy for Havant Borough 2005-2008
'Unlocking The Potential' A Regeneration Strategy for Havant Borough 2005-2008
Havant Borough Open Spaces Plan 2005
Havant Borough Contaminated Land Strategy 2004
'Focus on Our Future' Havant Borough Corporate Strategy 2005-2008
Havant Borough District Wide Local Plan 1996-2011
Havant Crime and Disorder Strategy 2005-2008
'Inspiring Life' Havant Borough Cultural strategy 2005-2008
Havant Borough Cycling Strategy
East Solent Shoreline Management Plan 1997
Havant Borough Flood and Coast Defence Strategy (amended 2005)
Chichester and Langstone Harbours Special Protection Area (SPA/Ramsar) and Solent Maritime Special Area for Conservation (SAC)

Box 2.1 illustrates how the LDF relates in a hierarchical way to international, national, regional and other local plans and programmes. It is these documents that are more likely to contain environmental and sustainability objectives and targets and these were the focus of the review in Appendix A.

Box 2.1 Relationship with Other Plans and Programmes

3. Key Sustainability Issues

3.1 Introduction

An essential part of the SA process is the identification of the current baseline conditions and their likely evolution. It is only with a knowledge of existing conditions, and a consideration of their significance, that the issues which the plans and programmes should address (in this case the Havant Borough Core Strategy and other DPDs) can be identified and its subsequent success or otherwise be monitored.

The SEA Directive requires that the evolution of the baseline conditions of the plan area (that would take place without the plan or programme) are identified. This is useful in informing assessments of significance, particularly with regard to the effect that conditions may already be improving or worsening and the rate of such change. Where information on these trends is available it has been included within the following section. Where the key issue has links to one or more of the SA objectives (identified in Section 4) these are referenced in *italics* at the end of the description of the issue. These issues are summarised in Table 3.1 with additional information presented in the following sub-sections.

Table 3.1 Key Sustainability Issues for Havant

Key Sustainability Issues for Havant	
A.	Climate Change: The impact of climate change on the Borough's population, natural environment, material assets and flood risk. The effects of climate change will not be consistent across the Borough and will impact communities and habitats differently. For example the coastal area of Hayling Island and the associated harbours are more at risk from rising sea levels than the mainland. Although the contribution of Havant Borough to climate change is small its coastal location and the fragility of its habitats means that the Borough at substantial risk
B.	Biodiversity: Havant has two harbours which are internationally renowned for their wildlife interest as well as a number of other national and locally designated sites of conservation interest. There are also a large number of non-designated sites which are of conservation value and are at the highest risk.
C.	Landscape and Townscape: There is a need to protect and enhance areas of important landscape character in the Borough. This includes areas of green and open space as well as how built settlements relate with each other.
D.	Countryside: There is a need to protect and enhance the unique natural environment in Havant, including the coast, rivers and countryside.
E.	Regeneration: The need to regenerate and revive areas of the Borough, especially the town centres in Havant and Waterlooville and address areas of multiple deprivation including Leigh Park, Stakes and Wecock. However, it should be recognised that the nature, type and scale of regeneration required will differ according to the specific needs of the community/environment (for example 'environmental regeneration' and 'social regeneration').
F.	Housing: House prices are generally lower than in other local authorities in Hampshire and the South East and housing conditions are better than the UK average. However, housing affordability is still an important issue due to relatively lower incomes and high levels of homelessness in the Borough. The effect that the South East Plan, PUSH Strategy and the MDA will have on increasing housing supply and the implications of this for existing infrastructure and services (e.g. schools, dentists, doctors) is also an issue for the Borough.
G.	Employment: The need to address the long term loss of employment opportunities in mechanical, electrical and instrument engineering and high technology skills which have declined over a number of years.
H.	Skills / Education: The Borough's population suffers from a shortage of skills and low educational attainment compared to the rest of Hampshire. Havant has a significant percentage of residents with poor literacy and

Key Sustainability Issues for Havant	
	numeracy skills. The need to fill the gap in demand for vocational skills is also an issue.
I.	Resource Efficiency: The increasing demand for energy and water resulting from economic development and social change is putting pressure on existing resources in the Borough. There is also a need to encourage renewable energy and energy efficiency measures in the Borough.
J.	Waste: The Borough's recycling rates are below the Hampshire and South East regional average and there is the need reduce the amount of waste going to landfill and to provide appropriate recycling facilities.
K.	Health and Well-being: There are wide variations in physical and mental health within the Borough which relate to the demographics and the socio-economic profile of the population.
L.	Sport, Recreation, Arts and Culture: The importance of providing a range of facilities for sport, recreation, arts and culture in the Borough for all.
M.	Community Safety, Crime and the Fear of Crime: Whilst domestic burglary and vehicle crime rates have declined in the past few years in the Borough, criminal damage and antisocial behaviour levels remain high. Community safety (including traffic safety) is regarded as a high priority by many of the Borough's residents. There is a need to focus on designing out crime and <i>Secured by Design</i> initiatives.
N.	Transport/Accessibility: There is a need to improve accessibility to key services and facilities. There is also the need to maintain and improve key public transport infrastructure and services and widen travel choices. Some areas of the Borough also suffer from peak hour traffic congestion, this is in part due to out-commuting.
O.	Anti-Poverty: There is the need to tackle the disadvantages which limit people's ability to take part effectively in economic, social, or cultural activities.
P.	Equality: There is a need to encourage and support different groups such as the young, old, disabled and people from ethnic minorities to contribute to developing a diverse and strong community.

3.2 Key Sustainability Issues and Baseline Data

The Borough has a direct responsibility for some issues; for others, it has less influence. In all cases the Council must work with a range of other agencies to achieve change.

A. Climate Change

According to the UK Climate Impacts Programme (UKCIP):

As global temperature warms, global-average sea level may rise by between 7 and 36 cm by the 2050s, and by between 9 and 69 cm by the 2080s. The majority of this change will occur due to the expansion of warmer ocean water. It appears unlikely that the West Antarctic ice-sheet will contribute much to sea-level rise during the twenty-first century.

With the large numbers of new housing proposed for Hampshire and the south east, careful planning and design is required to ensure an effective use of natural resources, for example by:

- minimising the environmental damage of future development through sustainable construction,
- reducing emissions from existing development; and
- encouraging 'carbon neutral'; households.

Havant Borough should reduce its contribution of emissions of greenhouse gases and should develop policies to adapt to the impacts of climate change that are unavoidable. Different areas of Havant Borough are at varying risks from climate change, Hayling Island and the wetlands

associated with either side of it are particularly at risk from the impacts of climate change. There is ongoing coastal protection work occurring across the Boroughs 48km of coastline in connection with the East Solent Coastal Protection Scheme. Managing the risk and effects of coastal erosion will be a key concern for the future.

Climate change is likely to lead to stormier winters, rising sea levels and an increased risk of flooding to these coastal towns. This needs to be addressed in measures such as flood protection and the location of future growth. Havant must set an example in reducing carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions (the principal gas linked with climate change) from buildings, industries and transport and the implications of these issues will need to be considered within the Core Strategy to ensure that the spatial planning aspects are addressed. Any development policy measures that seek reductions in CO₂ emissions should contribute to a potential overall Council commitment to CO₂ reduction which should be consistent with the Government's commitments (under the Kyoto Treaty) to reduce national emissions by 20% below 1990 levels by 2010 and could also be in line with recommendations from the Royal Commission on Environmental Pollution that *'the government should now adopt a strategy which puts the UK on a path to reducing CO₂ emissions by some 60% from current levels by 2060'*.

- Hampshire County Council have earmarked £146,000 to prepare for the effects of climate change on the county's coast.
- Predictions for average sea level rise vary between 1 mm to 6 mm.
- Summers will be 1-1.5°C warmer and 10-20% drier.
- Winters will become milder by 0.5-1.0°C and wetter, up to 10%.

This issue acts as a driver for SA objectives 11 (Climate Change), 8 (Flooding) and 10 (Air Quality).

B. Biodiversity

Biodiversity is defined as the variety of plants (flora) and animals (fauna) in an area and their associated habitats. The necessity of preserving biodiversity is recognised from an international to a local level. Biodiversity has importance in itself and is increasingly valued for its positive effects on quality of life issues and local amenity value. Figure 3.1 shows the European and UK designated sites in Havant and surrounding Local Authorities.

- Chichester and Langstone harbour regularly supports 92,320 overwintering birds.
- This includes ~ 1.5% of the population of Black-tailed Godwit, 5.7% of the Dark-bellied Brent Goose, 3.2% of Dunlin, 2.3% of Grey Plover, 1% of Redshank, 1.8% Ringed Plover and 0.8% of Shelduck.

Havant Borough is rich in areas of biodiversity interest. The most important of these is the internationally designated Chichester and Langstone Harbours Ramsar site which has also been designated as a Special Protection Area (SPA) for its ornithological interest.

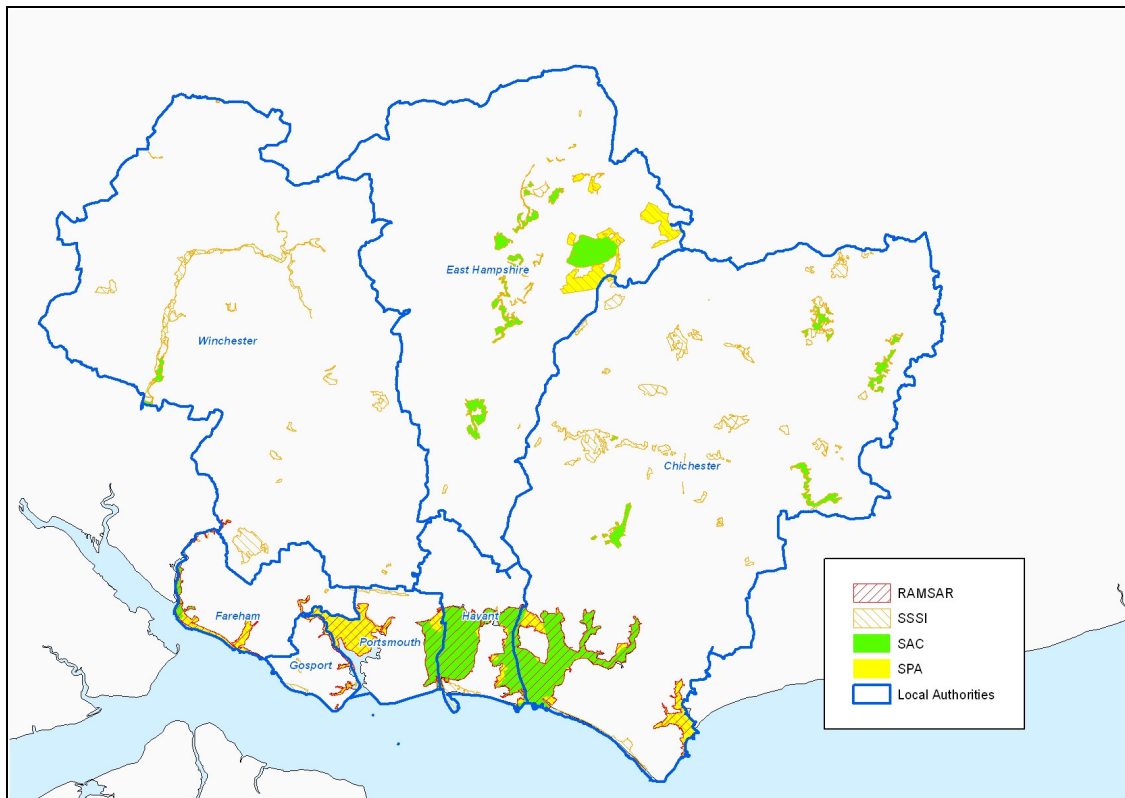
Chichester and Langstone Harbours, which surround Havant Island, are large, sheltered estuarine basins comprising extensive mud and sand flats exposed at low tide. The site is of particular significance for over-wintering wildfowl and waders and also a wide range of coastal and transitional habitats supporting important plant and animal communities. The presence of an internationally designated wildlife site within the Borough represents a valuable wildlife and resource. Part of the Langstone Harbour section is also an RSPB reserve.

In addition to the Chichester and Langstone Harbours Ramsar SPA, all the coastal areas of Havant fall within the Solent Maritime Special Area of Conservation (SAC). The protected area includes a number of habitat types, including: sea inlets; estuaries; lagoons; salt marshes; coastal sand dunes; shingle; and broad leaved deciduous woodland.

The Borough of Havant also has four areas designated as Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI). These are concentrated around the two harbours and Hayling Island. They are: Chichester Harbour; Langstone Harbour; Warblington Meadow; and Sinah Common.

There are six local nature reserves Gunners Point, The Kench, Sandy Point, West Hayling, The Langstone Oyster Beds and Beachlands SSSI.

Figure 3.1 European and UK sites designated for biodiversity



Screening for Appropriate Assessment

Appropriate Assessment (AA) is the process to assess the impacts of a plan or project against the conservation objectives of a Special Area of Conservation (SAC) or Special Protection Area (SPA). SACs and SPAs are referred to as European Sites; collectively, these sites form a European Union-wide network known as Natura 2000. The AA determines whether the impacts of plans would adversely affect the integrity of a European Site². Following a ruling by the European Court of Justice (ECJ) that the United Kingdom had failed to transpose the provisions of Article 6 (3) and (4) of the Directive 92/43/EEC on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora (Habitats Directive) into UK Law in case C-06-/04 (Commission v United Kingdom) the UK Government is amending the Habitat Regulations. This is expected to come into force by 1st September 2006. The Government has indicated that this will be incorporated into future SEA/SAs of plans and programmes as well as assessment at the

² Note that Ramsar sites are not strictly covered by the Habitats Directive, although any assessment under Article 6(3) and (4) would need to consider these sites in some way.

individual project level, particularly those that cover land use (such as Local Development Documents).

With respect to these matters this Scoping Report includes information about the location and condition of European Sites within Havant Borough and the surrounding area (See Figure 3.1); and details of the conservation objectives for individual sites (See Appendix A).

Discussions with the Council and neighbouring authorities regarding the likely effects of the LDDs have led to the view that it is too early. This provisional opinion will be reviewed as work progresses and will be determined prior to the Preferred Options Consultation.

This issue acts as a driver for SA objective 12 (Biodiversity).

C. Landscape and Townscape

Havant Borough has a varied built landscape, from the coastal Hayling Island to the areas abutting the Sussex Downs. Havant Borough also has a high proportion of more modern buildings. However, it is not without buildings of architectural and historic interest, with approximately 300 on the Statutory List and a further 60 are listed as being of 'local interest'. There are 14 conservation zones within the Borough. Three village design statements are being prepared by residents associations in Emsworth, Langstone and Northney and Tye with the aim of identifying local distinctiveness and guidance for new development.

- Since 1987 fifteen developments have received Design Awards from the Borough Council.
- There are 213 open spaces and facilities across the Borough.
- Some 40 Historic Parks and Gardens have been recorded in the Borough and these contribute to the distinctiveness of the suburban districts.
- George Staunton Country Park in Leigh Park holds the Green Flag Award, the standard for parks and green places in England and Wales.

This issue acts as a driver for SA objectives 14 (Built and Historic Environment) and 6 (Liveability and Sense of Place).

D. Countryside

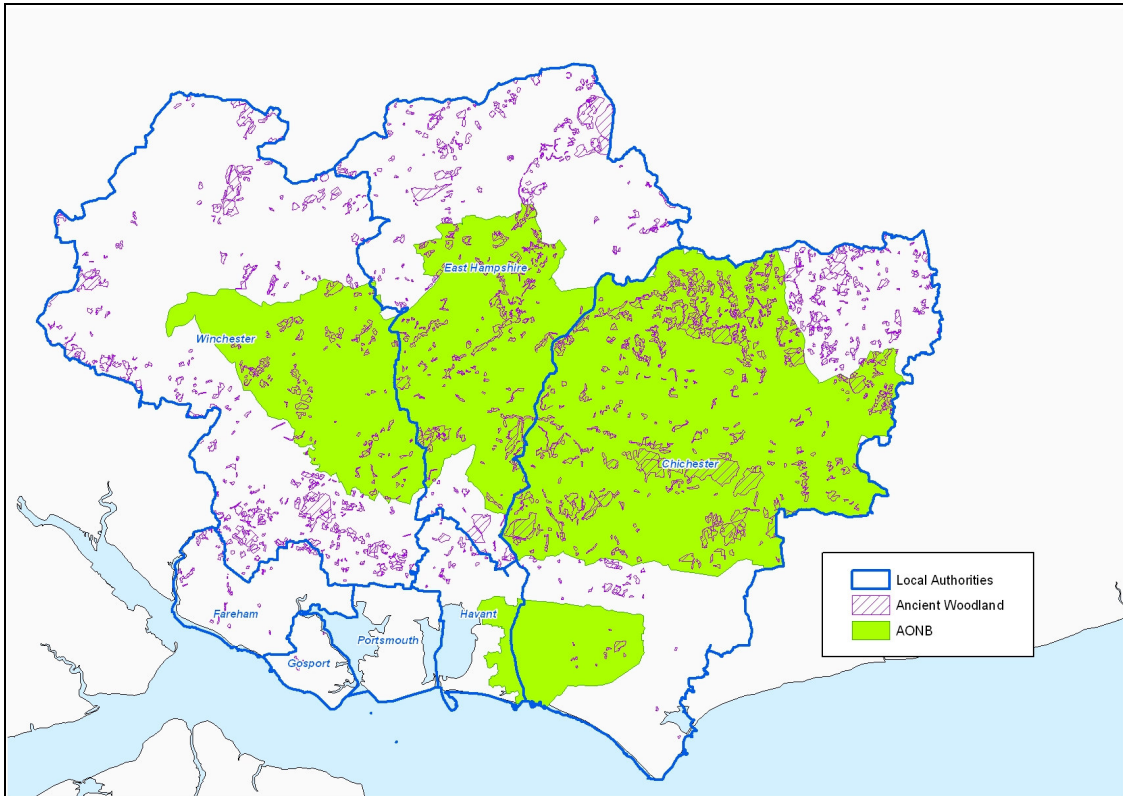
Public access to the countryside is enhanced by a number of footpaths, including long-distance paths the Staunton Way, Solent Way and Wayfarer's Walk. The countryside contains significant wooded areas such as Southleigh Forest, a remnant of the ancient Forest of Bere.

Chichester Harbour Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) on the eastern side of Hayling Island is described by the Countryside Agency as:

'One of the few remaining undeveloped coastal areas in Southern England. It's bright wide flat expanses and intricate creeks are a major wildlife haven and some of Britain's most popular boating waters.'

Havant Borough is also abutted by the Sussex Downs AONB to the east and East Hampshire AONB to the north. Figure 3.2 shows the Chichester Harbour AONB, part of which lies within Havant Borough, and also the Sussex Downs and East Hampshire AONBs to the north. Figure 3.2 also shows the area of ancient woodland in the Borough (115 ha).

Figure 3.2 Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty and Ancient Woodland in Havant Borough and the surrounding local authorities



This issue acts as a driver for SA objective 13 (Natural Landscape).

E. Regeneration

The regeneration strategy developed by Havant Borough Council ‘Unlocking the Potential’ 2005-2008 has been developed as a high level strategy to tackle the short to medium term framework for regeneration in the Borough. Regeneration within the Borough of Havant sits in a broader context of the South East region and South Hampshire. The five key objectives identified in the regeneration strategy are: competitive businesses; successful people; vibrant communities; effective infrastructure; and sustainable use of natural resources. Within these, the following short term priorities have been identified ‘Promote aspiration for learning and employability’, ‘Tackle deprivation’ and to ‘Promotion of entrepreneurship and infrastructure support’.

David Gillet the leader of Havant Borough Council in the foreword to the Regeneration Strategy summarises the core aims for regeneration in the Borough:

‘The aim is to reinvigorate our economy, raise aspirations for lifelong learning, transform our communities and reverse the legacy of decades of neglect and under-investment.’

Havant Borough faces a number of challenges relating to regeneration:

- Economic – ageing population, areas of multiple deprivation, vulnerable economy, insufficient jobs, poor retail offer, tired town centres and old fashioned industrial estates.
- Social Development – high deprivation, high house price to income ratio and low skill base.
- Environmental – out commuting, congestion and lack of good design in the town centres.

This acts as a driver for SA objective 9 (Regeneration).

F. Housing

The Housing Strategy for Havant has been developed within a framework set by national, regional and sub-regional housing plans and programmes. This framework includes the following documents:

- *A Five Year Plan, Sustainable Communities – Homes for All* (ODPM, 2005);
- *South East Regional Housing Strategy 2006 Onwards* (South East Regional Housing Board, 2005);
- The South East Plan South Hampshire Sub-regional Strategy (Partnership for Urban South Hampshire (PUSH) 2005); and the
- Building Communities: Meeting Needs Housing Strategy 2005-2010 (Havant Borough Council September 2005).

The key priorities for the Housing Strategy for the District (which have been developed in conjunction with broader level strategies), are to:

- Providing the homes needed - This covers Havant Boroughs approach to the local housing market through planning, new housing provision and use of the existing housing stock.
- A suitable home for everyone - This sets out the Boroughs approach to the forms of intervention planned to meet the needs of households who need specific help.
- Building stronger communities - This maps out Havant Borough's approach to making sure that housing policy and practice complements the efforts to improve neighbourhood management, promote urban regeneration and create communities where people are proud to live.

- In April 2006 there were a total of 51,298 dwellings in Havant Borough.
- 3.3% of housing was unfit, compared to 3.5% in the South East and 4.8% in England.
- The average household size is 2.3.
- 17% of households were accommodated in flats in April 2001.
- 0.6% of the population lived in caravans or other temporary structures compared with 0.4% in England.

These key priorities reflect the need in the Borough to improve the local supply of affordable housing and to improve the overall quality of housing. Currently house prices in Havant Borough are lower than other surrounding Boroughs on the South Coast and South Hampshire. However, the amount Havant Borough residents earn by comparison to surrounding Boroughs is also substantially lower. This means that although housing is marginally less expensive it is still less affordable to most residents in Havant than comparable housing would be to residents in neighbouring Boroughs (Havant Borough Council Housing Strategy 2005).

This acts as a driver for SA objective 1 (Housing).

G. Employment

Employment within the Borough of Havant is complicated by the high frequency of out commuting. In 2001 there were 57,000 economically active people living in the Borough with only 37,000 jobs available for them within Havant Borough (Havant Borough Local Plan 1996-2011). This is recognised within the Havant Borough Capital Strategy 2005-2008 which lists,

under Employment as one of the strategic aims and objectives, the need to ‘increase the number of local jobs and reduce travelling out of the Borough to work’.

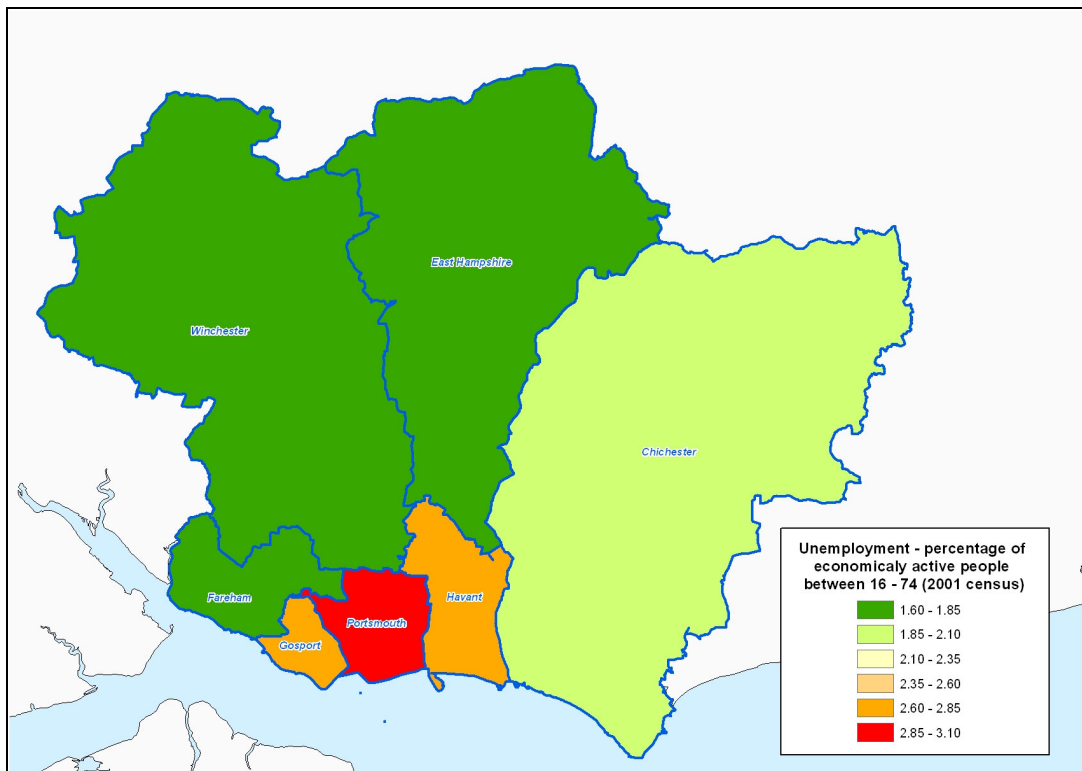
The median weekly earnings within Havant Borough (£415.20) are lower than those in both the whole of the UK (£433.10) and the South East (£467.90) (Source: viewed online at www.nomisweb.co.uk and taken from the Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings – Residents Review 2005). This translates to Havant ranking 237th out of 408 local authorities in England in 2003 (Source: DTI 2005 Regional Employment and Skills in the Knowledge Economy 2005).

- Unemployment in Havant is 2% by comparison to 1.1% in Hampshire and 2.4 % across England
- Hampshire's economy is worth £17.2 billion which makes it the third biggest economy in the country.
- GDP growth is falling in Hampshire when compared to the South East as a whole.

Levels of unemployment in Havant are traditionally higher than Hampshire with some areas of the Borough being more badly affected than others such as the four Leigh Park wards of Barncroft, Battins, Bondfields and Warren Park and in the north of the Borough, Hart Plain (Source: viewed on Havant Borough website 2006). Figure 3.3 compares the levels of unemployment in 2001 with the surrounding local authorities.

Traditional manufacturing industries still play a relatively large role in employment in Havant by comparison to both the UK and the South East (Source: Viewed online at www.nomisweb.co.uk). Encouraging the development of knowledge-based and value-added business is also a strategic aim of the Havant Borough Capital Strategy (2005-2008).

Figure 2.3 Unemployment – % of economically active people (2001 census)



This issue acts as a driver for SA objectives 18 (Economy, Opportunity and Innovation).

H. Skills and Education

Due to the shift away from traditional manufacturing in the Borough towards service industries there is a large proportion of the workforce which needs to be re-trained in order to gain new skills.

With regards to qualifications, Havant ranks well below the national average (see Table 3.1). In 2004, 20.4% of the working population was qualified at NVQ level 4 and above (compared with 25.23% nationally, 28.5% in the South East and 30.0% in Hampshire). The percentage of 16-74 year olds without qualifications is higher than in the surrounding local authorities, as shown in Figure 3.4. This is largely due to a shift away from traditional manufacturing industries, which has left a proportion of the working age population without the skills required for the changing job market.

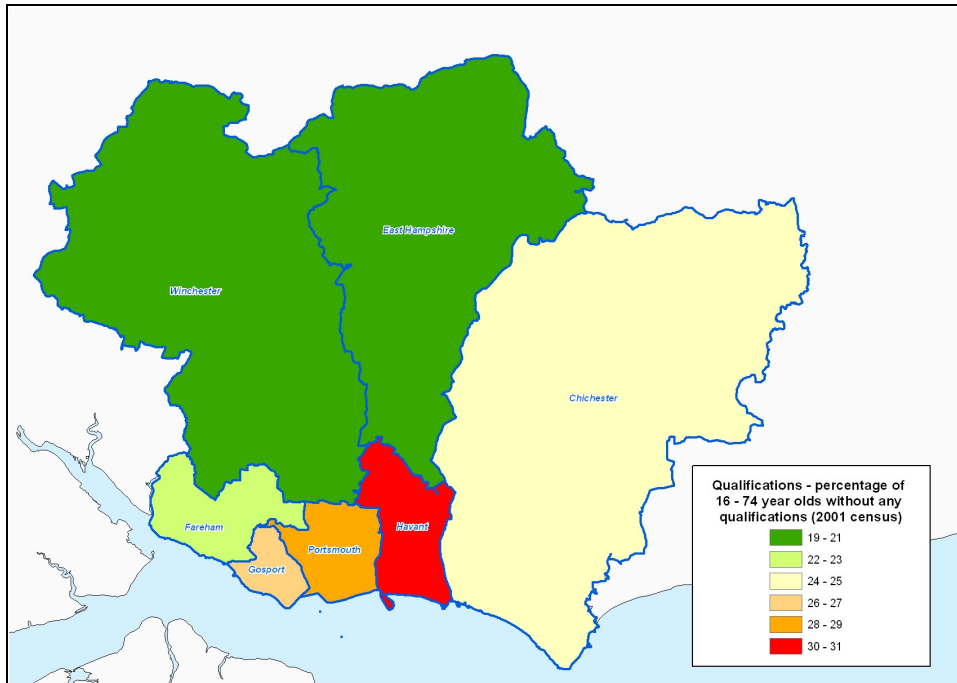
- There are 37 primary, 8 secondary and 6 special schools within Havant Borough.
- 5% of the Havant 16-74 year old population are school pupils compared with an England and Wales average of 7%.
- Life long learning is a priority in Havant.

Table 3.1 Qualifications (all figures are for working age)

	Havant (numbers)	Havant (%)	Hampshire (%)	South East (%)	GB (%)
NVQ4 and above	13,700	20.4	30.0	28.5	25.2
NVQ3 and above	25,300	37.9	48.7	46.9	43.1
NVQ2 and above	40,600	60.7	68.8	66.0	61.5
NVQ1 and above	52,400	78.5	84.4	81.1	76.0
Other Qualifications	3,700	5.5	6.1	8.0	8.8
No Qualifications	10,700	16.0	9.5	10.8	15.1

Source: Viewed online at www.nomisweb.co.uk Data from the Annual Business Inquiry Employee Analysis (2004).

Figure 3.4 Qualifications % of 16-74 year olds without any qualifications (2001 census)



This issue acts as a driver of SA objectives 18 (Economy, Opportunity and Innovation) and 4 (Education and Skills).

I. Resource Efficiency

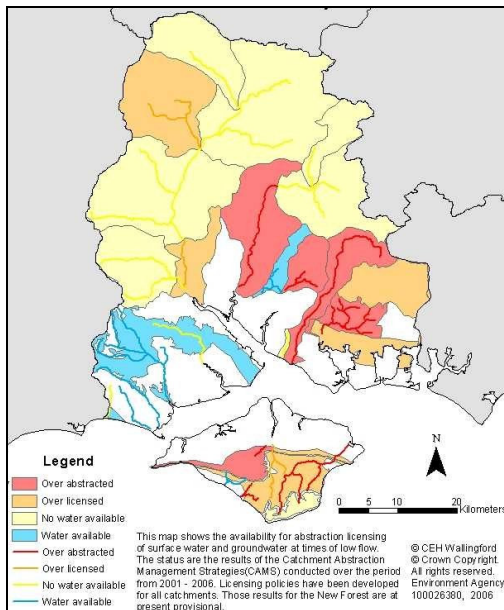
The council is responsible for ensuring that the energy efficiency of housing stock in the Borough is improved. To this end there are number of schemes operated by Havant Borough Council which aim to improve household efficiency within the Borough.

Figure 3.5 shows the water resource availability status across Hampshire and the Isle of Wight during times of low flows.

- 6.3 tones of CO₂ were estimated to have been emitted per capita in Havant Borough in 2003.
- 2.7 tones of domestic CO₂ were estimated to have been emitted per capita in Havant Borough in 2003.
- Havant are working towards the government target of improving domestic energy efficiency by 30% by 2010.

Havant Borough has the potential to tap into a number of renewable energy sources. Solar, wind, biomass and tidal developments would all be possible within the Borough.

Figure 3.5 Hampshire and Isle of Wight CAMS Low Flows Resource Availability Status (Source: Environment Agency)



This issue acts as a driver of SA objectives 17 (Energy), 10 (Air Quality) and 16 (Water Quality).

J. Waste

There is a need to move towards sustainable waste management and achieve as much value from resources as possible. This is driven by factors such as increasing volumes of waste, a decreasing landfill capacity, and higher targets for reuse and recycling of waste. The preferred order for dealing with waste is through reduction; re-use; recycling and composting; energy recovery and finally, the option of last resort; disposal.

All waste has the potential to adversely affect the environment by contaminating the air, soil or water. Though there are uncertainties about the type and magnitude of health effects which derive from waste dispersal in the environment, some adverse impacts are probable. Pressing for waste minimisation presents substantial practical and political challenges; but these challenges need to be tackled for the sake of longer term environmental and social benefits.

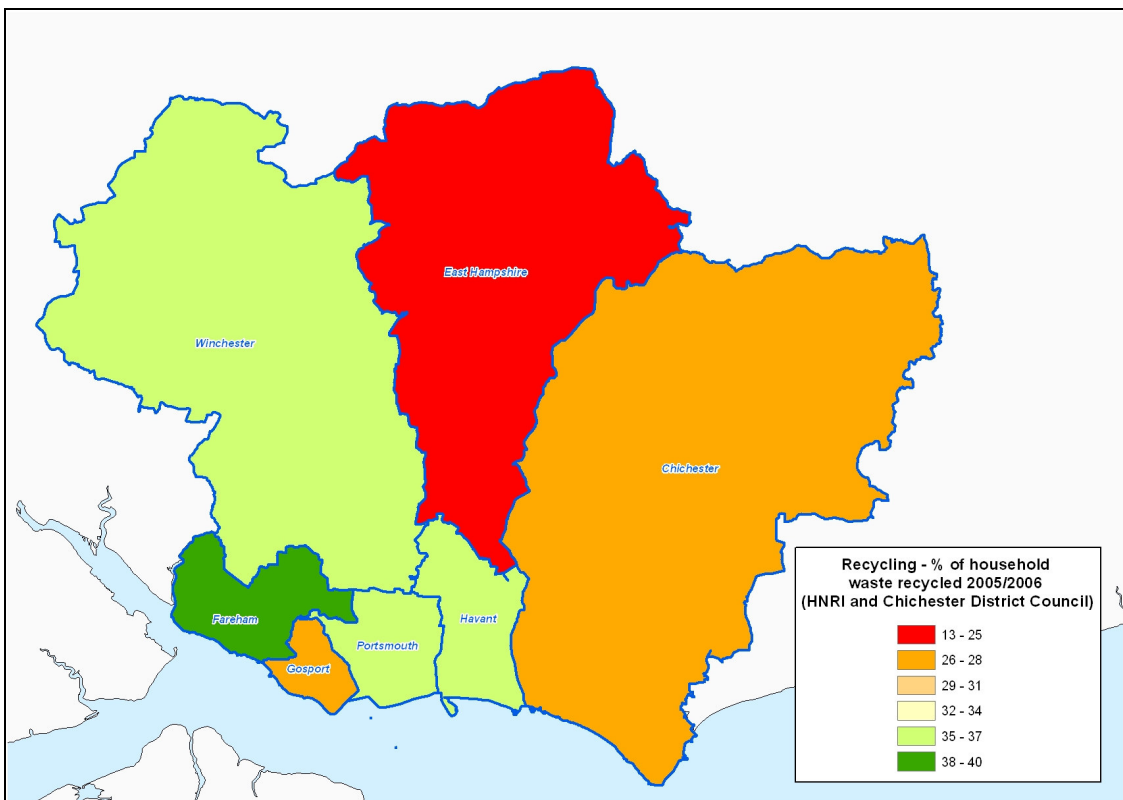
One of the most significant issues facing the South East region is the growing amount of waste produced and how to manage it now and in the future, especially in light of the volume of new housing proposed in the south east. Construction of new homes will generate a significant amount of additional waste, if not managed. The increased population will also significantly increase the amount of household waste. Physical limits and legislative changes mean that the South East cannot continue to send most of their waste to landfill.

- Havant Borough Recycling rates for 2004/05 were 21.33%. This was 19% in the previous year (DEFRA & Havant Borough Council). The 2005/06 target was set at 30%
- There was no record of composting rates for this period.
- The yearly recycling rate increase for 2003/04 to 2004/05 was 2.33%. This will have to be 8.7% in the 2004/05 to 2005/06 to meet the 2005/06 targets (DEFRA).

The people and businesses of Havant Borough produce major volumes of waste and unless this is adequately managed and treated, it can have the potential to cause significant environmental and health problems. However, it also has potential value as a resource if it can be re-used or recycled. Long term provision needs to be made to manage waste in an efficient and environmentally sound manner. Measures must also be taken to counter the trend of year on year increases in the amount of waste generated.

Figure 3.6 shows the percentage of household waste recycled in Havant and surrounding authorities.

Figure 3.6 Percentage of household waste recycled



This issue acts as a driver for SA objective 15 (Waste).

K. Health and Well Being

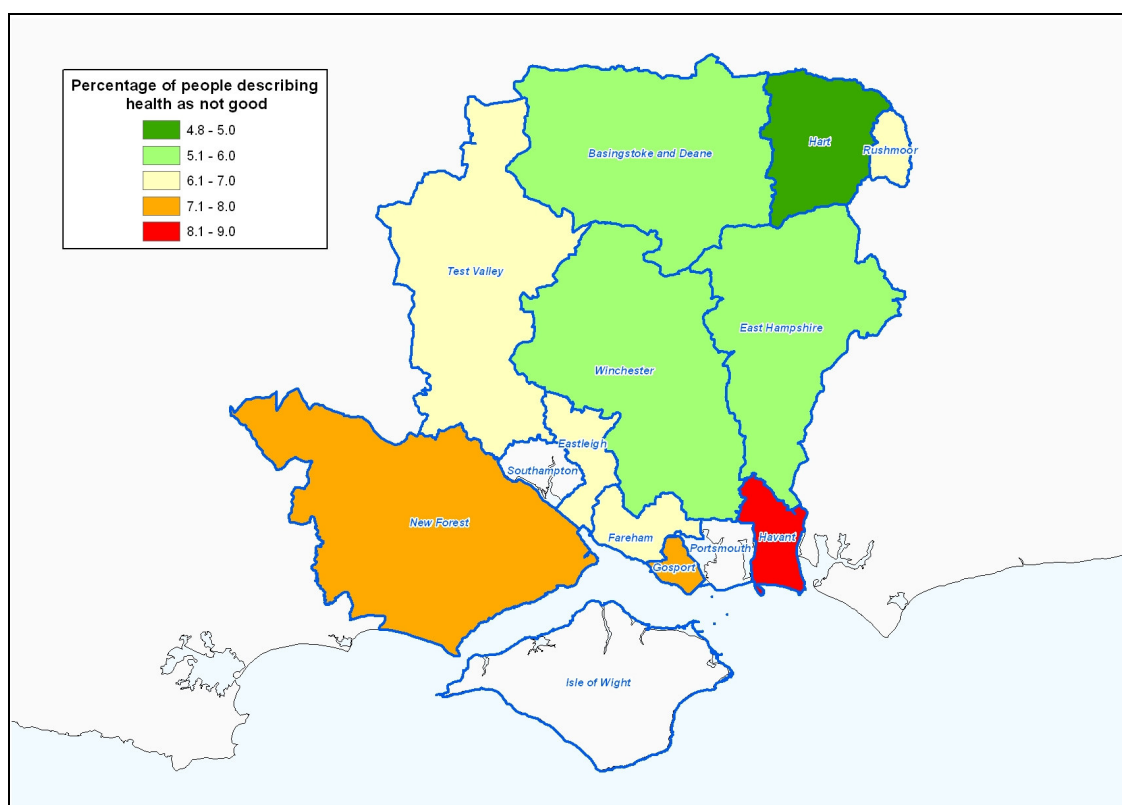
The Havant Borough Community Strategy ‘Stronger Together’ recognises the East Hampshire Primary Care Trust (EHPCT) as the health service provider for the Borough. The Primary care trust’s strategic priorities are to improve people’s health, reduce health inequalities across the Borough and to provide health care closer to people’s homes. The following issues have been identified as key issues in the community strategy for the period 2005-2008:

- Havant Borough smoking levels exceed Portsmouth and South East Hampshire.
- Male life expectancy for the period 2001 – 2003 was 1 year less than the South East average.
- The local Primary Care Trust has been awarded one star.

- The provision of high quality smoking prevention and cessation measures;
- Promotion of physical activity;
- The prevention of obesity; and
- The improvement of dental care.

The EHPCT has been awarded one star in the NHS star rating scheme. One star indicates that there is some cause for concern regarding particular areas of performance. The key indicators show that of the eight key targets the trust is only significantly failing on two, financial management and total A & E waiting times.

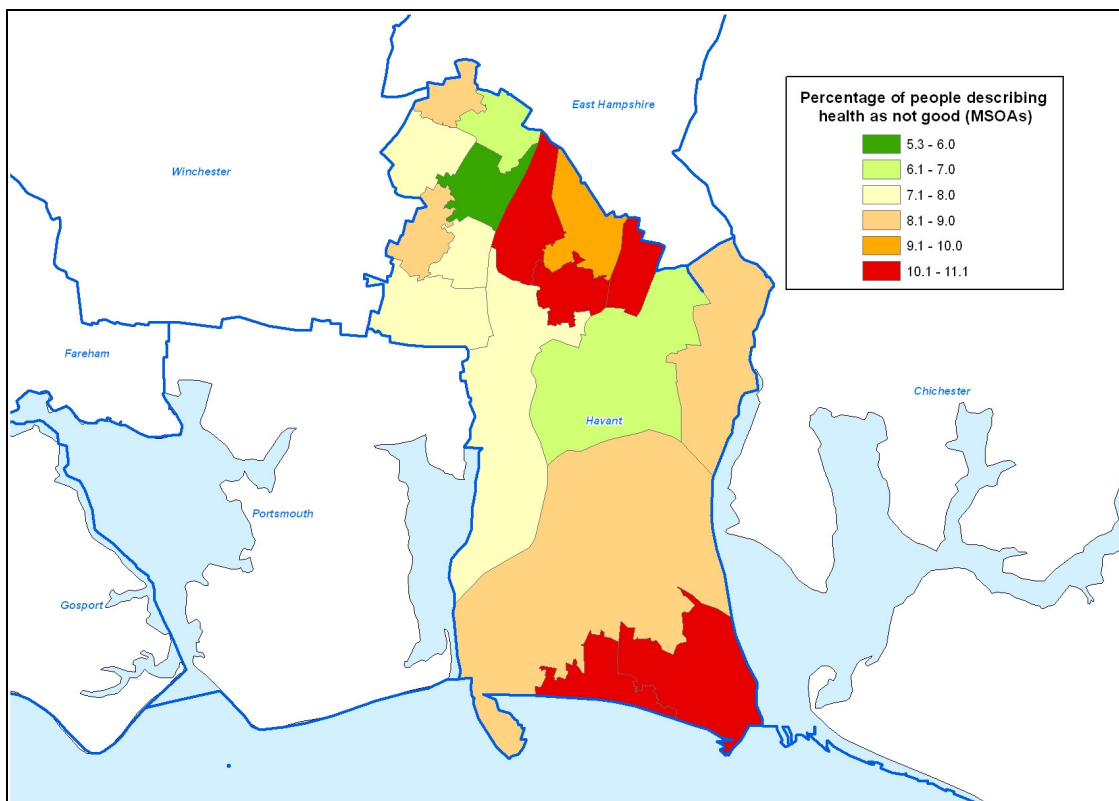
Figure 3.7 Percentage of people describing their health as not good in local authorities in Hampshire.



The perception of residents own health in the Borough is worse than that found in surrounding local authorities, where the overall percentage of residents who describe their health as not good is 8.5% compared with an average of 6.6% in Hampshire (source: as viewed on the neighbourhood statistics website <http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/dissemination/>) though this may be linked to the Borough's demographics. Figure 3.7 shows the percentage of people describing their health as not good in Havant and surrounding local authorities. The perception of health also varies widely (10.8% to 5.7%) between different wards in Havant Borough as illustrated in Figure 3.8 which shows the percentage of people describing their health as not good in different parts of the Borough.

This issue acts as a driver for SA objective 2 (Health and Well-being).

Figure 3.8 Percentage of people describing their health as not good in different areas of Havant Borough



L. Sport, Recreation, Arts and Culture

The Havant Borough Cultural Strategy 2005-2008 sets out its vision as:

'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.'

In order to help realise this vision the cultural strategy sets out these objectives:

- Promote the local distinctiveness of the Borough.
- Enhance cultural economy and tourism.
- Improve accessibility to facilities and information.
- Maximise opportunities for enhancing cultural facilities.

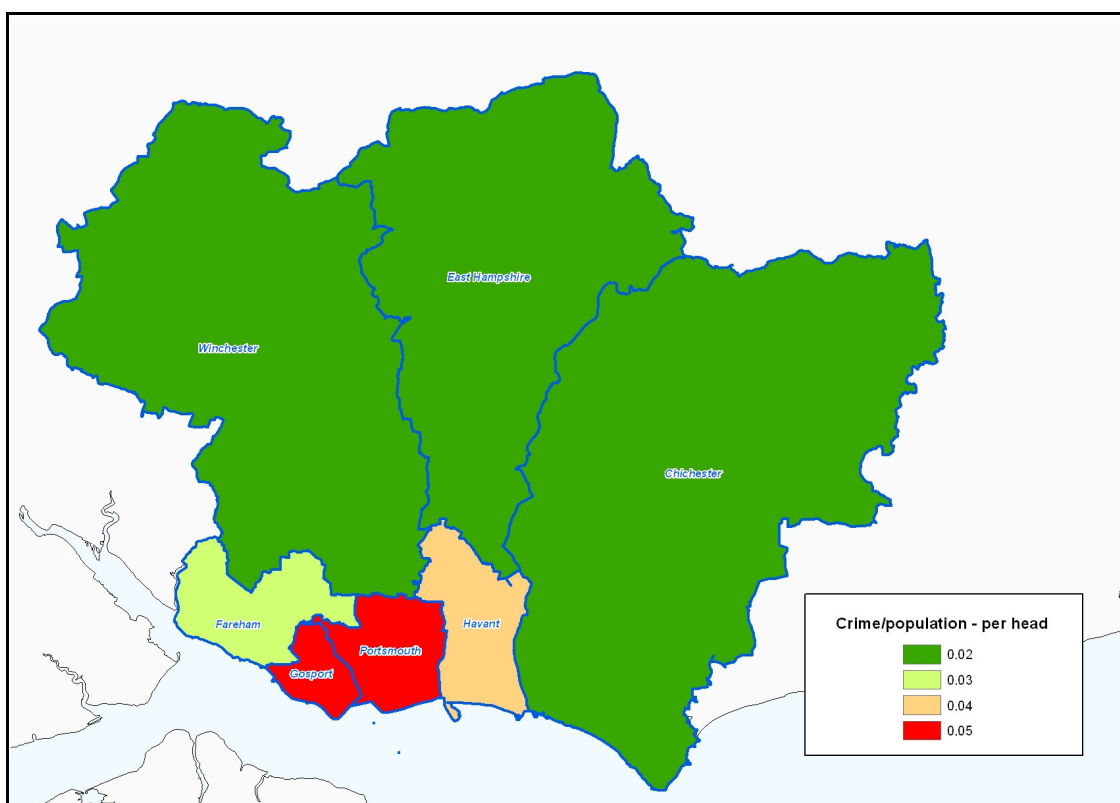
- There are three multi-sport centres which have pay and play access
- The Borough has over 100 sports clubs all of which have active membership
- There are no cinemas in the Borough.
- There are 5 libraries in the Borough and 2 Museums
- There are two performance venues in the Borough
- The Havant Grand Prix is a major event in British cycling's Premier Calendar

This issue acts as a driver for SA objective 6 (Liveability and Sense of Place).

M. Community Safety, Crime and the Fear of Crime

Community safety, crime and the fear of crime are key social issues in all communities. Elevated low-level crime levels can lead to areas becoming run down and deprived. The factors which affect crime and the fear of crime are tied to other issues such as health and well being, regeneration and housing. In Havant in 2003/2004 there were 4,510 notifiable offences. This works out as 0.04 incidents of crime per head of population. Figure 3.9 shows incidents of crime per head of population in the context of surrounding local authorities.

Figure 3.9 Incidents of crime per head of population in Havant Borough and surrounding Local Authorities



The Havant Borough Community Strategy 2005-2008 sets a number of targets for reducing crime and disorder. These are:
to reduce the levels of offending by the top 20 prolific offenders, expand neighbourhood policing teams and reduce the incidence of anti-social behaviour.

There is a need to work towards designing out crime within the Boroughs crime hotspots.

This issue acts as a driver for SA objective 5 (Safety and Security).

- All crime rose by 9% between 2001/02 and 2002/03 and a further 9% in 2003/04. All crime rose by 19% between 1998/99 and 1999/00 and by a further 3% between 1999/00 and 2000/00 (Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnership Audit 2004).
- Damage and arson rose by 26% between 2001 and 2004. It is the highest volume crime over the 3-year period, making up 31% of all crime.
- There are now 320 active Neighbourhood Watch schemes covering 8,625 households. This is 425 co-ordinators across Havant and Hayling Basic Command Unit (BCU) areas and in 2004 there were 19 new schemes, 11 of which were in high crime areas. In Waterlooville there are 341 co-ordinators looking after 7,000 properties (www.cdrp-havant.co.uk).

N. Transport/Accessibility

Although there is an excellent transport infrastructure connecting Havant Borough with the rest of the South East it also fragments the Borough between Havant and Waterlooville. This is particularly true of the A3 (M) and to a degree true of the A27. The good transport links, to some extent, influence the number of people who commute out of the Borough to work.

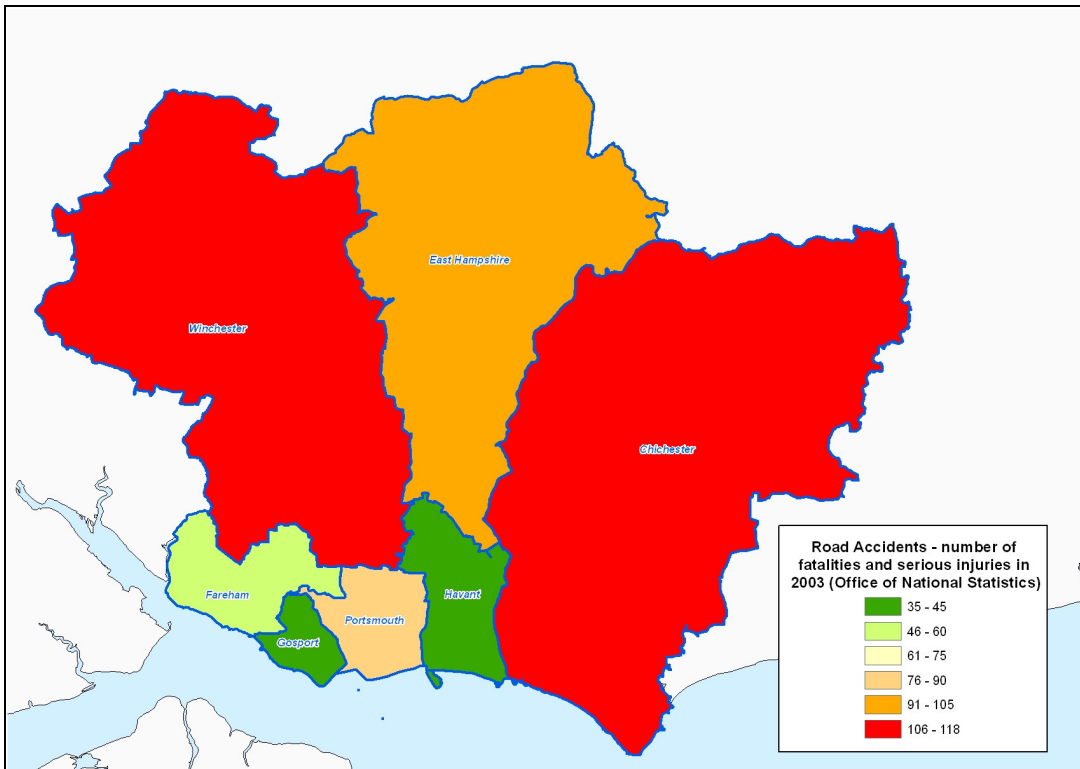
The Havant Borough Community Strategy 2005-2008 identifies a number of transport targets including an A3 bus priority scheme, improve road safety and improve access to transport services for disabled and mobility impaired people.

Road accidents which result in fatality or serious injury compares favourably to surrounding Boroughs, as shown in Figure 3.10. There were only 44 incidents of a fatality or serious injury in Havant in 2003 by comparison to 101 in East Hampshire and 112 in Chichester.

- Increased traffic growth (although currently at 1% per year) is the principle cause of congestion now starting to affect motorways in Hampshire (Source: HCC Local Transport Plan).
- Accessibility audits show that 14% of Hampshire' households cannot get to major retail centres or 5% to food shops by walking or public transport in under 30 minutes (Source: HCC Local Transport Plan).
- In the Havant Borough 4.4% of journeys to work are made by cycle compared to 8.7% in neighbouring Portsmouth and 14% in Gosport. However within the Borough there are considerable differences between individual Wards. The topography of the area highlights this point and shows up particularly when comparing the hilly areas west of the A3(M) with less than 3% cycling to work, with the flatter, more level Wards such as Battins, Bedhampton, Bondfields and Hayling Island which are all over 6% (Havant Borough Council, Cycling Strategy).
- The mode share target of journeys to school for pupils aged 11-16 is to reduce the proportion of school journeys made by car (alone) for schoolchildren aged 11-16 years from 12% to 11% by 2010/11 from a 2004/05 base with an associated increase in non-car (alone)

This issue acts as a driver for SA objectives 7 (Liveability) and 10 (Air Quality).

Figure 3.10 Fatalities and serious injuries resulting from road accidents

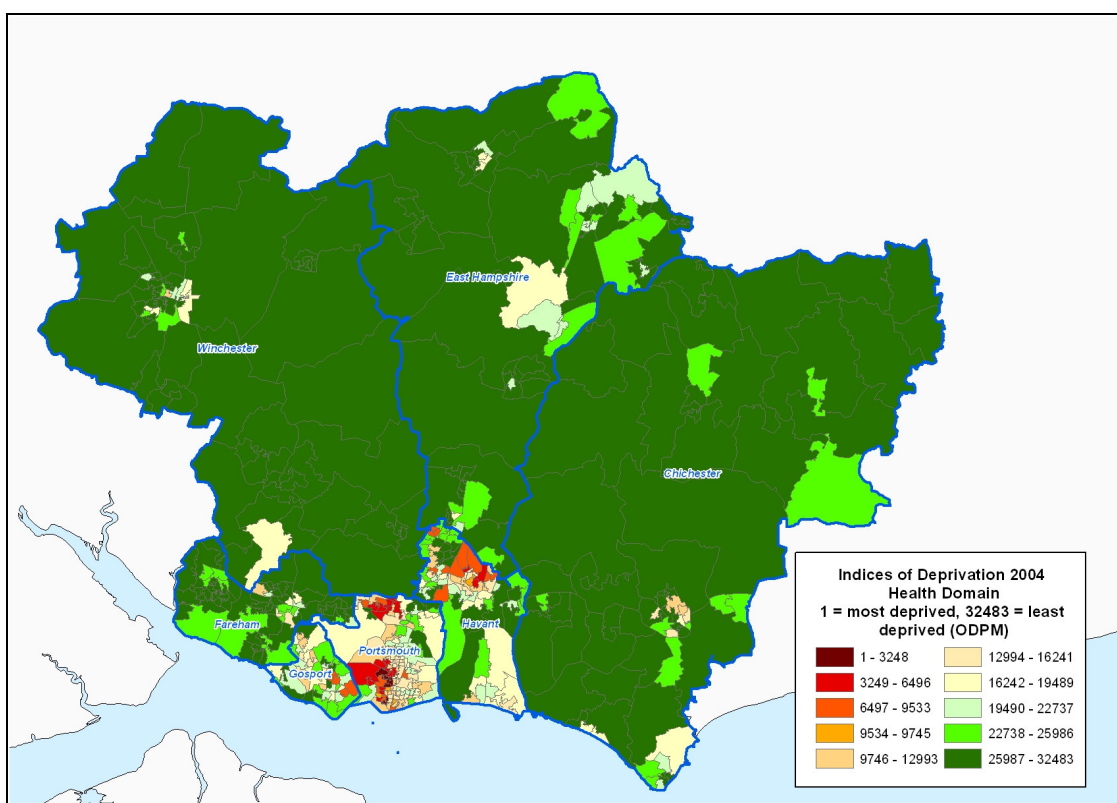


O. Anti-Poverty

The issue of anti-poverty within the Borough is closely linked with a number of other key sustainability issues, most notably employment, skills and education, regeneration, housing and equality. Havant Borough was ranked, in the 2004 indices of deprivation, as being 137th out of 354 local authorities. Of the surrounding local authorities Havant Borough scores as one of the most deprived on the indices of deprivation, only Portsmouth scores lower. The levels of deprivation vary markedly between different wards in Havant Borough this is shown in Figure 3.11.

This issue acts as a driver for SA objectives 3 (Equality, Poverty and Social Inclusion) and 4 (Education and Skills)

Figure 3.11 Indices of deprivation for Super Output Areas in Havant Borough and surrounding Local Authorities



P. Equality

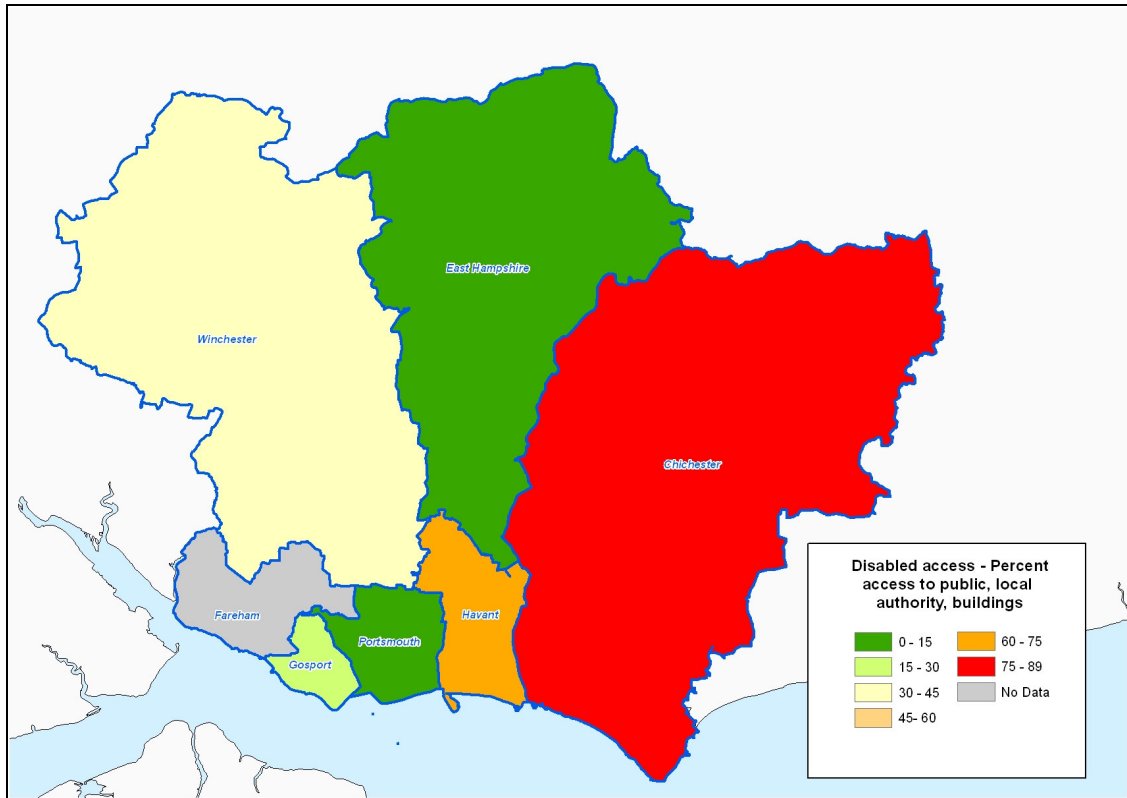
Havant Borough Council has achieved Level One of the Equality Standard for Local Government and aims to achieve Level Two by 2007.

There are marked differences in the income between genders in the Borough with men in full time employment earning on average £120.00 a month more than women (Source: viewed on the national statistics website).

Disabled access in the Borough also compares favourably to surrounding local authorities with 71% of public buildings, which are open to the public, having disabled access. Only Chichester

had a higher percentage of buildings with disabled access. Disabled access levels are shown on Figure 3.12.

Figure 3.12 Disabled access to public buildings open to the public in Havant Borough and surrounding Local Authorities (Source: www.bvpi.gov.uk)



This issue acts as a driver for SA objective 3 (Equality, Poverty and Social Inclusion).

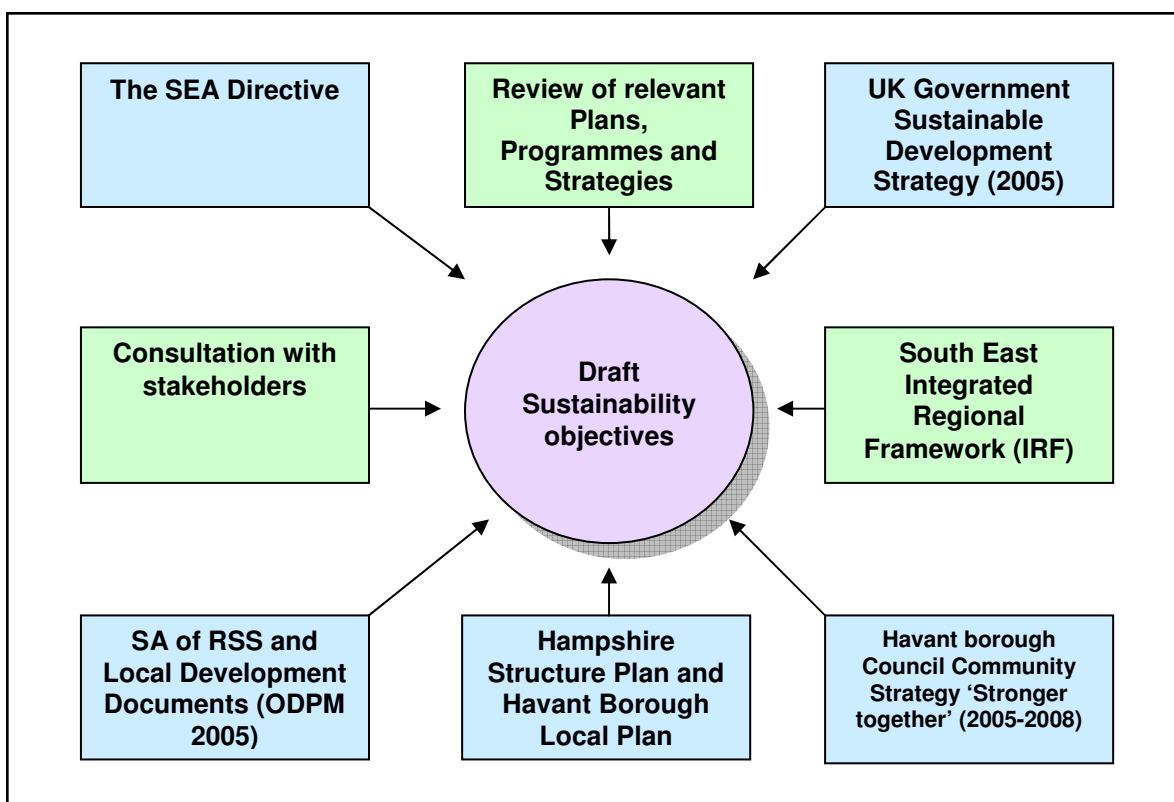
4. Development of the SA Objectives

4.1 Introduction

The SA objectives and “appraisal criteria” are components of a framework that will be used consistently to appraise the Core Strategy. The SA objectives are derived from a number of key sources (identified in the Box 4.1). Following provisional work to complete the review of plans, programmes and strategies, a draft set of SA objectives were developed. These were broadly based on the SA objectives developed to appraise the South East Integrated Regional Framework (IRF). Additionally, each of the Local Plans and Programmes reviewed were used to ‘fine tune’ each objective and sub-question within a local context, paying particular attention to local issues. These objectives define the long term aspirations for the Borough with regard to social, economic and environmental considerations. Under the SA, the performances of the plan policies are assessed against these SA objectives and criteria.

What are SA objectives? ‘Objectives specify a desired direction for change and they should *focus on outcomes*, not how the outcomes will be achieved (‘inputs’); they should focus on ends rather than means; on the state of the environment rather than on responses to pressure on it. For instance, they should focus on “improving biodiversity” or “Improving access”, rather than say establishing wildlife areas or protecting rail corridors (different ways of getting to what is really wanted).’ (Therivel, R (2005) SEA in Action).

Box 4.1 Development of the SA Objectives


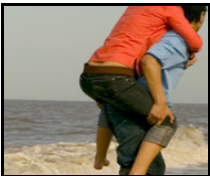



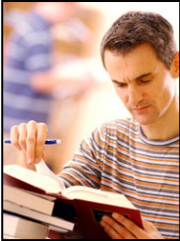





The objectives were discussed, revised and provisionally agreed at a workshop on the 7th April 2006, held at the Council Office, Havant. In addition to relevant Council Officers, representatives from the four statutory consultees (the Countryside Agency, English Nature, English Heritage and the Environment Agency) were invited to attend the meeting and a representative from the Environment Agency was present (a list of attendees are given in Appendix C).

Following the workshop, a revised set of SA objectives were circulated to all attendees and to those who were unable to attend. In consequence, all four statutory consultees and all steering group members were provided with a further opportunity to consider and comment on the SA objectives. The finalised draft set of objectives following further feedback from the workshop attendees is presented in Table 4.1.

Key sustainability issues were identified from the analysis of this baseline information. An appraisal framework was developed which combined the baseline information and the objectives.

Table 4.1: Draft SA Objectives

Proposed SA Objectives	Proposed Appraisal Criteria
 <p>1. Housing: To ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a good quality, sustainably constructed and affordable home. <i>Links to Issues C, E and F</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it increase the range and affordability (both upfront and over its lifetime) of housing (taking into account different requirements and preferences of size, location, type and tenure)? • Will it ensure that appropriate services and facilities are in place for the new population? • Will it provide the housing that ensures a good standard of living and promotes a healthy lifestyle? • Will it increase use of sustainable design, improve the quality of the housing and use sustainable building materials in construction? • Will it improve energy efficiency and insulation in housing to reduce fuel poverty and ill health? • Will it provide housing that encourages a sense of community and enhances the amenity value of the community? • Will it improve the wider built environment and sense of place?
 <p>2. Health and Well-being: To improve the health and well-being of the population and reduce inequalities in health. <i>Links to Issue K</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it reduce health inequalities and improve health and well-being? • Will it improve access to high quality public services (including health services and facilities)? • Will it promote health lifestyles?
 <p>3. Equality, Poverty and Social Inclusion: To increase equality and social inclusion while reducing poverty by closing the gap between the most deprived areas in the Borough and the rest of the Borough.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it improve equal access to opportunities, services and employment? • Will it promote a culture of equality, fairness, and respect for people and the environment?

Proposed SA Objectives	Proposed Appraisal Criteria
<i>Links to Issues G, O and P</i>	
 <p>4. Education and Skills: To raise educational achievement levels across the Borough and develop the opportunities for everyone to acquire the skills needed to find and remain in work. <i>Links to Issues G, H and P</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it increase the opportunities for educational and vocational goals to be achieved through employment and entrepreneurial opportunities? • Will it increase the levels of participation and attainment in education? • Will it improve employee education/training programs? • Will it improve the skills and qualifications of the population? • Will it promote the voluntary sector, lifelong learning and life skills?
 <p>5. Safety and Security: To enhance community safety by reducing crime, anti-social behaviour and the fear of crime. <i>Links to Issue M</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it provide opportunities to use design and development layout to reduce the opportunity for crime? • Will it reduce the fear of crime?
 <p>6. Liveability and Sense of Place: To create and sustain vibrant communities and to increase engagement in cultural, recreational and sporting activity across all sections of the community. <i>Links to Issues C, D, E and L</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it help to create a favourable image of the Borough to both residents and visitors? • Will it improve the quality of the environment? • Will it help to create a sense of place and add to the distinctiveness of the area? • Will it encourage sporting and recreational events and promote participation? • Will it encourage cultural events and promote participation in the arts? • Will it encourage an appreciation of the heritage of the Borough and its local communities?
 <p>7. Accessibility / Transport: To improve accessibility to all services and facilities and to improve travel choice and increase the proportion of journeys made by public transport, bicycle and foot (relative to those taken by car/lorry). <i>Links to Issue N</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it reduce the need to travel? • Will it help to improve accessibility within the Borough? • Will it increase the proportion of journeys made by public transport?
 <p>8. Flooding: To reduce the risk of flooding and the resulting detriment to public well-being, the economy and the environment. <i>Links to Issue I</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it help to reduce flood risk to existing and new developments? • Will it help to reduce the risk of coastal and fluvial flooding?
 <p>9. Regeneration and Land Use: To improve efficiency in land use through the re-use of previously developed land and existing buildings and to encourage urban renaissance</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it improve efficiency in land use through the re-use of previously developed land and existing buildings? • Will it promote the vitality and viability of the Boroughs town, district and local shopping centres? • Will it maximise the efficient use of land by such

Proposed SA Objectives	Proposed Appraisal Criteria
<p>and stimulate economic revival in priority regeneration areas. <i>Links to Issues C, D and E</i></p>	<p>measures as higher density development and mixed use etc.</p>
 <p>10. Air Quality: To reduce air pollution and improve air quality. <i>Links to Issues I and J</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it reduce current air pollution? • Will it reduce odour nuisance? • Will it prevent the production of any new sources of air pollution?
 <p>11. Climate Change: To minimise the contribution of greenhouse gas emissions and seek to minimise and manage the adverse effects. <i>Links to Issue A</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it reduce the emission of greenhouse gasses and help to meet regional and national emission targets? • Will it avoid exacerbating the local effects of climate change? • Will it help to protect Havant Borough from the effects of climate change?
 <p>12. Biodiversity: To conserve and enhance the Borough's natural habitats and wildlife. <i>Links to Issue B</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it improve the quality and extent of designated and non-designated sites? • Will it seek to enhance the quality of 'wildlife corridors'? • Will it promote sustainable and responsible access to areas of biodiversity interest?
 <p>13. Natural Landscape: To conserve the distinctive natural landscape of the Borough. <i>Links to Issue D</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it protect and enhance the natural landscape and local character? • Will it protect and enhance areas of open space?
 <p>14. Built and Historic Environment: To protect and enhance the Borough's built and historic landscape (including architectural distinctiveness, townscape / landscape and archaeological heritage). <i>Links to Issue C</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it protect and enhance features and areas of historical, archaeological and cultural value? • Will it promote high quality design and enhance the built environment?
 <p>15. Waste and Natural Resources: To reduce waste generation, disposal and consumption of resources and increase reuse, recycling and recovery rates. <i>Links to Issues I and J</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it minimise the production of waste? • Will it help to meet regional targets for recycling? • Will it reduce the demand for natural resources and raw materials? • Will it encourage the efficient use of natural resources and encourage the use of sustainable and locally sourced products?

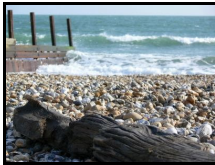
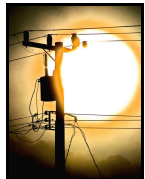

Proposed SA Objectives	Proposed Appraisal Criteria
 <p>16. Water Quality and Quantity: To maintain and improve the water quality of the Borough's rivers, coasts and groundwater and to achieve the wise management and sustainable use of water resources. <i>Links to Issues A, I and J</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it improve the quality of water bodies? • Will it reduce discharge to surface and ground water? • Will it encourage the use of sustainable urban drainage? • Will it reduce water consumption? • Will it encourage rainwater harvesting and greywater recycling?
 <p>17. Energy: To increase the energy efficiency and the proportion of energy generated from renewable sources in the Borough. <i>Links to Issues A, I and J</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it use energy efficient measures such as combined heat and power? • Will it encourage the production of energy on site? • Will it be going through sustainable building appraisal such as BREEAM assessment? • Will it encourage measures that will reduce the Borough's dependence on fossil fuels?
 <p>18. Economy, Opportunity and Innovation: To encourage a strong, diverse and stable economy which promotes innovation and encourages opportunity for all. <i>Links to Issues E, G, H, O and P</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it promote opportunities for all categories of society? • Will it promote a dynamic, diverse and knowledge-based economy that excels in innovation with higher value, lower impact activities? • Will it encourage business start-up and business growth? • Will it improve flexibility of work? • Will it help to develop lifelong skills and reduce long-term unemployment?

Table 4.3 shows the extent to which the draft SA objectives encompass the range of issues identified in the SEA Directive.

Table 4.3 The Draft SA Objectives Compared Against the SEA Directive Issues

SEA Directive Issue	SA Objective
Biodiversity	12, 13
Population *	1, 3, 4, 6, 9
Human Health	2, 5
Fauna	12, 13
Flora	12, 13
Soil	15
Water	16
Air	10, 11
Climatic Factors	8, 10, 11

SEA Directive Issue	SA Objective
Material Assets *	9
Cultural Heritage including architectural and archaeological	14
Landscape	13

* These terms are not clearly defined in the SEA Directive

The assessment indicates that all of the topics mentioned within the Directive are covered by the SA objectives and as such will aid compliance with the scope of assessment required by the Directive (Annex I). An appraisal framework has been developed which combines the baseline information and the objectives and is discussed in the following section.

5. The Proposed SA Framework

5.1 Assessing Sustainability Performance

Table 5.1 sets out a proposed appraisal framework, developed to meet the requirements of the SA Guidance (including the requirements of the SEA Directive). It contains the SA objectives and appraisal criteria (presented in Section 4). The matrix enables the potential effects of the proposed policy to be considered against these objectives and criteria over the short, medium and long term and also encourages consideration of specific requirements of the SEA Directive within the commentary column. These factors are briefly explained below:

- **Timescale** - Will the potential effect manifest itself in the short, medium or the long term? In the context of the Core Strategy for Havant Borough the short term can be interpreted as being within the first year or so of the adoption of the Core Strategy, the medium term within the lifetime of the Core Strategy, and the longer term beyond this.
- **Commentary** - The commentary text within the matrix and summary text within the report will identify possible mitigation measures, in the form of amendments to policy or inclusion/removal of policy to increase the opportunity for sustainable development. Where a score is indicated as 'uncertain' the commentary should identify ways in which this uncertainty could be reduced, for example, through additional data collection or further consultation with experts.
- **Cumulative effects**, as well as the temporary/permanence and likelihood of the effects are identified within the commentary.
- **Geographical** effects will be noted where the effect is felt differentially within, for example different wards, rural or urban areas or sites outside the district.

Each policy (or option) being appraised should be considered against each of the SA Objectives in the matrix in Table 5.2. This is undertaken by the appraisal team and is informed by the baseline data and evidence gathered as part of the Scoping Report. It should also be informed by expert judgement from various technical specialists including key stakeholders and consultees. The detailed criteria will be used to inform the assessment, although the individual criteria will not be answered.

The results are recorded using the measures identified in Table 5.1.

Table 5.1 Possible Alignment between the Policies and the SA Objectives

Alignment	Description	Symbol
Major Positive Impact	The proposed policy contributes significantly to the achievement of the objective.	++
Minor Positive Impact	The proposed policy contributes to the achievement of the objective but not significantly.	+
Neutral	The proposed policy does not have any effect on the achievement of the objective	0
Minor Negative Impact	The proposed policy detracts from the achievement of the objective but not significantly.	-
Major Negative Impact	The proposed policy detracts significantly from the achievement of the objective.	--
No Relationship	There is no clear relationship between the proposed policy and the achievement of the objective or the relationship is negligible.	~
Uncertain	The proposed policy has an uncertain relationship to the objective or the relationship is dependant on the way in which the aspect is managed. In addition, insufficient information may be available to enable an assessment to be made.	?

Table 5.2 Sustainability Appraisal Framework (Template)

Policy / Action / Activity					
SA Objectives	Detailed Criteria / Guidance	Timescale			Commentary / Explanation (to include cumulative and synergistic effects as well as the differential effects on urban/rural environment)
		Short term	Medium term	Long term	
1. Housing: To ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a good quality, sustainably constructed and affordable home.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it increase the range and affordability (both upfront and over its lifetime) of housing (taking into account different requirements and preferences of size, location, type and tenure)? Will it ensure that appropriate services and facilities are in place for the new population? 	++	++	+	
2. Health and Well-being: To improve the health and well-being of the population and reduce inequalities in health.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it reduce health inequalities and improve health and well-being? Will it improve access to high quality public services (including health services and facilities)? 	-	-	--	
3..... etc		?	?	?	
Overall Commentary					

- Move away significantly	- Move away marginally	+ Move towards marginally	++ Move towards significantly	0 Neutral	? Uncertain	~ No Relationship
---------------------------	------------------------	---------------------------	-------------------------------	-----------	-------------	-------------------

6. Conclusions and Next Steps

This Scoping Report presents the findings of the initial tasks (Stage A) undertaken for the SA of the Havant Borough Core Strategy. It follows closely the advice and guidance provided by the ODPM and has been prepared to meet the requirements of the SEA Directive and associated regulations. It fulfils the requirements outlined within the Quality Assurance Checklist within the ODPM (2005) SA Guidance (see 6.1).

Following the end of the scoping consultation period, comments will be considered and the information in this report will be amended, as appropriate, in advance of its use during the next stages of the SA process.

The next stage of the SA process (Stage B) involves predicting and evaluating the effects of the Core Strategy. This appraisal will seek to demonstrate the sustainability strengths and weaknesses of the Core Strategy and based on this appraisal will consider ways of mitigating adverse effects and maximising beneficial effects. The appraisal process will be reported within the SA Report which will be published for public consultation at the same time as the draft Core Strategy Preferred Options. The SA Report structure will follow that outlined in Appendix 15 of the ODPM Guidance on SA.

6.1 Quality Assurance

The ODPM SA Guidance contains a Quality Assurance checklist to help ensure that the requirements of the SEA Directive are met. Those relevant to this stage have been highlighted.

Table 6.1 Quality Assurance Checklist

Quality Assurance Checklist	
Objectives and Context	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The plan's purpose and objectives are made clear. 	Section 1.1.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sustainability issues, including international and EC objectives, are considered in developing objectives and targets. 	International and EC objectives and targets are identified in Appendix A. The commentary outlines where these are taken on board by the SA objectives and framework. Targets should be set following consultation on objectives.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SA objectives are clearly set out and linked to indicators and targets where appropriate. 	Section 4 contains the SA objectives and detailed criteria. There are no proposals for monitoring at this stage and this will should be done during the remaining stages of SA.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Links with other related plans, programmes and policies are identified and explained. 	Section 2 identifies these documents and Appendix A reviews them.
Scoping	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The environmental consultation bodies are consulted in appropriate ways and at appropriate times on the content and scope of the SA Report. 	Consultation has been ongoing. A workshop was held in April to which all the environmental consultation bodies were invited.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The appraisal focuses on significant issues. 	Significant sustainability issues have been identified in this Scoping Report which should assist in focussing on the significant issues in the appraisal.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical, procedural and other difficulties encountered are discussed; assumptions and uncertainties are made explicit. 	These are made clear throughout the report where appropriate.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reasons are given for eliminating issues from further consideration. 	These are made clear throughout the Report where appropriate.
Baseline Information	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and their likely evolution without the plan are described. 	See Section 3. Trends are incorporated throughout the description of issues and are also picked up in the key evidence boxes.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Characteristics of areas likely to be significantly affected are described, including areas wider than the physical boundary of the plan area where it is likely to be affected by the plan where practicable. 	See Section 3.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Difficulties such as deficiencies in information or methods are explained. 	These are made clear throughout the Report where appropriate.

Appendix A

Review of 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 Strategy on Sustainable Development (2001)	
<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)	
<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	
<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 of natural resources and the urban environment.</p> <p>The Action Program encourages the protection of the marine environment and sustainable use of natural resources and the urban environment.</p> <p>Targets: No formal targets</p>	<p>These are all pertinent to the Havant Borough Core Strategy, especially with regards to the conservation value of the marine environment.</p> <p><i>This is covered by the SA objective 12.</i></p>
The World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg (United Nations) (2002) Commitments arising from Johannesburg Summit	
<p>Objectives: The World Summit on Sustainable Development proposed broad-scale principles which should underlie sustainable development and growth. It includes objectives such as:</p>	<p>These commitments help to put into context sustainable development at</p>

Objectives and Targets Identified in the Document	Commentary (how the SA Objectives incorporated the document requirements)
<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>the national and regional level.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Indicators and targets for monitoring should be compatibility with these commitments.</p>
European Commission (1992) Conservation of Natural Habitats and Wild Fauna and Flora (the Habitats Directive)	
<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.</p> <p>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>
Ramsar Convention on Wetlands of International Importance, especially waterfowl habitat (1971).	
<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.</p> <p>Targets: No formal targets</p>	<p>The objectives of the Ramsar Convention are reflected by SA objectives 2 and 3.</p> <p>Note: The Core Strategy should look to include the conservation of Chichester and Langstone Harbour</p>
European Community (1979) Bern Convention of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats	
<p>Objectives: Contracting parties are under legal obligation to protect the species listed in the appendices to the convention.</p> <p>Targets: No formal targets</p>	<p>The principles outlined in the Bern Convention are supported by SA objective 12.</p> <p>Note: The Core Strategy must have regard for the conservation of areas where endangered and vulnerable species are found.</p>
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>	<p>The objectives of the Bonn Convention are largely reflected in SA objective 12.</p>
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>	<p>This must be taken on board by the LDF.</p> <p><i>This is covered by the SA objective 12.</i></p>
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</p>	<p>This must be taken on board by the LDF.</p> <p><i>This is covered by the SA objective 12.</i></p>

Objectives and Targets Identified in the Document	Commentary (how the SA Objectives incorporated the document requirements)
river basin management plans.	
EU Waste Framework (1975-ongoing)	
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 (1996) Air Quality Framework Directive	
<p>Objectives: overall, the improvement of air quality with adequate information obtained on ambient air quality to be provided to the public.</p> <p>Targets: Mandatory limits or reductions for 11 air pollutants including: sulphur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide, particulate matter, lead, ozone, benzene, carbon monoxide, poly-aromatic hydrocarbons, cadmium, arsenic, nickel and mercury.</p>	<p>This must be taken on board by the LDF.</p> <p><i>This is covered by the SA objective 10 and 11.</i></p>
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>	<i>This is covered by the SA objective 12.</i>
Environment Agency (2001) Water resources for the future – a strategy for England and Wales	
<p>Objectives: This strategy seeks to promote water efficiency with household water metering to become widespread over the next 25 years. It recommends further attention be paid to leakage control. It also recommends the active promotion of water efficiency opportunities for commerce and industry.</p> <p>Targets: Enhancement of water supply by up to 1100 Ml/d above present levels by the improvement of existing schemes and the development of some new 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.	
<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>

Objectives and Targets Identified in the Document	Commentary (how the SA Objectives incorporated the document requirements)
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 and 20% by 2020. No homes to be in fuel poverty by 2016-2018. 	This is covered by the SA objective 17.
Department of the Environment, Transport and the Regions (2000) Waste strategy	
<p>Objectives: this outlines the main requirements of the Landfill Directive including targets on the reduction of biodegradable municipal waste being directed to landfill.</p> <p>Targets: include</p> <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)	
<p>Objectives This is the Act which provides for the scheduling of ancient monuments and protection of archaeological sites in U.K. law.</p> <p>Targets: no formal targets</p>	This is covered by the SA objective 14.
The Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act (1990)	
<p>Objectives This legislation outlines the level of protection received by listed buildings, scheduled monuments and buildings within conservation areas.</p> <p>Targets: no formal targets</p>	This is covered by the SA objective 14.
ODPM (2001) Planning Policy Guidance Notes 13: Transport	
<p>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.</p> <p>Targets: no formal targets.</p>	This is covered by the SA objective 7.
Department of Health (2004) Choosing Health - White Paper.	
<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Targets: no formal targets.</p>	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)	
<p>Objectives: The strategy sets out five guiding principles:</p> <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 	The UK Strategy must be taken into account in the LDF.

Objectives and Targets Identified in the Document	Commentary (how the SA Objectives incorporated the document requirements)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Using sound science responsibly: ensuring policy is developed and implemented on the basis of strong scientific evidence, whilst taking into account scientific uncertainty as well as public attitudes and values. <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>	
ODPM (2005) Planning Policy Statement 1: Delivering Sustainable Development	
<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"> Sustainable development – the purpose of the planning system. The spatial planning approach. 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>
ODPM (1995) Planning Policy Guidance Note 2: Green Belts	
<p>Objectives: The fundamental aim of Green Belt policy is to prevent urban sprawl by keeping land permanently open; the most important attribute of Green Belts is their openness. The objectives of the Green Belt are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide opportunities for access to the open countryside for the urban population; Provide opportunities for outdoor sport and outdoor recreation near urban areas; Retain attractive landscapes, and enhance landscapes, near to where people live; Improve damaged and derelict land around towns; Secure nature conservation interest; and Retain land in agricultural, forestry and related uses. <p>Targets: Does not contain any targets.</p>	<p>The SA Objectives should not conflict with the policy messages set out in PPG 2.</p> <p><i>These should be captured by SA Objective 6 and 13..</i></p>

Objectives and Targets Identified in the Document	Commentary (how the SA Objectives incorporated the document requirements)
ODPM (2000) Planning Policy Guidance Note 3: Housing	
<p>Objectives: The objectives of the guidance are to:</p> <p>Provide everyone with the opportunity of a decent home.</p> <p>Offer a greater choice of housing, without social distinctions, with both affordable and special housing in urban and rural areas.</p> <p>Promote sustainable patterns of development and make better use of previously developed land.</p> <p>Promote urban renaissance and improve quality of life through well designed new housing and residential environments.</p> <p>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>	<p>The SA Objectives should not conflict with the policy messages set out in PPG 3.</p> <p><i>These should be captured by SA Objective 1.</i></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.</p> <p>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; 	<p>The SA Objectives should not conflict with the policy messages set out in PPS 6.</p> <p><i>These should be captured by SA Objectives 6, 14 and 18.</i></p>

Objectives and Targets Identified in the Document	Commentary (how the SA Objectives incorporated the document requirements)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Customer and residents' views and behaviour; • Perception of safety and occurrence of crime; • 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.</p> <p>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 (2001) Planning Policy Guidance Note 13: Transport	

Objectives and Targets Identified in the Document	Commentary (how the SA Objectives incorporated the document requirements)
<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 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	
<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>
ODPM (2002) Planning Policy Guidance 17: Planning for open space, sport and recreation	

Objectives and Targets Identified in the Document	Commentary (how the SA Objectives incorporated the document requirements)
<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 showgrounds. <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>
ODPM (1992) Planning Policy Guidance 21: Tourism	
<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>
ODPM (2003) Planning Policy Statement 22: Renewable Energy	
<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, economic and social impacts (either positive or negative) that may result from exploitation of that resource potential; <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>	<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>
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</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</p>

Objectives and Targets Identified in the Document	Commentary (how the SA Objectives incorporated the document requirements)
<p>objectives.</p> <p>Targets: Does not contain any targets.</p>	17.
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>	The SA Objectives should not conflict with the policy messages set out in PPG 25. These are indirectly captured by SA Objective 8.
South East	
Regional Spatial Strategy for the South East: The South East Plan (Submission Draft 2006)	
<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. 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. 	<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>
Regional Transport Strategy (2004)	
<p>Objectives: The vision of the strategy is to provide:</p> <p><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; 	LDF policies should recognise the importance of minerals within the region in particular the emphasis on more efficient use.

Objectives and Targets Identified in the Document	Commentary (how the SA Objectives incorporated the document requirements)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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>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 in town and country; and • Generate community benefits to enhance quality of life <p>Indicators/Targets: There are no targets identified.</p>	<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>
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.</p> <p>SA framework should be compatible with the objectives and seek to address the targets.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The SA framework should consider objectives and targets in line with those contained within this strategy.</p> <p>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>

Objectives and Targets Identified in the Document	Commentary (how the SA Objectives incorporated the document requirements)
Draft Regional Economic Strategy 2006 – 2016 (2006)	
<p>Objectives: The Economic Strategy has 5 Objectives:</p> <p>A. Competitive businesses: a dynamic, diverse and knowledge-based economy that excels in innovation and turning ideas into wealth creating enterprise. By 2012, the South East will be one of the world's 15 most entrepreneurial and innovative regions;</p> <p>B. Successful people: a skilled, motivated, inclusive and highly productive workforce that anticipates and embraces change. By 2012, the South East will be one of the top 15 regions in the world in terms of labour productivity and employment rates;</p> <p>C. Vibrant communities: an inclusive society characterised by strong, diverse and healthy communities enjoying ready access to high quality jobs, education, homes, health and other services, and free from high levels of crime and discrimination. By 2012, the gap between the most deprived parts of the region and the rest will have narrowed by at least 10%;</p> <p>D. Effective infrastructure: transport, communications housing and health infrastructures that support and enable continued economic growth and improved quality of life for all. By 2012, the region will have made measurable progress towards infrastructure that matches the standards of the best in North West Europe; and</p> <p>E. Sustainable use of natural resources: environmentally efficient businesses and high quality development demonstrating that quality of the environment is a key asset that underpins economic success. By 2012 the South East will be one of the world's leading environmental economies, with businesses in the region having made significant gains in safeguarding and enhancing this asset.</p> <p>Indicators/Targets: Targets contained within this strategy include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3.2% average annual increase in GVA per head; • Maintain or improve position amongst other high performing regions; • Maintain or improve the number of working age people in work; • Increase entrepreneurial activity and the value of manufactured exports per head; and • Half the gaps between the most deprived wards in terms of VAT registered companies and the remaining wards. 	<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.</p> <p>These issues are captured by SA Objective 18.</p>
South East Regional Housing Strategy 2004/05 - 2005/06 (not dated)	
<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"> • Encourage the building of more homes, with an increase in the proportion of social rented housing; • Make decent all social housing stock by 2010; • Improve the quality of private sector housing focussing on the worst locations, vulnerable households and households with children. <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>
Action For Biodiversity in the South East	
<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>
Hampshire	
Hampshire County Structure Plan 1996-2011 (Hampshire County Council, Portsmouth City Council and Southampton City Council) (2000)	

Objectives and Targets Identified in the Document	Commentary (how the SA Objectives incorporated the document requirements)
<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>Targets: the Plan contains very few targets or indicators. There is a provision for the number of new houses.</p>	<p>The Structure Plan will be superseded by the South East Plan, which will contain sub-regional policies including one for South Hampshire and one for the Western Corridor and Blackwater Valley. The South East Plan is therefore more relevant to the LDF and SA.</p>
<p>The South East Plan South Hampshire Sub-regional Strategy (Partnership for Urban South Hampshire) (2005)</p>	
<p>Advice to the Regional Assembly 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 will be replaced by the Hampshire Minerals and Waste Development Framework, which is still at the issues and preferred options stage.</p> <p><i>Sustainable waste management is covered by SA objective 15.</i></p>
<p>Hampshire Material Resources Strategy – More from Less (Hampshire County Council et al) (2005)</p>	
<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>
<p>Hampshire Local Transport Plan 2006-2011 (Hampshire County Council) (2006)</p>	
<p>Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 To increase accessibility • 2 To promote safety • 3 To reduce the impact and effect of congestion 	<p>The LDF should plan for development that will meet the objectives of the Local Transport Plan.</p> <p><i>Accessibility and transport 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"> • 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><i>covered by SA objective 7.</i></p>
Community Strategy for Hampshire – Shaping our future together (Hampshire Strategic Partnership) (2004)	
<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>
Hampshire Water Strategy (Environment Agency et al) (2003)	
<p>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.</p> <p>Objectives: relevant aims are:</p> <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. <p>Targets: numerous targets, those most relevant to the planning process include:</p> <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. 	<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 16.</i></p>
Biodiversity Action Plan for Hampshire (Hampshire Biodiversity Partnership) (1998)	
<p>Objective: to conserve and enhance biodiversity in Hampshire.</p> <p>Targets: detailed targets for all key habitats and species in Hampshire.</p>	<p>LDF should contain policies to protect and enhance biodiversity.</p> <p><i>Covered by SA objective 12.</i></p>
Strategic Guidance for the Solent (Solent Forum) (1997)	
<p>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.</p>	<p>The LDF should include issues relating to the Solent.</p> <p><i>The issues in the Guidance are</i></p>

Objectives and Targets Identified in the Document	Commentary (how the SA Objectives incorporated the document requirements)
<p>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.</p> <p>Targets: none identified.</p>	<p><i>covered by a wide range of SA objectives.</i></p>
East Hampshire Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy (Environment Agency) (2003)	
<p>Objectives: Provides Framework for the management of water resources at a local level and a mechanism for managing abstraction licenses.</p> <p>Targets: none identified.</p>	<p>The LDF should seek to promote the sustainable use of water (e.g. use of sustainable urban drainage systems).</p> <p><i>Covered by SA objectives 8 and 16.</i></p>
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 priorities are:</p> <ul 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.</p> <p><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.</p> <p>Targets: none identified.</p>	<p>LDF should include policies to encourage culture, in line the aims of the Strategy.</p> <p><i>Covered by SA objective 6.</i></p>
The Hampshire Landscape – A Strategy for the Future (Hampshire County Council) (date unknown)	
<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.</p> <p>Targets: none identified.</p>	<p>The LDF should plan for development that maintains and enhance landscape character and diversity.</p> <p><i>Covered by SA objective 13</i></p>
Havant	
'Stronger Together' A Community Strategy for Havant Borough 2005-2008	
<p>Objectives: The Strategy sets out the main priorities that partners and residents have identified for the Borough. The Havant Community Partnership (the new name for the Local Strategic Partnership) is the main mechanism for delivering these priorities. There are a number of themes and priorities are identified, which include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • attracting more wealth into the local economy by bringing in new businesses, expansion of existing local businesses and winning funds for social and environmental projects • revitalising/bringing in new retail businesses, in order to create an attractive and distinctive shopping environment • improving the design and quality of built-up areas • increasing recycling • more efficient use of energy <p>Targets: Under each of the themes (Economy, Social Inclusion and Environment) targets were identified and associated with a Lead Partner.</p>	<p>The Community Strategy is a key document as it reflects the priorities of the community. The SA Key Sustainability Issues were informed by this strategy.</p> <p>The targets in this strategy would be helpful to inform the setting of targets for SA.</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>The LDF should look to incorporate the key objectives of the regeneration</p>

Objectives and Targets Identified in the Document	Commentary (how the SA Objectives incorporated the document requirements)
<p>Key objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • set Havant Boroughs priorities in accordance with achieving a prosperous Borough • 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>strategy.</p> <p>A number of the regeneration 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.</p> <p>The targets would be relevant to SA objectives: 1, 9 and 15.</p>
'Focus on Our Future' Havant Borough Corporate Strategy 2005-2008	
<p>Objectives: The Corporate Strategy sets out the agenda and priorities for the Council. Targets: There are a number of targets set out in the Strategy, these include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • increase the number of new businesses in the Borough by 100, by 2008, • increase expansion space for growing businesses by 5-10% by 2008 • increase the number of jobs in the Borough by 1300 by 2008, • increase the proportion of knowledge-based industry in Havant by 5-10% by 2008. • achieve net completions of new dwellings at an average rate of 167 per annum to achieve the Hampshire County Structure Plan housing requirement • reduce levels of offending by the top 20 prolific offenders, by 2008 • increase participation in the cultural and sporting life of the Borough, by 2008. • reduce the gap between the Havant Borough unemployment rate and the Hampshire average, by 2008 • meet the Borough's statutory recycling target of 30% by 2006 	<p>The LDF should aim to address the priorities identified by the Corporate Strategy.</p> <p>The targets would be useful to inform the setting of targets for SA.</p>
Havant Crime and Disorder Strategy 2005-2008	
<p>Key priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • crime • violence and hate • drugs and alcohol • victim and offender management • quality of life 	<p>The LDF should aim to address the key priorities identified in the Crime and Disorder strategy.</p> <p>The targets will be useful to inform the setting of targets for the SA objective 5.</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 urban areas, without compromising 	<p>The LDF should aim to address the aims of the plan.</p> <p>The targets will be useful to inform the setting of targets for the SA.</p>

Objectives and Targets Identified in the Document	Commentary (how the SA Objectives incorporated the document requirements)
<p>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 	
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 afield.</p> <p>Targets: There are no specific targets set out in this Strategy.</p>	Links with SA Objectives 3, 4, 5 and 6.
Havant Borough Cycling Strategy	
<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 LDF should ensure that it makes provision for safe cycle routes.</p> <p>This links with SA objective 7.</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 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. 	Like all Shoreline Management Plans, the ESSMP is a non-statutory document intended to both inform and be supported by the statutory planning processes.
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 	<p>The LDF should ensure that flooding and costal erosion are incorporated.</p> <p>This links with SA objectives 11 and 16</p>

Objectives and Targets Identified in the Document	Commentary (how the SA Objectives incorporated the document requirements)
<p>conservation, including achievement of the Government's environmental obligations and targets</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To discourage inappropriate development in areas at risk from flooding and coastal erosion 	
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</p> <p>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).</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Maintaining designated habitat should be a consideration in setting the SA targets.</p>

Appendix B

Baseline Tables

Key Baseline Data / Evidence	Future Trends
<p>1. Housing: To ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a good quality, sustainably constructed and affordable home.</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In Havant there were a total of 51,298 dwellings in April 2006 (Source: Hampshire County Council). Of the total stock in 2004, 3.3% were classified as unfit. This compares with 'unfitness' levels of 3.5% in the South East region and 4.8 % in England as a whole (Source: Office of National Statistics). Most local authorities maintain a register of households that have applied for social rented housing. In Havant there were 2,349 households on the Housing Register as at 1 April 2003. In terms of number of homeless, the authority had 201 households accepted as such (Source: Office of National Statistics). The average size of households in Havant is 2.3 people (Source: Hampshire County Council). In April 2001, 17% of households in Havant were accommodated in flats or maisonettes, compared with 19% for England and Wales as a whole. In addition, 0.6% lived in caravans or other mobile or temporary structures, compared with 0.4% for England and Wales (Source: Office of National Statistics). 31 private sector dwellings were returned into occupation between 2003/2004 (Source: Office of the Deputy Prime minister) In order to fulfil the requirements of the Hampshire County Structure Plan Review an annual dwelling completion rate of 167 will be needed between 2001 and 2011 (Source: Havant Borough Council, Annual Monitoring Report 2005). In 2002 the house price to income ratio was 4.51, higher than the South Hampshire average (Source: Joseph Rowntree Foundation). Of Havant's total housing stock, 74% was owner occupied, 7% private rented, 11% owned by Portsmouth City Council and 8% owned by Registered Social Landlords (Source: Office of National Statistics). 	<p>The forecast population change by age group between 1996 and 2011 shows a decline in the 0-44 age group and an increase in the 45-85+ age group (Source: Havant Borough Council Annual Monitoring Report 2005).</p> <p>31 private sector dwellings were returned into occupation between 2003/2004 (Source: Office of the Deputy Prime minister).</p> <p>The average price of a semi-detached property in Havant has increased from £80,600 in 1998 to £178,500 in 2004, an increase of 21% compared to a Hampshire average of 25% (Source: Havant Borough Council).</p>
<p>2. Health and Well-being: To improve the health and well-being of the population and reduce inequalities in health.</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Borough's lifestyle preferences for smoking exceed those for Portsmouth and South East Hampshire Health District as a whole (Source: Havant Borough Council). The male and female life expectancies for Havant during the period 2001-2003 were 76.7 and 81.5 years respectively. This compares with a South East average of 77.4 for men and 81.6 for women (Source: Office of National Statistics). Cancers, coronary heart disease, strokes, other cardiovascular diseases and accidents are the principal causes of death to Havant residents. Coronary heart disease is the single major cause of death and ill health to Havant residents. Stroke is a major cause of disability and demand for long term residential care (Source: Towards 2010 1998 Public Health Report, Portsmouth and South East Hampshire Health Authority). 1.82% of Havants' population are registered disabled. This is lower than the regional figure which is 1.98%. Residents of Havant with a long term limiting illness exceed the health district average (Source: Havant Borough Council). Between 1994/5 and 1996/7 Havant had a higher than average rate of hospital admissions for asthma (2 per 1000 population compared with 1.7 per 1000 in the district as a whole). Although this figure fell in 1996/97 to 1.8 per 1000 it is still higher than the health districts average. Certain environmental factors may assist in the development of asthma in susceptible individuals. Ways of limiting exposure to these factors include avoiding house dust mites, pet animals with fur, and smoky atmospheres and giving up smoking. Some asthmatic patients experience a worsening of their symptoms when air quality is poor (Source: Havant Borough Council). In 2001/02, Hampshire had the second highest rate in the country for admissions for fractures of the femur. Gosport, Fareham and Havant were in the worst 10% in England, while East Hampshire, Eastleigh, Test Valley and Winchester were among the worst 25%. This poor record largely 	<p>The target of 50 out of 53 schools achieving a "Healthy Schools" award by September 2007 (Source: Stronger Together 2005-2008).</p> <p>Target of 5% year on year reduction of under 18 conceptions between 2005-2007 (Source: Stronger together 2005-2008).</p> <p>Assist at least 500 people to successfully give up smoking in 2005 (Source: Stronger Together 2005-2008).</p>

Key Baseline Data / Evidence	Future Trends
affects more elderly residents (Source: Hampshire Strategic Partnership).	
3. Equality, Poverty and Social Exclusion: To reduce poverty and social exclusion and close the gap between the most deprived areas in Havant and the rest of the district.	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Havant has the highest proportion of teenage mothers in the health district 9.6% compared to a health district average of 6.4% (Source: Towards 2010 1998 Public Health Report, Portsmouth and South East Hampshire Health Authority). According to the Indices of Deprivation 2000 (Department of the Environment, Transport and the Regions) Havant contains some of the most deprived wards in Hampshire, the south east region and England (Source: Havant Borough Council). Five wards are in the 10% most deprived in Hampshire (in both its forms) and the four Leigh Park wards are in the 10% most deprived in the south east. Warren Park is also in the 10% most deprived in England (Source: Havant Borough Council). The 10% most deprived areas in Hampshire all fall within the 40% most deprived nationally. 28 of these 83 areas are within the worst 20% nationally. These areas are in the districts of Gosport, Havant (which has a relatively high unemployment rate of 2.0% versus the county average of 1.1%) and the New Forest, all in the South of the county (Source: Hampshire Strategic Partnership). 71% of Havant Borough Council buildings open to the public are accessible to people with disabilities. This places Havant Borough at 109 out of 351 authorities across England and 31 out of 78 in the South East (Source: GMB 2006). Havant has a low full-time employment rate among men. The rate is 87% which is second lowest in the south East region (Source: Havant Regeneration Strategy 2005-08). 1.82% of Havants' population are registered disabled. This is lower than the regional figure which is 1.98%. Residents of Havant with a long term limiting illness exceed the district average (Source: Havant Borough Council). 1,080 (2%) of dwellings are in fuel poverty (Source: Havant Borough Council Housing Condition Survey, March 2005). 	<p>A target to reduce the gap between Havant Borough unemployment rate and the Hampshire average, by 2008, has been set out in the community strategy (Source: Stronger Together 2005-2008).</p> <p>Support the development of at least one library to achieve Discovery Centre status, by 2008 (Source: Stronger Together 2005-2008).</p> <p>Target: to identify areas in which benefit is unclaimed and increase awareness of benefits – annually (Source: Stronger Together 2005-2008).</p>
4. Education and Skills: To raise educational achievement levels across the district and develop the opportunities for everyone to acquire the skills needed to find and remain in work.	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Havant is located in the Local Education Authority of Hampshire, part of the South East region. In the academic year 2003/04, 58% of pupils in Hampshire achieved five or more GCSEs graded A* to C, compared with an average for England of 54% (Source: Office of National Statistics). Between 1999 and 2004, standards in education, as shown by the Standard Assessment Tests (SATs), also improved in respect of younger students in the area. In Hampshire the proportion of pupils achieving at least level 4 at Key Stage 2 (KS2) (the anticipated level of attainment for pupils aged 11 in their final year at primary school) changed from 73% in 1999 to 76% in 2004 for Mathematics and from 75% to 80% in respect of English (Source: Office of National Statistics). In Havant, 5% of the resident population aged 16-74 years were school pupils or full-time students, according to the Census of April 2001. This compared with 7% of the population in England and Wales (Source: Office of National Statistics). In April 2001 Havant Borough had 31.1% of 16-74 year olds without any qualifications by comparison to a south east regional average of 23.9% and a national average of 29.1%. This compares with the number of 16-74 year olds with the highest qualification of 15% for Havant Borough Council, 21.8% for the south east region and 19.8% nationally (Source: Office of National Statistics, Census 2001) There are 37 primary, 8 secondary and 6 special schools within the Borough educating over 16,000 pupils. Of the 8 secondary schools, 6 have applied for, and achieved, special school status. Riverside School was one of the 7 special schools to be awarded Beacon status in 1998. For those wishing to go on to further education there are 2 colleges, South Downs and Havant. Highbury College, based in Portsmouth, provides the Apex Centre in Leigh Park; the majority of its courses are for students under the age of 16; it also provides prison education programmes and adult community learning programmes (Source: Havant Cultural Strategy 2005-2006). In September 2004, 11% of people claiming work-related benefits in Havant had been doing so for more than 12 months; this compared with 21% 	<p>The community strategy contains the following education/skills development targets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce the gap between the County average of pupils achieving 5+ GCSEs at grades A-C and the Havant average, by 2008; Reduce the number of people in the Havant workforce aged 16-74 who have no qualifications, from 31% (2001) to 29%, by 2011; and Increase the level of vocational training by increasing the use of the Apex Centre by 25%, by 2008.

Key Baseline Data / Evidence	Future Trends										
<p>in September 1999 (Source: Audit Commission).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Between September 1999 and September 2004 the number of young people aged 18 to 24 years who were claiming work related benefits reduced by 77% in Havant, compared to a reduction of 31% in the UK overall (Source: Audit Commission). 	<p>(Source: Stronger Together 2005-2008)</p>										
<p>5. Safety and Security: To enhance community safety by reducing crime, anti-social behaviour and the fear of crime.</p>											
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 2003 there were a total of 44 people killed or seriously injured in road accidents in Havant. Within the South East region as a whole there were 5,079 people killed or seriously injured, of whom 7% were children (Source: Office of National Statistics). Total notifiable offences reported to the police was 4,510 between 2003 and 2004 (Office of National Statistics). 70 people per 1000 of population are likely to be at risk of crime in Havant Borough (Source: Havant Borough Council). Residents were shown a list of crimes and asked which, if any, they (or other members of their household) had personally experienced. 50% of residents said neither themselves nor members of their household had been victims of the crimes listed. Of the remainder, residents were most likely to have been victims of burglary, including garden/shed/ garage, (24%), theft from car (17%) or car theft (12%) (Source: Havant Borough Council). Havant Borough Council have made 3 successful bids for CCTV initiative funding, amounting to a total of £180,000 to cover Lavender Road Community Shopping Centre, Purbrook Way Shops and Havant Railway Centre (Source: Crime Reduction web site 2003) Through the governments Communities Against Drugs Initiative, Havant Borough Council secured £98,700 over 2 years (Source: Crime Reduction web Site 2002/2003). Cycle theft has continued to decrease since 1998 (14% lower between 1998 and 2004) (Source: Havant Borough Council). Compared with the 15 'most similar' Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnership family areas, for 'all crime' Havant has the fourth highest number of crimes per 1,000 residents (29.808) (Source: Havant Borough Council). Damage and Arson rose by 26% between 2001 and 2004 and is the highest volume crime over this period, making up 31% of all crime (Source: Havant Borough Council). Over the last six years violence against the person has risen by 58% (Source: Havant Borough Council). Anti-social behaviour remains a priority as it did in 1998 and 2001. Top five anti-social behaviours that respondents felt caused the most significant problems in their immediate neighbourhoods; <table border="0" data-bbox="271 1027 768 1166"> <tr> <td>Litter</td> <td>46%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Intimidating gatherings of young people</td> <td>36.9%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Public use of obscene language</td> <td>49%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Inconsiderate or reckless riding of cycles</td> <td>36%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Vandalism</td> <td>34.2%</td> </tr> </table> <p>(Source: Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnership Audit, Havant Borough Council).</p>	Litter	46%	Intimidating gatherings of young people	36.9%	Public use of obscene language	49%	Inconsiderate or reckless riding of cycles	36%	Vandalism	34.2%	<p>The community strategy contains the following crime and disorder targets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce levels of offending by the top 20 prolific offenders, by 2008; Expand neighbourhood policing teams within the Borough by 2008; and Crime and Disorder Audit shows reduced incidence of anti-social behaviour and increase in public confidence, by 2008 <p>(Source: Stronger Together 2005-2008)</p> <p>In Battins ward, 45% of those surveyed felt there was less anti-social behaviour than at the start of the Pride of Place initiative (2004) (Source: Havant Borough Web site 2006).</p> <p>All crime rose by 18% over the last three years (9% between 2001/02 and 2002/03 and a further 9% in 2003/04) (Source: Havant Borough Council).</p> <p>Recorded sexual offences almost doubled between 1998 and 2004 by 44% (Source: Havant Borough Council).</p>
Litter	46%										
Intimidating gatherings of young people	36.9%										
Public use of obscene language	49%										
Inconsiderate or reckless riding of cycles	36%										
Vandalism	34.2%										

Key Baseline Data / Evidence	Future Trends
<p>6. Liveability and Sense of Place: To create and sustain vibrant communities and to increase engagement in cultural, recreational and sporting activity across all sections of the community.</p>	
<p>Image</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Borough has some 45 miles of coastline, two natural harbours and an island (Source: Havant Borough Council). The Borough comprises four urban areas (Waterlooville, Havant –Leigh Park, Emsworth and South Hayling) which separated by countryside gaps and several villages (Source: Havant Borough Council). The typical uniform suburban appearance will be diversified by several significant housing developments in particular the West of Waterlooville Major Development Area (Source: Havant Borough Council). The high levels of deprivation in Leigh Park and its rather uniform public housing estate appearance has a major impact on the image of the Borough (Source: Havant Borough Council). <p>Quality of the environment, especially in the urban areas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Since 1987 fifteen developments have received Design Awards from the Borough Council. Urban design frameworks have been prepared for Waterlooville and Havant and these set a high standard for creating new built environment and public spaces while providing models for the approach to development in other centres, especially Leigh Park. There are 213 open spaces and facilities across the Borough (Havant Open Spaces Plan and PPG17 Assessment, 2006. Chapter 4, p15). Six strategic open spaces have been identified, one for each of the Community Board areas (Havant Open Spaces Plan and PPG17 Assessment, Chapter 10,p 28). Overall only one pitch or court failed to achieve the desirable minimum quality scores (Purbrook School). The Boroughs pitches are its highest quality greenspaces of which Havant Park is the best. There are 770 ha of 'multifunctional greenspaces in the Borough'. Staunton Country Park comprises a substantial proportion of this greenspace and already has green flag status although it is outside the urban area. There are no open spaces with green flag status in the urban area. But an estimated 408 ha (53 %) of the ' multifunctional green spaces ' can be taken as approximately equivalent to the Green Flag Award standard. The Borough needs to improve the quality of many of the ' multi-functional greenspaces in the Borough (Havant Open Spaces Plan and PPG17 Assessment 2006 Chapter 4, p19). <p>Distinctiveness</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are approximately 300 buildings on the Statutory List and a further 60 are listed as being of 'local interest' (Havant Borough District Wide Local Plan) There are 14 conservation areas in the Borough. Some 40 Historic Parks and Gardens have been recorded in the Borough and these contribute to the distinctiveness of the suburban districts (Havant Borough District Wide Local Plan) Three village design statements are being prepared by residents associations in Emsworth, Langstone and Northney and Tye with the aim of identifying local distinctiveness and guidance for new development. 	<p>Between January and March 2004 there were a total of 378 items referring to the Borough in the press of which 18 were negative. Between January and March 2006 the total number had reduced to 207 and the negative reports had been halved (Source: Havant Borough Council).</p>

Key Baseline Data / Evidence	Future Trends
<p>Cultural and recreational events</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are three multi-sport centres which have pay and play access (Hayling School, Staunton Park School and Havant Leisure Centre) and Park Community School and Oaklands School have sports club/ community association access (Leisure Mapping Study 2006, para 3.2.3) • Swimming pools which have ' pay and swim ' facilities are at the Waterlooville Leisure Centre, Havant Leisure Centre and Staunton Park School (Leisure Mapping Study. 2006 paras.4.2.2 and 4.2.3) • The Borough has over 100 sports clubs all of which have active membership (Draft Cultural Strategy 2005-2008) • There are two performance venues in the Borough : the Hayling Island Station Theatre and the Havant Arts Centre (Draft Cultural Strategy 2005-2008) • There are no cinemas in the Borough. There are two significant media initiatives in the Borough: the community based radio station (Angel Radio) and the community media unit at Park Community School (Draft Cultural Strategy 2005-2008). • There are 5 libraries in the Borough and 2 Museums (Draft Cultural Strategy 2005-2008). • The Havant Grand Prix is a major event in British cycling's Premier Calendar. • The Havant Arts Festival is the one of the major events in the Borough (Draft Cultural Strategy 2005-2008). 	
<p>7. Accessibility and Transport: To improve accessibility to all services and facilities and to improve travel choice and increase the proportion of journeys made by public transport, bicycle and foot (relative to those taken by car/lorry).</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • From the Census of April 2001, 21% of households in Havant did not have a car or van, compared to 27% in England and Wales as a whole. Households with access to two or more cars or vans accounted for 34% of all households in Havant, compared to 29% of households in England and Wales (Source: Office of National Statistics). • Accessibility audits show that 14% of Hampshire' households cannot get to major retail centres or 5% to food shops by walking or public transport in under 30 minutes (Source: HCC Local Transport Plan). • Targets identified by the council: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The mode share target of the journeys to school for pupils aged 5-10 is to reduce the proportion of school journeys made by car (alone) for schoolchildren aged 5-10 years from 31% to 30% by 2010/11 from a 2004/05 base with an associated increase in non-car (alone) journeys. ○ The mode share target of journeys to school for pupils aged 11-16 is to reduce the proportion of school journeys made by car (alone) for schoolchildren aged 11-16 years from 12% to 11% by 2010/11 from a 2004/05 base with an associated increase in non-car (alone) journeys. • In the Havant Borough 4.4% of journeys to work are made by cycle compared to 8.7% in neighbouring Portsmouth and 14% in Gosport. However within the Borough there are considerable differences between individual Wards. The topography of the area highlights this point and shows up particularly when comparing the hilly areas west of the A3(M) with less than 3% cycling to work, with the flatter, more level Wards such as Battins, Bedhampton, Bondfields and Hayling Island which are all over 6% (Havant Borough Council, Cycling Strategy). • The level of accidents involving cyclists in Havant is high and is the third worst area in Hampshire behind Portsmouth and Southampton, for example, between 1992 and 1995 there were 214 cycling injury accidents, an average of 71 each year with a serious accident occurring every month. Almost half of the accidents involve children (Havant Borough Council, Cycling Strategy). 	<p>Increased traffic growth (although currently at 1% per year) is the principle cause of congestion now starting to affect motorways in Hampshire (Source: HCC Local Transport Plan).</p>

Key Baseline Data / Evidence	Future Trends
<p>8. Flooding: To reduce the risk of flooding and the resulting detriment to public well-being, the economy and the environment.</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Havant is a Coastal Borough and so contains areas which are subject to both tidal and fluvial flooding (Source: Havant Borough Council). Over 35,000 properties in Hampshire are at risk from flooding, with the risk of inundation by the sea the biggest flood risk (Source: Hampshire Council 2004). The risk associated with coastal erosion is managed by the East Solent Shoreline Management Plan (ESSMP) (Source: Havant Borough Council). Current projects include beach renourishment at Eastoke in order to ensure that sufficient flood protection is in place (1 in 200 year) (which recent flood events have helped to justify) (Source: Havant Borough Council 2005). Yearly resources are invested each year into maintaining coastal defences, tasks include: shingle recycling; replacement of timber planking on groynes and revetments; concrete repairs to sea walls; basket repairs to gabion sea walls; and repointing to masonry sea walls (Source: Havant Borough Council). There are 22 'main rivers' in the Borough which are the responsibility of the Environment Agency. In addition to this there are 19km of 'ordinary' watercourses for which Havant Borough Council is the relevant operating authority (Source: Havant Borough Council). The South East will witness one of the highest sea-level rises in the country causing extensive flooding and major economic impact if positive action to combat climate change is not taken. The region will see one of the greatest sea level rises in the UK, with an increase of 74cm by 2080 if global emissions continue to grow, according to research by the UK Climate Impacts Programme (UKCIP). And even if global emissions are reduced, the region is likely to witness significant sea level increases due to existing CO₂ levels - research now shows this could be as much as 14cm (Source: WWF website May 2006). 	<p>Climate change is widely recognised as one of the major environmental challenges. The effect of climate change will be increasingly felt in Hampshire, with milder and wetter winters (0.5°C-1 °C warmer and 0-10% wetter) and drier summers (1 °C-1.5 °C warmer and 10-20% drier). This will increase the risk of flooding and water shortages. With average sea levels rising by 2mm a year, our coastlines will dramatically change (Source: Hampshire strategic partnership).</p> <p>UK. Scientists predict that sea levels will rise by between 2 and 9mm per year (and could rise as much as 86cm in southern England by the 2080s) as a result of climate change (Source: Environment Agency website).</p>
<p>9. Regeneration and Land Use: To improve efficiency in land use through the re-use of previously developed land and existing buildings and to encourage urban renaissance and stimulate economic revival in priority regeneration areas.</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Over the past three years 503 new homes have been built, 390 of those on brownfield sites, which exceeds Government targets (Source: Serving You: Summer 2005). Through the South East England Development Agency (SEEDA) outline consent has been granted to develop 16,000 m² B1, B2 and B8 floorspace on a 4.66ha site with excellent transport links at Harts Farm Way (Source: SEEDA 2005/6) The regeneration of Southmoor Park comprised four key phases. The first, a joint venture with Priority Sites, provided office and industrial units to owner-occupiers. The second phase comprised the remediation of 2.3 ha (5.7 acres) of land to both owner-occupiers and a speculative developer. The final phase saw the sale, to Havant Borough Council, of 1.61 ha (4 acres) for its new transport and works depot. A further and final 0.52 ha (1.3 acres) was acquired by Scottish & Southern Electricity to facilitate their acquisition of adjacent premises (Source: SEEDA 2005/6). Local planning policy for urban areas UA1-5 targets the regeneration and development of urban areas before peripheral sites. UA3 and UA4 target the urban regeneration of Leigh Park and Wecock village (Source: Havant Borough Council). Local planning policy for urban form prevents development in defined strategic gaps physically or visually (Source: Havant Borough Council). In 2004 29,604 sq m of retail floorspace was located in out-of centre locations representing 16.1% of the Borough's total floorspace (Source: Havant Borough Council). 	<p>The Hampshire County Structure Plan sets out a target for the number of new homes that need to be built in the Borough – 1,677 between 2001 and 2011, or around 168 new homes a year. We need to build the required number of homes on previously developed sites or we could be forced to release green sites for development. So far the news is good (Source: Serving You: Summer 2005).</p> <p>It is expected that the amount of out-of-centre floorspace will fall as a proportion of the total floorspace following the opening of 2 retail schemes on the edge of Havant Town Centre (Source: Havant Borough Council).</p> <p>The adopted Local Plan predicts that</p>

Key Baseline Data / Evidence	Future Trends									
	development within the Borough to 2001 will meet the national target that 60% of all new dwellings will be on brownfield land (Source: Havant Borough Council).									
10. Air Quality: To reduce air pollution and improve air quality.										
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> From the Census of April 2001, 21 % of households in Havant did not have a car or van, compared to 27 % in England and Wales as a whole. Households with access to two or more cars or vans accounted for 34 % of all households in Havant, compared to 29 % of households in England and Wales (Source: Office of National Statistics). Nitrogen Dioxide is the only atmospheric pollutant within Havant Borough at levels approaching its respective National Air Quality Objective, highlighting it as a pollutant requiring continued monitoring (Source: Havant Borough Air Quality Progress Report 2005). There are no Air Quality Management Areas within the Borough (Source: Havant Borough Council). 	Borough concentrations of Nitrogen Dioxide are expected to fall at roadside locations to a level at least 20% below the current Air Quality Objective of 40m g/m ³ over the next 5 years (Source: Havant Borough Air Quality Progress Report 2005).									
11. Climate Change: To address the causes of climate change through minimising emissions of greenhouse gases and to ensure that the district is prepared for it's impacts.										
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Climate change is widely recognised as one of the major environmental challenges. The effect of climate change will be increasingly felt in Hampshire, with milder and wetter winters (0.5°C-1°C warmer and 0-10% wetter) and drier summers (1°C-1.5°C warmer and 10-20% drier). This will increase the risk of flooding and water shortages. With average sea levels rising by 2mm a year, our coastlines will dramatically change (Source: Hampshire strategic partnership). The South East will witness one of the highest sea-level rises in the country causing extensive flooding and major economic impact if positive action to combat climate change is not taken (Source: WWF 2006). 	<p>The County Council has earmarked £146,000 to prepare for the effects of climate change on Hampshire's coastline (Source: Hampshire County Council 2006).</p> <p>UK Scientists predict that sea levels will rise by between 2 and 9mm per year (and could rise as much as 86cm in southern England by the 2080s) as a result of climate change (Source: Environment Agency website).</p>									
12. Biodiversity: To conserve and enhance the districts natural habitats and wildlife.										
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Borough contains a number of sites of local, national and international importance for nature conservation (Source: Havant Borough Council). The Harbours and coastal areas of the Borough, namely Langstone Harbour, Chichester Harbour, Warblington Meadow and Sinah Common have been designated as Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) (Source: Havant Borough Council). Most of the Sites of Special Scientific Interest have been designated as a Ramsar Site and a Special Protection Area (SPA) because of their international importance. These designations share the same boundaries as the Langstone and Chichester Harbour SSSIs. Almost all of this area is also considered to be worthy of designation as a Special Area of Conservation (SAC) (Source: Havant Borough Council). There are four Local Nature Reserves (LNR) at: Gutner Point, The Kench, Sandy Point and West Hayling (Source: Havant Borough Council). 21 areas have been designated as Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC) category 6A, meaning they had one or more priority species present. 	<p>The areas covered by nature conservation designations in ha between 31/03/04 and 31/03/05 (Source: Havant Borough Council)</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="1691 1220 2060 1340"> <thead> <tr> <th>Designation</th> <th>Area 31/03/04</th> <th>Area 31/03/05</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>SAC</td> <td>2287</td> <td>2287</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SPA</td> <td>2444</td> <td>2444</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Designation	Area 31/03/04	Area 31/03/05	SAC	2287	2287	SPA	2444	2444
Designation	Area 31/03/04	Area 31/03/05								
SAC	2287	2287								
SPA	2444	2444								

Key Baseline Data / Evidence	Future Trends		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Priority Habitats: Lowland broadleaved semi-natural woodland 372 ha; Ancient semi-natural woodland (EN inventory) 115 ha; Lowland wood-pastures and parkland 50 ha; Lowland Meadow and rush pasture 91 ha; Lowland calcareous grassland 7 ha; Coastal grazing marsh 113 ha; Floodplain grazing marsh 3 ha; Lowland heathland and lowland dry acid grassland 55 ha; Fens and reedbeds 1 ha; Eutrophic standing water 13 ha; Wet woodland 72 ha; Coastal saltmarsh 581 ha; Coastal sand dune 49 ha; Mudflats 1202 ha; and Saline Lagoons 19 ha. 	SSSI	2692	2692
<p>13. Natural Landscape: To conserve the distinctive natural landscape of the Borough.</p>	SINC	454	487
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Havant Borough lies between the sea and the South Downs in the south east corner of Hampshire on the border with West Sussex. The Borough comprises two distinct parts: the mainland and Hayling Island. On the mainland, three towns, Waterlooville, Havant and Emsworth have distinct identities and are separated by gaps of open land which run into the coastal plain. Hayling Island is largely rural in character and surrounding the Island the coastal areas of Langstone and Chichester Harbours and the Solent are internationally recognised for their natural beauty and for their value for wildlife and recreation (Source: Havant Borough Council). There are a number of historic gardens in the Borough, 38 of which are listed in Havant Borough Councils local plan. The most significant of these is Staunton Country Park, which has been listed as Grade II in the Register of Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in England which has been compiled by English Heritage (Source: Havant Borough Council). There are 15 roads listed in the local plan as having special character (Source: Havant Borough Council). Havant Borough has 45 km of coastline (Source: Havant Borough Council). There are 115 ha of semi-natural ancient woodland in the Borough (Source: Havant Borough Council) Langstone and Chichester harbours account for the most distinctive landscape features in the Borough. Chichester Harbour is designated as an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) (Source: Havant Borough Council) 			
<p>14. Built and Historic Environment: To protect and enhance the districts built and historic environment (including architectural distinctiveness, townscape and archaeological heritage).</p>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 50% of the Borough is classified as urban (Source: Havant Borough Council). There are a number of historic gardens in the Borough, 38 of which are listed in Havant Borough Councils local plan. The most significant of these is Staunton Country Park, which has been listed as Grade II in the Register of Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in England which has been compiled by English Heritage (Source: Havant Borough Council). There are 15 roads listed in the local plan as having special character (Source: Havant Borough Council). The Borough has 14 conservation areas, 278 buildings of special architectural or historic interest (listed buildings) and some 82 buildings that have been identified as being of local interest. Amongst those are the Old House at Home which, following a fire in 1760, is the only remaining half-timbered building with projecting upper storey and Warblington Castle, a fortified manor house built between 1513 and 1526. Alongside the remains of Warblington Castle is the Ancient Monument known as Black Barn, an L-shaped aisled barn of late eighteenth century construction. Within Havant town there is a 19th century gazebo, standing within a walled garden. St Faith's Church was built around 1150. The chancel is a good example of the Early English work of the 13th century. The tattered flag of a group of volunteers, who banded together to resist Napoleon when his invasion seemed imminent, still hangs in the church. The Church of St Thomas the Apostle dates from three main periods – the 12th, 14th and 19th centuries. The Church of St Thomas a Becket is very old, containing two Saxon archways in which traces of Roman brick can be seen, while the massive wooden porch dates from the 14th century. The nave is 13th century and the chancel floor is laid with medieval tiles of various dates. In North Hayling, St Peter's Church, built in 1140, is a fine example of a typical English village church of the Norman period. Its foundations are said to be large 'erratic' stones left as the ice receded in the post-glacial period (Source: Havant Cultural Strategy 2005-2006). 	There was no loss of listed buildings over the 2004/2005 period (Source: Havant Borough Council).		

Key Baseline Data / Evidence	Future Trends
<p>15. Waste and Natural Resources: To reduce waste generation, disposal and consumption of resources and increase reuse, recycling and recovery rates.</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SEEDA is selling to Wessex Waste a further, and separate, area of 1.9 ha (4.7 acres) of land at Harts Farm Way to develop a state-of-the-art waste recycling facility. This will allow the company to relocate from a difficult site in a residential area of Havant to more suitable premises. The facility will attract a Department of Trade and Industry (DTI) sponsored Waste & Resources Action Programme (WRAP) grant (Source: SEEDA 2005/6). A total of 34972.35 tonnes of household waste was collected in 2004/05 (Source: Havant Borough Council). A total of 7090.21 tonnes was recycled through kerbside recycling services in the Borough in 2004/05 (Source: Havant Borough Council). 2002/03 research into agricultural wastes revealed that the South East and Midlands produced the most pesticide washings but the overall waste figures were lower (Source: Environment Agency). Commercial waste increased in 2002/03 for 1998/99 figures in all parts of England (Source: Environment Agency). 	<p>Nationally, household waste is increasing by 3% a year. With increasing regulation from Europe and tough Government targets for reuse and recycling there is a pressing need to manage waste in different ways (Source: Hampshire Strategic Partnership).</p> <p>Havant Borough recycling rates increased at a rate of 2% per year between April 2002 and April 2005 (Source: Havant Borough Council)</p>
<p>16. Water Quality and Quantity: To maintain and improve the water quality of the district's rivers and coasts and to achieve the wise management and sustainable use of water resources.</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Two beaches at Hayling Island hold Blue flag award for both water quality and the surrounding beach environment – the only site in Hampshire (Source: Havant Borough Council). Chalk is the dominant aquifer in the area. Rainfall percolates into the aquifer and recharges it over the winter and spring months. Groundwater in the Chalk feeds many of the rivers, streams and wetlands in the area and also provides all of the water abstracted for public supply (Source: Environment Agency). There are large springs which rise at many locations within the urban area of Havant and Bedhampton. The springs are the outlet for the water stored in a large part of the East Hampshire Chalk aquifer. (Source: Environment Agency). Groundwater abstraction accounts for 98% of all licensed abstraction by volume. Surface water abstractions are used for fish farming and spray irrigation (Source: Environment Agency). Chichester and Langstone Harbour designated areas are rated as high priority by the Environment Agency (Source: Environment Agency). The water supplier in Havant Borough is Portsmouth Water (www.portsmouthwater.co.uk). 	<p>Portsmouth Water plans to promote and construct a winter storage reservoir for public water supply purposes on Company-owned land at Havant Thicket, Rowlands Castle, Hampshire. The reservoir is expected to hold around 8.7 million cubic metres of raw water pumped from the Company's existing sources at Havant & Bedhampton Springs (Source: www.portsmouthwater.co.uk).</p>
<p>17. Energy: To increase the energy efficiency and the proportion of energy generated from renewable sources in the district.</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The South East Energy Statistics (SEE-Stats) has records for 47 operational and 10 planned renewable electricity installations in the region (Source: SEE-Stats 2006). 23 houses in the Borough applied for clear skies grant between 2003 and 2006. The average SAP rating for private sector housing in Havant is 57 (Source: Havant Borough Council Housing Condition Survey, March 2005) 1,080 (2%) of dwellings are in fuel poverty (Source: Havant Borough Council Housing Condition Survey, March 2005). 	

Key Baseline Data / Evidence	Future Trends
<p>18. Economy, Opportunity and Innovation: To encourage a strong, diverse and stable economy which promotes innovation and encourages opportunity for all.</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At 1.1%, unemployment in Hampshire is consistently below the national average (2.4%) and in line with regional trends in employment. However, there are problems with recruitment and retention of staff, and especially with attracting key workers such as cleaners, care assistants, teachers and bus drivers. Hampshire has had the highest staff turnover in the country in two out of the last three years. High house prices compared to other parts of the country are often cited as reasons (Source: Hampshire Strategic Partnership). Havant has a relatively high unemployment rate of 2.0% versus the county average of 1.1% (Source: Hampshire Strategic Partnership) 'The problem is economically we are lagging behind the rest of the prosperous South East region. Our economy relies heavily on traditional manufacturing and is hit hard when big employers like Autoliv move overseas. House prices are high and there is a lack of space for companies who want to spread their wings. On top of that our town centres lack sparkle so shoppers vote with their feet, taking their money out of the Borough and spending it in neighbouring big cities that boast big-name retailers and evening entertainment' (Source: Serving You: Summer 2005). 'A number of key knowledge-based industries have a base here, including Lockheed Martin and Xyratex.' (Source: Serving You: Summer 2005). Hampshire has a relatively strong economy and is worth some £17.4bn, which makes it the third largest shire economy in the country. However, GDP growth in Hampshire is falling relative to the South East as a whole (Source: Hampshire Strategic Partnership). The 2003 Market shares for comparison shopping showed that the Borough's town and district centres captured 43.5% of locally generated expenditure (Source: Havant Borough Shopping Survey 2003). 	<p>The target is to increase the sub-region's economic growth to 3.5% per annum GVA by 2026, which would result in an employment increase of 59,000 between 2006 and 2026 (Source: South Hampshire Sub-Regional Strategy Post Workshop).</p> <p>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 (current GVA is below 3.5 %) (Source: South Hampshire Sub-Regional Strategy Post Workshop).</p> <p>In 2001 collective market shares stood at 43.8% representing a 0.7% fall between 2001 and 2003. The decline is attributable to the re-building of the Havant Asda/Walmart Hypermarket. It is expected that the decline will be reversed following the opening of 2 retail developments on the edge of Havant Town Centre.</p>

Appendix C

List of Workshop Attendees

Workshop Attendees (April 2006)
Bruce Neilson, Planning Policy and Urban Design Manager, Havant Borough Council
Toby Ayling, Planner, Havant Borough Council
Roger Jenness, Senior Planner, Havant Borough Council
Eleanor Fielder, Planner, Havant Borough Council
Frank Campbell, Corporate Director, Havant Borough Council
Joy Okwuadigbo, Head of Regeneration, Havant Borough Council
Enid Ashley, Policy and Partnership Officer, Havant Borough Council
David Groom, Development Control Manager, Havant Borough Council
Loretta Bean – Environment Agency
Ken Smith, Commercial Visioning Portfolioholder, Havant Borough Council
Dennis Ansell, Leigh Park Community Board
Sue Spencer, Chief Officer, Havant Council of Community Service
Reverend Robin Hine, Havant United Reformed Church
W Stimson, Havant and Bedhampton Community Board
Councillor Ted Gale, Hampshire County Council
Pete Davis, Entec UK
Phill Minas, Entec UK
Barney Forrest, Entec UK