



*Basingstoke
and Deane*



Basingstoke and Deane

Revised Pre-Submission Local Plan 2011 to 2029

Sustainability Appraisal and Strategic Environmental Assessment Appendices 1 to 13

Draft for public consultation - April 2014



Appendix 1 – Review of Policies, Plans, Programmes and Strategies

INTERNATIONAL: GLOBAL	
Summary, key objectives, principles, aims and targets (where applicable)	Relevance and implications for the draft Local Plan and draft Local Plan SA
(1) Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development (2002) http://www.un.org/esa/sustdev/documents/WSSD_POI_PD/English/POI_PD.htm	
The World Summit on Sustainable Development represents a reaffirmation of international commitment to sustainable development. <i>Objectives:</i> · To tackle global development issues · Promoting renewable energy and energy efficiency · Greater resource efficiency <i>Targets:</i> · Generate resource efficiency · New technology for Renewable Energy · Increase energy efficiency	Ensure that <u>sustainable development</u> is the key overarching objective of the draft Local Plan and the draft Local Plan SA. All SA objectives are relevant.
(2) Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (1997) http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/convkp/kpeng.html	
The Kyoto Protocol sets out to achieve stabilisation of greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at safe levels. <i>Objectives:</i> · To achieve stabilization of atmospheric concentrations of greenhouses gases at levels that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic (human-induced) interference with the climate system	The draft Local Plan and the draft Local Plan SA should reflect the importance of <u>climate change</u> during the development of objectives and the Sustainability Appraisal process.

· Enhancement of energy efficiency · Promotion of sustainable forms of agriculture in light of climate change considerations · Reduction of the emission of greenhouse gases <i>Targets:</i> · The protocol sets out targets for specific greenhouse gases and establishes a framework of actions and requirements to meet these targets with the aim of achieving long-term reductions · UK to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 12.5% on 1990 levels by 2008-2012; UK to reduce carbon dioxide emissions by 20% below 1990 levels by 2010	Possible mitigation such as sustainable agriculture and renewable energy should be supported. SA objective 3 specifically addresses this issue, although there are links to all 20 SA objectives.
(3) Aarhus Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-Making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters (1998) http://www.unece.org/env/pp	
The Aarhus Convention grants the public rights and imposes on Parties and public authorities obligations regarding access to information and public participation and access to justice <i>Objectives:</i> · the right of everyone to receive environmental information that is held by public organisations · the right to participate from an early stage in environmental decision-making · the right to challenge, in a court of law, public decisions that have been made without respect to the aforementioned rights or environmental law in general	The facilitation of the emerging Local Plan should ensure the full involvement and participation of the public, wherever possible. This approach is fully reflected in the Statement of Community Involvement (SCI)
(4) Bern Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (1979) http://www.coe.int/t/e/Cultural Co-operation/Environment/Nature and biological diversity/Nature protection/	
The aims of the convention are to conserve wild flora and fauna and their natural habitats, especially those species and habitats whose conservation requires the co-operation of different states. Emphasis is given to endangered and vulnerable species, including migratory species. <i>Objectives:</i> · to conserve wild flora and fauna and natural habitats · to promote co-operation between States · to give particular attention to endangered and vulnerable species, including migratory species · the promotion of national policies for the conservation of wild flora, wild fauna and natural habitats · integration of the conservation of wild flora and fauna into national planning, development and	The objective of conserving the Borough's natural habitats and wildlife should be clearly reflected in the draft Local Plan. The SA framework should ensure that biodiversity in terms of both habitats and species (flora and fauna) are

environmental policies · promotion of education and disseminate information on the need to conserve species of wild flora and fauna and their habitats	covered. SA objectives 4, 5, 6 & 18 address this issue
INTERNATIONAL: EUROPEAN UNION (EU)	
Summary, key objectives, principles, aims and targets (where applicable)	Relevance and implications for the draft Local Plan and the draft Local Plan SA
(5) European Spatial Development Perspective ‘Towards Balanced and Spatial Development of the Territory of the EU’ (1999) http://europa.eu.int/comm/environment/forum/spatreport_en.pdf	
The maintenance and conservation of Europe’s cultural landscapes, urban environments, natural and historic monuments are part of the continents heritage. This heritage should be reflected in urban planning, landscape architecture and modern architecture. <i>Objectives:</i> · Economic and social cohesion · Conservation and management of cultural and natural heritage	The need for economic and social cohesion should be reflected in the draft Local Plan objectives. All proposed SA objectives are relevant.
(6) EU Sixth Environmental Action Plan: Environment 2010 http://ec.europa.eu/environment/newprg/index.htm	
<i>Objectives:</i> · Emphasise climate change as the outstanding challenge of the next 10 years and beyond and contribute to the long term objective of stabilising greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system · Protect, conserve, restore and develop the functioning of natural systems, natural habitats, wild flora and fauna with the aim of halting desertification and the loss of biodiversity, including diversity of genetic resources · Contribute to a high level of quality of life and social well-being for citizens by providing an environment where the level of pollution does not give rise to harmful effects on human health and the environment and by encouraging a sustainable urban development · Better resource efficiency and waste management to bring about more sustainable production	Ensure that the issue of climate change is an overarching objective of the draft Local Plan and the draft Local Plan SA, and sustainable development is encouraged through the documents. Include relevant baseline indicators and objectives in the SA that reflects the environmental and biodiversity

and consumption patterns, thereby decoupling the use of resources and the generation of waste from the rate of economic growth and aiming to ensure that the consumption of renewable and non-renewable resources does not exceed the carrying capacity of the environment. · Ensure that environmental objectives, which should focus on the environment and outcomes to be achieved, are met by the most effective and appropriate means available. <i>Targets:</i> · An EU wide strategy on waste recycling with a specific target is to reduce the quantity going to final disposal by 20% by 2010 and 50% by 2050 · Application of air quality standards, with a defined strategy on air pollution · Set standards for human and environmental health	issues outlined in the Plan. SA objectives 3, 4, 5, 6, 16 & 18 specifically address these issues
(7) European Ambient Air Quality Directive (2008/50/EC) http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2008:152:0001:0044:EN:PDF	
The Ambient Air Quality Framework Directive stipulates that: • in zones and agglomerations in which levels of one of more pollutants exceed certain limit values Member States shall prepare and implement a plan or programme for attaining the limit value; • in zones and agglomerations, where the level of more than one pollutant is higher than the limit values, member states must provide an integrated plan covering all the pollutants concerned. The main purpose of these plans is to improve air quality. <i>Objectives:</i> · Maintain ambient air quality where it is good and improve it in other cases · Define and establish objectives for ambient air quality designed to avoid, prevent or reduce · Obtain adequate information on ambient air quality and ensure that it is made available to the public <i>Targets:</i> · This directive covers the revision of previously existing legislation and the introduction of new air quality standards for previously unregulated air pollutants. The list of atmospheric pollutants to be considered includes: Sulphur Dioxide, Nitrogen Dioxide, Particulate Matter, Lead, Ozone, Benzene, Carbon Monoxide, poly-aromatic hydrocarbons, Cadmium, Arsenic,	The issue of air quality should be highlighted in the draft Local Plan. Future population and employment growth identified in the draft Local Plan could potentially negatively affect air quality in Basingstoke. Basingstoke has no Air Quality Management Area. SA objectives 3, 4 & 20 are relevant

Nickel and Mercury	
(8) European Nitrates Directive (91/676/EC) www.defra.gov.uk/environment/water/quality/nitrate/directive.htm	
The European Nitrates Directive aims to reduce water pollution caused or induced by nitrates from agricultural sources and preventing further such pollution. <i>Objectives:</i> · Reduce water pollution caused or induced by nitrates from agricultural sources · Prevent further such pollution <i>Targets:</i> · Identification of vulnerable areas	The draft Local Plan should address issues of water quality. The SA proposed to include indicators and objectives related to water quality. SA objectives 6, 7 and 20 are relevant.
(9) European Waste Framework Directive (2008/98EC) http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2008:312:0003:0030:EN:PDF	
<i>Objectives:</i> · Ensure that waste is recovered or disposed of without risk to the air, water or soil, without creating a nuisance in the form of odours or noise, and without adversely affecting the countryside.	The draft Local Plan needs to address the issue of pollution to air, water, soil <i>inter alia</i> and be reflected in SA objectives on noise, pollution, landscape etc. The SA proposes indicators and objectives related to water quality. SA objective 4, 5, 6 and 16 is relevant.
(10) Conservation on Wild Birds Directive (2009/147/EC) http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2010:020:0007:0025:EN:PDF	
The Wild Birds Directive addresses the conservation of all wild birds throughout the EU. It covers their protection, management, control and exploitation. <i>Objectives:</i> · The maintenance of the favourable conservation status of all wild birds · The identification and classification of Special Protection Areas (SPAs) for rare or vulnerable	The objectives of the Directive should be reflected in the wider biodiversity and conservation aims of the draft Local Plan. This includes, where necessary, the need for an 'Appropriate Assessment (AA)'

species listed in Annex 1 of the Directive. · The establishment of a general scheme of protection for all wild birds	of those sites in the Borough and neighbouring authorities that are listed as European protected sites (Natura 2000), including the Thames Heath Basin SPA. The SA incorporates relevant biodiversity indicators and objectives relating to the protection of the natural environment including flora and fauna. SA objectives 3, 4 and 5 are particularly relevant.
(11) European Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC) http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/en/consleg/pdf/1992/en_1992L0043_do_001.pdf	
The European Habitats Directive, in conjunction with the Conservation of Wild Birds Directive, provides a legislative framework for protecting and conserving Europe's wildlife and habitats. The centre of these directives is the creation of a coherent ecological network of protected areas across the EU, known as NATURA 2000 for habitats and species considered to be of outstanding international significance and therefore of importance to the maintenance of biodiversity in the EU. <i>Objectives:</i> · The directive shall be to contribute towards ensuring biodiversity through the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora. · Measures designed to maintain or restore at favourable conservation status, natural habitats and species of wild fauna and flora of Community interest. · Account of economic, social and cultural factors and local/regional characteristics should be made.	This Directive has been transposed into national legislation and planning guidance. The objectives of the Directive should be reflected in the wider biodiversity and conservation aims of the draft Local Plan. The SA incorporates relevant biodiversity indicators and objectives relating to the protection of the natural environment including flora and fauna. SA objectives 3, 4, 5, 6 & 7 are relevant.
(12) Our life insurance, our natural capital; an EU biodiversity strategy to 2020 (2012) http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/biodiversity/comm2006/2020.htm	

The European Biodiversity Strategy focuses on the further development and implementation of EC biodiversity policies and instruments. <i>Objectives:</i> · Conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity · Research, identification, monitoring and exchange of information <i>Targets:</i> • Fully Implement the Birds and Habitats Directive • Maintain and restore ecosystems and their services • Increase the contribution of agriculture and forestry to maintaining and enhancing biodiversity. • Ensure the sustainable use of fisheries resources. • Combat invasive alien species. • Help avert global biodiversity loss.	The draft Local Plan and SA should fully address the role of spatial planning in the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. The SA incorporates relevant biodiversity indicators and objectives relating to the protection of the natural environment including flora and fauna, in particular SA objectives 3, 4, 5, 6 & 7
(13) European Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC) http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/pri/en/oj/dat/2000/l_327/l_3272000/222en00010072.pdf	
The Water Framework Directive establishes a new integrated approach to the protection, improvement and sustainable use of water bodies. <i>Objectives:</i> · prevent further deterioration and protect and enhance the status of aquatic ecosystems and, with regard to their water needs, terrestrial ecosystems and wetlands directly depending on the aquatic ecosystems; · promote sustainable water use based on a long-term protection of available water resources; · aim at enhanced protection and improvement of the aquatic environment, inter alia, through specific measures for the reduction of discharges, emissions and losses of priority substances and the cessation or phasing-out of discharges, emissions and losses of the priority hazardous substances; · ensure the progressive reduction of pollution of groundwater and prevent its further pollution; and · contribute to mitigating the effects of floods and droughts	The Directive places an obligation for an integrated approach for water management, and has been transposed into national legislation and guidance. The draft Local Plan and SA should reflect the directive by including objectives on water quality, that cover the issues of: · Protection and enhancement of aquatic ecosystems · Sustainable use of water · Reduction in the pollution of

<i>Targets:</i> · the directive sets a target for all water bodies in member states to reach 'Good Ecological Status' by 2015 (this has not yet been defined).	groundwater · Mitigation of the effects of flooding & drought The SA includes indicators and objectives related to water quality. SA objectives 3, 5, 6 & 7 are relevant
(14) Urban Waste Water Treatment Directive (91/271/EEC) http://www.thewaterplace.co.uk/uwwd.htm	
The Urban Waste Water Treatment Directive aims to protect the environment from the adverse effects of urban wastewater discharges and discharges from certain industrial sectors. <i>Objectives:</i> · emissions standards or percentage reductions in pollutant concentrations, for discharges from sewerage treatment works (STWs) serving a population equivalent of 2000 or more	In preparing the draft Local Plan, it will be necessary to take into account the potential effects of population and employment growth on demand for urban waste water treatment to meet the objectives of the Waste Water Treatment Directive. The draft Local Plan should support the protection of adverse effects from waste water discharges through effective policy implementation. The SA includes indicators and objectives related to water quality. SA objectives 6 & 7 are relevant.
(15) Groundwater Directive 80/68, European Commission (1991) http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/business/444217/444663/955191/?version=1&lang=_e	
The Directive prohibits the direct or indirect discharge into groundwater of List 1 substances and limits discharges of List 2 substances so as to avoid pollution.	The current Adopted Local Plan was modified prior to

The directive is enforced through the Groundwater Regulations in the UK.	adoption to include groundwater protection zones within the accompanying Inset Maps. The draft Local Plan should continue the approach. The SA includes indicators and objectives related to water quality. SA objectives 6 & 7 are relevant.
(16) Directive to Promote Electricity from Renewable Energy (2001/77/EC) http://www.managenergy.net/products/R80.htm	
The Directive on the promotion of electricity produced from renewable energy sources in the internal electricity market addresses an obligation to member states to establish a programme to increase the gross consumption of renewable energy based electricity. <i>Objectives:</i> · promotion of an increase in the contribution of renewable energy sources to electricity production in the internal market for electricity <i>Targets:</i> · The UK national target is for renewables to account for 10% of UK consumption by 2010	The draft Local Plan and, where appropriate, emerging SPDs, should highlight the role spatial planning has in influencing the evolution of renewable energy. The relationship between renewable technology and future economic growth could also be highlighted. SA objectives 3 and 16 in respect of climate change and resource efficiency are relevant.
(17) The Environmental Noise Directive (2002/49/EC) http://www.imagine-project.org/bestanden/2002-49-EC.pdf	
The aim of the Environmental Noise Directive (END) is to define a common approach across the European Union with the intention of avoiding, preventing or reducing on a prioritised basis the harmful effects, including annoyance, due to exposure to environmental noise. <i>Objectives:</i>	The draft Local Plan should reflect the need to address pollution issues – in this instance, noise.

· Informing the public about environmental noise and its effects · The preparation of strategic noise maps for: large urban areas (referred to as 'agglomerations' in the END), major roads, major railways and major airports as defined in the END · Preparing action plans based on the results of the noise mapping exercise. Such plans will aim to manage and reduce environmental noise where necessary, and preserve environmental noise quality where it is good. <i>Targets:</i> · Plan objectives should seek to reduce the impact of environmental noise and maintain areas of low noise level, especially within natural open space environments and residential areas.	SA objective 20, on human health, is relevant.
(18) Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Directive (2001/42/EC) http://ec.europa.eu/environment/eia/sea-legalcontext.htm	
The aim of the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) is to identify and mitigate significant environmental effects arising from certain plans and programmes. The emphasis of SEA is placed on integrating sustainability considerations into the preparation and adoption of plans and programmes.	This Directive has been transposed into national legislation and planning guidance. The SEA Directive requires that an SEA be carried out on the draft Local Plan and an environmental report produced. A sustainability appraisal that incorporates economic and social factors must also be performed The draft Local Plan could include objectives relating to <u>environmental</u> issues, identified through the SA process. All proposed SA objectives are relevant.

UK NATIONAL GOVERNMENT SPATIAL PLANNING GUIDANCE (NPPF)	
Summary, key objectives, principles, aims and targets (where applicable)	Relevance to draft Local Plan and draft Local Plan SA
(19) National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-planning-policy-framework--2	
<u>Achieving Sustainable Development</u> The NPPF identifies three dimensions to sustainable development: economic, social and environmental.	All proposed SA objectives are relevant and seek to achieve sustainable development.
<u>1. Building a strong, competitive economy</u> (paras 18-22) Set out a clear economic vision and strategy for the area which positively and proactively encourages sustainable economic growth. Recognise and seek to address potential barriers to investment, including poor environment or any lack of infrastructure, services or housing.	
<u>2. Ensuring the vitality of town centres</u> (paras 23-37) Policies should be positive, promote competitive town centre environments, and set out policies for the management and growth of centres over the plan period. Allocate a range of suitable sites to meet the scale and type of retail, leisure, commercial, office, tourism, cultural, community services and residential development needed in town centres.	
<u>3. Supporting a prosperous rural economy</u> (para 28) Support sustainable economic growth in rural areas. Planning strategies should promote a strong rural economy by taking a positive approach to new development.	The draft Local Plan SA includes objectives which relate to the sustainable development of the Borough's rural areas - objectives 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 & 18 are particularly relevant
<u>4. Promoting sustainable transport</u> (paras 29-41)	The draft Local Plan could

Facilitate sustainable development whilst contributing to wider sustainability and health objectives. Balance the transport system in favour of sustainable transport modes and give people a real choice about how they travel whilst recognising that different policies will be required in different communities and opportunities to maximise sustainable transport solutions will vary from urban to rural areas. Encourage solutions which support reductions in greenhouse gas emissions and congestion including supporting a pattern of development which, where reasonable to do so, facilitates the use of sustainable modes of transport. Local authorities should work with neighbouring authorities and transport providers to develop strategies for the provision of viable infrastructure necessary to support sustainable development. Opportunities for sustainable transport modes have been taken up depending on the nature and location of the site, to reduce the need for major transport infrastructure. Ensure that developments which generate significant movement are located where the need to travel will be minimised and the use of sustainable transport modes can be maximised. Plans should protect and exploit opportunities for the use of sustainable transport modes for the movement of goods or people. Policies should aim for a balance of land uses so that people can be encouraged to minimize journey lengths for employment, shopping, leisure, education and other activities. For larger scale residential developments in particular, planning policies should promote a mix of uses in order to provide opportunities to undertake day-to-day activities including work on site. Where practical, particularly within large-scale developments, key facilities such as primary schools and local shops should be located within walking distance of most properties. The setting of car parking standards including provision for town centres. Local planning authorities should identify and protect, where there is robust evidence, sites and routes which could be critical in developing infrastructure to widen transport choice.	include objectives relating to accessibility and sustainable transport. SA objectives 1, 3, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 15, 17 & 18 are relevant

<u>5. Supporting high quality communications infrastructure (paras 42-46)</u> Support the expansion of the electronic communications networks, including telecommunications' masts and high speed broadband. Local planning authorities should not impose a ban on new telecommunications development in certain areas, impose blanket Article 4 directions over a wide area or a wide range of telecommunications development or insist on minimum distances between new telecommunications development and existing development.	The draft Local Plan should reflect the need for sustainable and appropriate growth of new telecommunications systems. SA objectives 8, 11 & 13 are relevant.
<u>6. Delivering a wide choice of high quality homes (paras 47-55)</u> Identify and maintain a rolling supply of specific deliverable sites sufficient to provide five years' worth of housing against their housing requirements; this should include an additional buffer of 5% or 20% (moved forward from later in the plan period) to ensure choice and competition in the market for land. 20% buffer applies where there has been persistent under delivery of housing. Identify a supply of developable sites or broad locations for years 6-10 and, where possible, years 11-15. Illustrate the expected rate of housing delivery through a trajectory; and set out a housing implementation strategy describing how a five year supply will be maintained. Set out the authority's approach to housing density to reflect local circumstances. Plan for a mix of housing based on current and future demographic and market trends, and needs of different groups and caters for housing demand and the scale of housing supply to meet this demand. In rural areas be responsive to local circumstances and plan housing development to reflect local needs, particularly for affordable housing, including through rural exception sites where appropriate. In rural areas housing should be located where it will enhance or maintain the vitality of rural communities.	The draft Local Plan must fully address the range of housing issues discussed in the NPPF. SA objectives 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 13, 15, 16 & 17 are relevant. The draft Local Plan SA includes objectives which relate to the sustainable development of the Borough's rural areas - objectives 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 & 18 are particularly relevant
<u>7. Requiring good design (paras 56-68)</u>	

Develop robust and comprehensive policies that set out the quality of development that will be expected for the area.	
<u>8. Promoting healthy communities</u> (paras 69-77) Policies should aim to design places which: promote community interaction, including through mixed-use development; are safe and accessible environments; and are accessible developments. Policies should plan positively for the provision and use of shared space, community facilities and other local services. Identify specific needs and quantitative or qualitative deficits or surpluses of open space, sports and recreational facilities; and set locally derived standards to provide these. Enable local communities, through local and neighbourhood plans, to identify special protection green areas of particular importance to them – ‘Local Green Space’.	The draft Local Plan objectives should reflect the importance of retaining, improving and adding to the stock of open space, recreational facilities and sports facilities. SA objectives 4, 5, 14, 18 & 20 are relevant.
<u>9. Protecting green belt land</u> (paras 79-92) Local planning authorities should plan positively to enhance the beneficial use of the Green Belt, such as looking for opportunities to provide access; to provide opportunities for outdoor sport and recreation; to retain and enhance landscapes, visual amenity and biodiversity; or to improve damaged and derelict land. Local planning authorities with Green Belts in their area should establish Green Belt boundaries in their Local Plans which set the framework for Green Belt and settlement policy. When drawing up or reviewing Green Belt boundaries local planning authorities should take account of the need to promote sustainable patterns of development. Boundaries should be set using ‘physical features likely to be permanent’ amongst other things.	There is no green belt land within the borough and therefore this part of the NPPF is not relevant to the SA.
<u>10. Meeting the challenge of climate change, flooding and coastal change</u> (paras 93-108) Adopt proactive strategies to mitigate and adapt to climate change taking full account of flood risk, coastal change and water supply and demand considerations.	The draft Local Plan should respond to climate change in order to effectively deliver sustainable development in

Help increase the use and supply of renewable and low carbon energy through a strategy, policies maximising renewable and low carbon energy, and identification of key energy sources. Minimise vulnerability to climate change and manage the risk of flooding. Manage risk from coastal change.	accordance with the objectives of the NPPF. SA objectives 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18 are relevant. The SA identifies resource efficiency as a Sustainability Issue and SA objectives 3, 4, 5, 13, 15 & 16 are relevant. The draft Local Plan should ensure that flood and flood risk are considered in the allocation of sites for development. A policy is required relating to flooding and flood so that risk is avoided where possible and managed elsewhere. Flooding is identified as a Sustainability Issue and SA objectives 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 15, 16, 17, 20 are relevant.
<u>11. Conserving and enhancing the natural environment</u> (paras 109-125) Protect valued landscapes. Prevent unacceptable risks from pollution and land instability. Planning policies should minimise impacts on biodiversity and geodiversity. Planning policies should plan for biodiversity at a landscape-scale across local authority boundaries.	The SA incorporates relevant biodiversity indicators and objectives relating to the protection of the natural environment including flora and fauna. SA objectives 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 16,

	18 & 20 are relevant The draft Local Plan should address the issue of establishing locations for development that have the potential to pollute. Other issues to consider include the separation from other land uses to avoid conflict and the need to assess the potential impact of various water-borne pollutants to the environment and quality of life. The draft Local Plan SA addresses different types of pollution and SA objectives 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 16, 17 & 20 are relevant.
<u>12. Conserving and enhancing the historic environment</u> (paras 126-141) Include a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment, including heritage assets most at risk.	
<u>13. Facilitating the sustainable use of minerals</u> (paras 142-149) It is important that there is a sufficient supply of material to provide the infrastructure, buildings, energy and goods that the country needs. However, since minerals are a finite natural resource, and can only be worked where they are found, it is important to make best use of them to secure their long-term conservation. Minerals planning authorities should plan for a steady and adequate supply of industrial materials.	Although Hampshire County Council is the Local Planning Authority responsible for Minerals and Waste planning in the Borough, the draft Local Plan should reflect the broad objectives of the NPPF. The SA refers to the impact of

	noise, air pollution and landscape arising from planning for sustainable waste management; reflected in appropriate baseline indicators and objectives. SA objectives 3, 4, 5, 13 & 16 are relevant
<u>Examining Local Plans</u> The tests of soundness are set out in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (para 182): “The Local Plan will be examined by an independent inspector whose role is to assess whether the plan has been prepared in accordance with the Duty to Cooperate, legal and procedural requirements, and whether it is sound. A local planning authority should submit a plan for examination which it considers is ‘sound’ “, namely that it is: • Positively Prepared: the plan should be prepared based on a strategy which seeks to meet objectively assessed development and infrastructure requirements, including unmet requirements from neighbouring authorities where it is reasonable to do so and consistent with achieving sustainable development. • Justified: the most appropriate strategy when considered against the reasonable alternatives, based on proportionate evidence • Effective: deliverable over its period based on effective joint working on cross-boundary strategic priorities • Consistent with national policy: enabling the delivery of sustainable development	
(20) National Planning Policy Guidance (NPPG) (2014) http://planningguidance.planningportal.gov.uk/blog/guidance/	
On 6 March 2014 the Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG) launched its planning practice guidance web-based resource. The guidance covers several categories and following its publication several government guidance documents have now been cancelled such as the Technical Guidance to the National Planning Policy Framework (2012). The planning practice	All proposed SA objectives are relevant and seek to achieve sustainable development.

guidance will be updated as needed.	
OTHER UK NATIONAL PLANS, PROGRAMMES, POLICIES AND STRATEGIES	
Summary, key objectives, principles, aims and targets (where applicable)	Relevance to Local Plan and Local Plan SA
(21) Code for Sustainable Homes, DCLG (2009) http://www.planningportal.gov.uk/uploads/code_for_sust_homes.pdf	
The aim of the Code for Sustainable Homes is to increase environmental sustainability of homes and give homeowners better information about the running costs of their homes. The code sets sustainability standards which can be applied to all homes. <i>Principles:</i> · The UK emitted more than 150 million tonnes of carbon dioxide in 2004. · Energy use in buildings accounted for nearly half these emissions, and more than a quarter came from the energy we use to heat, light and run our homes · The UK needs to set a target for moving to zero carbon housing within 10 years · The UK is increasingly dependent on imports of oil and gas, while at the same time global energy demand is growing rapidly and there will be greater supply competition, pushing up prices <i>Objectives:</i> · To reduce greenhouse gas emissions · Better adaptation of the housing stock to climate change · Reduced impact on the environment overall · To improve quality, with regard to sustainable products and services · Regulatory certainty · Benefits for social housing providers and consumers including lower running costs and improved well-being.	The draft Local Plan should address the need for sustainable housing development. SA objectives 1, 2, 3, 8, 9, 15, 16 & 17 are relevant
(22) BRE Environmental Assessment Method (BREEAM) (2008) http://www.breeam.org/about.jsp?id=66	
The BRE Environmental Assessment Method (BREEAM) sets the standard for best practice in sustainable building design, construction and operation for non-residential developments. BREEAM	Where possible the draft Local Plan should address the need

sets established benchmarks that can be applied to evaluate a building's specification, design, construction and use. <i>Principles:</i> • To support the move to a low carbon future. • The UK emitted more than 150 million tonnes of carbon dioxide in 2004. • Energy use in buildings accounted for nearly half these emissions. • The UK needs to set a target for moving to zero carbon housing within 10 years. <i>Objectives:</i> • To reduce greenhouse gas emissions. • Better adaptation of non-residential buildings to climate change. • When setting any local requirement for a building's sustainability, do so in a way consistent with the Government's Zero carbon buildings policy and adopt nationally described standards. • Certified credentials, i.e. improved sustainability performance. • Reduces running costs. • Engages staff to implement sustainable business practices.	for sustainable building for non-residential developments. The objectives of BREEAM are incorporated within the Design and Sustainability SPD. SA Objectives 3, 6, 7, 9, 13, 15, 16, 17 and 20 are relevant.
(23) Stern Review: The Economics of Climate Change, HM Treasury (2006) http://www.hm-treasury.gov.uk/independent_reviews/stern_review_economics_climate_change/sternreview_index.cfm	
The Stern Review has assessed a wide range of evidence on the impacts of climate change and on the economic costs. The overall conclusion of the report is that the benefits of strong and early action far outweigh the economic costs of not acting. An effective response to climate change will depend on creating the conditions for international collective action, although there is still time to avoid the worst impacts of climate change if strong collective action starts now. <i>Principles:</i> · Climate change could have very serious impacts on growth and development · Emissions have been, and continue to be, driven by economic growth; yet stabilisation of greenhouse-gas concentrations in the atmosphere is feasible and consistent with continued growth	Wherever possible, the Local Plan should seek to support sustainable development which incorporates the principles outlined in the Stern Report such as energy efficiency and reducing greenhouse gas emissions. SA objectives 1, 2, 3, 16, 17 &

· The costs of stabilising the climate are significant but manageable; delay would be dangerous and much more costly · Action on climate change is required across all countries, and it need not cap the aspirations for growth of rich or poor countries · A range of options exists to cut emissions; strong, deliberate policy action is required to motivate their take-up · Climate change demands an international response, based on a shared understanding of long-term goals and agreement on frameworks for action <i>Aims:</i> Key elements of future international, national and local frameworks advocated include: · Key elements of future international, national and local frameworks advocated include: Emissions trading; Technology co-operation; Action to reduce deforestation; Adaptation and support · The establishment of a carbon price, through tax, trading or regulation, is an essential foundation for climate-change policy · Policies are required to support the development of a range of low-carbon and high-efficiency technologies on an urgent timescale · The removal of barriers to behavioural change such as energy efficiency	20 are relevant
(24) By Design: Urban Design in the Planning System – Towards Better Practice (2000) http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1145239	
The aims of ' is to encourage better design and to stimulate thinking about urban design. The guide is relevant to all aspects of the built environment, from the design of buildings and spaces, landscapes, to transport systems; and for planning and development at different spatial scales. <i>Aims:</i> Key elements of good design should include the promotion of: · character in townscape and landscape by responding to and reinforcing locally distinctive patterns of development, landscape and culture · clearly defined public and private areas · public spaces and routes that are attractive, safe, uncluttered and work effectively for all in society	'By Design' addresses the key role that good design has to play in delivering sustainable communities. SA objectives 1, 2, 3, 5, 15, 16 & 17 are relevant

· including disabled and elderly people · accessibility and local permeability by making places that easily connect with one another · legibility through development that provides recognisable routes, intersections and landmarks that help people find their way · adaptability through development that can respond to change · diversity through developments with a mix of uses that respond to local needs	
(25) DETR (2000) Government Urban White Paper: Our Towns and Cities: the Future – Delivering an Urban Renaissance http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1127167	
The Urban White Paper identifies the need to address, education, transport, crime reduction, housing and planning as being instrumental in tackling urban decline. <i>Objectives:</i> · to arrest urban decline · instigate a holistic approach to policy, which recognises the need to link together a range of initiatives on housing, planning, education, transport and crime <i>Principles:</i> The White Paper outlines a vision of towns, cities and suburbs which offer a high quality of life and opportunity for all. This includes: · people shaping the future of their community, supported by strong and 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 · 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	Ensure that the issue of sustainable design is incorporated into the draft Local Plan. SA objectives 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 15, 16, 17 & 20 are relevant
(26) DEFRA Rural Strategy (2004) and Rural Statement (2012) http://www.defra.gov.uk/rural/strategy/default.htm , http://www.defra.gov.uk/publications/files/pb13814-rural-statement.pdf	
The DEFRA Rural Strategy and more recently, the Rural Statement sets out the specific action that needs to be implemented to for the Government's rural policy priorities: economic and social	The broad scope of DEFRA's Rural Strategy and Rural

regeneration, social justice, enhancing the value of our countryside. The strategy provides the policy framework, the tools, and the evidence base to help all government departments and regional and local partners work together in a collaborative and an enhanced and enriched countryside. <i>Principles:</i> • Rural areas are home to one-fifth of the English population, and make up 86% of the country. <i>Objectives:</i> · building on the economic success of the majority of rural areas to ensure they contribute fully to national, regional and local economic prosperity · tackling the structural economic weaknesses and accompanying poor social conditions that exist in a minority of areas · for the majority of rural England which is fundamentally prosperous our social priorities are to ensure fair access to public services and affordable housing · in both more and less prosperous areas, to tackle social exclusion wherever it occurs · continuing to take action to protect and enhance the rural and urban environments · enhancing the value and natural beauty of the countryside for real communities and for the benefit of society in general. · rural businesses to contribute sustainably to national growth. · rural people to have fair access to local services. <i>Targets:</i> · the strategy does not contain any specific targets but a long list of actions to be undertaken to deliver the aim of the rural strategy	Statement illustrates the need to provide a robust baseline with regard to the Borough's rural areas. In light of this, the draft Local Plan objectives should specifically address the key rural issues that the Borough's faces. Work has been done on some of these issues in relation to the Farm Diversification and Traditional Farmstead SPD. All SA objectives are relevant, particularly 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 13, 14 & 17
(27) DETR (2000) Our Countryside: The Future – A fair deal for rural England http://www.defra.gov.uk/rural/ruralwp/default.htm	
The White Paper outlines the government's vision of a living, working, protected and vibrant countryside. <i>Principles:</i> The White Paper sets out 10 key actions which are intended to meet the vision: · support vital village services · modernise rural services	The draft Local Plan should reflect the need to facilitate, and where appropriate, protect, rural services and amenities. Additionally, improving accessibility to the countryside

· provide affordable homes · deliver local transport solutions · rejuvenate market towns and a thriving rural economy · set a new direction for farming · preserve what makes rural England special · ensure everyone can enjoy an accessible countryside · give local power to country towns and villages · 'think rural' <i>Objectives:</i> · to facilitate the development of dynamic, competitive and sustainable economies in the countryside, tackling poverty in rural areas · to maintain and stimulate communities, and secure access to services which is equitable in all the circumstances, for those who live or work in the countryside · to conserve and enhance rural landscapes and the diversity and abundance of wildlife · to increase opportunities for people to get enjoyment from the countryside · to open up public access to mountain, moor, heath and down and government agencies and better co-operation with non-governmental bodies <i>Targets:</i> Contains Rural Services Standard, which set out minimum standards and targets covering access to and the delivery of public services in rural areas. Some of the more relevant standards and targets are listed below: · all government services to be available on-line by 2005 · presumption against closure of rural schools · formal requirement on the Post Office to maintain the rural network of post offices and to prevent any avoidable closures of rural post offices	should be addressed. The issue of supporting rural economic development in addressed in the emerging Farm Diversification SPD. All SA objectives are relevant, particularly 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 13 & 17
(28) Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act (2006) www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2006/16/pdfs/ukpga_20060016_en.pdf	
This Act aims to help achieve a rich and diverse natural environment and thriving rural communities through modernised and simplified arrangements for delivering Government policy. It established Natural England as a single organisation with responsibility for enhancing biodiversity and	SA objectives 1, 3, 4, 5, 8, 13, 15, 17 and 18 are relevant.

landscape, as well as the Commission for Rural Communities	
(29) A Future for Transport – A network for 2030 (2004) http://www.thepep.org/clearinghouse/docfiles/the.future.of.transport.pdf	
The White Paper looks at the factors that will shape travel and transport over the next thirty years and sets out how the Government will respond to the increasing demand for travel, maximising the benefits of transport while minimising the negative impact on the environment. <i>Objectives:</i> · balancing the need to travel with the need to improve the quality of life in a sustainable manner · establish a path to cut the UK's Carbon Dioxide emissions – the main contributor to global warming by some 60% by 2050, with substantial progress by 2020 · maintain the reliability of energy supplies · promote competitive markets in the UK and beyond, helping to raise the rate of sustainable economic growth and to improve our productivity · ensure that every home is adequately and affordably heated	The draft Local Plan should recognise and reflect the need for development that is planned in such a way that the need to travel by car is reduced, and jobs and services are accessible by public transport and on foot and by bicycle. SA objectives 1, 3, 8, 9, 11, 13, 16, 17, 19 & 20 are relevant
(30) Our Energy Future: Creating a low-carbon economy (2003) http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/+/http://www.berr.gov.uk/files/file10719.pdf	
<i>Objectives:</i> · to put the UK on a path to cut carbon dioxide emissions – the main contributor to global warming – by some 60% of 1990 levels by about 2050 with real progress by 2020 · maintain the reliability of energy supplies · promote competitive markets in the UK and beyond, helping to raise the rate of sustainable economic growth and to improve our productivity · ensure that every home is adequately and affordably heated	Ensure that the draft Local Plan incorporates energy efficiency principles. SA to include baseline indicators related to fuel consumption and accessibility. SA objectives 1, 3, 4, 9, 11, 13, 16 & 17 are relevant
(31) Waste Strategy for England 2007 http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/waste/strategy	
The overall aim of the Waste Strategy is to reduce waste and apply the waste hierarchy. The key objectives are to:	The draft Local Plan needs to

• Decouple waste growth from economic growth with more emphasis on waste prevention and re-use • Meet and exceed landfill Directive diversion targets • Increase diversion from landfill of non-municipal waste • Secure investment in infrastructure needed to divert waste from landfill and management of hazardous waste • Get most environmental benefit from investment through increased recycling of resources and recovery of energy	address the issue of waste management, reflecting the current Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan. SA objectives 3, 8 and 16 are relevant.
(32) Water Resources for England and Wales, Environment Agency (2009) http://a0768b4a8a31e106d8b0-50dc802554eb38a24458b98ff72d550b.r19.cf3.rackcdn.com/geho0309bpx-e-e.pdf	
The Strategy is part of a framework of integrated water resources planning with a vision for England and Wales up to 2050. The strategy considers the need for water both of the environment and of society, and examines the uncertainties about future water demand and availability. <i>Objectives:</i> · promote water efficiency including household water metering · pay further attention to leakage control · promote water sensitive agricultural practices; farmers should consider crop suitability and the possibility of increased winter storage · active promotion of water efficiency opportunities for commerce and industry · deliver the sustainable development of water resources through working together <i>Targets:</i> · 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 · reduce the average amount of water used per person in the home to 130 litres each day by 2030. · require sustainable drainage schemes to be incorporated into new developments in England.	Given that Basingstoke and Deane, like most of the South East, has identified the future supply and demand of water as an important issue, it is essential that the draft Local Plan contributes to measures to minimise water consumption in the Borough through more efficient use. SA objectives 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 & 16 are all relevant
(33) Environment Agency's Groundwater Protection: Principles and Practice (GP3, 2012) www.environment-agency.gov.uk/subjects/waterres/groundwater/1463256/	
This document aims to carry out the statutory responsibilities of the Environment Agency with regard to groundwater protection.	The draft Local Plan should include groundwater protection zones within the accompanying

Aims: · to provide a framework for our statutory role – to ensure we use our powers in a consistent and transparent · to encourage co-operation between ourselves and other bodies with statutory responsibilities for the protection of groundwater. These include national and local government, water companies, Natural England and the Countryside Council for Wales; · to promote our policies, so that land-users and potential developers may anticipate how we are likely to respond to a proposal or activity · to influence the decisions of other organisations on issues we are concerned about which we do not regulate · to ensure that groundwater protection on issues we are concerned with our Vision for the environment and a sustainable future · to provide vital information and background on groundwater protection in England and Wales	Proposals Map. The SA includes indicators and objectives related to water quality. SA objectives 5, 6 & 7 are relevant
(34) Wildlife and Countryside Act (as amended), (1981) http://www.jncc.gov.uk/page-1377	
The Wildlife and Countryside Act is the principle mechanism for providing legislative protection of wildlife in Great Britain. Species listed in Schedule 5 of the Act are protected from disturbance, injury, intentional destruction or sale. Other provisions outlaw certain methods of taking or killing listed species. This Act is brought up to date regularly to ensure the most endangered animals are on the schedule. The Act also improved protection for the most important wildlife habitats.	The draft Local Plan should adhere to the provisions of the Act and incorporate policies for the protection of biodiversity. SA objectives 3, 4, 5, 6, & 7 are all relevant.
(35) The Countryside and Rights of Way Act (2000) http://www.opsi.gov.uk/Acts/acts2000/20000037.htm	
The Countryside and Rights of Way Act for increased public access to the countryside and strengthens protection for wildlife.	The draft Local Plan should seek to protect and enhance Countryside and Rights of way.

<i>Objectives:</i> · to extend the public's ability to enjoy the countryside whilst also providing safeguards for landowners and occupiers · creates new statutory right of access to open country and registered common Land Use Consultants · modernises Right of Way system · gives greater protection to SSSIs · provides better management arrangements for AONBs · strengthens wildlife enforcement legislation	It should emphasise the need for development to enhance access to the countryside and to protect sites designated for nature conservation. SA objectives 4, 5, 18 & 20 are all relevant
(36) The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukxi/2010/490/contents/made	
These regulations consolidate all amendments made to the Conservation (Natural Habitats & c.) Regulations 1994, which transposed Council Directive 92/43/EEC on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora into national law. The Regulations provide for the designation and protection of 'European sites', the protection of 'European protected species', and the adaptation of planning and other controls for the protection of European Sites.	SA objectives 4, 5 and 18 are all relevant??
(37) UK Foresight Programme (2004) Foresight Report: Future Flooding http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/subjects/flood/763964/?version=1&lang=_e	
The report is an independent scientific report into risks of flooding and coastal erosion in the UK over the next 100 years. <i>Objectives:</i> · to identify and provide options for dealing with future problems concerning flooding (and coastal erosion when appropriate) · provide some indication of the next steps required to address the risks concerned with these hazards	The draft Local Plan and draft Local Plan SA should address issues relating to flood and river erosion must be taken into account. SA objectives 3, 4, 5, 6 & 7 are all relevant
(38) Barker Review of Land Use Planning (2006) http://www.hm-treasury.gov.uk/independent_reviews/barker_review_land_use_planning/barkerreview_land_use_planning_index.cfm	
This is an independent review of land-use planning in England, commissioned by the Chancellor and the Deputy Prime Minister. The review considers how, in the context of globalisation, and building on the reforms already put in place in England, planning policy and procedures can better deliver economic growth and prosperity alongside other sustainable development goals. The report assessed the following:	The draft Local Plan and draft Local Plan SA should acknowledge the key themes of the Barker Report, not least the possible impacts on the

- ways of further improving the efficiency and speed of the system - ways of increasing the flexibility, transparency and predictability that enterprise requires - the relationship between planning and productivity, and how the outcomes of the planning system can better deliver its sustainable economic objectives - the relationship between economic and other sustainable development goals in the delivery of sustainable communities The review sought to establish how the planning system impacts on economic growth and employment, by analysing its impact on the key drivers of productivity: enterprise, innovation, investment and skills. Amongst the key recommendations of the <i>Barker Review</i> are: - streamlining policy and processes through reducing policy guidance, unifying consent regimes and reforming plan-making at the local level so that future development plan documents can be delivered in 18-24 months rather than three or more years - updating national policy on planning for economic development (PPS4), to ensure that the benefits of development - introducing a new system for dealing with major infrastructure projects, based around national Statements of Strategic Objectives and an independent Planning Commission to determine applications - promoting a positive planning culture within the plan-led system so that when the plan is indeterminate, applications should be approved unless there is good reason to believe that the environmental, social and economic costs will exceed the respective benefits - ensuring that new development beyond towns and cities occurs in the most sustainable way, by encouraging planning bodies to review their green-belt boundaries and take a more positive approach to applications that will enhance the quality of their green belts - supporting the 'town-centre' policy, but removing the requirement to demonstrate the need for development	Borough's economy, of spatial planning. SA objectives 1 & 13 are all relevant
(39) Planning Policy for Traveller Sites (DCLG, 2012) https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/6078/2113371.pdf	
Planning policy for traveller sites has been produced in conjunction with the National Planning Policy Framework. The purpose of Circular 01/06 is to increase the number of gypsy and traveller sites in appropriate locations with planning permission in order to assess under-provision in the next 3-5	Planning for 'hard to reach' groups is a key part of spatial planning and should be

years. Additionally, to set out criteria for the location of gypsy and traveller sites to guide allocation of specific sites within the relevant DPD. <i>Objectives:</i> · assessing needs at a local level. · To develop fair and effective strategies to meet need through the identification of land for sites. · To plan for sites over a reasonable timescale, i.e. over the plan period. · That plan-making and decision taking should aim to reduce the number of unauthorised developments and encampments and make enforcement more effective. · To increase the number of traveller sites in appropriate locations with planning permission, to address under provision and maintain an appropriate level of supply. · To enable provision of suitable accommodation from which travellers can access education, health, welfare and employment infrastructure.	reflected, when appropriate, in the draft Local Plan. To ensure that the draft Local Plan includes, where appropriate, fair, inclusive and realistic policies on traveller sites. SA objectives 1, 2, 4, 8, 9 17 & 20 are all relevant
(40) Social Exclusion Unit (2003): Making the Connections: Final Report on Transport and Social Exclusion http://archive.cabinetoffice.gov.uk/seu/docs/mtc_transport_se2003.pdf	
'Making the Connections' explores and makes recommendations to overcome the problems and issues experienced by people facing social exclusion in reaching work and key services. The report examines the links between social exclusion, transport and the location of services. <i>Objectives:</i> The report's main objective is to make recommendations on how social exclusion can be decreased through tackling problems related to the accessibility of local services and activities and the effects of road traffic. It sets out the Government's strategy for improving access to jobs and key services to reduce social exclusion. · a new framework of 'accessibility planning', this will ensure that there is clear responsibility and accountability for identifying accessibility problems and deciding how to tackle them · national policy changes to enable improved public transport, better land-use planning safer streets, and improved specialist support to help people get to work, learning, healthcare and food shops	The draft Local Plan should address those areas and groups within the Borough that may be suffering from social exclusion. This should be linked to other work the Borough is doing, including the Sustainable Community Strategy. SA objectives 1, 2, 8, 9 & 17 are all relevant

<i>Targets:</i> · a number of actions/recommendations concerning alterations to key policies to improve access to jobs and services are identified	
(41) Sustainable Energy Act (2003) http://www.opsi.gov.uk/ACTS/acts2003/20030030.htm	
Long-term strategic vision for energy policy. Four goals for energy policy – to cut carbon dioxide emissions, to maintain reliable energy supplies, to have sustainable economic growth and improve productivity and ensure every home is adequately and affordably heated.	SA objectives 1, 2, 3, 8, 9, 16 & 17 are all relevant
(42) 'Working Together' The Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland (2007) http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/airquality/strategy/strategy.htm	
The Air Quality strategy sets objectives for eight main air pollutants to protect health. Performance against these objectives will be monitored where people are regularly present and might be exposed to air pollution. There are also two new objectives related to the protection of vegetation and ecosystems. Local Authorities in England, Scotland and Wales are required to review and assess air quality in their area against the objectives specified for each pollutant in their Air Quality Standards regulations. <i>Objectives:</i> The objectives in the Strategy have been set with regard to the scientific and medical evidence on the effects of particular pollutants on health. Expert Panel on Air Quality Standards (EPAQS) have been used where applicable. Objectives include the measurement of the following pollutants: benzene, 1, 3-butadiene, carbon monoxide, lead, nitrogen dioxide, particles, sulphur dioxide and ozone. <i>Targets:</i> · contains a number of national air quality targets that were updated by DEFRA in August 2002	SA objective on the need to address <u>reducing</u> CO² and other identified pollutants and greenhouse gases. This would support and reflect the Borough's Environmental Health team on Air Quality. SA objectives 3 & 20 are all relevant
(43) 'Working with the grain of Nature', a Biodiversity Strategy for England, 2002 http://www.defra.gov.uk/wildlife-countryside/biodiversity/biostrat/index.htm	
The biodiversity strategy for England ensures that biodiversity considerations are embedded in all main sectors of economic activity. The explicit aim of the strategy is to deliver the UK's Biodiversity Action Plan (UK BAP) in England, and an important measure of success in conserving England's	The draft Local Plan should seek to protect and enhance biodiversity in Basingstoke and

biodiversity is how the status of priority species and habitats is changing. <i>Objectives:</i> Our approach to conserving biodiversity in England comprises a combination of: · protecting the best wildlife sites · promoting the recovery of declining species and habitats · embedding biodiversity in all sectors of policy and decision-making · enthusing people · developing the evidence base	Deane through protecting designated sites as well as broader biodiversity values, and through promoting wildlife-friendly developments which potentially enhance biodiversity values. SA objectives 3, 4, 5, & 6 are all relevant
(44) DEFRA The First Soil Action Plan for England (2004) and Soil Strategy for England (2009) http://www.defra.gov.uk/publications/files/pb13297-soil-strategy-090910.pdf	
The first Soil Action Plan for England contains 52 actions on issues ranging from soil management on farms to soils in the planning system, soils and biodiversity, contamination of soils and the role of soils in conserving cultural heritage and landscape. The Soil Strategy for England outlines the approach for safeguarding soil for the future. The Strategy provides a guide to policy development to prevent further degradation of our soils, enhance, restore, and ensure their resilience and improve the understanding towards threats of soil and how to respond and manage them. <i>Objectives:</i> The following actions/objectives are seen as key to the success of this first Action Plan and for the Soil Strategy because they are likely to lead to significant changes on the ground or because they are making first steps to tackle particularly challenging issues: · work with stakeholders to develop a programme of education and awareness of soil issues among the general public and those in related professions · implement the CAP cross-compliance conditions in a way that enhances management of soils in the farming industry · encourage better management of agricultural soils that goes beyond the requirements of the Single Payment, through the provision of incentives under the agri-environment scheme · build on the output of its learning skills and knowledge review and the pilots of the Whole Farm Appraisals, to develop within the next twelve months a strategy for providing farmers and other land managers with practical information and advice; building good soil	SA objectives 4 & 5 are relevant.

management into overall farm planning · work with stakeholders to identify the indicators which should be built into a national soil monitoring system, in order a scheme which meets both national and European requirements · work with other Government departments to develop and provide better access to information on soils	
(45) The Killian-Pretty Review: A faster and more responsive system – Final Report (2008) http://www.planningportal.gov.uk/uploads/kpr/kpr_final-report.pdf	
This report explores the need to modernise the planning system, and seeks to identify how it could be further improved, reduce unnecessary bureaucracy and to make the system more efficient and effective. The review addressed five key areas of concern including proportionality, process, engagement, culture and complexity. The report seeks to address these five main concerns and makes 17 recommendations to address shortcomings of the system. <i>Aims:</i> · <i>To make the process simpler for small scale, low impact developments and deal better with the larger developments.</i> · <i>To reduce information and validation requirements particularly for householder and minor developments;</i> · <i>To improve the quality of advice available to those proposing development, reduce the number of enquiries LPAs have to deal with, and reduce the numbers of applications for full planning permission.</i> · <i>To improve the approach to planning conditions, so that unnecessary conditions are avoided and the process of discharging conditions is clearer and more efficient;</i> · <i>To improve the involvement of statutory and non-statutory consultee; and engagement with elected members and the local community;</i> · <i>To encourage greater use of alternative dispute resolution approaches throughout the process and proposes further study into the potential benefits of formal mediation as opposed to appeal;</i> · <i>To address the shortages of resources and skills in council planning departments;</i> · <i>To reduce the complexity of the national planning policy and legislative framework.</i>	The draft Local Plan should front-load the planning process, and identify important strategic sites which are important to the overall development of the area. In addition, it should seek to effectively engage with stakeholders and the local community. SA objectives 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 15, 17.
(46) Planning Together: Updated practical guide for local strategic partnerships and planners (2009) http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/localgovernment/planningtogether	

The updates guidance provides information on the government's aims in developing the new local government performance framework which designed to empower local areas to develop place-specific approaches, working in partnership across all the different agencies and sectors involved in their areas. <i>Objectives:</i> · Strengthen resource management by ensuring that the long term vision and priorities for local areas are aligned and place-specific in both Sustainable Community Strategies and Local Development Framework; · To ensure infrastructure planning supports new development including the introduction of the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL). · To further support citizen empowerment and a statutory duty for involvement; · To cooperate with LSPs in negotiation of the Local Area Agreement and in delivering its targets; · To develop a focus on sub-regional spatial tiers and cross boundary collaboration (eg through Multi Area Agreements) to emphasis the economic priorities for regeneration.	The draft Local Plan should ensure that it has a shared vision with the SCS and will deliver objectives spatially. The draft Local Plan should also address how infrastructure will be delivered through CIL and how it will deliver LAA targets. It is arguable that all SA objectives are relevant.
(47) Pitt Review: Learning lessons from the 2007 floods http://archive.cabinetoffice.gov.uk/pittreview/thepittreview/final_report.html	
This report undertakes a comprehensive review of the consequences as a result of the 2007 flooding and recommends urgent, fundamental changes to the way in which the country is adapting to the increased risk of flooding. The report makes extensive recommendations on how to improve national resilience to flooding. <i>Principles:</i> · A presumption against building in high flood risk areas, in accordance with PPS25 (now the National Planning Policy Framework), including giving consideration to all sources of flood risk. · Ensuring that development makes a full contribution to the costs both of building and maintaining any necessary defences. · The operation and effectiveness of PPS25 (now the National Planning Policy Framework) and the Environment Agency's powers to challenge development should be kept under review and strengthened if an when necessary. · Householders should no longer be able to lay impermeable surfaces as of right on front gardens and the Government should consult on extending this policy to back gardens and business	The draft Local Plan should support the principles contained in the National Planning Policy Framework and its technical guide and ensure that flood risk is taken into account at all stages of the planning process. SA objectives 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18 and 20 are relevant.

premises. · The automatic right to connect surface water drainage of new developments to the sewerage system should be removed.	
(48) Climate Change Act 2008 http://www.opsi.gov.uk/acts/acts2008/ukpga_20080027_en_1	
The Climate Change Act enhances the UK's ability to adapt to the impact of climate change. <i>Objectives:</i> · To undertake a UK climate change assessment and a national adaptation programme every five years. · To require public authorities and statutory undertakers to report on how they have assessed the risks of climate change to their work. · To provide statutory guidance on how to undertake a climate change risk assessment and draw up an adaptation action plan. · Create an Adaptation Sub-Committee to oversee progress on the Adapting to Climate Change Programme.	Ensure that the draft Local Plan takes into account the requirements of the Act and undertakes a risk assessment to climate change. SA objectives 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 16 are all relevant.
(49) Planning Act 2008 http://www.opsi.gov.uk/acts/acts2008/ukpga_20080029_en_1	
The Planning Act enables the Government to set national policy statements for infrastructure, the establishment of an independent planning commission for infrastructure, reforms permitted development rights for householders and makes changes to the appeals system. <i>Objectives:</i> · To draw up national policy statements for infrastructure that contributes to sustainable development and set out a legal duty for developers to consult the local community, local authorities and key stakeholders on their proposals as they prepare them. · Ensure that planning inquiries will be made more accessible to the public and the 'right to be heard' will be protected. · To enable decisions on infrastructure applications to be taken by the independent planning commission. · To streamline the existing planning system, simplify the preparation of local development frameworks and development management processes.	The draft Local Plan should address any major significant strategically important infrastructure proposed in the plan period. SA objectives 1, 2, 6, 7, 8, 9, 17 are relevant.
(50) The Community Infrastructure Levy (Amendment) Regulations 2011	

http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukxi/2011/987/made	
The Community Infrastructure Levy came into force in April 2010. It allows local authorities in England and Wales to raise funds from developers undertaking new building projects in their area. The money can be used to fund a wide range of infrastructure that is needed as a result of development. <i>Objectives:</i> · To create a simpler, fairer, more transparent and predictable system of standards charges. · To unlock additional funding for infrastructure that is required to deliver sustainable local communities. · Ensure better pooling of funding for large items of infrastructure. · To better resource public authorities to deliver infrastructure by simplifying the way contributions are made by developers. To mitigate the pooling failure that results because the cumulative impact of individual developments necessitates infrastructure, which individual developers lack the incentive or the resources to fund by themselves.	The regulations outline a voluntary mechanism which will enable the draft Local Plan to set out how it is intended to fund the infrastructure needed to support the development. SA objectives 1, 2, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 13, 14, 17, 18, 20 are all relevant.
(51) Flood and Water Management Act 2010 http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2010/29/contents	
The Act aims to improve both flood risk management and the way we manage our water resources. It also aims to safeguard community groups from unaffordable rises in surface water drainage charges and protects water supplies to the consumer. The Act implements the recommendations of the Pitt Review, requiring urgent legislation following the 2007 floods. The Act creates clearer roles and responsibilities and instills a more risk-based approach. This includes a new lead role for local authorities in managing local flood risk (from surface water, ground water and ordinary watercourses) and a strategic overview role for all flood risk for the Environment Agency (EA). <i>Principles:</i>	Ensure that the draft Local Plan takes into account the requirements of the Act and undertakes a risk assessment to flooding. SA objectives 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18 and 20 are relevant

· Lead local flood authorities in England must develop, maintain, apply and monitor a “local flood risk management strategy”). · A lead local flood authority must establish and maintain a register of structures or features which are likely to have a significant effect on a flood risk in its area. · Relevant authorities must aim to make a contribution towards the achievement of sustainable development.	
(52) 2011-2015 Affordable Homes Programme Framework http://www.homesandcommunities.co.uk/sites/default/files/our-work/affordable-homes-framework.pdf	
The Affordable Homes Programme 2011-15 (AHP) aims to increase the supply of new affordable homes in England. <i>Principles:</i> · Introduction of a new Affordable Rent product, made available to tenants up to a maximum of 80% of market rent and allocated in the same way as social housing is at present. · New delivery model with intention to agree clear and flexible arrangements which enable providers to plan ahead, but which can be adapted over time · Homes and Communities Agency (HCA) seeking offers from providers who are able to deliver new supply of affordable housing over the next four years. · Generate additional capacity through the conversion of existing stock to Affordable Rent.	The draft Local Plan should seek to secure the delivery of affordable homes to meets the needs of local communities, including Affordable Rent. SA objectives 1, 2, 6, 17 and 20 are relevant.
(53) Localism Act (2011) http://services.parliament.uk/bills/2010-11/localism.html	
The Localism Act was given Royal Assent on 15 November 2011. It devolves greater powers to councils and neighbourhoods and gives local communities more control over housing and planning decisions. <i>Principles:</i> · Abolish Regional Spatial Strategies · Abolish the Infrastructure Planning Commission and return to a position where the Secretary of State takes the final decision on major infrastructure proposals of national importance · <u>A</u>mend the Community Infrastructure Levy, so that some of the revenue will be available for the	The draft Local Plan should effectively engage with the local community and provide opportunities for local decision-making. It is arguable that all SA objectives are relevant.

local community · Provide for neighbourhood plans, which would be approved if they received 50% of the votes cast in a referendum · Provide for neighbourhood development orders to allow communities to approve development without requiring normal planning consent · Requirement for compulsory community engagement at the pre-application stage	
(54) The Portas Review (2011) http://www.maryportas.com/wp-content/uploads/The_Portas_Review.pdf	
The Portas Reviews was published in December 2011 and provides a review of high streets and town centres in the UK. The aim of the review is to improve the quality of high streets and town centre through a number of principles. <i>Principles:</i> • <i>Make a presumption in favour of town centre development in the NPPF.</i> • <i>Investigate the use class system in terms of uses within the town centre.</i> • <i>Promote the inclusion of high streets in Neighbourhood Plans.</i> • <i>Support community use of properties through Community Right to Buy.</i>	Ensure that the draft Local Plan provides for opportunities for town centre development, particularly in Basingstoke town centre. SA objectives 8, 11, 12, 13, 14, 17 and 20 are all relevant.

COUNTY (Hampshire)	
Summary, key objectives, principles, aims and targets (where applicable)	Relevance to draft Local Plan and draft Local Plan SA
(55) Hampshire Local Transport Plan 2011-2031 http://www3.hants.gov.uk/local-transport-plan.htm	
The Local Transport Plan (LTP) is written in two parts: • 20-year Strategy, which sets out a long-term vision for how the transport network of Hampshire will be developed over the next 20 years, and • Three-year Implementation Plan setting out planned expenditure on transport over the period April 2011 to March 2014. Sets out the County Council's transport strategy, with a vision to provide 'safe, efficient and reliable ways to get around a prospering and sustainable Hampshire'. Aims to provide transport that: • respects and protects the physical quality of places; • serves places' economic needs; • minimises carbon emissions and the impact of climate change; • is fully integrated with other areas of policy affecting places (for example, economic development, energy and land-use planning); • helps places be sustainable and socially connected.	The draft Local Plan should be consistent with the objectives of the Local Transport Plan. Access and Transport has been identified as a sustainability issue and SA objectives 8 and 9 are particularly relevant and consistent.
(56) Hampshire, Portsmouth and Southampton Minerals and Waste Local Plan (1998) www.hants.gov.uk/environment/mineralsandwastelocalplan/plan/minerals1.html	
Produced by Hampshire County Council, Southampton City Council and Portsmouth City Council to set out detailed policies and guidance on minerals and waste development. <i>Objectives:</i> · 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	This refers to preferred areas and sites to be safeguarded (including the Chineham incinerator site and land at Mortimer West End).

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 in place of locally extracted sand and gravel · To secure increased use of waste as a resource through reuse, recycling and resource recovery and to maximise the use of more acceptable methods of dealing with waste in place of disposal by landfilling · To use essential minerals and waste development as a means, where possible, of enhancing the environment of Hampshire particularly by the restoration of sites Although the Hampshire, Portsmouth and Southampton Minerals and Waste Local Plan has been mostly superseded by the Core Strategy as of June/July 2007, there are still some site specific policies that have been retained until the Hampshire Minerals & Waste Plan is adopted.	Resource efficiency has been identified as a sustainability issue within the Borough and SA objective 16 relates to this specifically.
(57) Hampshire, Minerals and Waste Development Framework www3.hants.gov.uk/planning/mineralsandwaste/planning-policy/development-framework.htm	
This includes the Core Strategy, Hampshire Minerals Plan and Waste Management Plan. The Minerals and Waste Core Strategy (adopted in 2007) sets out a spatial vision for future minerals and waste planning in Hampshire. The vision aims to have a sustainable material resources system that maximises both the efficient use of primary materials and the reuse and recycling of wastes, and minimises the need for disposal. The Strategy identifies 10 objectives which can be summarised as: • Sustainably developing minerals and waste infrastructure • Eliminating waste growth • Supporting the driving of waste resource infrastructure and management up the waste hierarchy • Providing a supply of minerals • Enabling facilities for the movement of minerals and waste • Safeguarding mineral resources • Ensuring the appropriate development of new minerals, waste and resources development • Ensuring the high quality restoration of mineral workings and landfill • Protecting designated land from the impact of mineral and waste development	The draft Local Plan should seek to reduce waste and maximise recycling and composting. Resource efficiency has been identified as a sustainability issue within the Borough and SA objective 16 relates to this specifically.

Protecting local communities from adverse impact of minerals, waste and resource developments	
(58) The draft Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan http://hants-consult.limehouse.co.uk/portal/pdpp/publication_of_the_draft_hampshire_minerals_and_waste_plan	
The draft Mineral and Waste Plan was published in November 2011. It sets out policies and objectives that seek to enable the delivery of minerals and waste development in Hampshire up to 2030. It is expected that adoption of the Plan will take place in autumn 2013. The draft plan comprises three elements, including the: 1. strategic approach and policies; 2. strategic sites considered necessary to deliver the Plan objectives; and 3. generic and site specific development management policies. It takes account of changes to planning legislation since the adoption of the Waste and Minerals Core Strategy, with particular regard to: • new planning guidance for presumption in favour of sustainable development; • a greater focus on planning for climate change; • the emphasis on a local approach to planning for local needs; and • the reduced 'apportionment' for land won aggregates.	The Plan proposes two sites for mineral development within the borough; an aggregate rail depot at Basingstoke Sidings and an extension to the Mortimer Quarry. Resource efficiency has been identified as a sustainability issue within the Borough and SA objective 16 relates to this specifically.
(59) Strategic Priorities for the visitor economy 2007-2012 http://www3.hants.gov.uk/tourism-strategic-priorities.pdf	
This report identifies the county-level Strategic Priorities for the development and management of the Hampshire visitor economy 2007-2012, and proposes specific Strategic Priorities for Hampshire County Council. Strategic priorities: • Establish a strong 'evidence culture' for the visitor economy • Develop a strategic, market-focused approach to product development, 'place shaping' and destination management	Tourism is not specifically identified as a sustainability issue within Basingstoke and Deane, though a number of SA objectives are relevant including 13, 14, 15, 17 and 18.

• Plan and deliver 'smart' marketing • Ensure effective, joined-up and properly resourced delivery	
(60) Hampshire Biodiversity Action Plan (Hampshire Biodiversity Partnership) http://www3.hants.gov.uk/hampshirebiodiversity/hants-bap.htm	
The Biodiversity Action Plan reviews the status of wildlife in Hampshire and identifies species and habitats of priority concern. It sets out a detailed 10 year programme of action for protecting and enriching nature in Hampshire, with individual action plans for priority habitats and species and topics that have a considerable influence on the conservation of biodiversity. <i>Objective:</i> · to conserve and enhance biodiversity in Hampshire <i>Targets:</i> · detailed targets for all key habitats and species in Hampshire	The draft Local Plan should aim to conserve and enhance biodiversity. Biodiversity has been identified as a sustainability issues within the Borough and SA objective 4 is specifically relevant.
(61) Hampshire Material Resources Strategy – More from Less (HCC et al, 2005) www.mrs-hampshire.org.uk/	
An overarching philosophy on the management of material resources developed by community and industry representatives working with Hampshire County Council, Southampton and Portsmouth City Councils and Project Integra. To guide and integrate work on the joint statutory minerals and waste development framework, the development of plans for managing municipal waste, and the implementation of societal change initiatives and projects. The philosophy is to focus on the broader issue of the good management of material resources (rather than just meeting need). The vision: we will change the way we use material resources to maximise efficiency and minimise wastage. <i>Targets:</i> The strategy includes a number of aims and outcomes. Amongst the targets are: 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	The draft Local Plan should seek to reduce waste and maximise recycling and composting. Resource efficiency has been identified as a sustainability issue within the Borough and SA objective 16 relates to this specifically.

(62) Enjoying Hampshire, Hampshire's Cultural Strategy (2003) www.hants.gov.uk/cultural-strategy.htm	
Sets out a strategy for maintaining and developing Hampshire's culture, and aims to promote the cultural well being of the County. It forms the cultural arm of the Community Strategy. Aims to support the preservation, conservation, development and promotion of Hampshire's cultural heritage; encourage access to culture; and ensure learning opportunities from cultural facilities/activities are utilised. It sets out a vision for Hampshire, and identifies key actions. These include: - ensuring that culture is embedded in the planning process; - promoting increased and integrated use of public facilities; - and supporting policies and initiatives to protect, conserve, enhance and develop the individual character of Hampshire diversity. <i>Targets:</i> none identified	The draft Local Plan should encourage access to cultural activities and facilities Sustaining and enhancing the historic environment and cultural heritage has been identified as a sustainability issue for the Borough, and SA objectives 14 and 15 are particularly relevant.
(63) The Hampshire Landscape: A Strategy for the Future (Hampshire County Council, 2000) http://www3.hants.gov.uk/hampshire-landscape-strategy-complete.pdf	
<i>Aims:</i> - to maintain and enhance the overall quality and diversity of landscape character across the whole county and the distinctive sense of place and individual identity of each particular area. - to support and complement the aims of the Biodiversity Action Plan for Hampshire, enhancing biological diversity throughout the wider countryside. - 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 - scarce and irreplaceable landscapes are recognised and respected when development proposals are being considered	The draft Local Plan will need to support this Strategy and maintain and enhance the quality of the Borough's landscape character. Basingstoke and Deane's biodiversity and landscape have been identified as a sustainability issues and SA objectives 4 and 5 seek to protect, enhance and improve the biodiversity and distinctiveness of the landscape.
(64) Hampshire Minerals and Waste Core Strategy (adopted July 2007) http://www3.hants.gov.uk/strategy_16august2007_final_version_v580_.pdf	

The Core Strategy sets out a Spatial Vision for future minerals and waste planning in Hampshire and sets out its role within the planning process: <i>'By 2020, Hampshire will have a world class and sustainable material resources system that maximizes both the efficient use of primary materials and the reuse and recycling of wastes, and minimises the need for disposal.'</i> <i>Objectives:</i> • Ensure that infrastructure for the management of waste and the extraction of minerals are developed with due regard to the principles of sustainable development. • Eliminate waste growth in the long-term and limit waste growth to 0.5% a year by 2020. • Support the driving of waste resource infrastructure up the waste hierarchy. • Provide for a supply of minerals to meet national, regional and local requirements for recycled and secondary aggregates and land-won sand and gravel. • Safeguard mineral resources and existing/potential facilities for mineral, waste and resource management. • Protect land with international and national biodiversity designations, National Parks, Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty and historic heritage sites and building of national importance from the impact of mineral and waste development. • Protect local communities and areas of environmental interest from the adverse impact of mineral, waste and resources developments.	The Core Strategy replaces the Hampshire, Portsmouth and Southampton Minerals and Waste Local Plan (1998). The draft Local Plan should seek to reduce waste and maximise recycling and composting. Resource efficiency has been identified as a sustainability issue within the Borough and SA objective 16 relates to this specifically.
(65) Shaping Our Future Together: Hampshire Sustainable Community Strategy 2008-18 http://www3.hants.gov.uk/73496_sustain_communities_2.pdf	
This has been developed by the Hampshire Strategic Partnership, and aims to improve the economic, social and environmental well-being of communities in Hampshire. <i>'The vision is that Hampshire continues to prosper, providing greater opportunity for all without risking the environment.'</i> The SCS outlines eleven long-term ambitions: 1. Hampshire is a place where everyone has the opportunity to develop their skills. 2. Hampshire provides excellent opportunities for children and young people. 3. Infrastructure and services are developed to support economic and housing growth. 4. Social and affordable housing needs are met, including provision to support rural communities.	This document replaces Hampshire's Community Strategy 2004-2007. The draft Local Plan is being developed to closely reflect the objectives of the Community Strategy. All of the SA objectives are relevant and consistent.

5. Hampshire's communities are cohesive and inclusive, and vulnerable people are safeguarded. 6. Hampshire and its partners work to reduce inequalities in according to individual need. 7. Hampshire's communities feel safe and can expect not to suffer violence or anti-social behaviour 8. Hampshire's residents can make choices to improve their health and well-being. 9. Hampshire's environment and cultural heritage are enjoyed and celebrated. 10. Hampshire is acclaimed for using natural resources efficiently, and adapting to climate change. 11. Hampshire's residents receive excellent public services and value for money.	
(66) Quality of Life in Hampshire 2008 http://www3.hants.gov.uk/quality_of_life_repor_2008t-2.pdf	
This document monitors the implementation of the Hampshire Community Strategy's vision, with a set of quality of life indicators which reflect the four themes in line with the Community Strategy 2004-2007 as below: • Strong and safe communities • Health and well-being • Economic prosperity and lifelong learning • Environment, infrastructure and transport	This document monitors the progress of the previous Sustainable Community Strategy. The draft Local Plan reflects these objectives and is being drawn up in line with the new Sustainable Community Strategy 2008-2018. All of the SA objectives are relevant and consistent.
(67) Conserving Nature for the Community: Corporate Biodiversity Action Plan 2008-2011 http://www3.hants.gov.uk/hcc_corporate_biodiversity_action_plan_2008-11.pdf	
The objectives set out in the Biodiversity Action Plan are in line with the County Council's corporate priorities 'enhancing our sense of place' and 'maximising well-being' and national priorities. The plan updates the 2005 Action Plan and sets out a vision for <i>"A rich and diverse natural environment, where wildlife is conserved and the benefits of nature are available to everyone."</i> <i>Objectives:</i> • To conserve the natural environment of Hampshire • To ensure that everyone has access to the benefits of nature • To raise public and staff awareness of biodiversity. The 4 priority outcomes are:	This document updates the 2005 Action Plan. The draft Local Plan should take account of the objectives outlined. SA objectives 3, 4, 5, 18.

• Biodiversity maintained and enhanced within development • Sustainable management of the natural environment • Nature contributing to health and wellbeing • Biodiversity conserved under a changing climate	
(68) Housing Provision for Older People in Hampshire (November 2009) http://www3.hants.gov.uk/housing_provision_for_older_people_nov_2009.pdf	
This study addresses the importance of older people having a place to live that is right for them, and outlines what the housing needs in Hampshire will be. It outlines the current and predicted number of older households and how accommodation which meets older peoples' needs and aspirations will be met. <i>Objectives:</i> • Take account of the implication of household and population projections to take account of changing needs for accommodation for older people. • Provide housing schemes which will deliver flexible levels of care and support to be offered. • Provide attractive alternatives to owner occupiership for those who want or need to move home. • Ensure that homes are more adaptable and built to lifetime standards. • Deliver additional places in care homes that will meet the needs of an increasing elderly population and ensure that existing facilities are maintained and enhanced. • Recognise the changing aspirations of older people by providing choice and the ability to adopt a positive lifestyle in old age.	The draft Local Plan should take account of the needs of the ageing population and support the provision of a variety of housing types appropriate for the needs of older people and support the adaptation of existing accommodation to meet changing needs. SA objectives 1.2, 8, 17 and 20 are relevant.
(69) Hampshire Community Infrastructure Study (November 2009) http://www3.hants.gov.uk/hampshire_community_infrastructure_study_november_2009.pdf	
This study examines the total non-transport related infrastructure required to support the housing growth outlined in the South East Plan (revoked as of the 25th March 2013). The document examines the implications of housing growth for each service and identifies funding sources and the estimated cost of provision. <i>Objectives:</i> • To produce an up-to-date assessment of the infrastructure requirements and costs. • To identify the implications of planned population growth for services and infrastructure. • To ensure that new development 'consumes its own smoke' in terms of infrastructure delivery. • To provide the necessary policy basis for the consideration of whether new development should be allowed to proceed in relation to the provision of the infrastructure necessary to serve it.	This study informs the draft Local Plan on the likely requirements and future provision of infrastructure. SA objectives 1, 2, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19 and 20 are relevant.

• To identify the next step in terms of how provision can be adequately funded and what mechanisms can be developed to coordinate infrastructure delivery. The Hampshire Community Infrastructure Study Supplements for 2010 and 2011 should also be read alongside this document.	
(70) Hampshire Affordable Housing Study Update (February 2009) http://www3.hants.gov.uk/affordable_housing_update_february_2009.pdf	
This report seeks to analyse the need for and supply of affordable housing in Hampshire and to identify ways to increase housing supply. The report considers the differing methods for estimating the need for affordable housing and compares that with the estimates of the amount of affordable housing being provided. <i>Objectives:</i> • To increase the rates of housing completions in line with estimates of identified need. • Recognise that the affordable housing delivered through the planning system is not the total supply and realising that policy targets and thresholds is probably extracting as much out of the planning system as possible. • To identify potential measure that will significantly increase the delivery of affordable housing via other methods than the planning system. • To increase supply by lobbying for more funding and identifying new approaches for the delivery of affordable housing.	The draft Local Plan should be consistent with the aims and objectives of this report, by recognising the need to increase housing supply and by supporting other methods in the delivery of affordable housing. SA objectives 1, 2, 8, 12, 13, 17 and 20 are relevant.
(71) The Hampshire Joint Strategic Needs Refresh 2010 (HCC and Hampshire Primary Care Trust) http://www3.hants.gov.uk/jsna_refresh_-_final_v6.pdf	
This is a systematic method for reviewing the health and well-being needs of the population. It identifies current and future health and well-being needs across Hampshire. The key themes emerging are: • A changing population profile • Health and health inequalities • Deprivation • Lifestyle and modifiable risk-taking behaviours • Social care need • Children and inequalities • Patient and service user voice and public satisfaction	The draft Local Plan should take account of the health and well-being needs of the population. Of relevance are SA objectives 2, 10, 17, 19 and 20.

One of the key themes emerging from the Joint Strategic Needs Assessment is the predicted increase in the number of older people in Hampshire which is likely to have a significant impact on the need for health and social care services.	
(72) Hampshire School Places Plan 2009 (Hampshire County Council) http://www3.hants.gov.uk/education/schools/school-places.htm	
This is produced as a planning tool for the provision of school places and to secure an appropriate balance locally between supply and demand. For Basingstoke and Deane (based on growth identified in the South East Plan), it is anticipated that one or two primary schools would be needed in the next 10 years. There is surplus capacity in some schools.	SA objective 10 is relevant.
(73) Hampshire Economic Assessment 2011 (HCC) http://www3.hants.gov.uk/local_economic_assessment_for_hampshire_2011.pdf	
The preparation of an Economic Assessment is a statutory duty for the County Council. This document describe the economy of Hampshire, its economic ‘flows’ and the area’s overall economic competitiveness. Although an assessment rather than a strategy, the document identifies six overarching priorities: 1. Nurturing an innovative, entrepreneurial and globally competitive knowledge-based economy. 2. Investing in the skills of the current and future workforce 3. Investing in key infrastructure, recognising that new resourcing solutions will need to be found. 4. Addressing persistent worklessness, improving economic participation (particularly among young people), and encouraging greater attainment. 5. Defining – and investing in – key economic roles for cities and towns within the Hampshire Economic Area. 6. Realising economic potential from the Hampshire Economic Area’s locational and environmental assets and the quality of life they provide.	The draft Local Plan should be consistent with the priorities and objectives of this document, Achieving sustainable prosperity and economic growth have been identified as sustainability issues within the Borough and SA objectives 11, 12, 13 and 14 are particularly relevant.
(74) Hampshire Sustainable Community Strategy 2008-2018 http://www3.hants.gov.uk/73496_sustain_communities_2.pdf	
The purpose of the Hampshire SCS is to agree a vision and specific ambitions for the next 10 years and beyond to meet the future needs of Hampshire. The vision is that Hampshire continues to prosper, providing greater opportunity for all without risking the environment. Ambitions:	The draft Local Plan should be drawn up in line with the Sustainable Community Strategy 2008-2018. All of the SA objectives are relevant.

1. Hampshire is a globally competitive environment for business growth and investment, where everyone has the opportunity to develop their skills and play a full part in the county's success. 2. Hampshire provides excellent opportunities for children and young people. 3. Infrastructure and services are developed to support economic and housing growth whilst protecting the environment and quality of life. 4. Social and affordable housing needs are met, including provision to support rural communities. 5. Hampshire's communities are cohesive and inclusive, and vulnerable people are safeguarded. 6. Hampshire and its partners work to reduce inequalities in outcome for residents according to individual need and through a focus on specific areas of multiple disadvantage. 7. Hampshire's communities feel safe and can expect not to suffer violence or anti-social behaviour. 8. Hampshire's residents can make choices to improve their health and wellbeing. 9. Hampshire's environment and cultural heritage are enjoyed and celebrated. 10. Hampshire is acclaimed for conserving and using natural resources more efficiently, and for reducing and adapting to the effects of climate change. 11. Hampshire's residents receive excellent public services and value for money.	
(75) The Hampshire Local Area Agreement 2008-11 http://www3.hants.gov.uk/localareaagreement.htm	
The Local Area Agreement (LAA) is a 3 year agreement between partners and Government to improve the lives and conditions in Hampshire's communities. It offers opportunities to strengthen partnership working to deliver improvements. The LAA has 8 priority themes: 1. to improve the life chances of children and young people 2. to deliver first-class support for businesses, promote skills and workforce development and address barriers to employment 3. to improve the co-ordination of transport and access to services across the county 4. to improve access to housing and accommodation 5. to tackle crime and anti-social behaviour recognising the harm caused by drug and alcohol misuse 6. to promote the health and well-being of people in Hampshire 7. to empower local people	As the Local Area Agreement is a key strategic document that has been agreed between Government and Hampshire partners, the draft Local Plan must broadly reflect its social objectives. All SA objectives generally reflect the LAA.

LOCAL (Basingstoke and Deane Borough Council)	
Summary, key objectives, principles, aims and targets (where applicable)	Relevance to draft Local Plan and Local Plan SA
(76) Basingstoke and Deane Adopted Local Plan (1996-2011) http://www.basingstoke.gov.uk/NR/rdonlyres/73C15140-C7B1-4280-9709-4DE70DC7B548/0/AdoptedLocalPlantext.pdf	
The Basingstoke and Deane Local Plan (1996-2011) was adopted on the 15 June 2006. The Local Plan (LP) is the key document for all who have an interest in the development and use of land within the Borough. <i>Objectives:</i> The LP has been developed with a set of objectives, which will help to deliver the aims and aspirations of the Community Strategy. · to improve the economic, social and environmental well being of residents, workers and visitors to the Borough and to optimise quality of life · the Council will work with partners and the community to ensure that necessary local services, facilities and infrastructure are retained to support local communities and are planned and provided in tandem with new housing and other development · the plan will provide opportunities for decent homes, by identifying sustainable locations for up to an additional 8,203 new dwellings between 2002 and 2011; the plan will also ensure that new residential development provides a mix of house types and sizes, particularly affordable and key worker housing · the plan promotes a strong and dynamic local economy to provide a range of jobs for local people mainly by identifying and protecting key employment locations and encouraging the regeneration of appropriate employment sites for employment use and diversification of the rural economy · the plan will protect and enhance the Borough's natural and built environment for the enjoyment of all, promoting opportunities to secure the regeneration and renewal of the built and natural environments · walking, cycling, the use of public transport and appropriate levels of car use will be promoted	The draft Local Plan could include objectives relating to <u>economic</u>, <u>social</u> and <u>environmental</u> issues, identified through the SA process, which reflect and relate to the current Adopted Local Plan objectives. All SA objectives reflect elements of the Adopted Local Plan

by ensuring that development is located in accessible locations, consistent with priorities in the Local Transport Plan. Furthermore, in both urban and rural areas, alternative modes of transport to the car will be promoted through the development of safe, accessible and attractive transport networks, including securing directly related improvements from new development schemes · the Council will strive to ensure that it maximises community involvement and engagement in the planning system The LP is divided into chapters, each outlining the Borough's planning policy position on the following topics: · Location of Development · Environment · Economy · Community and Social · Accessibility and Infrastructure	
(77) Basingstoke and Deane Sustainable Community Strategy: Pride in our Place http://www.basingstoke.gov.uk/browse/council-and-democracy/policies-and-plans/commstrat.htm	
Pride in Our Place' is the Community Strategy for Basingstoke and Deane which was developed by the Local Strategic Partnership (LSP). The original strategy was launched in July 2003 and a revised version was published at the LSP Conference in July 2006. The document sets out a vision for the Borough and a framework for aligning the work of the LSP and the partner organisations to achieve this. The Community Strategy aims to describe a vision of the Borough we want to be living in 10 years from now and what is needed to achieve this. It outlines how the Council, the LSP and its partners intend to deliver social, economic and environmental well-being in a way that is both sustainable and accessible for all residents of the borough. The Community Strategy consists of six themes: · A <u>Safe Borough</u>: our borough is a place where people feel safe and at ease	The Sustainable Community Strategy (SCS) is a key document as it reflects the priorities of the community. The document will play a crucial role in helping to identify and inform the identification of the draft Local Plan SA sustainability issues, particularly those relating to the creation of a more <u>sustainable community</u>. All SA objectives have been mapped against the outcomes

· A <u>Healthy Borough</u>: in our Borough everyone takes a role in improving and maintaining good health; healthy lifestyles are promoted · A <u>Learning and Creative Borough</u>: our Borough is a community where learning opportunities exist for everyone and creativity is encouraged · A <u>Prosperous Borough</u>: our Borough is a place where people can and will want to work, and a variety of urban and rural businesses thrive · An <u>Environment that's good to live in</u>: people have high quality, affordable homes and value our Borough as a clean, attractive and varied place to live · An <u>Inclusive Borough with Strong Communities</u>: everyone has the opportunity to lead their lives the way they want, feel they belong to the Borough's communities and can influence decision-making that affects their lives	of the SCS. This is included within the Scoping Report.
(78) Living Landscapes: a Landscape and Biodiversity Strategy for the Borough of Basingstoke and Deane (2010) http://www.basingstoke.gov.uk/browse/environment-and-planning/countryside/livinglandscapes.htm	
The Borough's landscape and biodiversity strategy 'Living Landscapes' sets out the long-term strategy for the conservation and enhancement of the borough's landscape and its biodiversity. <i>Objectives:</i> · To achieve a countryside of distinctive variation in character and sense of place, which reflects differences in geology, landform, hydrology, semi-natural habitats, and historical land use. · To ensure that important historic landscape features, artefacts, and landscape patterns are recognised and conserved, or, where appropriate, restored. · To achieve and maintain viable and resilient populations of all species that have a natural range that includes the borough, and to conserve the genetic integrity of these species. · To achieve, and maintain in favourable condition, an expanded and robust network of connected/contiguous key semi-natural habitat types.	The objective of conserving the Borough's natural landscapes, habitats and wildlife should be clearly reflected in the draft Local Plan Strategy. SA objectives 4, 5, 6, 16 & 18 address this issue.

· To reverse recent trends in biodiversity loss through the enhancement of habitats in the wider landscape, including farmland, woodland and built-up areas. · To maintain the fundamental characteristics of the North Wessex Downs Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty and maintain uninterrupted views, from key points in the surrounding landscape, of prominent features such as the scarp slopes south of Kingsclere, and protect it from the impact of intrusive development within or adjacent to the AONB. · To increase sustainable enjoyment and understanding of the borough landscape and its wildlife through enhanced access to the countryside and to promote forms of recreation that are compatible with the other aims of this strategy. · To maintain, and, as far as practicable, expand and enhance areas/oases of remoteness and tranquillity, with dark night skies, free of intrusive visual elements, such as pylons, and inappropriate noise. · To achieve and maintain, as far as practicable, sustainable, attractive and liveable towns and villages through the provision, conservation and enhancement of a range of formal and informal open space types and natural features, including wildlife habitat and trees, as part of the fabric of the built environment. · To contribute to the particular historic characteristics of conservation areas through protection and enhancement of the landscape setting of important historic buildings and contemporary landscape features. · To increase awareness and understanding of the local landscape and its biodiversity. · To encourage the participation of local groups and people in decisions affecting the future of the borough's landscape and biodiversity and increase public involvement in the management of public open spaces in order to develop a sense of community ownership and maximise enjoyment from these areas. · To maintain and, where practicable, to enhance urban fringe areas as attractive and accessible settings to settlements.	
(79) Basingstoke and Deane Statement of Community Involvement (SCI) http://www.basingstoke.gov.uk/browse/environment-and-planning/planning/ldf/sci.htm	
The adopted SCI (2007) outlines how to the Council intend to involve the local community in planning issues, setting out who will be consulted, when it will take place and which methods will be	The draft Local Plan should

used. Its purpose is to ensure active and continuous community participation in the planning process, whilst also making sure that the best decision is made. <i>Objectives:</i> · the aim of the SCI is to clearly demonstrate to local communities and stakeholders how they will be involved in the preparation of planning documents in their areas · the SCI also covers how people and the community will be engaged in decisions on planning applications for development proposals · the SCI seeks to ensure the active, meaningful and continued involvement of local communities and stakeholders throughout both processes · the SCI will also establish what will be expected of the development industry in relation to community involvement to ensure that the aspirations and concerns of anyone likely to be affected by development are understood and properly taken into account.	ensure the full involvement and participation of the public, wherever possible. This approach is fully reflected in the adopted Statement of Community Involvement (SCI)
(80) Basingstoke and Deane LSP Older Person's Strategy (April 2004) http://www.basingstoke.gov.uk/NR/rdonlyres/6E5D47B7-1909-49CD-BB48-88C1ABE54ED2/0/older_persons_strat.pdf	
'Promoting Quality of Life for Older People in Basingstoke and Deane' is a strategy developed by the Borough Council and its partners in the County Council, NHS, Voluntary Sector and Government Office of South East. It sets out a vision for improving the quality of life and well-being for older people in the areas and has identified the main principles to underpin all future service planning and delivery as: choice, dignity, independence, well-being and safety, quality and equity. <i>Objectives:</i> · to plan services that will ensure the best possible quality of life for older people, by enhancing opportunities for increased levels of independence · to support the Community Strategy <i>Targets:</i> Two of the main issues the strategy will be looking to address are: · better access to, and co-ordination of, services, affordable transport, improved information and communication; and · promoting independent living for older people	SA objectives 1, 2, 8, 17, 19 & 20 address this issue.
(81) Community Safety Strategic Assessment and Partnership Plan 2010/11 (Basingstoke and Deane Community Safety Forum)	

http://www.basingstoke.gov.uk/browse/community-and-living/community-safety/strategic.htm	
This provides an overview of current and emerging crime and anti-social behaviour trends. The priorities for the year are: • Violent crime • Anti-social behaviour • Fear of crime	SA objective 19 addresses this issue.
(82) Basingstoke Environmental Strategy for Transport (Hampshire County Council and Basingstoke and Deane Borough Council, 1999) http://www.basingstoke.gov.uk/browse/transport-and-streets/transport-strategy.htm	
Transport affects each and every one of us. It influences where we live, work, shop, enjoy leisure pursuits and where our children are educated. It also has a major impact on the environment. The document provides a framework to address the future transport needs of Basingstoke and the surrounding area in a sustainable way, taking a long-term view up to 25 years ahead. The guiding principles of BEST will co-ordinate the future development and transport policy key decisions of both Councils and guide the investment plans of our two authorities, local businesses, property developers and public transport operators. BEST will bring forward and influence proposals for: ▪ public transport ▪ walking ▪ road safety ▪ roads and traffic ▪ car parking ▪ freight movement ▪ planning and the environment ▪ public involvement and travel awareness	The draft Local Plan needs to consider accessibility and future transport needs. SA objectives 8 & 9 address this issue.
(83) Neighbourhood Renewal Strategy 2006 (and update 2009) http://www.basingstoke.gov.uk/browse/community-and-living/neighbourhood-renewal-strategy/	
The Neighbourhood Renewal Strategy was instigated by the Local Strategic Partnership (LSP) in October 2004, to compliment the Community Strategy by ensuring that by 2025 no-one living within Basingstoke and Deane is disadvantaged by where they live.	The draft Local Plan should address issues of regeneration

<i>Objectives:</i> · To identify the communities which do not experience the same growth in quality of life as the majority of the population across Basingstoke and Deane · To identify the issues that result in this inequality · To establish the principles of LSP partners working together to explore the identified issues further, identify a way forward, identify any other partners who need to be involved and actually deliver improvements · To ensure that the rate of growth in quality of life for communities currently experiencing disadvantages is increased such that, over the life span of the strategy, the gap is narrowed between those communities and the rest of Basingstoke and Deane · To ensure that, in line with the LSPs Community Strategy 'Pride in our Place', quality of life for all residents of Basingstoke and Deane continues to improve · To communicate the vision and objectives of the Neighbourhood Strategy to all partners, stakeholders and residents of Basingstoke and Deane Following the 2009 update, the following priorities were identified: · Education, skills and training · Access to affordable housing and key services · Crime and disorder · South Ham · Buckskin · The Popley Wards · Norden · Winklebury · Brighton Hill South · Brighton Hill North	and neighbourhood renewal. SA objectives 1, 2, 8, 10, 12, 13, 17, 19 & 20 address the issues set out in the NRS
(84) Design and Sustainability Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) http://www.basingstoke.gov.uk/browse/environment-and-planning/planning/local-plan/spd/designandsustainabilityspd.htm	
The Design and Sustainability SPD was adopted in September 2008. The SPD expands and provides further details to policies in the Basingstoke and Deane Adopted Local Plan 1996-2011, with particular reference to Policy E1 (Development Control). This document seeks to ensure that all new development is appropriately designed to enhance the built and natural environment to help create sustainable communities.	The draft Local Plan should reflect the aims and objectives of the document to ensure that climate change is satisfactorily addressed to maintain built and

<i>Objectives:</i> • Support the development of socially inclusive communities and contribute to local sustainability. • Ensure that new development positively responds to the local character of the area. • Ensure that new development is easily accessible by a range of modes of transport. • Ensure that new development is designed and constructed to maximise resource efficiency. • Ensure that new development takes into account climate change. • Ensure sustainable practices in the local economy. • Maximise the benefit of new development on the built and natural environment. • Ensure that new development does not increase flood risk.	natural environment. SA objectives 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18 are relevant.
(85) Landscape and Biodiversity Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) http://www.basingstoke.gov.uk/browse/environment-and-planning/planning/local-plan/spd/Landscape+and+Biodiversity+SPD.htm	
The Landscape and Biodiversity SPD was adopted in June 2008. The SPD supports a number of policies in the Basingstoke and Deane Adopted Local Plan 1996-2011 including policies E1, E3, E5, E6, E7 and E8. This guidance seeks to ensure that new developments respect the character of the local landscape, protects harm to important wildlife habitats and species under threat and encourages the incorporation of features into new development to sustain and enhance wildlife. <i>Objectives:</i> • To ensure that landscape and biodiversity issues are considered from pre-planning onwards. • To ensure there is adequate information to assess the impacts of the proposal on the landscape character, landscape quality and biodiversity. • To lead the design by the inherent constraints and opportunities of the site and its context. • To avoid significant landscape and biodiversity impacts and seek mitigation measures where necessary. • To provide compensation through the creation of new features where impacts cannot be mitigated. • To ensure all proposals aims to enhance the landscape and biodiversity of the environment and to seek enhancements that result in a net improvement.	The draft Local Plan should reflect the aims and objectives of the document to ensure that new development is sympathetic to the nature of the landscape and takes full account of biodiversity. SA objectives 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 13, 14, 15, 17 and 18 are relevant.
(86) Residential Parking Standards Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) http://www.basingstoke.gov.uk/browse/environment-and-planning/planning/local-plan/spd/Residential+Parking+Standards.htm	
The Residential Parking Standards SPD was adopted in July 2008 and supplements policy A1 of the Basingstoke and Deane Adopted Local Plan 1996-2011. The SPD seeks to ensure that parking provision is well designed and available in the right location and sets out the parking standards for residential and non-residential provision.	The draft Local Plan needs to consider the design and location of parking in new development.

<i>Objectives:</i> • To enable developers and the public to understand what parking provision would be appropriate, by setting out what residential parking standards will be sought, in which location. • To provide high quality solutions, depending on location and type of housing scheme, that achieves safe and efficient, active streets with well design parking provision. • To accommodate adequate and appropriate car parking levels to meet the needs of the users without dominating or detracting from the external environment. • To ensure that new development positively responds to the local character of the area and maintains the amenity of the existing local community.	SA objectives 1, 8 and 19 are relevant.
(87) Affordable Housing Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) http://www.basingstoke.gov.uk/browse/environment-and-planning/planning/local-plan/spd/affordablehousingspd.htm	
This SPD was adopted in 2007 and supports the Affordable Housing policies (C2 and D8) within the Local Plan 1996-2011. It outlines the background and justification for the Affordable Housing policies and provides more information about how the policies are implemented through the Development Control process. <i>Objectives:</i> • To clarify the policy framework for affordable housing as set out in Local Plan to enable developers, the public and other interested parties to understand how such housing is to be provided in the Borough; • To ensure that this framework meets the Council's priorities of providing people with affordable, decent homes; and • To increase housing choice and encourage better social mix in order to reduce social exclusion.	SA objective 1 is relevant in this case.
(88) Farm Diversification and Traditional Farmsteads Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) http://www.basingstoke.gov.uk/browse/environment-and-planning/planning/local-plan/spd/Farm+Diversification+and+Traditional+Farmsteads+SPD.htm	
This SPD was adopted in 2007 and supports saved Policy EC7 of the Local Plan 1996-2011. It recognises that changing trends in the agricultural industry have increasingly led farmers to explore different ways of supplementing their farm incomes through non-agricultural diversification. The guidance seeks to retain agricultural enterprises, while supporting other appropriate forms of commercial income to supplement the primary agricultural businesses and potentially improve their viability.	

<i>Objectives:</i> • to facilitate sustainable development, appropriate for its location • to improve the sustainability of rural areas through the provision of appropriate facilities and services • to maintain and enhance the distinctiveness of the rural landscape • to strengthen the rural economy through improving the viability of agriculture • to maintain and enhance the amenity value of rural areas • to re-use existing traditional buildings • to maintain and enhance nature conservation and biodiversity	
(89) Housing Mix and Lifetime Mobility Standards Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) http://www.basingstoke.gov.uk/browse/environment-and-planning/planning/local-plan/spd/Housing+Mix+and+Lifetime+Mobility+Standards+SPD.htm	
This SPD was adopted in 2007 and supports the Housing Mix Policy within the Local Plan 1996-2011. The overall aim of the housing mix policy is to provide the right types of houses in the right places, so that local circumstances and needs will properly influence the way that the Borough-wide policy is interpreted and applied. <i>Objectives:</i> • Support the development of mixed communities that are socially inclusive and contribute to local sustainability • Provide an appropriate mix of housing densities, types, sizes and tenures to cater for a range of housing needs and changing household formation patterns • Provide a sufficient level of small dwellings within the private housing market to make home ownership more affordable for first time buyers • Control the level of small dwelling provision to ensure there is a sufficiency of larger dwellings to cater for the needs of families • Provide an appropriate number of houses that cater for the needs of residents throughout their lifetime, including the possibility of impaired mobility	SA objectives 1, 2 and 17 are relevant.
(90) Council Plan 2013/2017 – Delivering a Successful Future http://www.basingstoke.gov.uk/browse/council-and-democracy/policies-and-plans/thecouncilplan2013-2017.htm	
The council plan sets out the Council's key priorities for the next four years and sets out the main	The draft Local Plan needs to

actions and programmes to be taken forward in the next 12 months. The council has eight corporate priorities which underpin all of the services: • To improve economic viability • To increase skills and employment • To implement planning policies that safeguard local distinctiveness • To create neighbourhoods where people feel safe and want to live. • To protect our environment • To maintain a reputation for quality arts and leisure • To support, active, healthy and involved communities • To get connected	reflect the corporate priorities in order to deliver the objectives in the plan. All of the SA objectives are relevant in this case.
(91) Housing, Homelessness and Benefits Strategy 2008-2011 and Housing and Homelessness Strategy 2013-2018 http://www.basingstoke.gov.uk/housing/sps	
The strategy sets out how the council aims to meet housing needs in the borough over the next three years and how the Council and its partners aim to encourage a mixed and balanced housing market that meets local needs. The main themes which determine the key priority areas for action within the strategy remain relevant and are broadly similar to those within the 2008-12 strategy, although they have been refined to reflect changes within the broader social, economic and funding context. The priorities in the 2013-18 strategy are: • Maximising supply • Shaping supply • Making best use of existing resources • Preventing homelessness • Supporting vulnerable people	The draft Local Plan needs to be consistent with the aims and objectives in the strategy to ensure that the housing market meets local needs. SA objectives 1, 2, 12, 17 and 20 are relevant.

(92) Economic Strategy – Driving Economic Prosperity for Basingstoke and Deane (May 2009)	
The strategy for economic prosperity for Basingstoke and Deane builds on the success and outlines the vision for economic development for the next 5 to 10 years. The strategy requires a partnership approach to develop the right environment and provide support to ensure the Basingstoke and Deane maintains and improves its prosperity in the current economic climate and helps to make a significant contribution to regional prosperity. The overall overarching aim of the strategy is: <i>‘to drive sustainable economic prosperity for the benefit of residents and businesses in the borough.’</i> <i>Objectives:</i> • Supporting businesses to grow and innovate • Encouraging a diverse economy • Attracting inward investment • Identifying and planning for future infrastructure. • Providing leadership and support to respond to climate change. • Encouraging residents to improve their skills and achieve their potential. • Enhancing the borough as an attractive place to live, work and visit by supporting culture and promoting the visitor economy. • Developing strategic partnerships to support economic prosperity.	The draft Local Plan should support and complement the strategy in delivering economic prosperity for the borough for local businesses and local communities. SA objectives 2, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 17 are relevant.
(93) Economic Masterplan for Basingstoke 2033 http://www.basingstoke.gov.uk/browse/business/masterplan.htm	
The masterplan sets out an ambitious vision for the next 20 years to ensure a thriving future for all those who live and work in the borough. The master plan lays out all the major proposals for the future, acting as a ‘shopping list’ of the key improvements that are needed to attract external investment, such as transport improvements and new business developments. It will be used by the council to attract funding to the area from the government and the local enterprise partnership Enterprise M3, and to encourage companies to bring new jobs to the borough. At a more local level it will be used for joint planning of investment needs with Hampshire County Council and other partners, such as housing associations.	The draft Local Plan should support and complement the Economic Masterplan. SA objectives 2, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 17 are relevant.

The vision is that: “ By 2033 there will be: • 4,000 new jobs from the regeneration of Basing View • an additional £233m GVA per annum as a result of economic growth • an additional 13,400 homes as a result of the housing development programme...”	

(94) A Vision for Central Basingstoke (2007), Basingstoke Central Area Action Plan update September 2010 (Basingstoke and Deane Borough Council) http://www.basingstoke.gov.uk/regeneration/urban/vision.htm	
The action plan accompanies the Central Area Vision which includes more strategic studies and policies which relate to the town centre as a whole in addition to projects and ideas relating to specific places in the Central Area. <i>Aims:</i> • Create a well-connected town centre with easier and more convenient links between its different parts so there is a greater synergy between various activities, venues etc across the central area. • Enhance the vitality, accessibility and character and appearance of public streets, spaces and areas in the town centre in particular those found around the edges of Festival Place. • Build on Basingstoke's successful shopping 'heart' by widening the appeal of the town centre to provide a 'day out experience.' • Ensure that enhanced vitality, accessibility and character and appearance is compatible with town centre living.	The draft Local Plan should be consistent with the aims and objectives of the Central Area Vision and ensure that specific projects in relation to particular places can be delivered. SA objectives 1, 2, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19 are relevant.
(95) North Wessex Downs AONB Management Plan 2009-2014 www.northwessexdowns.org.uk	
The North Wessex Downs AONB Management Plan seeks to articulate the ambitions for the North Wessex Downs, and provide a framework for organisations and local people over the next 20 years. It has 14 themes, each theme having a vision and objectives (50 objectives in total). There is an action plan, policies for delivery and indicators to measure outcomes relating to natural beauty, rural industries and community needs. There is an overall vision which refers to the locally distinct chalk downlands, viable agriculture, rich biodiversity and cultural heritage, remoteness and peace, vibrant rural communities with a sustainable rural economy, green tourism and high environmental quality.	The draft Local Plan should recognise and protect the important characteristics of the North Wessex Downs AONB. SA Objectives 4 and 5 are particularly relevant
(96) Test and Itchen Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy 2006 (update Apr 2008) http://a0768b4a8a31e106d8b0-50dc802554eb38a24458b98ff72d550b.r19.cf3.rackcdn.com/geso0306bkmb-e-e.pdf	
Catchment Abstraction Management Strategies consider the management of water resources at the local level. The vision of the Test and Itchen Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy (CAMS) is having river systems of the highest quality ensuring conservation of the rich diversity of	The SA includes indicators and objectives related to water quality. SA objectives 5, 6 & 7 are relevant

wildlife in the river and wetland environment whilst providing for people's social and economic needs into the foreseeable future.	
(97) The Loddon Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy 2003 (consultation document) http://cdn.environment-agency.gov.uk/geth0903bnug-e-e.pdf	
The vision for the River Loddon Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy (CAMS) is to ensure a fair share of water for abstractors, river users and the environment. The Loddon catchment is predominantly rural and agricultural. It is characterised by Hampshire Downs to the north and Thames Basin Heaths to the south. It contains numerous Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs), which are primarily located in the south. One of these is the Basingstoke canal.	The SA includes indicators and objectives related to water quality. SA objectives 5, 6 & 7 are relevant
(98) The Kennet and Pang Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy May 2004, update March 2008 http://cdn.environment-agency.gov.uk/geth0404bhhxh-e-e.pdf	
The vision for the Kennet and Pang Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy (CAMS) is to manage existing pressures on water resources within the catchment and to protect flow requirements of the river environment whilst considering the needs of existing and future abstractors.	The SA includes indicators and objectives related to water quality. SA objectives 5, 6 & 7 are relevant.
(99) River Basin Management Plans: Thames and South East Basins	
The River Basin Management Plans (RBMP) are about the pressures facing the water environment in this river basin district, and the actions that will address them. The Thames RBMP includes environmental objectives for each of the 617 water bodies in the Thames river basin district. The South East RBMP includes environmental objectives for each of the 440 water bodies in the South East River Basin District.	SA objectives 3 and 6 are relevant.
(100) Basingstoke and Deane Borough Council Contaminated Land Inspection Strategy 2011 http://www.basingstoke.gov.uk/browse/environment-and-planning/pollution/Contaminated+Land.htm	
This document outlines the Council's priorities in dealing with contaminated land. Contaminated land includes both private and Council-owned land. These priorities are: · to ensure compliance with and enforcement of law	SA objective 16 is specifically relevant to the remediation of contaminated land

· to protect human health · to protect controlled waters · to protect designated ecosystems · to prevent damage to property · to prevent any further contamination of land · to encourage voluntary remediation · to encourage re-use of brownfield land This Strategy aims to ensure land does not pose unacceptable risks to human health and the wider environment. A key part of this work involves ensuring that all new housing developments are not built on land which may pose a significant risk to future occupiers health through the development control process.	
(101) Biodiversity Strategy: The Loddon catchment No website link; hard copies can be obtained from the Forward Planning team, Basingstoke & Deane	
The Biodiversity Strategy for the Loddon catchment covers an area across Hampshire, Surrey and Berkshire. The aim of the Loddon Strategy is to protect and enhance the biodiversity of the Loddon catchment and implement the relevant actions in the UK, Regional and Local Biodiversity Action Plans. The achievement of this aim has been made through an audit of information of the following within the catchment area: habitats, species, designated sites and areas under positive land management. Accordingly, this has led to the identification of key core areas for biodiversity, buffer zones and ecological corridors. The objectives of the Loddon Strategy are: · ensuring that key areas for biodiversity are adequately protected · creating stronger linkages between and around habitats to reduce fragmentation · influencing land use and planning to achieve sustainable development · providing conservation advice to landowners to enhance/restore habitats · working with communities on public land to enhance and restore habitats · conducting surveys on species and habitats where there is a lack of information to ensure that management decisions are based on the best available knowledge	The draft Local Plan should aim to conserve and enhance biodiversity. Biodiversity has been identified as a sustainability issues within the Borough and SA objective 4 is specifically relevant.

· monitoring species and habitats to ensure that management is maintaining them in favourable condition · raising awareness of the ecological value of the Loddon catchment with key sectors of the community · buying or leasing land to maintain and restore habitats where appropriate The strategy also outlines those specific areas within the Loddon catchment that are of particular interest. With regard to Basingstoke & Deane, this includes the Loddon and Lyde headwaters (paragraph 4.1).	
(102) Basingstoke and Deane Cultural Strategy (2012-2015) http://www.basingstoke.gov.uk/browse/leisure-and-culture/cultural-strategy.htm	
The cultural strategy sets out the Council's aims to meet the arts and heritage provision within the borough over the next three years, and how the Council aims to maximise the investment in cultural infrastructure by encouraging partnerships in arts and culture. Additionally, the Council aims to commission organisations who are delivering activity in line with the Council Plan. The objectives of the Strategy are to: • Increase the levels of participation in cultural activities for the entire community, resulting in a healthier and engaged borough. • Ensure that cultural activity plays a role in the economy of the borough in a sustainable and positive way including using our influence to grow the number of jobs in this sector. • Improve the quality of design in the public realm through encouraging developers to include arts and craft in new developments and improvement schemes, creating a vibrant range of public art that is unique to the borough. • Develop arts opportunities for people and places with least engagement, such as young people, older people (55+), BME communities, rural communities, those on low-incomes and non-traditional attendees/audiences. • Ensure commissioned organisations are focused on attracting audiences, seek to be accessible to a range of audiences and undertake targeted marketing to encourage priority groups to engage with their work.	The draft Local Plan needs to be consistent with the aims and objectives in the strategy to ensure that arts and heritage provision is delivered across the Borough. SA objectives 10, 11, 12, 14, 17 and 20 are relevant.

Support local communities to become part of, or to engage in, the festival and will also encourage volunteers to take part.	
(103) Green Infrastructure Strategy for Basingstoke and Deane (2013 to 2029) http://www.basingstoke.gov.uk/browse/environment-and-planning/countryside/	
The purpose of this document is to provide a long-term vision and strategic framework (to 2029) for the delivery of a planned, high quality network of green infrastructure (GI) across the borough of Basingstoke and Deane. The aims of the strategy are to: - manage, protect and restore existing green infrastructure; and - expand and reconnect green infrastructure where there is an identified deficit or where housing growth is planned and additional provision is needed. The objectives are: - Maximise benefits to residents and create healthy communities - Enhance biodiversity and landscape character - Develop a shared vision for Green Infrastructure in the Borough - Adapt to climate change - Improve economic prosperity and support regeneration	The draft Local Plan needs to be consistent with the aims and objectives in the strategy. SA objectives 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 14, 18 and 20 are relevant.
(104) Climate Change Strategy for Basingstoke and Deane Borough Council 2014 http://www.basingstoke.gov.uk/browse/environment-and-planning/sustainability/climate-change/climate-change-strategy.htm	
The strategy has been developed to set out clearly how the council will work towards the delivery of the council's adopted shared vision and the Council Plan in respect of climate change. Strategy includes the following pledges for delivery of the vision, the Council Plan and the Portfolio Holder Plan:	The draft Local Plan needs to be consistent with the aims and objectives in the strategy. SA objectives 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 13, 16, 18 and 20 are relevant.

1. Basingstoke and Deane Borough Council pledges to lead by example in reducing its carbon emissions year on year. 2. Basingstoke and Deane Borough Council pledges to encourage and support residents, community groups and businesses to reduce their emissions across the borough. 3. Basingstoke and Deane Borough Council pledges to prepare and plan for the impacts of a changing climate in its own services and with the local community.	
(105) Strategic Plan for Sport and Recreation to 2025 http://www.basingstoke.gov.uk/browse/leisure-and-culture/sports-clubs-and-centres/future	
Strategy will ensure residents have access to a range of facilities that meet their needs, now and in the future. The plan's vision is to have an enhanced infrastructure of facilities and a strong network of people that supports participation in sport and recreation activity within local communities and to make the most of opportunities to achieve outcomes of local, district and borough wide significance. The Plan will assist the council and other providers of sport and recreation provision to effectively manage and develop facilities and activities over the coming few years. Its development has been informed by a range of consultation findings (attached below). The objectives of the Strategy are: • Retain and maintain existing facilities which are highly valued by the community • Improve the quality and capacity of existing facilities that are highly valued by the community • Where there is evidence of need that cannot be met by existing provision, enable the development of new provision • Drive up participation in sport and physical activity to increase the number and frequency of people taking part on a regular basis, ensuring there are opportunities for low cost access to sport and physical activity.	The draft Local Plan needs to be consistent with the aims and objectives in the strategy. SA objectives 8, 14, 17, 18 and 20 are relevant.

LOCAL (Neighbouring Authorities)	
Summary, key objectives, principles, aims and targets (where applicable)	Relevance to draft Local Plan and draft Local Plan SA
(106) West Berkshire District Council Core Strategy http://www.westberks.gov.uk/index.aspx?articleid=4021	
West Berkshire's Cores Strategy was adopted in July 2012. The Housing Target is 525 dwellings per annum Proposals close to boundaries with Basingstoke and Deane include: • Sandleford Park Strategic Site - Up to 2000 units (at least half due to be delivered by 2026) • Retail facilities • Provision of new primary school • Extension Park House school • Measures to improve accessibility along A339 route into Basingstoke • Network of green infrastructure • Newbury/Basingstoke bus link improvements linking with Sandleford Park strategic site • Generation of on-site renewable energy West Berkshire Council is currently working on the early stages of their Site Allocations and Delivery Development Plan Document (DPD).	
(107) The Revised Test Valley Borough Local Plan http://www.testvalley.gov.uk/resident/planningandbuildingcontrol/planningpolicy/local-development-framework/dpd/	
The Revised Test Valley Borough Local Plan was published for consultation in January to March 2014. The housing target is proposed at 558 dwellings per annum across the district. This includes 6,444 in Andover over the plan period. A strategic development of approximately 1,000 dwellings is proposed at Picket Piece, Andover	

(108) Hart District Council New Local Plan http://www.hart.gov.uk/Emerging-planning-policy-guidance	
Hart District Council consulted on their Pre-Submission Core Strategy in early 2013 and submitted their plan in March 2013. Hart District Council withdrew their Core Strategy September 2013. Work is currently underway on a new Local Plan for Hart. A consultation on strategic growth options for a new plan is scheduled for July 2014.	
(109) East Hampshire District Council Local Plan – Joint Core Strategy http://www.easthants.gov.uk/ehdc/planningpolicy.nsf/webpages/Joint+Core+Strategy	
The examination of the East Hampshire District Council Local Plan: Joint Core Strategy was suspended in November 2012 to allow for further evidence work to be completed. The examination was reconvened in October 2013. Further modifications to the Local Plan has been made and the housing requirement for the district is now 592 dwelling per annum. An Eco Town is proposed at Whitehill Bordon of 2,725 new dwellings over the Plan period and the remainder for up to 4,000 in total beyond the Plan period. There are no strategic sites near to the Basingstoke and Deane borough boundary.	
(110) Winchester Local Plan Part 1 – Joint Core Strategy http://www.winchester.gov.uk/planning-policy/local-plan-part-1/adoption/	
The Winchester Local Plan Part 1 – Joint Core Strategy was adopted in March 2013. The housing target is proposed at 550 dwellings per annum. This includes 4,000 homes in Winchester town itself (including 2,000 at Barton Farm) and 8,500 in the remainder of the district, including sites of 3,000 homes at the West of Waterlooville and 3,500 homes at North Whiteley. Winchester City Council is currently working on the early stages of their Local Plan Part 2 – Development Management and Allocations DPD.	
(111) Wokingham Core Strategy	

http://www.wokingham.gov.uk/planning/policy/ldf/	
Wokingham adopted its Core Strategy in January 2010. This sets a housing target of 661 units per annum. Arborfield Garrison, close to the northern boundary of the borough is proposed as a strategic development location, with capacity for 3500 dwellings. This also includes educational, community, faith and retail facilities together with public transport services and transport infrastructure. Nearby strategic site 'South of M4' around Shinfield, Spencers Wood and Three Mile Cross for a sustainable mixed use development to provide around 2,500 dwellings alongside a range of supporting employment and retail uses, open space and social infrastructure. The Managing Development Delivery DPD was adopted in February 2014. This DPD provides a greater level of detail about how the vision in the borough's adopted Core Strategy will be delivered in practice. It includes site allocation and development management policies.	
(112) Reading Borough Council Core Strategy http://www.reading.gov.uk/businesses/planning/localplanningpolicy/localdevelopmentframework/core-strategy/	
Reading adopted its Core Strategy in January 2008. There are no borders with the borough, but the A33 links Basingstoke to some of its strategic sites. • Worton Grange near Whitley Wood (175-275 units) • Berkshire Brewery near r International Business Park (commercial development plus residential use 400 to 750 units) • Manor Farm Road site (350 to 550 units) The Sites and Detailed Policies Document was adopted in October 2012.	

Appendix 2 - Baseline Data (Environmental, Economic, Social), updated since the Scoping Report

Environmental

CLIMATE CHANGE

- The climate change scenarios provide a starting point for assessing climate change vulnerability, impacts and adaptation in the UK, in light of the trend that the climate is likely to be increasingly influenced by the volume of greenhouse gases emitted by human society in this century

1) Possible Impact of Climate Change

		2020			2050		
	Increase/decrease	central estimate	min	–	max	central estimate	min - max
Low emissions							
Temp (degrees C)							
Winter mean	Increase	1.3	0.5		2.1	2.0	0.9 3.1
Summer mean	Increase	1.7	0.7		2.8	2.6	1.1 4.3
Precipitation (%)							
Winter mean	change	7.0	-4.0		19.0	13.0	1.0 3.0
Summer mean	change	-7.0	-24.0		13.0	-14.0	-37.0 16.0
Medium emissions							
Temp							
Winter mean	Increase	1.3	0.6		2.2	2.2	1.1 3.4
Summer mean	Increase	1.6	0.6		2.7	2.8	1.3 4.6
Precipitation							
Winter mean	change	6.0	-4.0		19.0	16.0	2.0 36.0
Summer mean	change	-8.0	-26.0		14.0	-19.0	-41.0 7.0
High emissions							

	Winchester) <i>South East: 109</i>	The Council has concluded that there is no relevant public exposure at either of these sites and therefore no AQMA was required. However, the Council has identified certain areas of the Borough where levels of nitrogen dioxide exceed or are close to the Air Quality Objectives – Winton Square and its immediate surrounding area is a Local Air Quality Priority Area.	Borough Council Environmental Protection Team 2010

2) Per Capita Carbon Dioxide Emissions for each sector

		Per capita - Industry and Commercial (t)	Per capita - Domestic (t)	Per capita - Road Transport (t)	Per capita - Total (t)
Basingstoke and Deane	2005	3.2	2.7	2.8	8.6
	2006	3.0	2.7	2.7	8.4
	2007	2.9	2.6	2.7	8.2
	2008	3.0	2.6	2.6	8.2
	2009	2.8	2.3	3.4	8.5
	2010	2.9	2.4	3.4	8.8
Hampshire Total	2005	2.5	2.6	2.1	7.2
	2006	2.4	2.6	2.0	7.0
	2007	2.3	2.5	2.0	6.9
	2008	2.3	2.5	2.0	6.8
	2009	2.9	2.2	2.7	7.8
	2010	2.9	2.3	2.6	7.9
South East Total	2005	2.5	2.5	1.9	6.9
	2006	2.5	2.5	1.8	6.9

2007	2.4	2.4	1.8	6.7
2008	2.4	2.4	1.7	6.6
2009	2.4	2.2	2.3	6.8
2010	2.5	2.3	2.3	7.1
<i>Trend</i>			<i>Source</i>	
The general trend, in Basingstoke and Deane, regionally and nationally, is for a slight reduction in per capita carbon dioxide emissions.			Department of Energy and Climate Change (2012)	

SUSTAINABLE CONSTRUCTION AND DESIGN			
3) % of new build and retrofit homes meeting Building for Life 'very good' standard (for those gaining Housing Corporation funding)			
<i>Basingstoke & Deane</i>	<i>South East</i>	<i>Targets- Trends</i>	<i>Data Sources</i>
Approximately: 0%	Approximately: 21%	n/a	Annual Monitoring Report 2012
4) % of commercial buildings meeting BREEAM 'good' standard (for those where a BREEAM assessment has been undertaken)			
<i>Basingstoke & Deane</i>	<i>Hampshire & South East</i>	<i>Targets- Trends</i>	<i>Data Sources</i>
Approximately: 67%	South East: Approximately: 98%	n/a Monitoring of the environmental performance of buildings is limited, and where there is information performance could be improved.	Adopted Design and Sustainability Supplementary Planning Document 2008

EFFICIENT USE OF LAND	
5) Generalised Land Use Data (2005)	
<i>Basingstoke & Deane</i>	<i>Trends - Data Sources</i>
Area of Borough that is:	Greenspace, as perhaps would be expected, is the dominant figure for the Borough, with a figure in excess of 85%, which is reflected in all of the County's rural districts. Additional information on this can be found on the following web address: http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/generalisedlanduse
Domestic Buildings: 5000.27 (0.8%)	
Domestic Gardens: 23683.75 (3.7%)	
Non-Domestic Buildings: 2815.10 (0.4%)	

Road: 12214.53 (1.9%)						
Rail: 721.71 (0.1%)						
Path: 899.42 (0.1%)						
Green-space: 578,561.69 (91.4%)						
Water: 2,283.10 (0.4%)						
Other Land Uses: 6,579.91 (1.0%)						
Unclassified Land: 1.44 n/a						
Total Area of All Land Types: 632,760.93 sq/m						
Total Borough Land Area: 633,808.26 sq/m						
All figures – metres squared (m²) (thousands)						
6) Residential Development on Previously Developed Land (PDL)						
Basingstoke & Deane	Hampshire & South East	Targets - Trends				Data Sources
69%	South East: 79%	The national target was to provide more than 60% of new dwellings on previously developed land but this has now been abolished.				Basingstoke and Deane Annual Monitoring Report 2012
7) Previously-developed land that is unused or may be available for redevelopment by land type (number of sites)						
	Vacant and derelict land and buildings			Currently in use		All types
	Previously Developed Land (PDL)	Vacant buildings	Derelict land and buildings	With planning allocation or planning permission	With redevelopment potential but no allocation or permission	Total
Basingstoke and Deane	5	6	0	4	7	22
Hampshire	120	167	12	335	162	796
South East England	415	393	186	2260	703	3957
Targets - Trends				Data Sources		

Basingstoke & Deane accounts for approximately 0.4% of the South East's vacant land and derelict building stock sites that are currently in use which may be available for redevelopment.	National Land Use Database (NLUD), 2009

RESOURCE CONSUMPTION

8) Recycling - Household Waste

<i>Basingstoke & Deane</i>	<i>Other Hampshire Local Authorities</i>	<i>Targets - Trends</i>	<i>Data Sources</i>																				
Borough recycling rate: 23.95 % (2011-12) 14,331 tonnes of the 59,835 tonnes total residual waste household waste collected was recycled, reused or composted	<table><tr><td>East Hants</td><td>37.05</td></tr><tr><td>Eastleigh</td><td>43.27</td></tr><tr><td>New Forest</td><td>30.63</td></tr><tr><td>Fareham</td><td>38.10</td></tr><tr><td>Havant</td><td>30.92</td></tr><tr><td>Winchester</td><td>36.56</td></tr><tr><td>Rushmoor</td><td>26.89</td></tr><tr><td>Hart</td><td>38.08</td></tr><tr><td>Gosport</td><td>25.11</td></tr><tr><td colspan="2">Hampshire average 33</td></tr></table>	East Hants	37.05	Eastleigh	43.27	New Forest	30.63	Fareham	38.10	Havant	30.92	Winchester	36.56	Rushmoor	26.89	Hart	38.08	Gosport	25.11	Hampshire average 33		Target - Basingstoke: 30% Source: · There has been a steady improvement from 17.1% in 2005/6 in the amount of household waste recycled and reused. · However, the Council's recycling rate is the lowest of any other Hampshire Local Authority	Hampshire County Council (2012)
East Hants	37.05																						
Eastleigh	43.27																						
New Forest	30.63																						
Fareham	38.10																						
Havant	30.92																						
Winchester	36.56																						
Rushmoor	26.89																						
Hart	38.08																						
Gosport	25.11																						
Hampshire average 33																							

9) Gas Sales per consumer (kwh)

<i>Basingstoke & Deane</i>			<i>South East</i>		<i>Trends</i>	<i>Data Sources</i>
Domestic	Commercial		Domestic	Commercial	The sale of gas for domestic use is lower in Basingstoke and Deane per customer, compared to the rest of the South East. However, it is considerably higher for commercial and industrial uses.	Department of Energy and Climate Change (DECC) regional and local authority energy consumption statistics
2009	14,519	741,144	15,536	450,447		
2010	14,219	745,488	15,382	506,949		
2011	13,519	653,671	14,415	497,284		

10) Electricity Sales per consumer (kwh)								
Basingstoke & Deane			South East		Trends		Data Sources	
Domestic	Commercial		Domestic	Commercial	Basingstoke and Deane has a higher level of electricity consumption for domestic and commercial uses than the average for the South East. Average domestic consumption of electricity has fallen between 2010 and 2011.		Department of Energy and Climate Change (DECC) regional and local authority energy consumption statistics	
2010	4461	104,080	4471	71,429				
2011	4413	108,984	4407	68,764				
11) Household energy use per capita – average SAP of the private sector using the SAP 2005 measure								
Basingstoke & Deane		Hampshire & South East		Trends			Data Sources	
62		Hampshire	55	The SAP rating (Standard Assessment Procedure for assessing the energy performance of dwellings) is expressed on a scale of 1 to 100, the higher the number, the lower the running costs.. Private sector housing in Basingstoke & Deane therefore has a better average energy performance than across Hampshire and the South East.			2010 Housing Strategy Statistical Appendix (based on returns by Local Authorities)	
		South East	54					
12) Existing Renewable and Low Carbon Energy Generation								
Basingstoke and Deane			Hampshire and South East	Trends			Data Sources	
Apsley Landfill Site 6,242 MWh/year Chineham Incinerator (Municipal and Industrial waste)97,367MWh/year			n/a	The borough has two large-scale low carbon energy installations, an energy from waste incinerator and utilisation of landfill gas at Apsley. Otherwise, renewable energy installations are limited			North Hampshire Renewable Energy and Low Carbon Development Study, AECOM, March 2010	

		to small-scale building integrated micro-renewables, of which it is difficult to monitor take up as it is permitted development.	

BUILT HERITAGE

13) Conservation Areas

<i>Basingstoke & Deane</i>	<i>Data Sources</i>
There are now 43 Conservation Areas in the Borough of Basingstoke and Deane.	Basingstoke and Deane Borough Council, Conservation Area Appraisals

14) Listed Buildings

<i>Basingstoke & Deane</i>	<i>Hampshire</i>	<i>Trends</i>	<i>Data Sources</i>
There are 1820 listed buildings in the Borough. Grade I: 33 (1.8%) Grade II*: 62 (3.4%) Grade II: 1725 (94.8%)	There are 14,156 listed buildings in the County (2013 figures). Grade I: 221 (1.5%) Grade II*: 636 (4.4%) Grade II: 13,339 (94.1%)	Listed buildings are defined as those of special architectural or historic interest, meriting special protection. Architectural interest covers aspects of architectural design, decoration and craftsmanship with important examples of innovative building techniques or types. Historic interest includes cases of national and/or local social, economical, cultural or military history. Grade I are buildings of exceptional and often national interest; Grade II* are outstanding buildings, often of regional interest; Grade II are important buildings of special interest which warrant every effort made to preserve them. The Borough clearly has a high number of listed buildings, highlighting the high quality cultural heritage that should be protected and enhanced.	Basingstoke and Deane website Hampshire County Council Strategic Environmental Group (2013).

15) Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAM)																													
Basingstoke & Deane	Data Sources																												
Basingstoke and Deane has 145 <u>Scheduled Ancient Monuments</u> (SAMs). The breakdown of SAMs per parish are: <table> <tbody> <tr> <td>Ashmansworth: 2</td><td>Oakley: 12</td></tr> <tr> <td>Baughurst: 1</td><td>Old Basing: 13</td></tr> <tr> <td>Basingstoke Town: 5</td><td>Overton: 10</td></tr> <tr> <td>Bramley: 2</td><td>Pamber: 7</td></tr> <tr> <td>Burghclere: 18</td><td>Preston Candover: 3</td></tr> <tr> <td>Candovers: 3</td><td>St. Mary Bourne: 2</td></tr> <tr> <td>Chineham: 2</td><td>Silchester: 23</td></tr> <tr> <td>Ecchinswell and Sydmonton: 2</td><td>Weston Patrick: 1</td></tr> <tr> <td>Ellisfield: 1</td><td>Whitchurch: 4</td></tr> <tr> <td>Farleigh Wallop: 2</td><td>Wootton St. Lawrence: 4</td></tr> <tr> <td>Litchfield and Woodcott: 8</td><td>Newtown: 1</td></tr> <tr> <td>Mapledurwell and Up Nately: 1</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>Monk Sherborne: 2</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>Mortimer West End: 14</td><td></td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Ashmansworth: 2	Oakley: 12	Baughurst: 1	Old Basing: 13	Basingstoke Town: 5	Overton: 10	Bramley: 2	Pamber: 7	Burghclere: 18	Preston Candover: 3	Candovers: 3	St. Mary Bourne: 2	Chineham: 2	Silchester: 23	Ecchinswell and Sydmonton: 2	Weston Patrick: 1	Ellisfield: 1	Whitchurch: 4	Farleigh Wallop: 2	Wootton St. Lawrence: 4	Litchfield and Woodcott: 8	Newtown: 1	Mapledurwell and Up Nately: 1		Monk Sherborne: 2		Mortimer West End: 14		Hampshire County Council Strategic Environmental Group (2013).
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LANDSCAPE AND GEOLOGY	
16) Landscape – Landscape Types	
Basingstoke & Deane	Data Sources
- The Borough of Basingstoke and Deane is a predominantly rural district with some outstanding areas of landscape and a high proportion of very attractive, unspoilt countryside. - The Borough embraces a diverse pattern of landscapes, including rolling chalk downland, pastoral river valleys, historic parkland, remnants of ancient forests and intimate mosaics of lowland farmland and woodland, with a scattering of farms, villages and hamlets, and a few larger settlements, including Basingstoke.	Basingstoke and Deane Landscape Assessment: Main Report, <i>Part1; A Landscape Overview (2001)</i>

· The importance of its landscape at a national level is confirmed by the designation of approximately one-third of the countryside of the Borough within the North Wessex Downs Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (NWD AONB) and designated 'Areas of Special Landscape Quality' cover a significant proportion of the countryside outside of the NWD AONB. · The county-wide assessment produced by Hampshire County Council defines a range of generic landscape types for the rural areas of Hampshire, divided into two broad groupings: chalk-lands and lowland mosaic · There are 13 defining landscape types within the Borough ▪ Open arable landscapes ▪ Chalk and clay landscapes ▪ Clay plateau landscapes ▪ Scarp landscapes ▪ Open arable on greensand ▪ Open arable on clay ▪ Heathland and forest landscapes ▪ Pasture and woodland: heath associated landscapes ▪ Mixed farmland and woodland landscapes ▪ River valley landscapes ▪ Parkland landscapes ▪ Modified landscapes ▪ Urban areas and fringe characteristics Additional information on these landscape types can be found in the Basingstoke and Deane Landscape Assessment: Main Report, <i>Part1; A Landscape Overview</i>	
17) Landscape Character Areas	
Basingstoke & Deane	<i>Data Sources</i>
· The pattern of landscape and historic landscape types provide a detailed impression of the range of character variations within the Borough, and provides the basis for defining landscape character areas	Basingstoke and Deane Landscape Assessment: Main Report, <i>Part1; A Landscape Overview (2001)</i>

· Identification of landscape character areas involved a review of the most appropriate scale and boundaries. This ensures that the historic and ecological characteristics are properly reflected in them. The outcome of this process was the definition of a total of 20 landscape character areas within the Borough. The resulting areas were considered to represent an appropriate scale, reflecting similarities in underlying geology, landcover, appearance and historic development. More information on these landscape character areas can be found in the Basingstoke and Deane Landscape Assessment: Main Report, <i>Part1; A Landscape Overview</i>	
18) Geology	
<i>Basingstoke & Deane</i>	<i>Data Sources</i>
· The basic structure of any landscape is formed by its underlying rocks and relief. Geology, and the processes of weathering, erosion and deposition, influence the form of the landscape, its drainage and soils. · The Borough of Basingstoke and Deane lies across the boundary of two distinct geological formations, producing a comparatively varied geological structure that has a strong influence upon landform and landscape character · The southern part of the Borough is dominated by the deep chalk bed of the North Downs, laid down in the <i>Cretaceous</i> period; this belt of chalk stretches right across Hampshire and neighbouring counties, forming the distinctive downland landscapes of southern England. The chalk layer has been tilted to form a ridge and eroded on its exposed northern face to create the distinctive, steep escarpment west of Kingsclere that is composed of the comparatively hard rocks of the Middle Chalk. Immediately below the scarp, erosion has also exposed a narrow belt of Reading Beds and Upper Greensand which run parallel to the scarp face · From its northern escarpment, the bed of Upper Chalk dips southwards, forming the characteristic downland, broad plateaux and shallow valleys that are distinctive features of chalk scenery. · Much of the Upper Chalk is overlain by superficial deposits of clay with flints, laid down during the inter-glacial period, particularly on the plateau in the vicinity of Ellisfield and Herriard.	Basingstoke and Deane Landscape Assessment: Main Report, <i>Part1; A Landscape Overview (2001)</i>

· This clay cap masks the chalk geology and gives rise to different soils and surface conditions, often less suited to intensive agriculture and typically clothed in broadleaved woodland · The northern part of the Borough lies on the south-western edge of the London Basin, where the chalk strata dip towards the north and are buried beneath the younger deposits of sands and clays laid down during the <i>Tertiary</i> period during progressive periods of marine flooding · These consist of three main geological deposits: London Clay, Bracklesham Beds, Bagshot Beds · These deposits are all comparatively soft and are easily eroded to form low-lying landscapes of subdued relief; their variability and sequence of outcrops has produced a complex pattern of soils, vegetation types and land use character across the area · Later <i>Quaternary</i> deposits of river and valley gravels occur along the main river valleys and deposits of alluvium also follow the outlines of the Thames river network. · The areas around Silchester, Tadley and north of Highclere and Burghclere are characterised by extensive High Level Terrace Drift Deposits (plateau gravels)	

19) Greenspace: Basingstoke and Deane/Hampshire District comparison		
Highest nationally	Rank	% Greenspace
Winchester	63	92.2
Test Valley	64=	92.0
Basingstoke and Deane	69=	91.7
East Hampshire	96=	90.4
New Forest	128	88.0
Hart	156	85.4
Eastleigh	255	61.6
Fareham	258	60.7
Rushmoor	273	53.1

Gosport	298	43.3
Havant	307	38.7

Source: Quality of Life in Hampshire Report (2008); DCLG Generalised Land Use Database (2006)

WATER

20) River Quality

Basingstoke & Deane

Data Sources

Environment Agency

The biological and chemical quality of England's rivers has **improved greatly since 1990**. This is due to a number of factors including a major clean-up of discharges from industry and sewage-treatment works. We have enforced discharge consents more tightly and focused more on pollution prevention.

However, there are still many rivers, and sections of rivers, with high levels of nutrients.

The Environment Agency (EA) monitors the quality of three of the Borough's major rivers:

- **The River Test** – between five different points: Source (near the village of Ashe), Laverstoke, Longparish, Portals Ltd, Testbourne Mill
- **The Loddon**
- **Bourne Rivulet**

The EA monitors various aspects of water quality including:

- **Chemistry**: an indicator of organic pollution in general
- **Nitrates**: nitrate in rivers
- **Biology**: an indicator of overall 'health' of rivers
- **Phosphates**: phosphate in rivers

The Environment Agency assesses river quality using a survey called the General Quality Assessment (GQA) scheme. This measures four aspects of river quality – biology, chemistry, nutrients and aesthetic quality.

The chemistry aspects are sub-divided further: - Biochemical oxygen demand (mg/l) - Ammonia (mgN/l) - Dissolved oxygen (% saturation) Historical data on the quality of the three rivers is available on the Environment Agency website: http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/homeandleisure/37811.aspx Basingstoke Water Cycle Study (phases 1 and 2) The phase 1 study identified that strategic development of the scale tested is not constrained by flood risk or water resource issues. However, a phase 2 study was needed to consider water quality and ecology, the critical risk to ongoing development being the environmental and infrastructure capacity for waste water treatment. The study identified that the impact of development, particularly the impact of additional treated effluent discharge, on the River Loddon, was the primary cause of concern. The phase 2 study therefore focuses on the wastewater catchments that discharge to the River Loddon or its tributaries. The River Loddon catchment downstream of the Basingstoke urban area is not compliant with the Water Framework Directive (WFD) good ecological status. Although the water quality and ecological quality of the River Loddon is generally very good, the phase 1 study identified that the observed phosphate quality in the River Loddon is approximately six times higher than the WFD standard for good status. The Water Cycle Study looked at a number of possible options to meet 'good status' and identified that it is not possible to meet good ecological status for phosphate in the River Loddon with current available sewage treatment technology. The results also show that the different population scenarios assessed do not affect the consent changes that would be required to achieve good ecological status. The WCS concludes that there will not be a deterioration in chemical or physico-chemical status due to the levels of growth assessed, but that there remains uncertainty regarding the impact upon biological status and an ongoing monitoring program is recommended to manage this risk. The study shows that there is planned infrastructure capacity in Basingstoke until 2016, and that strategic water services infrastructure has been assessed up to 2021. Development to the west is constrained by existing capacity issues in the foul network in this part of the catchment. In the north-west there is capacity in the foul network due to the construction of additional sewage capacity in the area.	Basingstoke Water Cycle Study – Phases 1 (March 2007) and 2 (October 2009)

The WCS considers that there is enough land available for development outwith flood zones 2 and 3 for the scale of growth tested. The principal existing groundwater and fluvial flood risk issues in the catchment lie to the east of Basingstoke, and development in this area will need to mitigate against these risks.	
20) Groundwater Quality	
Basingstoke & Deane	<i>Data Sources</i>
Within the Borough boundaries there are areas of protected groundwater where important abstractions occur. The Environment Agency term such areas 'Source Protection Zones'. Within the Borough there are 11 SPZ1 (inner protection zone) which are the most sensitive areas, followed by 15 SPZ2 (outer protection zones) and 10 SPZ3 (total catchments). The National Rivers Authority Groundwater Vulnerability Map provides information on the water beneath the land in the Borough.	<i>Basingstoke and Deane Contaminated Land Inspection Strategy 2011</i>
21) Flooding	
The SFRA made the following points: • Much of the borough is underlain by chalk aquifer which is particularly susceptible to groundwater flooding. • The allocation of development with respect to flood risk must take climate change into account • New development work should be designed to ensure flood risk is not increased at the site or in neighbouring areas. The location, layout and design of development are the more most vital factors in managing flood risk. • The existing floodplain should be protected, and where possible enhanced. Development in areas along the Rivers Test, Itchen and tributaries should take into account the need to maintain and increase floodplain storage. • Local Planning Authorities should ensure policies encourage sustainable drainage practices • The principles of the sequential test are to locate development in areas of the lowest flood risk, thus allocating following the order of preference of Flood Zone 1, then 2, then 3a, and finally 3b as a last resort. The vulnerability of the development must be taken into account to ensure compatibility with the flood zone.	Basingstoke and Deane Borough Council Strategic Flood Risk Assessment, Halcrow, January 2010

BIODIVERSITY	
22) Habitat type overview	
Hampshire	<i>Data Sources</i>

All statistics given are for Hampshire, the spatial level at which biodiversity information is collected. Hampshire habitat (%) area = 382,000 hectares <table border="0"> <tr> <td>Arable: 37%</td> <td>Heathland: 4%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Woodland: 19%</td> <td>Coastal: 2%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Grassland: 20%</td> <td>Other: 3%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Urban: 15%</td> <td></td> </tr> </table> Detailed information on Biodiversity in Hampshire can be found on the Hampshire Biodiversity Partnership website: http://www.hampshirebiodiversity.org.uk/action.html Habitats specifically relevant to the Borough of Basingstoke and Deane include: Heathland · Hampshire's lowland heaths account for almost 30% of the total UK resource · Home to some of the UK's rarest creatures such as sand lizard, smooth snake, Dartford warbler, many of Hampshire's heathlands have been rejuvenated through partnership working and focused conservation management work. Ancient Semi-Natural Woodland · Hampshire is one of the most wooded counties in England and holds 5% (16,735 hectares) of the UK's ancient semi-natural woodland. · There has been a 50% decline in ancient semi-natural woodland in Hampshire in the last 70 years Lowland Calcareous Grassland · Species-rich unimproved grassland is one of the rarest habitats in the UK and Hampshire. In the last 50 years, 95% of chalk downland nationally has been lost and in Hampshire 98% has been lost over the last 150 years · The enormous loss of this habitat in Hampshire has been accompanied by severe fragmentation; nearly half the remaining sites are less than 2 hectares Wood Pasture and Parkland · Lowland wood pasture and parks are habitats where there is a long tradition of grazing deer and	Arable: 37%	Heathland: 4%	Woodland: 19%	Coastal: 2%	Grassland: 20%	Other: 3%	Urban: 15%		'The State of Hampshire's Biodiversity', Hampshire County Council (October 2008) Hampshire Biodiversity Partnership
Arable: 37%	Heathland: 4%								
Woodland: 19%	Coastal: 2%								
Grassland: 20%	Other: 3%								
Urban: 15%									

domestic livestock in amongst trees

- Hampshire contains 35% of the United Kingdom's lowland wood pasture and parks resource (estimated between 10,000-20,000 hectares)
- Examples in Basingstoke and Deane include Highclere and Hurstbourne Park; this resource is also regarded to be of significance within the context of lowland North West Europe

Hedgerows

- All hedgerows are valuable assets for biodiversity and landscape character, but ancient, species-rich hedgerows are generally the most important. Hedgerows are generally the most important.
- Since legislation to protect Hedgerows was introduced in 1997, few hedgerows have been removed in Hampshire
- Hampshire has a total hedgerow length of 15,040 km, which is approximately 4.6% of England's total hedgerow length
- In the context of limited hedgerows elsewhere in Europe, Hampshire's hedgerows are of international importance

Arable Land

- The biodiversity of arable land has declined more than that of any other habitat, largely due to massive changes in agricultural practice
- However, Hampshire contains some of the most biologically diverse arable land in Britain
- The chalk of mid-Hampshire between Basingstoke, Winchester and the Wiltshire border are of national importance for their surviving arable plant communities and populations of farmland birds
- In Hampshire, arable farmland occupies some 198,352 hectares (51.9%) of the land area

Chalk Streams/Rivers

- In England, chalk streams are found in a crescent extending from Dorset to East Yorkshire; this collection of watercourses constitutes the most important resource of its type in Europe. Accordingly, chalk streams are an important habitat in a national and international context.
- All chalk rivers are fed from groundwater aquifers, producing base-rich water of a good chemical quality, high clarity and a generally stable flow and temperature regime
- Chalk rivers are also notable for their important fisheries, including the game species brown trout and Atlantic salmon.
- The surrounding floodplains of most chalk rivers contain unimproved wet grassland and fen and are of immense importance for breeding wader birds and wintering wildfowl

Basingstoke and Deane			Hampshire Biodiversity Information Centre (2012)
As at 31 March 2012, there is a total of 9,506 hectares of BAP Priority habitat in Basingstoke & Deane, approximately 50% of which is within designated sites.			
<u>BAP Priority Habitats (as at 31 March 2010)</u>	BDBC Area	% of BDBC Area	
Grasslands	518ha	0.81	
Heathlands	42ha	0.07	
Woodland, wood-pasture and parkland	8055ha	12.7	
Arable, orchards and hedgerows	Not known		
Open waters	101ha (incomplete)	0.16	
Wetlands	889ha	1.39	
NB. As the total area of BAP Priority habitat may include areas when habitats overlap, the % of the district area covered by BAP Priority habitat may be slightly over-exaggerated.			
Statutory Designated Sites (as at 31 st March 2012)			
<u>SSSIs (Total area 806ha)</u>	<u>Local Nature Reserve (LNR) (Total area 242ha)</u>		
Ashford Hill Woods & Meadows (141.55ha)	Chineham Woods (9.17ha)		
Bere Mill Meadows (10.27ha)	Daneshill Park Woods (4.43ha)		
Burghclere Beacon (80.67ha)	Herbert Plantation (25.59ha)		
Butter Wood (45.32ha)	Padworth Common (0.28ha)		
Duncroft Farm Pit (0.12ha)	Pamber Forest (189.86ha)		
East Aston Common (0.53ha)	Popley Ponds (1.44ha)		
Greenham & Crookham Commons (0.46ha)	The Mill Field (11.68ha)		
Greywell Tunnel (Basingstoke Canal) (0.11ha)	Up Nately (2.85ha)		
Highclere Park (69.58ha)			
Hook Common & Bartley Heath (6.55ha)	<u>National Nature Reserve (NNR) (Total area 23ha)</u>		
Ladle Hill (10.50ha)	Ashford Hill (23.39ha)		
Mapledurwell Fen (0.41ha)			
Micheldever Spoil Heaps (26.73ha)			
Old Burghclere Lime Quarry (4.52ha)			
Pamber Forest & Silchester Common (341.72ha)			

River Test (41.86ha) Ron Ward's Meadow with Tadley Pastures (11.52ha) Sidley Wood (11.72ha) Stanford End Mill & River Loddon (1.84ha) West Woodhay Down (0.42ha) <u>SINCs (Total area 6132ha)</u> Bramley Training Area – Bushyplatt Copse (1.09ha) Bramley Training Area – Compartment 4 (1.91ha) Bramley Training Area – Compartment 10 (3.46ha) Bramley Training Area – Compartment 11 (2.02ha) Bramley Training Area – Ragg Copse (2.19ha) Bramley Training Area – Yard Copse (1.42ha) Little Bowlings Farm Wood (0.30ha) Nuthanger Down Copse (4.36ha) Old Down (9.05ha) St Mary's Churchyard, Overton (0.87ha) The Harrow Way (14.41ha) Watership Down (16.7ha)	

(23) Priority Species type overview	
Hampshire	Data Sources
The Hampshire Biodiversity Partnership has prepared specific action plans for the following species. Plants: Rare flora, Hericium tooth fungi, Stipitate hynoid tooth fungi, Woodland lichens Mammals: European Otter, Water Vole, Barbastelle bat, Serotine bat, Bechstein's bat, Pipistrelle bat, Greater horseshoe bat Birds: seed-eating farmland birds, birds of wet grassland, shorebirds Invertebrates: Southern damselfly, Butterflies and Moths, Bumblebees, Hornet robberfly, Noble chafer beetle, Stag beetle, Gilkicker weevil, Medicinal leech	Hampshire Biodiversity Action Plan Details can be found on the their website: http://www.hampshirebiodiversity.org.uk/vol-two.html

Amphibians/Reptiles: Natterjack toad, Great Crested newt, Smooth snake, Sand Lizard Crustaceans/Molluscs: White-clawed crayfish, Large-mouthed valve snail	
<i>Basingstoke and Deane</i>	
279 notable species have been recorded in the borough. The following Protected and Notable Species within the borough are identified in the Hampshire Biodiversity Action Plan Amphibians & Reptiles: Great Crested Newt. Birds: Skylark, Gadwall, Pochard, Great Bittern, Stone-Curlew, Sanderling, Dunlin, Red Knot, Nightjar, Linnet, Hen Harrier, Montagu's Harrier, Hawfinch, Quail, Tundra Swan, Lesser Spotted Woodpecker, Little Egret, Corn Bunting, Reed Bunting, Merlin, Hobby, Snipe, Mediterranean Gull, Bar-Tailed Godwit, Black-Tailed Godwit, Common Grasshopper Warbler, Woodlark, Nightingale, Goosander, Red Kite, Yellow Wagtail, Spotted Flycatcher, Bearded Tit, Eurasian Tree Sparrow, Grey Partridge, Honey Buzzard, Golden Plover, Grey Plover, Bullfinch, Firecrest, Whinchat, Turtle Dove, Dartford Warbler, Redshank, Song Thrush, Northern Lapwing. Fish: Bullhead, Brook Lamprey, Grayling. Plants: Marsh Clubmoss, Juniper, Pheasants-Eye, Ground-pine, Rough Marsh-Mallow, Marsh-mallow, Lesser Quaking-Grass, Cornflower, Narrow-leaved Helleborine, Dwarf Mouse-ear, Chamomile, Narrow-leaved Marsh-Orchid, Narrow-lipped Helleborine, Green-flowered Helleborine, Broad-leaved Spurge, Chalk Eyebright, Red Hemp-nettle, Wall Bedstraw, Slender Bedstraw, Chiltern Gentian, Heath Cudweed, Stinking Hellebore, Musk Orchid, Wild Candytuft, Yellow Vetchling, Summer Snowflake, Field Gromwell, Fine-leaved Sandwort, River Water-dropwort, Green-Winged Orchid, Yarrow Broomrape, Greater Broomrape, Annual beard-grass, Small Fleabane, Narrow-leaved Lungwort, Corn Buttercup, Stream Water-Crowfoot,	BDBC Living Landscapes 2010, Appendix 1.

Shepherd's Needle, Small-flowered catchfly, Cut-Leaved Germander, Bastard-Toadflax, Spreading Hedge Parsley, Goodyer's Elm, Broad-Fruited Corn Salad, Mat-grass Fescue, Moss.

Invertebrates: Stag Beetle, Hoverfly, Soldier Fly, Tephritid Fly, Southern Wood Ant, The Forester, Light Feathered Rustic, Purple Emperor, Festoon, Silver-washed Fritillary, Pearl-bordered Fritillary, Small Pearl-bordered Fritillary, Light Crimson Underwing, Dark Crimson Underwing, White-spotted Pinion, Goat Moth, Striped Lychnis, Small Blue, Heart Moth, Orange Footman, Pyralid Moth, Marsh Fritillary, Duke of Burgundy, Bordered Gothic, Marbled Clover, Broad-bordered Bee Hawk, Narrow-bordered Bee Hawk-moth, Buttoned snout, Orange Upperwing, Adonis Blue, Chalk-Hill Blue, Small Black Arches, Drab looper, Double line, Lunar Yellow Underwing, Brighton Wainscot, Common Fan-foot, Silver-studded Blue, Pale Shining Brown, Argent and sable, White Letter Hairstreak, Chalk Carpet, Striped Lychnis, Four-Spotted Moth, Snail, Fine-lined Pea Mussel, Desmoulin's whorl snail, Downy Emerald, Keeled Skimmer, White-legged Damselfly.

Mammals: Yellow-necked mouse, Water Vole, Serotine, Brown Hare, Otter, Harvest Mouse, Dormouse, Water shrew, Common pipistrelle, Greater Horseshoe Bat.

ECONOMIC

24) Employment and Unemployment

Basingstoke & Deane	Hampshire - South East	Trends	Data Sources
Economically Active 94,300 (83.5 %)	Economically Active 80.7% 79.3%	83.5 % of the Borough population is economically active, which is similar to the activity rate for the South East and that for Hampshire. It is just under 7% higher than the national (GB) average of 76.7%. - Just over 5% of the economically active population are unemployed - this is typical of unemployment rates in Hampshire and the South East - Basingstoke and Deane's employment rate, at 77.4% of the working age population, is in line with that for Hampshire. It is also just under 3% higher than the South East and just over 7% higher than the national GB figure.	ONS Annual Population Survey (Oct 2011-Sep 2012)
In Employment 87,600 (77.4%)	In Employment 76.5% 74.6%		
Employees 74,800 (66.5%)	Employees 66.5% 63.4%		
Self-employed 12,800 (10.8%)	Self-employed 10.8% 10.8%		
Unemployment 5,000 (5.4%)	Unemployment 5.4% 5.8%		

25) Economic Activity for Males and Females

Basingstoke & Deane	Hampshire - South East	Trends	Data Sources
MEN: Economically Active 49,100 (88%)	MEN: Economically Active 86.1% 85.5%	The male-female profile of employment within the Borough shows that a higher proportion of males are economically active, with 88% of men in employment and around 16.2% in self employment, compared with 79% of women in	ONS Annual Population Survey (Oct 2011 – Sep 2012)
Employed 45,600 (81.4%)	Employed 82% 80.6%		

Employees 36,400 (65.2%) Self-employed 9,200 (16.2%) WOMEN: Economically Active 45,200 (79.0%) Employed 42,000 (73.7%) Employees 38,400 (67.8%) Self-employed Sample size too small	Employees 66.3% 65.4% Self-employed 15.3% 14.8% WOMEN: Economically Active 75.5% 73.2% Employed 71.2% 68.8% Employees 64.2% 61.4% Self-employed 6.7% 6.9%	employment. - Comparison with the county, region and nationally shows a higher percentage of males than females undertake self-employed work. - The Borough's self-employment and employment rates for males are broadly in line with those of Hampshire.	
26) Unemployment: Jobs Seekers Allowance (JSA) Claimant Count - by gender*			
Basingstoke & Deane	Hampshire - South East	Trends	Data Sources
All 2,356 - 2.1% Male 1,508 - 2.7% Female 848 - 1.5%	2.0% - 2.6% 2.7% - 3.4% 1.4% - 1.8%	People claiming JSA must declare that they are out of work, capable of, available for and actively seeking work during the week in which the claim is made. - In November 2011, the Claimant Count recorded 2,356 people receiving JSA in the Basingstoke and Deane area, which equates to a rate of 2.1% - The early to middle part of the last decade showed an overall decline in the percentage of	ONS Claimant Count - Total JSA claimants (February 2013)

		the working age population claiming JSA. This was throughout Great Britain as a whole, as well as in the South East, Hampshire and Basingstoke & Deane However, from 2007/2008 the rate and number of people claiming JSA has increased over the period of the economic downtown reaching a high point in 2009/10. This was also reflected in Hampshire, South East and national levels. Throughout 2010, numbers started to decrease once more and during 2011 have remained at around 2% - 2.3% in the borough.	
27) Unemployment: Jobs Seekers Allowance (JSA) Claimant Count – by age and duration*			
Basingstoke & Deane	Hampshire - South East	Trends	Data Sources
Aged 16-64 2.1% Aged 18-24 4.6% Aged 25-49 2.0% Aged 50 to 64 1.5%	Aged 16-64 1.9% - 2.5% Aged 18-24 4.5% - 4.7% Aged 25-49 1.9% - 2.6% Aged 50 and over 1.2% - 1.6%	*The percentage figures represent the number of JSA claimants in a particular category as a percentage of the resident population.. - These latest figures on age breakdown continue previous trends, with the youngest age group (18-24) representing the largest group of JSA claimants, with the aged 50 to 64 representing the smallest group of JSA claimants. - The Borough is broadly comparable with JSA claimants counts for Hampshire and the South East.	National Official Labour Market Statistics - JSA claimants by age and duration, based on resident population of the same age(2012)
28) Job Centre Plus: Notified Vacancies			
Basingstoke & Deane		Trends	Data Sources
Hampshire - South East			

Basingstoke and Deane: 1,833 Hampshire: 10,690 South East: 68,116		· Basingstoke and Deane saw a substantial increase of 1,019 notified vacancies between September 2011 and September 2012– 55.6% increase · The South East saw rises of notified vacancies of 24, 536 (36 % increase), and Hampshire saw a substantial increase of 4,394 (41.1%).	<i>Hampshire Labour Market Bulletin, September 2012, Environment Department – Hampshire County Council</i>
29) Economic Inactivity			
<i>Basingstoke & Deane</i>	<i>Hampshire - South East</i>	<i>Targets</i>	<i>Data Sources</i>
Economically inactive 18,200 16.5% Wanting a job 3,700 5.2% Not wanting a job 14,500 14.3%	Economically inactive 19.3% 20.7% Wanting a job 5.9% 5.6% Not wanting a job 13.0% 15.1%	· Borough economic inactivity rates are relatively low comparable to Hampshire and South East England.	Official Labour Market Statistics Economic Inactivity April 2010 – March 2011
30) Gross Weekly Earnings – by residence			
<i>Basingstoke & Deane</i>	<i>Hampshire</i>	<i>Trends</i>	<i>Data Sources</i>
Full-time Median: £ 573.00 Male Median: £ 635.40 Female Median: £ 470.10	Full-time Median: £ 553.00 Male Median: £ 627.30 Female Median £ 468.80	Details on the Earning by residence in each of the authorities in Hampshire, excluding Portsmouth and Southampton, are available in the <i>Profile of the Borough 2006</i> . · Basingstoke and Deane are towards the higher end of the range · The gross weekly earnings by residence for	ONS Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings (2012)

		males is higher than the median for Basingstoke and Deane, whereas for females the gross weekly earnings by residence is lower.	
31) Gross Weekly Earnings – by workplace			
Basingstoke & Deane	<i>Hampshire (excluding P'mouth & Southampton)</i>	<i>Trends</i>	<i>Data Sources</i>
Full-time Median: £ 543.90 Males Median: £ 586.50 Females Median: £ 447.90	Full-time Median: £ 532.90 Males Median: £ 574.90 Females Median: £ 457.40	Generally, the Gross Weekly Earning are higher in the Borough than in Hampshire. Additionally, males who work within the Borough receive higher levels of full-time pay (median) than the Borough and County averages.	ONS Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings (2012)
32) Commuting			
Basingstoke & Deane		<i>Trends</i>	<i>Data Sources</i>
Total resident workers 82,668 Live and work in district 55,353 Total in-commuters 24,259 Total out-commuters 27,315 Total gross commuting flow		- Basingstoke and Deane was the most self-contained district in Hampshire, providing jobs for 67% of its resident workforce within the area - Basingstoke and Deane is a net exporter of labour (-3,056) - Additional information on commuting patterns can be found in the <i>Profile of the Borough 2006</i>	Census 2001

51,574			
Total net commuting flow -3,056			
33) % of resident workforce (persons employed) by employment sector			
Basingstoke & Deane	Hampshire - South East	Trends	Data Sources
Agriculture and fishing 900 1.0%	Agriculture and fishing 0.8% 0.9%	The most notable figures from this profile are the relatively high proportions of Borough residents working in the public admin, education and health sector (24.2%), and in the banking, finance and insurance sector (22.2%) However, the percentage of residents working in the public admin, education and health sector is still lower than the Hampshire and South East percentages.	Annual Population Survey January 2012 to December 2012
Energy and water 1,400 1.6%	Energy and water 2.0% 1.7%		
Manufacturing 9,900 11.5%	Manufacturing 11.8% 9.3%		
Construction 6,600 7.6%	Construction 7.6% 7.4%		
Distribution, hotels and restaurants 15,500 17.9%	Distribution, hotels and restaurants 17.2% 18.2%		
Transport and communications 10,000 11.6%	Transport and communications 9.7% 10.5%		
Banking, finance and insurance 19,200 22.2%	Banking, finance and insurance 15.1% 16.3%		
Public admin, education and health	Public admin, education and health		

20,900 24.2% Other services 2,000 2.3% Total services 86,400	29.7% 29.9% Other services 6.2% 5.8%		
34) Occupations (residence based)			
Basingstoke & Deane	Hampshire - South East	Trends	Data Sources
Managers and Senior Officials 9.3% Professional 15.5% Associate Professional and Technical 18% Admin and secretarial 13.7% Skilled Trades 11.2% Personal services 8.2% Sales and customer service 8.1%	Managers and Senior Officials 10.2% 11.5% Professional 22.3% 20.9% Associate Professional and Technical 16.4% 15.8% Admin and secretarial 10.7% 10.7% Skilled Trades 9.9% 10% Personal services 8.9% 9% Sales and customer service 7.3% 7.7%	These figures relate to those people who live in Basingstoke and Deane but who may travel to work elsewhere. It therefore profiles the jobs of the Borough's residents, but not necessarily the jobs that the area provides. · A relatively high proportion of Borough residents work in a managerial capacity including associate professional and technical occupations, such as chemists, engineers, IT professionals. · A high proportion also work in administration and secretarial jobs. · A lower proportions of the Borough residents are in fields such as sales and customer service and personal services such as nursing	Annual Population Survey Jan 2012 – Dec 2012

Process, plant and machine operatives 4.6%	Process, plant and machine operatives 4.1% 4.5%		
Elementary occupations 11.5%	Elementary occupations 9.8% 9.5%		

35) Businesses Density (Active enterprises per 1,000 population age 16+)					
Basingstoke & Deane		Hampshire & South East		Trends	Data Sources
2005	49.9	52.9	54.0	These figures illustrate the number of businesses per 1000 population, which is a good indicator of enterprise activity in an economy. The time series for 2005-2010 shows an increase in business density for Basingstoke and Deane in 2006 and 2007 particularly. This is down to an increase in business “births” and a decrease in “deaths” which worked together to give a large net increase in businesses in those years. The borough density rate is similar to that for the county and south-east.	Office for National Statistics Mid Year Population Estimates/Department for Business, Innovation and Skills “Business Demography”
2006	49.8	53.2	53.8		
2007	51.7	54.3	54.6		
2008	53.5	54.6	55.0		
2009	53.4	54.3	54.9		
2010	53.7	54.1	54.6		
2011	52.7	52.5	53.7		
36) Job Density					
Basingstoke & Deane		Hampshire - South East		Trends	Data Sources
Jobs Density Ratio (JDR): 0.84		Hants JDR: 0.81 South East JDR: 0.77		Job density is a new labour demand indicator for local areas, and shows the number of jobs per resident aged 16-64. A job density of 1.0 would mean that there is one job for every resident aged 16-64. In areas with high job densities, demand exceeds supply leading to inward commuting. Conversely, in areas with low job densities supply exceeds demand, leading to outward commuting or unemployment or economic inactivity.	ONS Jobs Density (2010)

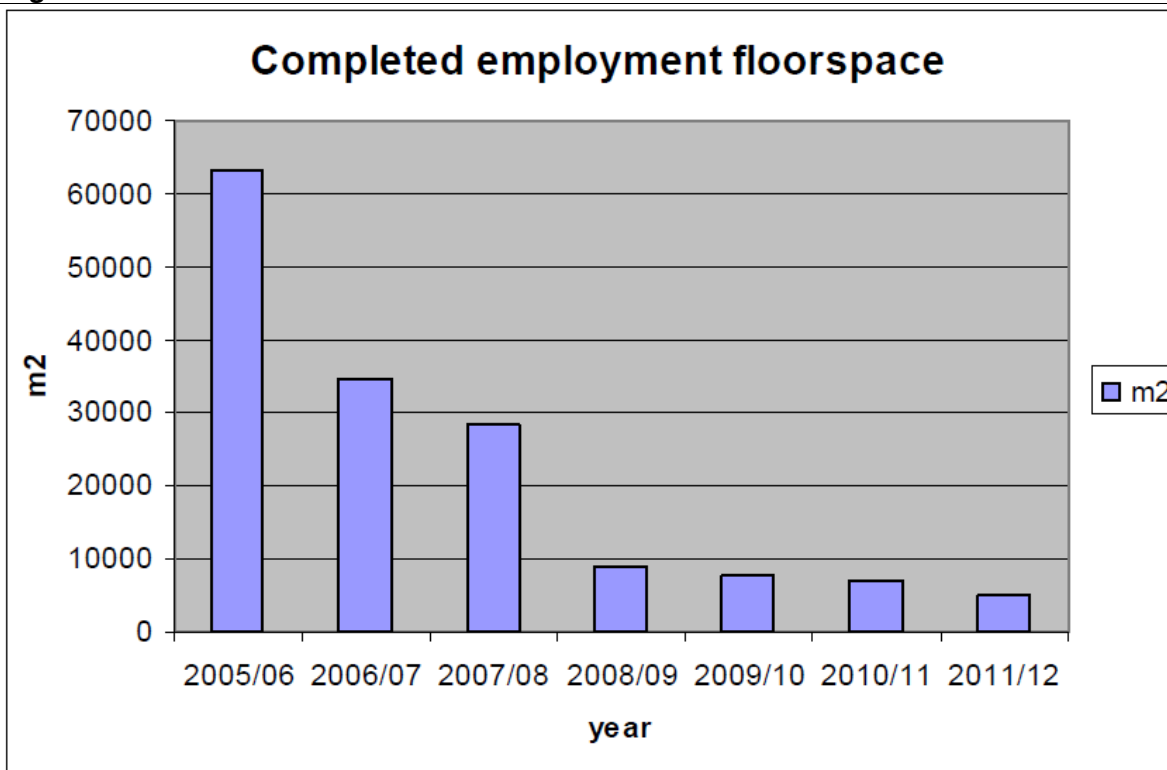
		· Basingstoke and Deane has a job ratio similar slightly higher than the county and regional average. · For comparison, amongst other Local Authorities in the County, Winchester has the highest job density (1.16) and Gosport has the lowest (0.50)	

37) Completed Employment Floorspace

Basingstoke & Deane

Data Sources

Annual Monitoring Report
2012



Trends

The graph shows a general downward trend in the completion of employment floorspace in recent monitoring years. During 2011/12, there was a decrease in the amount of completed employment floorspace for the period 2011/12 compared to 2010/11. Furthermore, completions have fallen slightly since 2008/09 compared to previous monitoring years. This low level of completions is attributed to the continuing effect of the economic recession on commercial development activity. The floorspace that was completed during the period was either B1, B1a or for a mix of B1-B8 uses. Just over half of this completed floorspace was on Greenfield land, though this figure is the result of development of vacant land at Hampshire International Business Park within an existing employment site. The total amount of additional floorspace for employment uses (B Class Uses) for 2011/12 was 5,111 m², compared with

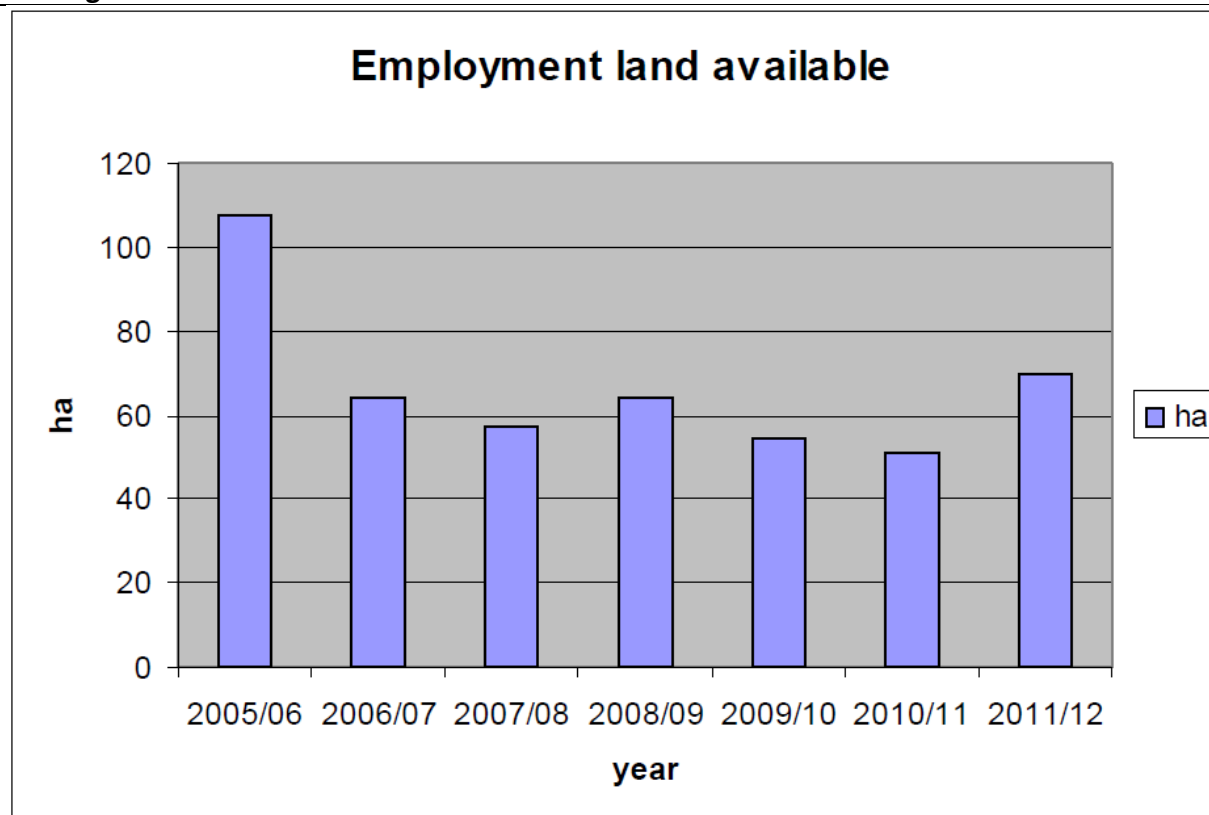
7,052 m² for 2010/11 showing a further downward trend.

38) Employment Land Available

Basingstoke & Deane

Data Source

Annual Monitoring Report
2012



Trends

The graph shows that in recent monitoring years, the amount of employment land available has remained around the same level, as the figure for available employment land at April 2012 shows a rise compared to 2011. The rise is the net result of a number of factors including employment completions and the expiry of certain planning permissions, balanced against new permissions for employment development and other employment land becoming available. However, the main contribution to the rise is the proposed development of a storage and distribution centre in the Houndmills Employment Area by Sainsburys Supermarkets Ltd which was granted planning permission during the monitoring period. It should also be noted that

only part of the potential B1 employment land at Basing View is recorded as at 2012, with more land likely to appear in the future as the regeneration of the area progresses.

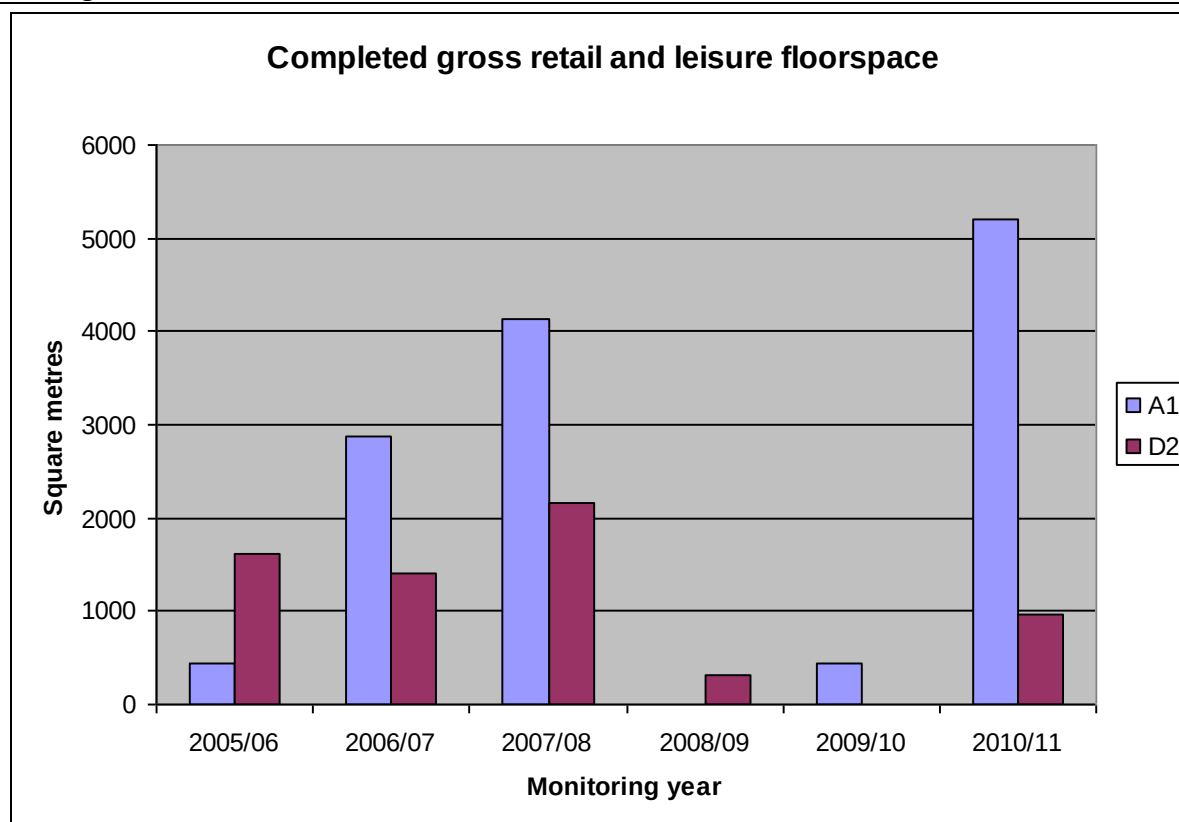
The total employment land available for development within Employment Areas allocated in the Local Plan and sites outside those areas with planning permission for employment uses is 69.6 ha for 2011/12, compared with 51.12 ha for 2010/11.

39) Completed Leisure and Retail development

Basingstoke & Deane

Data Source

Annual Monitoring Report
2011



Trends

The total of 6,156 m² for completed retail, leisure and office development during 2010-11 was as the result of the extensions to the Sainsburys stores at Tadley and Wallop Drive, Basingstoke. The limited amount of completed development for these uses in recent years can be attributed to the impact of the economic recession on commercial development. The particularly high completions in retail floorspace during the 2006/07 and 2007/08 monitoring years can be attributed to the completions of a retail warehouse in 2007/08 and a food supermarket in 2006/07.

40) Size of Businesses

Number of employees									Data Sources
VAT and/or PAYE based enterprises 2012 (number and % of businesses within employee size band)									Office of National Statistics - UK Activity, Size and Location 2010
	0 - 4	5 - 9	10 - 19	20 - 49	50 - 99	100 - 249	250 +	TOTAL	
Basingstoke and Deane	5,190	695	325	190	55	45	45	6,545	
Basingstoke and Deane %	79.3%	10.6%	5.0%	2.9%	0.8%	0.7%	0.7%	100.00%	
Hampshire County	39,425	6,265	3,160	1,530	475	295	205	51,355	
Hampshire County %	76.8%	12.2%	6.2%	3.0%	0.9%	0.6%	0.4%	100.00%	
South East	261,535	40,885	19,055	9,865	3,175	1,925	1,370	337,810	
South East %	77.4%	12.1%	5.6%	2.9%	0.9%	0.6%	0.4%	100.00%	
Trends									
Basingstoke and Deane has a relatively high proportion of large firms compared with that of Hampshire County and the South East. Whilst the borough has a similar proportion to that of Hampshire and the South East in terms of firms employing 100-240, it has quite a comparatively larger number of firms employing over 250 people.									

41) Business demography – births and deaths (2006-2011)

Births (number of business births)	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
SOUTH EAST	39,195	42,320	40,365	36,320	36,910	40,775
Hampshire County	5,980	6,585	5,860	5,015	5,300	5,640
Basingstoke and Deane	675	860	820	685	785	805

Deaths (number of business deaths)	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	
SOUTH EAST	32,660	35,090	33,810	42,550	38,345	35,915	
Hampshire County	4,760	5,165	5,135	6,170	5,685	5,270	
Basingstoke and Deane	530	530	590	780	660	615	
Trends							Data Sources
- The trends for births in Basingstoke and Deane suggest that borough had a large number of businesses setting up (births) in 2006/7, and the decrease in numbers were reflected in the South East figures for 2007/8, and during 2008/9 the reduction in percentage is similar at County level.							Office for National Statistics Business Demography 2006-2011
Net Gain (Increase in population by number)	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	
SOUTH EAST	6,535	7,230	6,575	-6,230	-1,435	4,860	
Hampshire County	1,220	1,420	730	-1,255	-385	370	
Basingstoke and Deane	145	330	235	-100	125	190	
- The trends for births in Basingstoke and Deane suggest that the borough had a large number of businesses setting up (births) in 2007/2008, and during 2009 there was a reduction in the figure, this figure then increased in 2010/2011. - In terms of deaths, the borough has prospered fairly well with no change during 2006-7, whilst deaths have steadily increased in more recent years. During 2009, the increase in deaths has been more pronounced in the borough than at County and regional level. There has been a decrease in deaths since 2010, this has resulted in a net gain of businesses.							

42) Business demography - survival rates (% of all new businesses)											
<i>Basingstoke and Deane</i>											
Year	Births in year	1 Year Survival	1 Year	2 Year Survival	2 Year	3 Year Survival	3 Year	4 Year Survival	4 Year	5 Year Survival	5 Year
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent

2006	675	655	97.0	585	86.7	480	71.1	385	57.0	330	48.9
2007	860	835	97.1	740	86.0	595	69.2	490	57.0	*	*
2008	820	750	91.5	620	75.6	505	61.6	*	*	*	*
2009	685	630	92.0	550	80.3	*	*	*	*	*	*
2010	785	695	88.5	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

Hampshire

	Births in year	1 Year Survival	1 Year	2 Year Survival	2 Year	3 Year Survival	3 Year	4 Year Survival	4 Year	5 Year Survival	5 Year
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
2006	5,980	5,805	97.1	4,980	83.3	4,160	69.6	3,425	57.3	2,900	48.5
2007	6,585	6,385	97.0	5,615	85.3	4,485	68.1	3,775	57.3	*	*
2008	5,860	5,510	94.0	4,575	78.1	3,680	62.8	*	*	*	*
2009	5,015	4,665	93.0	3,915	78.1	*	*	*	*	*	*
2010	5,300	4,665	88.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

South East

Year	Births in year	1 Year Survival	1 Year	2 Year Survival	2 Year	3 Year Survival	3 Year	4 Year Survival	4 Year	5 Year Survival	5 Year
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
2006	39,195	38,005	97.0	32,430	82.7	29,970	68.8	22,055	56.3	18,720	47.8
2007	42,320	40,730	96.2	35,445	83.8	27,995	66.2	23,315	55.1	*	*
2008	40,365	37,640	93.2	30,900	76.6	24,795	61.4	*	*	*	*
2009	36,320	33,275	91.6	27,505	75.7	*	*	*	*	*	*
2010	36,910	32,440	87.9	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

<i>Trends</i>	<i>Data Sources</i>
The percentages of survival for Basingstoke and Deane and Hampshire are broadly comparable, with only 1-2% variation. In 2010 the 1 year survival rate for businesses have dropped below 90% for borough and both Hampshire and the South East.	Office of National Statistics Business Demography

AGRICULTURE

43) Type of Agricultural Holdings

<i>Basingstoke & Deane</i>	<i>Hampshire - South East</i>	<i>Trends</i>	<i>Data Sources</i>
	<i>Hampshire</i>		
Cereals: 108	Cereals: 580	- This data sets out the types of agricultural holdings collected by the Department of Environment, Food and Rural Affairs in the agricultural census of June 2003. - The definition of agricultural holding goes beyond farms and includes businesses such as nurseries, animal boarding premises, tree pruning services, renting of agricultural machinery etc. - Lowland cattle and sheep holdings are the predominant, specifically-named farm type in all districts except Basingstoke and Deane (cereals). - There is a reasonable distribution through Hampshire's rural districts of mixed farming, dairy and pig and poultry rearing.	DEFRA, 2009 Agricultural Census, Hampshire County Council Monitoring; A <i>Profile of Hampshire</i> , 2005
General crops: 12	General crops: 74		
Horticulture: 28	Horticulture: 235		
Pigs/Poultry: 9	Pigs/Poultry: 263		
Dairy: 23	Dairy: 108		
Cattle/Sheep: 84	Cattle/Sheep: 891		
(lowland)	(lowland)		
Mixed: 31	Mixed: 188		
Other: 249	Other: 2,728		
All types: <u>544</u>	All types: <u>5,067</u>		
	<i>South East</i>		
	Cereals: 3,266		
	General crops: 540		
	Horticulture: 1,801		
	Pigs/Poultry: 1,383		
	Dairy: 515		
	Cattle/Sheep: 5,376		
	(lowland)		
	Mixed: 1,223		
	Other: 15,442		
	All types: <u>29,546</u>		
44) Size of Agricultural Holdings (Hectares)			
<i>Basingstoke & Deane</i>	<i>Hampshire - South East</i>	<i>Trends</i>	<i>Data Sources</i>
	<i>Hampshire</i>		

Less than 5 hectares: 219 (40.3%) 5<20 hectares: 101 (18.6%) 20<50 hectares: 69 (12.7%) 50<100 hectares: 47 (8.6%) 100 or more: 108 (19.9%) All sizes: 544	Less than 5 hectares: 2,063 (48.5%) 5<20 hectares: 878 (20.7%) 20<50 hectares: 453 (10.6%) 50<100 hectares: 306 (7.2%) 100 or more: 549 (12.9%) All sizes: 4,249 <i>South East England</i> Less than 5 hectares: 10,588 (42.8%) 5<20 hectares: 5,596 (22.6%) 20<50 hectares: 3,173 (12.8%) 50<100 hectares: 2,134 (8.6%) 100 or more: 3,238 (13.1%)	· The inclusion of units other than farms in this data undoubtedly leads to the predominance of agricultural holdings in the less than five hectares category.	DEFRA, 2003 Agricultural Census, Hampshire County Council Monitoring; <i>A Profile of Hampshire</i>, 2005

	All sizes: 24,729		

Social

POPULATION

45) Population

<i>Basingstoke & Deane</i>		<i>South East & England</i>	<i>Targets</i>	<i>Trends</i>	<i>Data Sources</i>
		<i>South East</i>	n/a	The population has increased within Basingstoke and Deane, and the South East by 15.8% and 10.8% respectively between 1981 and 2001, and by 10/3% and 7.8% respectively between 2001 and 2011, indicating relatively high levels of growth within the Borough, and a steady rate of growth across the south east over the last 3 decades.	Mid year population estimates, ONS
132,000	(1981)	7,243,000 (1981)			
152,900	(2001)	8,023,400 (2001)			
158,400	(2006)	8,224,300 (2006)			
165,100	(2010)	8,523,100 (2010)			
168,600	(2011)	8,652,800 (2011)			

46) Population Projections

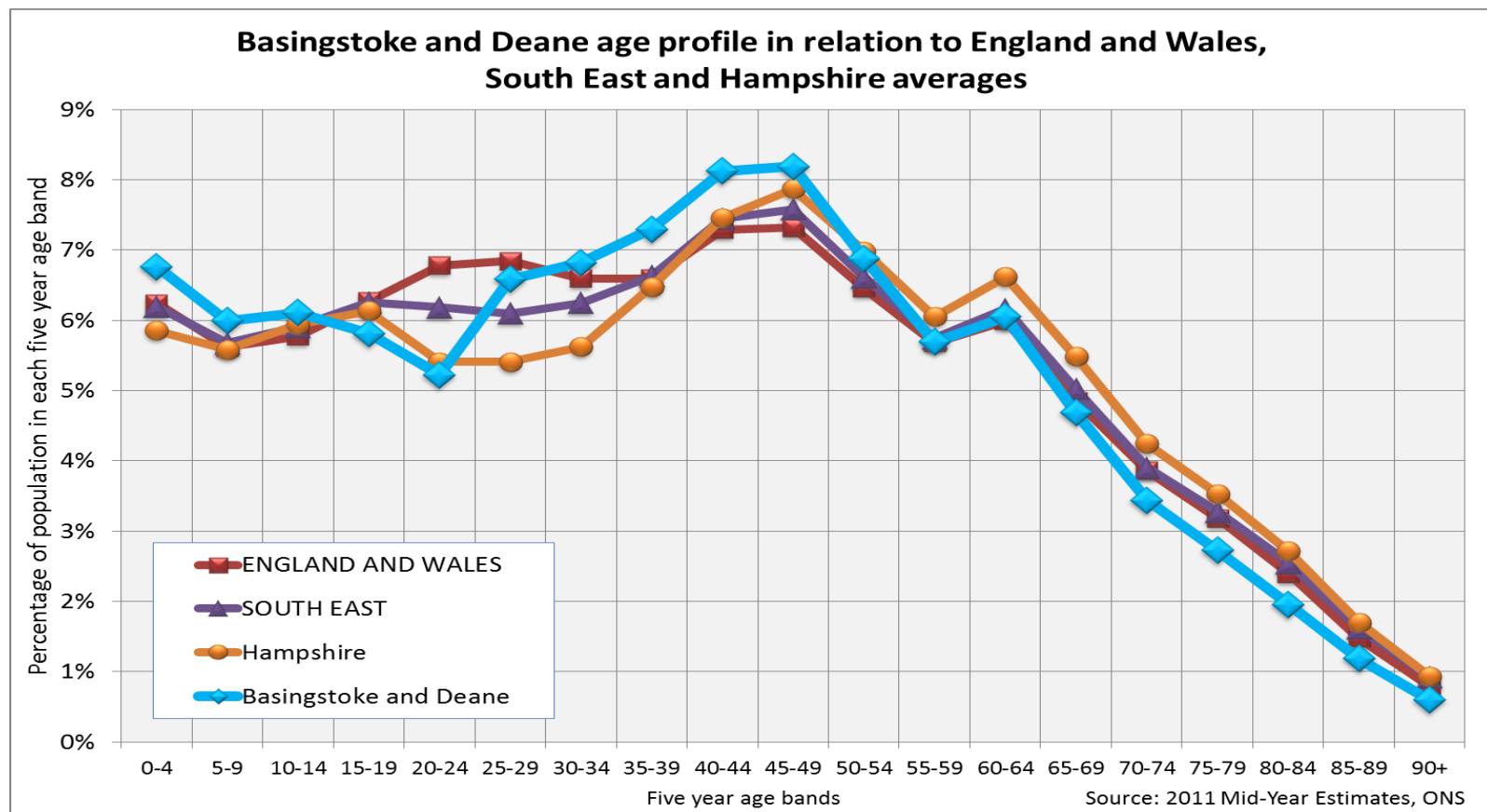
<i>Basingstoke & Deane</i>		<i>Hampshire & South East</i>	<i>Targets</i>	<i>Trends</i>	<i>Data Sources</i>
168,600	(2011)	Hampshire	n/a	Official trend-based projections indicate significant on-going population growth in the borough, of which natural change (births less deaths) accounts for an increase of more than 1,000 persons per annum.	Interim 2011-based Subnational Population Projections, ONS
188,100	(2021)	1,322,100 (2011)			
		1,421,600 (2021)			
		South East			
		8,652,800 (2011)			
		9,453,500 (2021)			

47) Population Density (persons per hectare)

Basingstoke & Deane	Hampshire & South East	Targets	Trends	Data Sources
2001 2.41 pph 2011 2.65 pph	South East England 4.20 pph 3.77pph 4.53 pph 4.07 pph	n/a	Whilst the population density for Basingstoke and Deane is lower than that for the South East and England, this reflects the fact that outside of Basingstoke Town, the Borough is predominantly rural. The population density of the Borough increased by nearly 10% between 2001 and 2011	2001 Census, 2011 Census, ONS
48) Age & Gender				
Basingstoke & Deane	Hampshire & South East	Targets	Trends	Data Sources
See Figure 1.1 (diagram below) for Borough age profile in relation to England & Wales, the South East and Hampshire averages.	See Figure 1.1.	n/a	Figure 1.1 shows that compared with England & Wales, the South and Hampshire averages, the borough has a slightly higher proportion of children aged under 15, a lower proportion of young people in their late teens and early twenties (reflecting outflow to university towns), higher proportions in the 30-50 age bands, and lower proportions in the post-retirement age groups. As the large cohorts in the 30-50 age bands	2011 Mid-Year Population Estimates, ONS

			approach retirement age, they will further contribute to the borough's ageing population.	

Figure 1.1



50) Ethnic Group (% of population) 2011				
<i>Basingstoke & Deane</i>	<i>Hampshire & South East</i>	<i>Targets</i>	<i>Trends</i>	<i>Data Sources</i>
White British or Irish 89.1 Other White 3.8 Mixed Race 1.6 Asian or Asian British 3.3 Black or Black British 1.2 Chinese or other Ethnic Group 1.0	<i>Hampshire:</i> White British or Irish 92.6 Other White 2.5 Mixed Race 1.4 Asian/Asian British 2.2 Black/Black British 0.7 Chinese or other Ethnic Group 0.7 <i>South East:</i> White British or Irish 86.3 Other White 4.4 Mixed Race 2.0 Asian/Asian British 4.6 Black/Black British 1.6 Chinese or other Ethnic Group 1.2	n/a	The ethnic composition for Basingstoke and Deane has broadened since 2011, when 94.6% of the borough's population described themselves as 'White British or Irish'. The level of change reflects that in the South East as a whole (where 92.3% described themselves as 'White British or Irish' in 2011) more closely than that in Hampshire (96.1% in 2001).	2011 Census, ONS
51) Religion (% of population) 2011				
<i>Basingstoke & Deane</i>	<i>Hampshire & South East</i>	<i>Targets</i>	<i>Trends</i>	<i>Data Sources</i>
Christian 59.9	<i>Hampshire:</i> Christian 62.4	n/a	Some aspects of the religious profile of	Census 2011, ONS

Buddhist	0.5	Buddhist	0.5		Basingstoke and Deane are comparable with those of Hampshire County, while others are more similar to those of the South East.	
Hindu	1.2	Hindu	0.7			
Jewish	0.1	Jewish	0.1			
Muslim	0.9	Muslim	0.6			
Sikh	0.2	Sikh	0.2			
Other religion	0.4	Other religion	0.4			
No religion	29.7	No religion	27.9			
Religion not stated	7.2	Religion not stated	7.2			
		<i>South East:</i>				
		Christian	59.8			
		Buddhist	0.5			
		Hindu	1.1			
		Jewish	0.2			
		Muslim	2.3			
		Sikh	0.6			
		Other religion	0.5			
		No religion	27.7			
		Religion not stated	7.4			

52) Country of Birth (% of population)

<i>Basingstoke & Deane</i>		<i>Hampshire</i>	<i>South East</i>	<i>Targets</i>	<i>Trends</i>	<i>Data Sources</i>
UK	89.3	91.6	87.9		With 93.4% of Basingstoke and Deane's population born in the UK at the 2001 Census, the level of change over the decade reflects that of the South East (where 91.8% were born in the UK at 2001) more closely than Hampshire (94.1% at 2001). Whilst a higher percentage (1.2%) of the borough's 2011 population, compared with Hampshire or the South East were	2011 Census, ONS
Ireland	0.7	0.5	0.7			
Germany	0.6	0.7	0.6			
Other EU Member countries at 2001	0.9	0.8	1.3			
Poland	1.2	0.5	0.9			
Other EU accession Countries since 2001	0.6	0.6	0.9			
Rest of Europe	0.3	0.2	0.4			
South Africa	0.7	0.5	0.6			
Zimbabwe	0.3	0.2	0.3			
Rest of Africa	0.9	0.7	1.2			
Middle East	0.2	0.2	0.3			
China	0.4	0.1	0.2			

Hong Kong	0.3	0.3	0.2		born in Poland, only 0.6%	
Other Eastern Asia	0.1	0.1	0.2		were born in other EU	
India	1.0	0.6	1.0		accession countries	
Pakistan	0.1	0.1	0.5		(identical to Hampshire	
Other Southern Asia	0.7	0.6	0.6		and lower than 0.9%	
Phillipines	0.3	0.2	0.3		average in the South	
Other South-East Asia	0.4	0.4	0.4		East). The borough's 1.0%	
North America	0.4	0.4	0.6		Indian-born population	
South America	0.2	0.1	0.2		represents the average for	
The Caribbean	0.2	0.1	0.2		the South East, above the	
Australasia	0.3	0.3	0.4		Hampshire level of 0.6%.	

HOUSING

53) Dwelling stock (2001 census based)

<i>Basingstoke & Deane</i>	<i>Hampshire & South East</i>	<i>Targets</i>	<i>Trends</i>	<i>Data Sources</i>
2000/01 63,045		n/a	The number of new dwellings has increased fairly consistently since 2001 in Basingstoke and Deane.	Hampshire County Council, Land Availability Monitoring System
2001/02 63,764				
2002/03 64,364				
2003/04 65,155				
2004/05 66,043				
2005/06 66,967				
2006/07 67,695				
2007/08 69,113				
2008/09 70,145				
2009/10 71,641,				

54) Net Dwelling Completions

<i>Basingstoke & Deane</i>	<i>Hampshire & South East</i>	<i>Targets</i>	<i>Trends</i>	<i>Data Sources</i>
2011/12 693	n/a	As of the 25 th March 2013, the South East Plan was revoked and is no longer considered to be a material consideration.	High completion rates have resulted from a number of factors including continued progress on some of the	Annual Monitoring Report 2012, BDBC
2010/11 805				
2009/10 1,226				
2008/09 1,302				
2007/08 1,418				

2006/07	728				borough's larger housing sites which were allocated in the Adopted Local Plan. Developers have also continued to complete phases on a number of existing developments, despite uncertainties over the housing market.				
2005/06	924								
2004/05	888								
2003/04	791								
2002/03	600								
2001/02	719								
55) Affordable Housing (gross completions)									
Basingstoke & Deane		Hampshire & South East		Targets			Trends	Data Sources	
2011/12	309			To provide 300 affordable units per year			The borough council has continued to exceed its target to provide 300 affordable units each year which was introduced in 2008.	Annual Monitoring Report 2012, BDBC	
2010/11	219								
2009/10	518								
2008/09	540								
2007/08	462								
2006/07	264								
2005/06	276								
2004/05	273								
2003/04	194								
56) Completions - Size of dwellings (no. of bedrooms)									
Basingstoke & Deane							Trends	Data	
2011/12							This is the third year that the Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) has included detailed information on housing completions by number of bedrooms. In future monitoring years, it may be possible to draw trends.	Annual Monitoring Report 2012, BDBC	
	Net total	studio	1 bed	2 bed	3 bed	4+ bed			Not known
Market	384	-	8%	37%	37%	23%			-
Affordable	309		18%	55%	25%	2%			
Total	693								

2010/11										
	Net total	studio	1 bed	2 bed	3 bed	4+ bed	Not known			
Market	701	-	11%	43%	28%	19%	-			
Affordable	104				26%		74%			
Total	805									
57) Affordable completions – Type and tenure (no. of completions)										
Basingstoke & Deane						Trends		Data Sources		
						Flats as a type of dwelling accounted for 247 (47%) of affordable housing completions whilst houses as a dwelling type accounted for a similar proportion (46%).		Annual Monitoring Report 2010 BDBC		
Tenure	Studio	Flat	House	Bungalow	Total					
Social rented	0	132	223	6	361					
Intermediate rented	0	10	0	0	10					
Shared ownership	21	107	19	0	147					
Total	21	247	242	6	518					
58) House prices and affordability										
House prices and affordability		Lower quartile		Median		Trends		Data Sources		
		House price (£)	House price to income ratio	House price (£)	House price to income ratio					
Basingstoke and Deane		174,000	8.47	228,000	7.75	The lower quartile and median of house prices in the borough, is generally lower than that in Hampshire, but higher than for England.		Communities and Local Government – Live Tables November 2012		
Hampshire		175,000	8.35	243,275	7.91					
England		130,000	6.59	190,000	6.74					
59)Homelessness										
Basingstoke & Deane			Hampshire &		Targets		Trends		Data Sources	

			<i>South East</i>			
<i>Year</i>	<i>Homeless & in priority need</i>	<i>No. per 1000</i>	South East No. per 1000 HH's		The number of homeless within the Borough has fallen between 2002 and 2011, there is a slight increase in the figures in 2012-13. a.	Communities and Local Government (2013)
<i>HH's</i>			4.3			
2002-03	158	2.5	4.5			
2003-04	121	1.9	3.7			
2004-05	126	2.0	2.7			
2005-06	105	1.6	2.8			
2006-07	77	1.2	2.0			
2007-08	25	0.4	1.6			
2008-09	3	0.0	1.4			
2009-10	1	0.0	1.1			
2010-11	1		1.3			
2011-12	2		1.5			
2012-13	11					
60) Housing Register						
<i>Basingstoke & Deane</i>			<i>Hampshire & South East</i>	<i>Targets</i>	<i>Trends</i>	<i>Data Sources</i>
<i>Year</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>In need</i>	n/a		The number of people listed on the Housing Register has more than doubled over the last 5 years.	Basingstoke and Deane Borough Council Housing Register
2006	5083	3442				
2007	5430					
2008	5633					
2009	2310					
2010	5907					
2011	5454					
2012	6793					
Mar 2013	6999					
61) Vacant Dwellings (for 6 months or longer)						
<i>Basingstoke & Deane</i>			<i>Hampshire & South East</i>	<i>Targets</i>	<i>Trends</i>	<i>Data Sources</i>
2012	620				In terms of dwelling stock the number of vacant dwellings has decreased from 2011.	Basingstoke and Deane Borough Council Tax team 2011
2011	743				It remains a potential	

			supply of additional housing (which the Housing, Homelessness and Benefits Strategy seek to address).	

62) Gypsy and traveller sites

Basingstoke & Deane	<i>Hampshire & South East</i>	<i>Targets</i>	<i>Trends</i>	<i>Data Sources</i>
The borough has provided six pitches since 2006.		To provide three pitches by 2011 in line with the Gypsy and Travellers Area Assessment (GTAA) for the 2006-2011 period.	There is limited provision for gypsy and traveller sites and this is an issue that may need to be addressed.	Annual Monitoring Report 2012, BDBC

HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

63) Life Expectancy

Basingstoke & Deane	<i>Hampshire & South Central</i>	<i>Targets</i>	<i>Trends</i>	<i>Data Sources</i>
Males 80.1 Females 82.7	<i>Hampshire</i> Males 80.5 Females 84.0 <i>England</i> Males 78.6 Females 82.6	n/a	The average life expectancy of both male and female borough residents falls between the national life expectancy figures and the average figures for Hampshire. However, it should be noted that the average for males in the most deprived areas of the borough is 5.5 years lower than for those in the least deprived areas; and likewise, for females, the difference is 4.4 years. These figures compare with differences within Hampshire of 6.0 years for males and 4.1 years for females.	Health Profiles 2012, produced by the English Public Health Observatories working in partnership.

64) Live birth rates (per 1000 women)							
Basingstoke & Deane		Hampshire & South East		Targets	Trends	Data Sources	
69.9		Hampshire 61.7	South East 62.6	England 63.8	n/a	Basingstoke and Deane continues to have a relatively high General Fertility Rate (GFR).	Live Births by Area of Usual Residence 2011, ONS
65) Standardised Mortality Rate (per 100,000 population)							
Basingstoke & Deane		Hampshire & South East		Targets	Trends	Data Sources	
Persons:	485.7	Hampshire -		n/a	The mortality rate for all residents in Basingstoke and Deane is above the Hampshire average, similar to that of the South East, and below the England average. For males, the borough rate is below Hampshire, South East and England averages, while for females it is above all three averages.	Mortality Statistics: Deaths registered by area of usual residence, 2011 registrations, ONS	
Males:	519.4	Persons: 454.5					
Females:	452.5	Males: 524.8					
		Females: 396.7					
		South East –					
		Persons: 482.4					
		Males: 568.5					
		Females: 410.9					
		England –					
		Persons: 522.9					
		Males: 618.5					
		Females: 442.9					
66) Teenage pregnancy – No. conceptions to girls under 18 per 1000 girls aged 15-17, 2010							
Basingstoke & Deane		Hampshire, South East & England		Targets	Trends	Data Sources	
30.2		Hampshire 25.2		n/a	Teenage conception rates in Basingstoke and Deane are higher than the Hampshire and South East averages, but lower than the England average.	Conception Statistics, England and Wales, 2010, ONS	
		South Central 28.3					
		England 35.4					

67) Claimants for Disability Living Allowance (numbers and % of the total borough population entitled to DLA)							
Basingstoke and Deane			South East				
Year	Number	%			n/a	Basingstoke and Deane has a lower proportion of the working age population claiming DLA than across the region. The proportion of the working age population claiming DLA increased between 2005 and 2012 within Basingstoke and Deane and across the South East.	Office for National Statistics (NOMIS/Mid-Yea Population Estimates, 2012)
2005	4110	2.6	251,470	3.1			
2006	4280	2.7	259,340	3.2			
2007	4510	2.8	272,600	3.3			
2008	4770	3.0	287,260	3.4			
2009	5030	3.1	303,370	3.6			
2010	5310	3.2	318,450	3.7			
2011	5530	3.3	327,890	3.8			
2012	5740	3.4	336,890	3.9			
68) ESA and Incapacity Benefits (number and % of working age population)							
Basingstoke and Deane			South East				
Year	Number	%	%		n/a	Basingstoke and Deane has a lower proportion of the working age population claiming ESA and Incapacity Benefits than across the region. The proportion of the working age population claiming ESA and Incapacity benefits increased between 2008 and 2012 within Basingstoke and Deane and across the South East.	Office for National Statistics (NOMIS/Mid-Yea Population Estimates, 2012)
Aug 08	3760	3.5	4.4				
Aug 09	3890	3.6	4.5				
Aug 10	4010	3.7	4.6				
Aug 11	4080	3.7	4.5				
Aug 12	4140	3.8	4.5				
69) Percentage of people describing their health as good							
Basingstoke & Deane		Hampshire & South East		Targets	Trends	Data Sources	
85.8%		Hampshire 84.1%		n/a	The percentage of Borough residents describing their health as good is higher than Hampshire, South East and England averages.	2011 Census, ONS	
		South East 83.6%					
		England					

	81.4%				
70) Percentage of residents that feel that Basingstoke and Deane is a good place to live, offering a high quality of life					
<i>Basingstoke & Deane</i>	<i>Hampshire & South East</i>	<i>Targets</i>	<i>Trends</i>	<i>Data Sources</i>	
2008 86.9%	2008		In 2008, the last time that comparable data was gathered nationally, the percentage of borough residents who felt that Basingstoke and Deane is a good place to live was higher than Hampshire, South East and England averages. Subsequently, the 2012 Residents' Survey indicates that the percentage has increased by more than 5% between 2008 and 2012.	Place Survey 2008; Basingstoke and Deane Residents' Survey 2012	
2012 92.0%	Hampshire 85.5% South East 82.2% England 79.9%				

CRIME

71) Total recorded crime rate (per 1000 population)							
Basingstoke & Deane		Hampshire & South East			Targets	Trends	Data Sources
2008/09	76.9	2008/09	Hampshire 86	SE 78		The total crime rate for Basingstoke and Deane is slightly lower than for Hampshire, but is higher than the South East.	Basingstoke and Deane Council Community Safety Team, 2012
2009/10	69.3	2009/10	77	72			
2010/11	64.7	2010/11	71	66			
2011/12	66.2	2011/12	69	63			
72) Burglaries (per 1000 population)							
Basingstoke & Deane		Hampshire & South East			Targets	Trends	Data Sources
2008/09	12.2	2008/09	Hampshire 9	SE 9		The proportion of domestic burglaries is slightly higher than	Basingstoke and Deane Council Community Safety Team, 2012
2009/10	8.3	2009/10	8	8			

2010/11	8.9	2010/11	8	8		Hampshire and the South East.	
2011/12	8.8	2011/12	7	7			
73) Violent offences (per 1000 population)							
Basingstoke & Deane		Hampshire & South East			Targets	Trends	Data Sources
		Hampshire	SE			The proportion of violent offences is lower than Hampshire, but higher than the South East.	Basingstoke and Deane Council Community Safety Team, 2012
2008/09	18.2	2008/09	21	18			
2009/10	18.3	2009/10	20	17			
2010/11	16	2010/11	19	16			
2011/12	16	2011/12	18	14			
74) Vehicle Crime (per 1000 population)							
Basingstoke & Deane		Hampshire & South East			Targets	Trends	Data Sources
		Hampshire	SE			The proportion of vehicle crimes is slightly lower in Basingstoke and Deane than for Hampshire and the South East	Basingstoke and Deane Council Community Safety Team, 2012
2008/09	6.8	2008/09	9	9			
2009/10	5.4	2009/10	7	8			
2010/11	5.4	2010/11	6	7			
2011/12	4.1	2011/12	6	6			
75) Percentage of residents that have some fear of crime							
Basingstoke & Deane		Hampshire & South East			Targets	Trends	Data Sources
2005/06	18%	n/a		6% reduction (Council's Three Year Plan)	The number of residents of the Borough that have a fear of crime has decreased since 2003/04. However, the figure is still notable, and higher than the actual crime rate.	Basingstoke and Deane Borough Council Annual Report 2005/06 (customer satisfaction survey)	
2004/05	18%						
2003/04	23%						
2007/08 82% of residents said their area was a safe place to live in the customer satisfaction survey.							

POVERTY, DEPRIVATION AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

76) Index of Multiple Deprivation 2010

<i>Basingstoke & Deane</i>	<i>Hampshire & South East</i>	<i>Targets</i>	<i>Trends</i>	<i>Data Sources</i>
Overall, Basingstoke and Deane is ranked within the 18% least deprived of the 326 districts in England, with none of its 104 Lower layer Super Output Areas (LSOA's) within the 20% most deprived nationally	In the Hampshire County Council area, 31 LSOA's fall within the 20% most deprived in England, plus another 65 in Portsmouth and Southampton combined.		The Index of Multiple Deprivation 2010 indicates that Basingstoke and Deane's already favourable position of experiencing relatively little deprivation in the national context has changed very little in recent years. However, there are local areas within the Borough suffering some deprivation.	The English Indices of Deprivation, 2010, CLG, March 2011

77) Areas of the Borough (Super Output Areas) that rank within the most deprived 40% of areas in the country

<i>Basingstoke & Deane</i>	<i>Hampshire & South East</i>	<i>Targets</i>	<i>Trends</i>	<i>Data Sources</i>
18 Super Output Areas in 8 urban wards fall within the 40% most deprived LSOA's in England, of which two in Popley East and two in South Ham fall within the 30% most deprived.			The number of LSOA's in the Borough within the 30% and 40% most deprived has increased since ID 2004 and ID 2007. The Neighbourhood Renewal Strategy seeks to reduce the level of disadvantage in these areas.	The English Indices of Deprivation, 2010, CLG, March 2011

78) % of population of working age claiming benefits May 2011

<i>Basingstoke & Deane</i>	<i>Hampshire & South East</i>	<i>Targets</i>	<i>Trends</i>	<i>Data Sources</i>
Aug 10 Aug 11 Aug 12	8.9 8.9 8.9	10.6 10.5 10.4		The percentage for Basingstoke and Deane has stabilised since 2010, but is still lower than the South East.
				DWP Benefit Claimants – working age client group (August 2012)

79) Number of people claiming Housing and Council Tax benefits within Basingstoke and Deane												
Basingstoke & Deane					Hampshire & South East		Targets		Trends		Data Sources	
2005 2006 2007 2011									All benefit claims have been increasing, but the numbers of people claiming housing benefit and combined council tax and housing benefit has increased significantly between 2007 and 2011.		DWP website (2011)	
Council tax benefit only 1425 1552 1556 1730												
Housing benefit only 803 844 895 1410												
Combined claims 5785 6073 6179 7790												
80) % of households in fuel poverty												
Basingstoke & Deane		Hampshire & South East			Targets			Trends		Data Sources		
15%		Hampshire 20%			None			Although the proportion of the population of Basingstoke and Deane living in fuel poverty is relatively low, these general figures mask concentrations of higher proportions of fuel poverty, such as within some of the urban wards in Basingstoke Town.		'A Profile of Fuel Poverty in the South East Region' (October 2004), Centre for Sustainable Energy 1991 Census data and 1996 House Condition survey data.		
		South East 19%										
		England 23%										

EDUCATION AND SKILLS

81) Percentage of pupils attaining level 4 and both English and Maths at Key Stage 2 (residence-based)							
Basingstoke & Deane	Hampshire	South East	England	Targets		Trends	Source
80	77	75	74			Although pupils within Basingstoke and Deane are achieving better results at this stage than across the South East and England generally, they generally	Office for National Statistics (September

			perform as well as neighbouring schools in Hampshire.							2010 – August 2011)		
82) Key Stage 4: Percentage of pupils attaining:												
Pupil attainment at GCSE / Key Stage 4	% pupils achieving 5+ A*-C including English and maths					% pupils achieving 5+ A*-C any subject					Department for Children, Schools and Families (2012)	
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012		
	England Average	47.60%	50.7%	55.20%	58.90%	58.80%	65.30%	69.8%	76.10%	79.50%		83.00%
	Hampshire average	53.85%	55.4%	58.90%	60.80%	58.50%	67.20%	70.4%	74.70%	77.40%		78.60%
	Borough average	48.77%	51.2%	55.20%	56.80%	57.36%	63.82%	69.0%	71%	75.30%		76.20%
83) Proportion of working age population with NVQ4 and above - degree level												
Basingstoke & Deane	Hampshire & South East		Targets			Trends				Data Sources		
38.5%	Hampshire	37.4%				The figure is slightly higher than those for Hampshire and the South East				Office for National Statistics (January 2012 – December 2012)		
	South East	36.8%										
84) Proportion of working age population with NVQ2 and above - 5 GCSEs or equivalent												
Basingstoke & Deane	Hampshire & South East		Targets			Trends				Data Sources		
77.7%	Hampshire	77.9				The figure is broadly comparable with those for Hampshire and the South East.				Office for National Statistics (January 2012 – December 2012)		
	South East	75.4										
85) Proportion of working age population with no qualifications												
Basingstoke & Deane	Hampshire & South East		Targets			Trends				Data Sources		
6%	Hampshire	5.7%				The figure for Basingstoke and Deane is broadly comparable with those for Hampshire and the South East				Office for National Statistics (January 2012 – December		
	South East	6.9%										

			2012)

ACCESSIBILITY

87) Main mode of transport for all journeys (2005)

<i>Basingstoke & Deane</i>	<i>England</i>	<i>Targets</i>	<i>Trends</i>	<i>Data Sources</i>
Car 73%	63%		Car mode share within the Borough is 10% higher than the national average, and 11% less journeys are made by foot. Analysis by area shows that in 2005 car use is greater in rural parts of the Borough (79%) than in urban areas (68%). Comparison between 2001 and 2005 shows that in the Borough as a whole there has been a decline in car use (from 81% to 73%), while the proportion of journeys made on foot have increased (from 7% to 14%).	Transpol Travel Survey 2005 (Atkins)
Foot 14%	25%			
Public Transport 11%	9%			

88) Travel to work (%age of all usual residents aged 16 to 74 in employment, 2011)

<i>Basingstoke & Deane</i>	<i>Hampshire & South East</i>		<i>Targets</i>	<i>Trends</i>	<i>Data Sources</i>
	Hants	South-East	n/a	"The pattern of transport mode used by residents of Basingstoke and Deane in their journey to work is broadly similar to that of Hampshire residents as a whole. Compared with the average for the South East as a whole, the relatively high proportion of borough residents driving to work is	2011 Census, ONS
Work mainly at home/from home	11.5	12.0	12.2		
Underground/metro/light railway/tram	0.1	0.1	0.3		
Train	5.0	4.1	7.0		
Bus/minibus/coach	4.1	2.9	4.3		
Motorcycle/scooter/moped	0.6	0.9	0.8		
Driving a car or van	62.3	63.3	57.2		
Passenger in a car or van	4.8	4.6	4.6		
Taxi	0.2	0.3	0.4		
Bicycle	2.1	3.1	2.9		
On foot	8.8	8.1	9.8		
Other	0.4	0.6	0.5		

			perhaps a reflection of high levels of access to cars or vans, combined with a lower population density and, for the majority who work in the borough, the relative ease of avoiding traffic congestion and being able to park at their place of work						
89) % of households with access to cars/vans, 2011									
Basingstoke & Deane		Hampshire, South East & England/Wales		Targets	Trends	Data Sources			
None 15.2	One 39.7	2 or more 45.2	Hants 14.7	None 40.5	One 44.9	2 or more 39.7	N/a	Car ownership within the Borough is high, with more people having 2 or more cars/vans than across Hampshire, the South East and England/Wales.	2011 Census, ONS
90) Sustainability of new dwellings – % of new residential developments within 30 minutes travelling time by public transport of a GP, hospital, primary and secondary school, employment, a major health centre, retail centre and a supermarket									
Basingstoke & Deane		Hampshire & South East		Targets	Trends	Data Sources			
April 2010-March 2011 (% of development)		n/a		n/a	At present, there is insufficient data to look at trends, but this is a useful indicator to consider the impact of the emerging Local Plan in future years on the important issue of sustainable new dwellings	Basingstoke and Deane Annual Monitoring Report 2011			
Within 30 minutes of:									
GP						89			
Hospital						72			
Primary school						100			
Secondary school						90			
Further Education College						80			
Employment						82			
Major health centre						69			
Retail centre						100			
Supermarket						83			

91) Access to schools, further education, work, hospitals, GPs and major centres (by walking, cycling or public transport)				
<i>Basingstoke & Deane</i>	<i>Hampshire & South East</i>	<i>Targets</i>	<i>Trends</i>	<i>Data Sources</i>
Access to Employment Time (mins) % households 0-20 66% 20-40 29.3% 40-60 0.5% > 60 4.2 Access to Further Education college 0-30 72.3% 30-60 23.4% 60-120 0.1% >120 4.2% Access to food stores 0-15 72.5% 15-30 19.7% 30-60 2.1% >60 5.7% Access to hospitals 0-30 56.2% 30-60 34.6% 60-120 3.3% >120 5.9% Access to retail centres 0-15 31.9% 15-30 47.5% 30-60 14.9% >60 5.7%	n/a	n/a	At present, there is insufficient data to look at trends, but this is a useful indicator to consider the impact of the Core Strategy in future years on ensuring sustainable access to services and facilities	Based on information from Hampshire County Council using 2005 address point information and March 2007 Public Transport network and timings.

Appendix 3 – The key sustainability issues affecting Basingstoke and Deane borough

Sustainability Issues	Why is this a sustainability issue in Basingstoke and Deane?
Environment	
Climate Change	
Issue: the potential impact of climate change upon the following areas has been identified • Water Resources • Flooding • Agriculture • Greenhouse gases/emissions • Renewable Energy • Biodiversity • Landscape character • Human Health • Fabric of historic buildings	Research has shown that the impacts of climate change will be more pronounced for South East England (including Basingstoke and Deane) than any other UK region. Accordingly, the Borough has an obligation to address the spatial planning implications of this global trend at the local level, including the government's target to reduce CO2 emissions by at least 80% by 2050, compared to 1990 levels (Climate Change Act, 2008). Although the current Sustainable Community Strategy does not refer to the issue of climate change, the Sustainable Communities footprint, produced by BASP, highlights this as an area where the Council's performance could improve. The Council has produced a Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan. Climate change could potentially have a significant effect on the following in the Borough, aside from other influences. Water Resources • Availability of surface water in reservoirs and rivers for abstraction could be reduced in summer • Reduction in water flow/volume could lead to a drop in water quality as there is less water to dilute discharges Flooding • Increasing levels of precipitation in the winter period, particularly if concentrated in intense rainfall events, may mean that the operational capacity of flood defence and water runoff systems will be exceeded Agriculture • Indigenous crops may become less viable, while new crops would become more so. This may change the exposure of soils to erosion and have implications for biodiversity Greenhouse gases/emissions & Renewable Energy • The UK national target is for renewables to account for 15% of UK consumption by 2020 (2009 Renewable

Sustainability Issues	Why is this a sustainability issue in Basingstoke and Deane?
	Energy Directive). Biodiversity - Reduction in summer rainfall and an increase in temperatures could have an impact on certain habitat types, flora and fauna. Landscape character - Impact of increased temperatures and extreme weather patterns on the landscape Human Health - Increased incidence of heat-related illnesses and deaths during the summer - Increased incidence of illnesses and conditions related to increased exposure to sunlight (skin cancer) and increased incidence of pathogen related illnesses - Increases health problems related to a rise in local ozone levels during the summer (eg. asthma) Fabric of historic buildings - Increased heat and humidity could have long-term detrimental impacts on historic buildings.
Landscape and Biodiversity	
Sustainability Issues: Climate change impacts (see above) Conservation and enhancement of the Borough's landscape character Conservation and enhancement of the Borough's biodiversity including habitat loss, fragmentation & decline	Landscape The countryside of the Borough is one of its key assets. The borough embraces a diverse pattern of landscapes, including rolling chalk downland, pastoral river valleys, historic parkland, remnants of ancient forests and intimate mosaics of lowland farmland and woodland, with a scattering of farms, villages and hamlets, and a few larger settlements including Basingstoke. These areas are divided into 20 distinct landscape character areas which are described in detail in the Borough's Landscape Assessment. Almost a third of the Borough (80 square miles) is covered by the North Wessex Downs Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB). Sustaining vibrant rural communities and encouraging sustainable rural communities through appropriate economic growth, including the encouragement of sustainable land management, and the active engagement of rural and urban communities in the conservation of the countryside, can add positive benefits to biodiversity and the landscape as well as providing a positive contribution to the well-being of residents. Biodiversity Biodiversity contributes significantly to the quality of life, well-being and economic success of the Borough by contributing to an attractive environment.

Sustainability Issues	Why is this a sustainability issue in Basingstoke and Deane?
	Hampshire has a wealth and variety of semi-natural habitats, and the greatest species diversity of any county in England. Likewise, Basingstoke and Deane has a rich biodiversity asset base. However, both have experienced significant decline in key indicator species such as farmland and woodland birds. Whilst direct loss of biodiversity due to development has been significantly reduced, indirect effects remain a concern. Basingstoke and Deane has large areas of a number of key habitats identified as priorities for action in the Hampshire Biodiversity Action Plan, including areas of heathland, ancient semi-natural woodland, chalk rivers and streams, and arable land. For some of these habitats, large areas are covered by protective designations including Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) and Sites of Interest to Nature Conservation (SINC), and are often of national and international importance. However, there is scope for improvement in the state of the Borough's designated sites. Specific issues include land management, control and protection. Additionally, the economics of farming has significantly reduced the potential for ensuring the essential grazing of important habitats which can lead to a decline in their quality. Habitat fragmentation has been a long-term issue in the Borough, reflecting the regional trend. The Local Plan should directly address the need for networks of habitats connected by wildlife corridors that will allow species to disperse naturally to more favourable environments. Although some of Hampshire's priority species continue to decline, there are signs that the rates of decline are slowing. Many priority species have stable populations, and some are increasing, particularly where focussed conservation effort has taken place (eg heathlands, chalk grasslands SSSIs).
Water Environment	
Sustainability Issues: • Water Quality • Water Supply • Flooding • Sustainable Water Resource Management	The protection of the water environment is a key issue. The Borough's rivers are recognised as being of high quality and are therefore deemed to be particularly sensitive. The River Test is a nationally renowned chalk river whilst the River Loddon is designated as a Salmonid river under the EU Fish Directive and an in-water Site of Special Scientific Interest. Basingstoke Water Cycle Study (WCS) (phases 1 and 2): The River Loddon catchment downstream of the Basingstoke urban area is not compliant with the Water Framework Directive (WFD) good ecological status. Although the water quality and ecological quality of the River Loddon is generally very good, the evidence identifies that the observed phosphate quality in the River Loddon is approximately six times higher than the WFD standard for good status. The

Sustainability Issues	Why is this a sustainability issue in Basingstoke and Deane?
	WCS looked at a number of possible options to meet 'good status' and identified that it is not possible to meet good ecological status for phosphate in the River Loddon with current available sewage treatment technology. The consent standards are the strictest within the UK and the process for meeting the standards is at the limits of conventional sewage treatment technology. Furthermore the Water Framework Directive (WFD) may affect the regulation of the water environment and result in even tighter regulatory standards for the River Loddon. The impact of future growth and development on water quality is therefore a particular issue for the Borough. The results however show that the different population scenarios assessed do not affect the consent changes that would be required to achieve good ecological status. The WCS concludes that there will not be any deterioration in chemical or physico-chemical status due to the levels of growth assessed, but that there remains uncertainty regarding the impact upon biological status and an ongoing monitoring program is recommended to manage this risk. Within the Borough boundaries there are areas of protected groundwater where important abstractions occur. The Environment Agency term such areas 'Source Protection Zones'. New development within these zones will need to ensure groundwater is protected. Water Supply The Borough draws on water supplies from the South East which is the driest region in the UK and has the highest demand for water. However the study suggests that there is sufficient water in the Borough to supply for planned growth up to 2029 without the need for extra resource development other than that already planned by water companies. Nevertheless it is recognised that the need for new resources should be offset by adopting greater water efficiency and demand management measures. Flood Risk The Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) made the following points: • Much of the borough is underlain by chalk aquifer which is particularly susceptible to groundwater flooding. • The allocation of development with respect to flood risk must take climate change into account • New development work should be designed to ensure flood risk is not increased at the site or in neighbouring areas. The location, layout and design of development are the most vital factors in managing flood risk. • The existing floodplain should be protected, and where

Sustainability Issues	Why is this a sustainability issue in Basingstoke and Deane?
	possible enhanced. Development in areas along the Rivers Test, Itchen and tributaries should take into account the need to maintain and increase floodplain storage. Local Planning Authorities should ensure policies encourage sustainable drainage practices The principles of the sequential test are to locate development in areas of the lowest flood risk, thus allocating following the order of preference of Flood Zone 1, then 2, then 3a, and finally 3b as a last resort. The vulnerability of the development must be taken into account to ensure compatibility with the flood zone.
Historic environment and cultural heritage	
Sustainability Issues: Conservation and enhancement of archaeological sites and monuments, buildings of historic and architectural interest, and historic parks and gardens Sustaining and enhancing the local distinctiveness of the Borough's historic environment	The conservation, enhancement and continued viability of the borough's cultural and historic built environment is a key issue to be addressed in the Local Plan. The baseline data illustrates that the borough enjoys a rich historic environment, with a broad base of listed buildings, scheduled ancient monuments and historic parks and gardens. Both urban and rural areas benefit from a number of Conservation Areas of distinctive architectural, historical and landscape character. The protection and sustainable management of the countryside and the historic environment should contribute to the viability of both the rural economy and rural communities, and access to these assets will be crucial in achieving this. The historic environment within the borough is underpinned by local distinctiveness and character. The use of traditional, local building materials such as thatch or flint is generally a more sustainable option for development, usually leaving a smaller 'carbon footprint'. However, historic and cultural heritage is nevertheless fragile and subject to a number of threats such as pollution, weather and climate, and use or abuse from local communities.
Resource Efficiency	
Sustainability Issues: Consumption of fewer resources and production of less waste Re-use of previously developed land Maximising the use of sustainable design and construction technologies and the	Increasing consumption levels of natural resources is having a negative impact on the environment. The term 'resource efficiency' covers a broad range of issues including land, water, minerals, fossil fuels (some of these, such as water resources and renewable energy, have been considered in other sections of this table). The overall aim is to consume fewer resources and produce less waste in order to minimise the environmental impact. Reflecting the national aim of increasing the proportion of development on previously developed land, urban regeneration and renaissance, the borough actively seeks to redevelop previously developed land and utilise its existing

Sustainability Issues	Why is this a sustainability issue in Basingstoke and Deane?
re-use of construction waste • Household recycling	derelict and vacant land stock. This approach reduces the pressure on greenfield land and contributes to the protection of the borough's natural environment. The challenge for the borough will be to exploit continuing potential whilst taking account of the reducing amount of such land which is suitable for redevelopment and ensuring the quality of life of existing residents is not unduly harmed. Where appropriate, the use of sustainable design and construction technologies should minimise resource use and waste. Aside from potential economic and social benefits, the adoption of a more sustainable approach to construction will directly benefit the borough's biodiversity through habitat enhancement, creation and links, but will also indirectly contribute through wiser use of resources such as water and measures to limit pollution. The effective recycling of household waste can significantly reduce the amount that enters landfill sites. The baseline data illustrates that Basingstoke and Deane's household recycling rate is below that of some of our neighbouring Local Authorities and this is an issue that needs continued emphasis.
Economic	
Sustainable prosperity and economic growth	
Sustainability Issues: • Securing economic growth and prosperity • Shortages of graduates and highly skilled staff • Ensuring a supply of employment land to meet needs • Transport and accessibility • Image of the Borough • Tourism • Vitality and viability of the Borough's retail centres	Economy In 2011, Enterprise M3 was successful in its bid to Government for a new Local Enterprise Partnership (LEP). The aim of LEPs is to provide strategic leadership for economic renewal, working across the public and private sectors to tackle economic issues such as transport, skills and enterprise. Enterprise M3 LEP covers North Hampshire and West Surrey, including the authorities of Basingstoke and Deane, East Hampshire, Hart, New Forest, Rushmoor, Test Valley, Winchester, Guildford, Surrey Heath, Waverley and Woking. The Enterprise M3 proposal identifies the following priorities for the economy in the area: • Continued and sustainable economic growth, attracting, retaining and creating businesses locally • Regeneration of towns including shopping, housing and employment areas • Improved transport links across the area including motorway junctions and trunk roads • Improved ICT infrastructure and broadband coverage • Ensuring that the workforce has the right skills especially at level 3 and 4 • Improved educational attainment of school-leavers • Diversification of the rural economy to be broadbased,

Sustainability Issues	Why is this a sustainability issue in Basingstoke and Deane?
	knowledge intensive and competitive The Council Plan's first priority is to improve economic vitality. As the baseline data indicates, the Borough continues to outperform the majority of Local Authority Areas across Hampshire and the South East of England, with regard to a number of economic indicators. Further sustainability issues include ensuring that the Borough has enough employment land of the right sort to meet the needs of business. Some sites on existing allocated employment areas are under pressure from higher value uses, such as housing. The Council needs to ensure that there is sufficient employment land to meet needs up to 2029 and beyond. Closely linked to this is the need to ensure that the premises and accommodation are attractive to business and in this respect some parts of the town's stock, such as Basing View are dated and have subsequently become vacant. In terms of transport issues and how they relate to the economy, congestion and self containment are major considerations. The 2001 Census shows that 67% of residents also work in the Borough, which is the highest percentage of all districts in Hampshire. The Hampshire Local Transport Plan (2011-2031) recognises that the reliance on the car for travel to work contributes to many of the capacity and resulting congestion problems in Basingstoke at peak times. There is also an issue around the image of the town, particularly from those outside of the Borough. This may impact on those who choose to invest in the Borough and may potentially be a deterrent to some. The Council has adopted A Vision for Central Basingstoke (2007) to address these issues. Retail A further key part of the local economy is the role that town centres play and, in particular, retail and leisure activities. Basingstoke is the main shopping destination in the borough and consists of Festival Place, The Malls and the historic Top of Town Area, which includes the twice weekly market. The Malls shopping centre has recently been refurbished, with an investment of £5 million to update its appearance and provide a covered shopping area. The Borough's retail assessment (2009) shows that Basingstoke Town Centre is generally vibrant, although a number of weaknesses have been identified including the

Sustainability Issues	Why is this a sustainability issue in Basingstoke and Deane?
	town's image, the need for a more diverse retail offer and improved night time economy, and the fact that the 'Top of the Town' area could be vulnerable to decline over time. Other centres, such as Whitchurch and Tadley perform an important local function which should be supported to help ensure the sustainability of the communities they serve (see section below on sustaining vibrant communities). Tourism A further component of achieving prosperity relates to attracting visitors and providing services which support businesses, such as hotels. The need for additional overnight accommodation in the Borough has been recognised in a study undertaken on behalf of the Borough Council, and Tourism South East (2007/8). This concluded that budget and 3/4 star hotels regularly turn away business during the working week due to lack of capacity. As well as the retail facilities, Basingstoke Town Centre contains several key cultural attractions including The Willis Museum, the Haymarket, The Anvil and Milestones. The surrounding area includes historical attractions such as Basing House, Highclere Castle and The Vyne, together with historic market towns and villages within attractive countryside.
Access and Transport	
Sustainability Issues: • Reliance on private transport with increased CO2 emissions due to increased traffic • Congestion • The accessibility of services • Provision, capacity & integration of public transport	The heavy reliance upon car use, rising levels of traffic flows nationally, regionally and locally, and relatively low use of non-car transport illustrates the challenge to change the transport habits of the community. Basingstoke and Deane generally has an excellent transport infrastructure. Major roads such as the M3 and the A34 and mainline rail services connect the Borough to London, the rest of the South East and beyond. Basingstoke and Deane also has relatively lower levels of congestion than other urban centres in Hampshire and the Western Corridor although there is congestion in particular areas of Basingstoke Town, for example, junction 6 of the M3 and the A33, with consequent safety and economic implications. Car ownership and usage levels are high within the borough and with future population growth there is the potential for this congestion to worsen. The long-term impact and implications of population/job growth in London and regional centres in the South East on the borough's public transport network, need to be fully considered. Compared to settlements within the wider region, Basingstoke is fairly self-contained (as recognised in the previous section), although transport surveys and Census data suggest that this is lessening – flows in and out of Basingstoke between Reading and West Berkshire are

Sustainability Issues	Why is this a sustainability issue in Basingstoke and Deane?
	growing. The Hampshire Local Transport Plan (2011-2031) sets out a number of specific measures to deliver in Basingstoke, including; improved capacity at congestion bottlenecks, reduced peak time congestion, investment in developing walking and cycling routes and potential development of core bus priority routes, especially between main areas of housing growth and Basingstoke town centre. Given related sustainability issues, such as climate change, reducing the amount of car travel will be a key issue in reducing vehicular CO² emissions.
Sustaining vibrant communities	
Sustainability Issues: • Ensuring local services and community facilities • Affordable housing and mix of housing • Encouraging 'urban renaissance' • Improving access to services and facilities, particularly in rural areas	Access to services and facilities can be a particular issue for rural communities and deprived communities as a result of limited public transport and the availability of fewer services. There is a challenge in retaining existing rural services and maintaining the vitality and viability of smaller towns and settlements, whilst protecting the countryside and supporting sustainable development. The Local Plan will need to address those aspects of spatial planning that can contribute towards improving the vibrancy and vitality of the Borough's communities. This will include: • providing new and protecting existing services and facilities • providing affordable housing (and a mix of housing) in all areas • encouraging an 'urban renaissance' • Improving accessibility to local facilities by public transport, and safe walking and cycling routes
Social	
Deprivation and social inclusion	
Sustainability Issues: • Neighbourhood renewal of deprived areas • Regeneration	Although Basingstoke and Deane experiences relatively little deprivation in the national context (12 areas fall within the top 1% least deprived areas in England), the overall figures mask pockets of deprivation that should be addressed. Six areas of the Borough (within the Basingstoke Wards of Buckskin, Norden, Popley East and South Ham) fall within the 40% most deprived in England. The fact that much of the Borough has very low deprivation heightens the relative disparity of the more deprived areas. The revised Sustainable Community Strategy identifies the importance of reducing inequalities. The Council Plan has a priority to create neighbourhoods where people feel safe and want to live. The Council's Housing Strategy also has a priority to improve quality of life in the Borough, particularly within the most deprived areas. The Action Plan contains a number of priority actions aimed at regenerating areas of

Sustainability Issues	Why is this a sustainability issue in Basingstoke and Deane?
	deprivation. The Local Strategic Partnership has also developed a Neighbourhood Renewal Strategy, which identifies the priority communities of the Popley Wards, Norden, South Ham, and Buckskin. It also identifies two main issues to be addressed: ensuring learning opportunities, attainment and aspiration for all; and ensuring access to affordable housing and key services. The Local Plan can influence both of these issues, as well as the wider economic, environmental and social influences on deprivation.
Demographics	
Sustainability Issues: • Ageing population • Immigration/out migration (e.g. students)	The baseline data shows a higher than average proportion of the population between the ages of 30 and 55, which suggests a likelihood that over the next 20 years, the borough will have an increasingly ageing population. This may have implications in terms of housing requirements, the proportion of the population that are economically active, increased pressure on medical facilities etc. The data also shows a lower than average proportion of the population between the ages of 15 and 25 which may suggest that people in this age group are moving out of the borough to further their education given the absence of a university or comparable higher education facility within the borough.
Housing – amount, spatial distribution and delivery	
Sustainability Issues: • Sustainability impact of provision of new housing/constraints on new development • Delivery of housing	Providing new housing is essential to enable everyone to have the opportunity of living in a decent home. There are also economic advantages in terms of sustaining economic growth yet there are obvious sustainability issues, particularly environmental, as a consequence of new homes. Deciding on the number and location of new homes will need to be based on consideration of number of sustainability issues such as infrastructure capacity/provision, environmental protection, townscape/landscape character. Developments proposed up to and within 8km of the Aldermaston Atomic Weapons Establishment (AWE) site are subject to consultation with the Health and Safety Executive (HSE) due to their proximity to a hazardous installation. The 8km distance is separated into inner, middle and outer zones and represents the Detailed Emergency Planning Zone (DEPZ) surrounding the AWE. This has implications for the provision of new development in the Tadley area, particularly within the inner zone.
Housing for all	
Sustainability Issues:	Although house prices have stabilised in recent years, housing affordability remains an issue, particularly for new households trying to access market housing due to the

Sustainability Issues	Why is this a sustainability issue in Basingstoke and Deane?
• Affordability • Ensuring a balanced mix of housing • Inclusion of specific groups e.g. gypsies • Reducing homelessness	increased deposit requirements from banks. The number of people identified as in need on the Housing Register is large, and has been growing in recent years. Regular Housing Needs surveys have confirmed the need to maximise the provision of affordable housing through the planning system (without inhibiting the delivery of housing in general). Certain sectors of the community have specific housing needs that should be addressed, such as Gypsies and Travellers. The provision of rural affordable housing to provide for local needs is also an issue. Although the number of homeless within the borough is relatively low (and falling), the issue of homelessness remains a priority of the Government and the Council needs to continue to work to minimise the number of homeless.
Education and skills	
Sustainability Issues: • Educational attainment at secondary school • Higher level skills shortages	Whilst pupils within the borough schools are performing well at key stages 1 and 2, at stage 3, schools within neighbouring authorities are achieving better results. Although the percentage of pupils achieving 5 or more grades A*-C at GCSE within the borough over the last 4 years has continued to increase, attainment levels within the Borough have fallen below the regional average and barely kept pace with the national average. Although Basingstoke and Deane Borough Council is not the Local Education Authority, the educational attainment of secondary schools is nevertheless a sustainability issue that should be addressed by objectives/policies within the Local Plan. Although the borough's workforce is relatively well skilled (with a higher proportion of the working age population having NVQ4+ qualifications), it lacks a large base of new graduates and highly skilled workers. The provision of higher level learning is therefore an issue to be addressed.
Open space and recreation	
Sustainability Issues: • Provision of green infrastructure to meet local communities • Improving access to open space and the countryside • Improving the quality of the Borough's open spaces	An audit of the Borough's open spaces was completed in September 2000, and has since been supplemented and updated by the Leisure and Recreation Needs Assessment in 2008. It concluded that there is not an 'oversupply' of open space within Basingstoke Town and the Borough's larger settlements. The open spaces that we have also vary considerably in their quality and value. The way that these open spaces are being used is also changing, reflecting changing community needs and expectations and also the impacts of global warming such as flooded pitches. Urban land in the borough is under significant development pressure and there is an increasing demand to redevelop existing areas of open space for other uses including residential development.

Sustainability Issues	Why is this a sustainability issue in Basingstoke and Deane?
• Meeting recreational and cultural needs to help create a healthy Borough	Borough residents and visitors have a need for accessible, high quality and well-managed open spaces, and the Local Plan should look at ensuring that access to high quality and useable open space for the local community is at least maintained, and wherever possible enhanced. Despite the high quality of the natural environment in the borough, public access to the countryside is limited and there is potential for improved access to these areas. Opportunities should be taken to improve access where possible, in line with countryside access plans being developed by Hampshire County Council. This could also be addressed through the Green Infrastructure Strategy. The borough has a wide range of convenient and accessible community, recreation and cultural facilities which contribute to its attractiveness as a place to live, work and visit. Whilst the borough is well served with large-scale leisure facilities, predominantly located in Basingstoke, there remains a demand for more local facilities, particularly in the smaller towns and villages. A further sustainability issue is the changing role of leisure and the need for this to be accommodated to ensure that useable and appropriate facilities and services are provided in the future.

Appendix 4 - Likely evolution of the baseline environment without implementation of the Plan

SA Objective	Indicators	Summary Baseline	Likely evolution of the baseline environment without implementation of the Plan
1) To provide all residents with the opportunity to live in a sustainable, decent, affordable home.	Basingstoke & Deane 165,100 (2010) 184,200 (2029) Housing Affordability ratio of lower quartile house	On the basis of solely natural change (ie. births less deaths), and assuming zero net migration, the population of Basingstoke and Deane is set to grow steadily to 2029 but at a slower rate than over the last 3 decades. The ratio of house prices relative to earnings in BDBC is higher	The population would continue to grow steadily. However, without an adopted housing growth figure in the Local Plan and an agreed Strategy for the delivery of housing, there is less certainty over the amount of new housing, its delivery over the Plan period, and its location. In the absence of an agreed Spatial Strategy and allocated greenfield housing sites, new development on potentially less sustainable sites would have to be considered. Likewise, it would be more difficult for infrastructure to be planned and provided in advance. This may have implications for service delivery and potentially impact on the need to travel. Fewer housing developments is likely to result in less affordable

SA Objective	Indicators	Summary Baseline	Likely evolution of the baseline environment without implementation of the Plan																																		
	prices to lower quartile of earnings=8.47 Homelessness (& priority need) <table><tr><td>2005-06</td><td>105</td></tr><tr><td>2006-07</td><td>77</td></tr><tr><td>2007-08</td><td>25</td></tr><tr><td>2008-09</td><td>3</td></tr><tr><td>2009-10</td><td>1</td></tr><tr><td>2010-11</td><td>1</td></tr><tr><td>2011-12</td><td>2</td></tr><tr><td>2012-13</td><td>11</td></tr></table> Housing Register <table><tr><td></td><td>Total</td><td>In Need</td></tr><tr><td>2006</td><td>5083</td><td>3442</td></tr><tr><td>2007</td><td>5430</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>2008</td><td>5633</td><td>3867</td></tr><tr><td>2009</td><td>2310</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>2010</td><td>5907</td><td></td></tr></table>	2005-06	105	2006-07	77	2007-08	25	2008-09	3	2009-10	1	2010-11	1	2011-12	2	2012-13	11		Total	In Need	2006	5083	3442	2007	5430		2008	5633	3867	2009	2310		2010	5907		than across the rest of south-east England and the figure remains high, indicating that housing is expensive for much of the population. The number of homeless people within the Borough remains fairly low. The number of people listed in the Housing Register has increased over the last 5 years, with the number in need also increasing.	housing – although the current Affordable Housing policy in the adopted Local Plan seeks to achieve 40% new housing on development sites as affordable housing. There is uncertainty regarding house prices and it is impossible to predict what will happen over the Plan period. Although house prices are remaining static, the economic recession and difficulties with obtaining mortgages may result in continued increases in the number on the Housing Register and potentially more homelessness. However, it would be expected in the medium to longer term that the economic situation would improve, housing affordability/earnings ratios may level out, and the number on the Housing Register would decline.
2005-06	105																																				
2006-07	77																																				
2007-08	25																																				
2008-09	3																																				
2009-10	1																																				
2010-11	1																																				
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2010	5907																																				

SA Objective	Indicators	Summary Baseline	Likely evolution of the baseline environment without implementation of the Plan
	2010 (Aug) 6189 5200 2012 6793 2013 (Mar) 6999 Gypsy and Traveller Sites - Six pitches have been provided in the borough since 2006. Sustainability of new dwellings (2011) % of new residential developments within 30 minutes travelling time by public transport of a: GP 89 Hospital 72 Primary School 100 Secondary School 90 FE College 80 Employment 82 Major health centre 69 Retail centre 100 Supermarket 83	There is limited provision for gypsy and traveller sites. There is insufficient data to look at trends regarding the sustainability of new dwellings but future provision can be compared with this position.	Under national legislation and guidance, provision would still need to be made for gypsies and travelling showpeople. However, there is limited guidance on local factors particularly relating to the suitability of sites in terms of location.

SA Objective	Indicators	Summary Baseline	Likely evolution of the baseline environment without implementation of the Plan																											
	Housing Completions (including affordable housing) <table><tr><td></td><td>All housing</td><td>Aff</td></tr><tr><td>Housing</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>11/12</td><td>384</td><td>309</td></tr><tr><td>10/11</td><td>805</td><td>104</td></tr><tr><td>09/10</td><td>1,226</td><td>518</td></tr><tr><td>8/09</td><td>1,302</td><td>540</td></tr><tr><td>07/08</td><td>1,418</td><td>462</td></tr><tr><td>06/07</td><td>728</td><td>264</td></tr><tr><td>05/06</td><td>924</td><td>276</td></tr></table>		All housing	Aff	Housing			11/12	384	309	10/11	805	104	09/10	1,226	518	8/09	1,302	540	07/08	1,418	462	06/07	728	264	05/06	924	276	In recent years there have been high completion rates due to continued progress on some of the borough's larger housing sites which were allocated in the Adopted Local Plan. The council has also continued to exceed its target to provide 300 affordable units each year. Although there is limited information on accessibility (particularly in terms of targets and trends over time), recent new developments can be seen to have good accessibility to key services by public transport. Accessibility can be monitored in the future.	
	All housing	Aff																												
Housing																														
11/12	384	309																												
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05/06	924	276																												
2) To reduce deprivation and inequalities in quality of life between residents and neighbourhoods	In the Index of Multiple Deprivation Basingstoke and Deane is ranked 18% least deprived district of the 326 districts in England (2010).	Basingstoke and Deane experiences relatively little deprivation in the national context, although there are some local areas within the Borough suffering some deprivation – in particular, areas within the wards of Buckskin, Popley East, South Ham and Norden.	Deprivation across the borough may be affected by the current economic recession and an increase in unemployment. If insufficient housing is provided, this could have implications for housing accommodation in terms of overcrowding and homelessness. However, the Council's																											

SA Objective	Indicators	Summary Baseline	Likely evolution of the baseline environment without implementation of the Plan
	Benefits claimants 15% of households in BDBC are in fuel poverty, compared with 20% in Hampshire, and 23% in England Homelessness	The numbers claiming Council tax and housing benefit are increasing. The number of people claiming Job Seekers Allowance has increased with the economic downturn, although this remains lower than the rate across the south-east. Although the proportion of the population in BDBC living in fuel poverty is relatively low, these general figures mask concentrations of higher proportions of fuel poverty. There is relatively little homelessness in the borough, although there is a high number of people identified as being 'in need' on the housing register.	Neighbourhood Renewal Strategy would continue to seek to address the most deprived areas of the borough. Additionally Local Plan Policy SS7 seeks to regenerate Buckskin and Kempshott.
3) To reduce and minimise emissions of greenhouse gases and manage the impact of climate change	CO2 emissions per capita 8.8 tonnes in 2010 Household energy use per capita (BDBC)	Basingstoke and Deane had the second highest total of carbon dioxide emissions of all of the Hampshire Districts, primarily due to the concentration of industry. Its average is higher than the averages for Hampshire and the South East The figures highlight a general trend that the Borough's homes	Carbon dioxide emissions will continue to be monitored and regulated nationally. Existing homeowners are likely to gradually improve the energy efficiency of their homes, especially with increasing energy costs and incentives such as cheaper insulation.

SA Objective	Indicators	Summary Baseline	Likely evolution of the baseline environment without implementation of the Plan
	Average SAP rating of private housing stock (2005):62 Average SAP rating of private housing stock in Hampshire (2005):55 % of new build and retrofit homes meeting Building for life 'very good' standard (for those gaining Housing Corporation Funding) 0% % of commercial buildings meeting BREEAM 'good' standard: 67% Domestic gas sales per customer (2011) BDBC South East 13,519kwh 14,415kwh Domestic electricity consumption (2001) BDBC South East 4413 kwh 4407 kwh Renewable/low carbon Energy generation	are slightly more energy efficient than homes in the region or nationally. Monitoring of the environmental performance of new buildings is limited, and there is scope for improved performance. The sale of gas for domestic use is slightly lower in Basingstoke and Deane per customer compared to the rest of the south east. BDBC has a slightly higher level of electricity consumption for domestic use than the average across the south east. The borough has two large-scale low carbon energy installations. Otherwise,	New homes will continue to get more energy efficient due to tightening of the Building Regulations and the move towards Zero Carbon housing. The Council's Supplementary Planning Document on Sustainable Design and Construction requires new development to meet certain standards of the Code for Sustainable Homes in order to minimise carbon dioxide emissions and manage potential impacts of climate change. National guidance, legislation and incentives support renewable energy development – both microgeneration and larger schemes.

SA Objective	Indicators	Summary Baseline	Likely evolution of the baseline environment without implementation of the Plan
	Water quality	renewable energy installations are limited to small-scale building integrated micro-renewables, of which it is difficult to monitor take up as it is permitted development. There is the potential to develop further sources of renewable and low carbon energy. The Water Cycle Study identified that strategic development of the scale tested is not constrained by flood risk or water quality, however, much of the borough is underlain by chalk aquifer which is particularly susceptible to groundwater flooding and the allocation of development with respect to flood risk must take climate change into account.	In respect of flooding, there is the potential for development proposals to come forward on sites where there may be concerns about flooding. This may occur in the future if there is an issue concerning the five year supply of sites that would justify the development of such a site. However in such situations, the Environment Agency (EA) will be consulted and the sequential test would be applied. However, the potential to avoid development in areas at risk of flooding may be more limited than sites which have been assessed and allocated through the on-going process with the EA.
(4) To protect, and enhance local biodiversity, flora and fauna	Condition of SSSI's	97.5% of SSSIs wholly within the Borough are either in a favourable or unfavourable recovering condition, which remained unchanged between the 2009/10 and 2010/11 monitoring period. . This represents an improvement of 0.7% from 2008/09. There are 3	National guidance and the current adopted Local Plan policy will continue to protect biodiversity, such that protection is afforded through the development control process. In conjunction with the emerging Green Infrastructure Strategy, the borough council will continue

SA Objective	Indicators	Summary Baseline	Likely evolution of the baseline environment without implementation of the Plan
		SSSIs, either wholly or partially within the Borough that have areas within them in an unfavourable declining condition.	to protect such areas and seek improvements. Local Plan Policy EM4 will ensure that there is protection of locally important biodiversity and provide opportunities to enhance biodiversity through new development schemes. In the absence of an agreed Spatial Strategy to guide and allocate new development sites, there will be less comprehensive assessment of the biodiversity implications and reduced scope to provide green infrastructure to implement the strategy. European and national legislation would protect Natura 2000 sites including the Thames Basin Heaths SPA. However, in the absence of any local policy there is no guidance to set out in which circumstances development may be appropriate with necessary mitigation.
(5) To protect and enhance the distinctiveness and quality of the local landscape, soils, geological and geomorphologic interests	Landscape Character Studies	Basingstoke and Deane is a predominantly rural landscape, with a diverse pattern of landscapes including rolling chalk downland, pastoral river	National guidance and the Local Plan policy will continue to protect the landscape, in conjunction with the adopted SPD and the North Wessex

SA Objective	Indicators	Summary Baseline	Likely evolution of the baseline environment without implementation of the Plan
		valleys, historic parkland, remnants of ancient forests and intimate mosaics of lowland farmland and woodland. The Basingstoke and Deane Landscape Assessment subdivided the region into 20 landscape character areas, identifying the key features of each landscape. Part of the borough falls within the North Wessex Downs Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty. The southern part of the Borough is dominated by the chalk bed of the North Downs. The northern part of the Borough lies on the south-western edge of the London Basin where the chalk strata are buried beneath the younger deposits of sands and clays. Although there is limited up-to-date survey work on the quality of agricultural land across the Borough, there is land that is of good quality, and this will be identified at site level.	Downs Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Management Plan. In the absence of a spatial strategy, there may be scope for planning applications to be received which bring forward development in locations which may be harmful visually, or where there is less scope for mitigation. This may also be the position for agricultural land, where land of higher grades may be lost through development. The SFRA provides details of geology and soil types in the borough, in order to establish areas at risk of flooding. This information would be used in the determination of planning applications alongside the advice of the EA. In addition, Hampshire County Council, in the role as the Minerals Planning Authority, would take into account the borough's geology and location of mineral deposits in preparing their LDF.
6) To maintain and improve the quality of water resources in the	Water Cycle Study	The Water Cycle Study identified that strategic	Given the conclusions of the Water Cycle Study, the quality of

SA Objective	Indicators	Summary Baseline	Likely evolution of the baseline environment without implementation of the Plan																		
		underlain by chalk aquifer which is particularly susceptible to groundwater flooding. Development in areas along the Rivers Test, Itchen and tributaries should take into account the need to maintain and increase floodplain storage. The principles of the sequential test are to locate development in areas of lowest flood risk. Between April 2009 and March 2010, the Environment Agency objected to 7 planning applications on the grounds of flood risk, none of which were granted contrary to Environment Agency advice.																			
8) To improve sustainable accessibility to all services and facilities	<table><tr><td colspan="2">Main mode of transport for all journeys (2005)</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>BDBC</td></tr><tr><td>England</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Car</td><td>73%</td></tr><tr><td>63%</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Foot</td><td>14%</td></tr><tr><td>25%</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Public Transport</td><td>11%</td></tr><tr><td>9%</td><td></td></tr></table>	Main mode of transport for all journeys (2005)			BDBC	England		Car	73%	63%		Foot	14%	25%		Public Transport	11%	9%		Although there is limited information on residents' accessibility (particularly in terms of targets and trends over time), recent new developments can be seen to have good accessibility to key services by public transport. There can be future monitoring of this. Journeys by car form a larger proportion of total journeys in BDBC than the national	In the absence of an agreed Spatial Strategy, new housing development may be provided in a less sustainable location where it may be less easy to plan and provide for new infrastructure and bus services. The number of journeys by private transport is likely to increase. Existing policies in the adopted Local Plan seek to ensure protection of existing essential services and enable provision of new services.
Main mode of transport for all journeys (2005)																					
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SA Objective	Indicators	Summary Baseline	Likely evolution of the baseline environment without implementation of the Plan
		average. Car use is greater in rural parts of the Borough, although between 2001 and 2005 there has been a decline in car use, and increase in the proportion of journeys made on foot.	Although national guidance/legislation is supportive of the provision of necessary infrastructure, an Infrastructure Delivery Plan is necessary to ensure provision of necessary local infrastructure.
9) To improve choice and access to sustainable transport options	Travel to work Average distance of households to public transport facilities	The figures for BDBC are broadly comparable with those for Hampshire and the South East, with the majority of people driving by car or van. Although there is limited information on residents' accessibility (particularly in terms of targets and trends over time), recent new developments can be seen to have good accessibility to key services by public transport. There can be future monitoring of this.	In the absence of an agreed Spatial Strategy, new housing development may be in a less sustainable location where it may be less easy to plan and provide for new infrastructure and bus services. This may result in longer journeys to work and more use of private transport. Although national guidance/legislation is supportive of the provision of necessary infrastructure, an Infrastructure Delivery Plan is necessary to ensure provision of necessary local infrastructure.
10) To improve educational attainment and increase opportunities for new skills and learning to support the economic competitiveness of the Borough, and personal development.	% of pupils attaining level 4 in both English and Maths at Key Stage 2	Pupils within Basingstoke and Deane are achieving better results at Key Stage 2 than across England generally, although the results are generally comparable with across Hampshire.	Hampshire County Council is the Local Education Authority and therefore education will continue to be provided across the borough. The LEA is also primarily responsible for seeking to achieve better results and increasing opportunities. Current

SA Objective	Indicators	Summary Baseline	Likely evolution of the baseline environment without implementation of the Plan
	Key Stage 4/GCSE results Proportion of working age population with NVQ4 and above (degree level) Proportion of working age population with NVQ2+ qualifications % of working age population with no qualifications	GCSE results for Basingstoke and Deane are generally lower than the average for Hampshire, but are comparable to those across England. Higher education qualifications within Basingstoke and Deane are comparable to the rest of Hampshire and the South-East.	Local Plan policies would continue to support the provision of education facilities (policies C6 and C8), although in the absence of an agreed Spatial Strategy and specified housing sites and more uncertainty in the location and amount of new housing, future education provision becomes more difficult.
11) To develop a diverse and competitive knowledge-based economy	VAT registrations/de-registrations Business density	A relatively high proportion of Borough residents work in a managerial capacity including banking, finance and insurance occupations. Business density generally decreased between 2010 and 2011 largely due to an increase in business 'births' and a decrease in 'deaths'.	The current slowdown in the economy is resulting in less economic growth and this is likely to continue in the near future. Local Plan policies will continue to support economic development and protect employment land but these policies may be less flexible than required to support the local economy. The successful regeneration of Basing View and its ability to attract knowledge-based economic activities is less likely in the absence of the more flexible employment land policies and the Basing View policy. The absence of such policies may also deter private investment in

SA Objective	Indicators	Summary Baseline	Likely evolution of the baseline environment without implementation of the Plan
			this area, which is necessary to ensure delivery.
12) To maintain high and stable levels of employment	Economically active (National Official Labour Market Statistics, April 2010 – March 2011) BDBC – 83.5% Hants – 80.7% South East – 79.3% Unemployment BDBC - 5.4% Hants - 5.4% South-East - 5.8%	Just over 5% of the economically active population is unemployed, typical of rates in Hants and SE. Basingstoke and Deane has a relatively high employment in comparison to the national average, at 83.5% of the working age population. Overall decline in numbers seeking Job Seekers Allowance over last decade, although claimant figures, reached a high point in 2009/10 due to the recession. Throughout 2010, numbers started to decrease once more and during 2011 have remained at around 2% - 2.3% in the borough. There was a decrease in the number of notified job vacancies between Nov 2009 and Nov 2010.	The current slowdown in the economy is resulting in less economic growth and this is likely to continue in the near future. Local Plan policies will continue to support economic development and protect employment land. However, maintaining high and stable levels of employment in the context of the lower levels of economic growth generally expected in the future is more likely with Local Plan policies that are more positive and flexible towards employment and economic development.
13) To maintain and enhance sustainable economic growth	One and three year survival rates of VAT registered enterprises (% of all new businesses) VAT registrations/deregistrations by industry sector: net change 2001-2007)	The borough rate for economic inactivity has increased with the economic downturn, but the rate remains relatively low compared to south east England and national rates. Business density generally	The current slowdown in the economy is resulting in less economic growth and this is likely to continue in the near future. Local Plan policies will continue to support economic development and protect employment land. However,

SA Objective	Indicators	Summary Baseline	Likely evolution of the baseline environment without implementation of the Plan
		increased between 2005 and 2009 largely due to an increase in business 'births' and a decrease in 'deaths'. There has been a general downward trend in the completion of employment, retail and leisure floorspace in recent monitoring years, largely attributed to the economic recession. The amount of employment land available remains at much the same level (around 60ha).	maintaining and enhancing sustainable economic growth in the context of the lower levels of economic growth generally expected in the future is more likely with Local Plan policies that are more positive and flexible towards employment and economic development. Outside of the planning system, the M3 LEP will assist in providing general support for the local economy with more specific projects being identified in time.
14) To enhance the attractiveness of the Borough to visitors	% of residents that feel that BDBC is a good place to live, offering a high quality of life.	Although the % of people who feel that Basingstoke and Deane is a good place to live dropped slightly between 2003/4 and 2012, it remains high at 92%.	National guidance and policies in the adopted Local Plan would continue to ensure development is of high quality design, protects the historic environment, and other environmental attributes. However, they do not specifically seek to address or improve the image of Basingstoke Town. In the absence of a Spatial Strategy, new housing developed would be considered in a less comprehensive manner and may result in development that impacts on the borough, such as the high-quality landscape or historic

SA Objective	Indicators	Summary Baseline	Likely evolution of the baseline environment without implementation of the Plan
			environment. Although the regeneration of Basing View would continue in the absence of a Local Plan, it may not be of such high quality or as sustainable.
15) To protect and enhance distinctive and high quality features of the local built environment	Buildings at Risk register Conservation Area Appraisals	The Borough has many distinctive features of the built environment that are worthy of protection and enhancement - there are 43 Conservation Areas, 1820 listed buildings and 145 Scheduled Ancient Monuments within the Borough.	National guidance and policies in the adopted Local Plan would continue to ensure protection of buildings and areas of historic or architectural interest. However, in the absence of a Spatial strategy or allocated development sites there would be less opportunity to consider high quality features of the local built environment at an early opportunity and to take into account in site assessment work.
16) To improve the efficiency of resource use, including re-using previously developed land, existing buildings and materials, and encouraging the maximum use of sustainable design and construction technologies	Residential development on Previously Developed Land % of new build and retrofit homes meeting Building for life 'very good' standard (for those gaining Housing Corporation Funding) 0% % of commercial buildings meeting BREEAM 'good' standard: 67%	Since 2005, at least 60% of new development has been on previously developed land in BDBC. Monitoring of the environmental performance of new homes in the borough is limited. Based on the information that is available, there is scope to improve the environmental performance of buildings.	National guidance is still supportive of prioritising Previously Developed Land although there is no longer a target for this. Existing homeowners are likely to gradually improve the energy efficiency of their homes, especially with increasing energy costs and incentives such as cheaper insulation.

SA Objective	Indicators	Summary Baseline	Likely evolution of the baseline environment without implementation of the Plan
	Recycling household waste	Recycling rates for household waste in the Borough are relatively low, and could be improved.	New homes will continue to get more energy efficient due to tightening of the Building Regulations and the move towards Zero Carbon housing. The Council's Supplementary Planning Document on Design and Sustainability requires new development to meet certain standards of the Code for Sustainable Homes National guidance supports renewable energy development – both microgeneration and larger schemes. The Council will continue to seek to improve recycling rates – this is not directly impacted by the Core Strategy although planning policies can impact on the provision of sufficient recycling facilities.
(17) To create and sustain vibrant settlements and communities	Retail assessment	The 2009 retail assessment identified Basingstoke as a vital and viable town centre, though it suggested some weaknesses in the range and depth of its retail, leisure and wider town centre	The retail assessment and any future updates will continue to guide and inform any planning applications for new retail proposals, alongside the retail hierarchy, set out in the saved

SA Objective	Indicators	Summary Baseline	Likely evolution of the baseline environment without implementation of the Plan
		offer. The District centres are also performing well with a good mix of shops and service businesses with limited vacancies. Some feedback from the Core Strategy consultation flagged up the need for new development in rural areas to support services and facilities in smaller settlements. Although stagnating settlements and communities hasn't generally been raised as an issue, there has been some loss of essential services (such as pubs, post offices).	policies of the Local Plan. In the absence of a spatial strategy and the approach of extending the town centre boundary, there may be scope for further applications coming forward in out-of-centre locations that may undermine the town and district centres and have knock on effects in terms of the need to travel to peripherally located stores. The saved policy in relation to essential services from the Local Plan will continue to offer some protection for shops in rural areas.
18) To promote and improve access to open space and countryside	% greenspace Parks eligible for Green Flag status Open Space audit	The borough has two sites with Green Flag status, and another ten sites that the council considers eligible for Green Flag status. Over 90% of the borough is classified as greenspace. The borough is generally well provided for in terms of open space although there are some local deficiencies, and there are opportunities to improve the management of open space.	National guidance and saved policies from the Local Plan would continue to ensure that open space is protected and provided as part of new development. This will be supplemented by the emerging Green Infrastructure Strategy, to assist in the provision of opportunities for recreation and access to the countryside. In the absence of a spatial strategy, there may be scope for planning applications to come forward

SA Objective	Indicators	Summary Baseline	Likely evolution of the baseline environment without implementation of the Plan
		Although the borough is predominantly countryside, consultation has raised issues surrounding access to the countryside and potential improvements to this.	where they provide more limited scope to align with the Green Infrastructure Strategy or provide open space in line with more up-to-date standards.
19) To improve community safety by reducing crime, the fear of crime, and antisocial behaviour	Total crime rates, crime rates of burglaries, violent offences, vehicle crime. Survey question regarding the fear of crime.	The total crime rate is slightly lower than across Hampshire and the South-East. The amount of burglaries and violent offences is generally comparable with the rest of the region, although vehicle crime is slightly lower in Basingstoke and Deane.	Indirectly, spatial policies can reduce crime, fear of crime and antisocial behaviour by ensuring the provision of community and leisure facilities and seeking to design out crime. National guidance and policies within the adopted Local Plan would continue to ensure that these issues are addressed.
20) To improve health and well-being through the development of healthy communities	Life Expectancy (BDBC) Males 80.1 Females 82.7 Standardised mortality rates (per 100,000popn) 485.7 Teenage Conception rates BDBC 30.2	The life expectancy rate for BDBC is comparable with that for the South East. The mortality rate for Basingstoke and Deane is higher than across the South-East and England. Teenage conception rates in BDBC are higher than across Hampshire, comparable with the figure for the South East and significantly lower than the figure for England.	Indirectly, spatial policies can improve health and well-being through ensuring sufficient provision of housing, medical services, and other infrastructure. Policies within the adopted Local Plan would continue to ensure that issues such as health and safety are addressed in design, minimising pollution, the protection and provision of essential health services. However, in the absence of a Local Plan, the delivery of new housing and

SA Objective	Indicators	Summary Baseline	Likely evolution of the baseline environment without implementation of the Plan
	Claimants for Disability Living Allowance 2012 – 5740 (3.4% working age popn) % of people describing their health as good (BDBC) 85.5%	Basingstoke and Deane has a lower proportion of the working age population claiming DLA than across the region, although the proportion claiming increased between 2005 and 2012. The percentage of Borough residents describing their health as good is higher than the figure for the South East.	health service infrastructure is less certain.

Appendix 5 - Draft Scoping Report Consultation (September/October 2007) and resultant changes to the Sustainability Framework

In September 2007, the Council published its SA scoping report, which identified the main sustainability issues affecting the Borough, and provided a framework for assessing the sustainability implications of the Local Plan. The Scoping Report was subject to a six-week period of public consultation in September and October 2007. Twelve responses were received in light of this consultation. Table 1 provides a summary of these representations, together with the Council's response (officer level), and proposed changes to the Scoping Report.

As a result of this consultation, some of the Sustainability Objectives and Appraisal criteria (which form the Sustainability Appraisal Framework) were refined. Table 2 shows the refinements that were made to the Sustainability Framework (as shown by highlighted text). This framework was then used to assess the Local Plan objectives and options as they were developed.

It should be noted that reference is made throughout this appendix to the 'Core Strategy', as the Council was working towards a Local Development Framework at the time of this consultation.

Table 1: Responses to public consultation on the Scoping Report, 2007

Representation	Comments raised	BDBC's response	Proposed changes to SA Report
Newnham Parish Council	- Object to reference to word 'undeveloped' in sections 4.2 and 4.5 – does not reflect the importance of the countryside. - The context review is comprehensive but might be more appropriate to list documents and provide links of where they can be viewed. - Section 4.5 should include reference to the Loddon's limited capacity to accept any increase in outfall from the Chineham sewage plant. - The Lyde/Loddon valley warrants reference as an important landscape site.	- The term 'undeveloped' can be changed to countryside - We are required to summarise relevant documents as part of the SA. - This suggestion goes beyond the intention of this section – which is to highlight environmental characteristics - The Lyde/Loddon Valley is not designated as an important landscape site and therefore it would not be appropriate to reference it as such	Change word 'undeveloped' to countryside (paras 4.2 and 4.5)

Representation	Comments raised	BDBC's response	Proposed changes to SA Report
	• Rather than referring to '...the achievement of sustainable development' it would be more accurate to refer to '...the achievement of development which is more sustainable' as neither the Borough nor the UK will achieve the goal of sustainable development by 2026. • Page 17 – there is no proposal to increase the number of SSSIs and SINCs. • The Strategic Flood Risk Assessment should also take into account the potential effects of short period of very high rainfall. • There should be safeguards so that the target of the reuse of previously developed land does not lead to the destruction of the character of residential neighbourhoods. • Sustainable economic growth needs further consideration and definition. • Raise concerns about the levels of house building proposed – not sustainable. • There should be a target of increasing both the number and length of footpaths and bridlepaths.	• It is a government objective to deliver sustainable development through the planning system (PPS1) and therefore it is considered appropriate to refer to '...the achievement of sustainable development'. • It is not the role of the Scoping Report to make proposals. The issue of Biodiversity, and the protection of habitats, is identified in Table 1. • The SFRA will take into account the implications of flooding from all sources. • Table 1 identifies the re-use of previously developed land as a sustainability issue and refers to the need to ensure the quality of life of existing residents is not unduly harmed. Objective 15 also aims to protect and enhance the distinctiveness of the local built environment. • Noted. Consideration will be given to refining/defining term 'sustainable economic growth'. • House building levels, and the sustainability of them are assessed at the regional level. Nevertheless, the implication of the amount of new housing is identified as a sustainability issue in Table 1. • This document doesn't create targets, but the number of footpaths and bridleways could be an indicator to	Consider definition of term 'sustainable economic growth' Add 'the number of footpaths and bridleways' as an indicator under

Representation	Comments raised	BDBC's response	Proposed changes to SA Report
	• Question whether Community Strategy Outcome E2 is relevant to biodiversity protection and water environment (pages 38 and 39) • Concerned by the length of the documents - should include a short Executive Summary (non-technical summary not adequate).	show whether the objectives are being met (e.g. Open Space/Recreation Objective). • Community Strategy E2 is relevant, but there is an error in the text – should say 'the diversity and quality of the natural environment is protected and enhanced' • It would be difficult to shorten the documents and remain comprehensive. The Non-technical summary should provide an adequate summary.	Objective 18 – Open Space and Recreation. Correct text in Table 3 Revisit Non-technical summary to see if it can be improved.
Environment Department (Development and Biodiversity), Hampshire County Council	• An appraisal criteria for the sustainability objective on Biodiversity and Landscape should relate to protected species to ensure that fauna are equally considered as habitats and designated sites • Page 17 – should read Sites of Importance [not Interest] for nature conservation	• Agree • Agree	• Include appraisal criteria (objective 4) regarding protected species. • Amend text on page 17 to refer to Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation
NFU SE Region	Additional relevant plans, programmes, policies or strategies that should be included in context review: • DEFRA (2002) – Strategy for Sustainable Farming and Food: Facing the Future • GOSE/SEEDA (2003) – Farming and Food: Our healthy future (Delivery plan for sustainable farming and food in the South East and London).	• Noted. Although the document is of use, outlining the issues that the farming community face, it is considered that issues specifically related to spatial planning and farming are adequately covered in the existing documents, including PPS7 • Noted. As above.	No change No change.
Old Basing and Lychpit Parish Council	• Qu. 7 - there can be no sustainability without adequate infrastructure put in place to support any	• Ensuring the provision of adequate infrastructure is reflected within many of	

Representation	Comments raised	BDBC's response	Proposed changes to SA Report
	proposed future development.	the objectives e.g. water, transport, education, health and social care.	
Test Valley Borough Council	Appendix B should include plans of neighbouring authorities and the North Wessex Downs AONB Management Plan.	Agree	Include plans of neighbouring authorities and the North Wessex Downs AONB Management Plan in Appendix B, Stage A1
SEERA	- Appendix B has identified all of the regional plans, programmes and strategies that will influence the Core Strategy. - There are not any additional sustainability issues that need to be addressed. However, it may be useful if the key sustainability issues for the Borough are extracted from the evidence base. - The SA objectives are in accordance with the Integrated Regional Framework.	- Noted - Noted. The sustainability issues have been drawn from the evidence base as set out in para 5.1. - Noted	
Thames Water	The list of sustainability objectives should make reference to the provision of water and sewerage infrastructure to service development.	Noted. Developing appropriate, sustainable infrastructure is needed to ensure the Borough achieves its sustainability objectives. This is illustrated in the supporting appraisal criteria to SA objective 1 (Housing), which states '<i>will it ensure that appropriate infrastructure is in place to serve the additional dwellings?</i>'. Additionally, the supporting appraisal criteria to SA objectives 6 and 7 (Water Environment), include '<i>will it increase the use of Sustainable urban Drainage systems within developments</i>'. Although the SA is not the document in which infrastructure requirements are outlined, it is acknowledged that the supporting criteria could include a specific reference to water and sewerage infrastructure.	Amend the supporting appraisal criteria for objectives 6 and 7 to include the following bullet point: <i>Will there be adequate provision of supporting water and sewerage infrastructure to support development</i>
	Sustainability Objective: Flood Risk (page 18) –	Noted. Table 1 (page 18) outlines	No change

Representation	Comments raised	BDBC's response	Proposed changes to SA Report
	flood risk sustainability objectives should accept that water and sewerage infrastructure may be necessary in flood risk areas. - Flood risk sustainability objectives should make reference to 'sewer flooding' – as a result of development where off site sewerage infrastructure is not in place ahead of development. - Page 15 water resources – the words 'in summer' should be replaced with 'extended dry periods or during drought conditions'. - Page 15 Flooding – can occur all year round therefore recommend the removal of 'in the winter period'.	sustainability issues, not SA objectives. The SA objectives do not state that new water and sewage infrastructure may be ruled out in flood risk areas in the future. - Noted. It is acknowledged that PPS25 does indeed make a reference to sewer flooding amongst other issues. Accordingly, it may be prudent to acknowledge the various types of flooding within the supporting appraisal criteria of SA objectives 6 and 7. For reference, the Core Strategy evidence base, specifically the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) and the Water Cycle Study (WCS) will address these issues in more depth. - Noted. Agree with this comment, insomuch as there can be dry periods outside the summer, and therefore is more technically accurate. - Noted. As above.	Amend the second supporting appraisal criteria to objectives 6 and 7 to: <i>Will it reduce the vulnerability to all types of flooding?</i> Amend the supporting bullet point to Water Resources: <i>Availability of surface water in reservoirs and rivers for abstraction could be reduced in dry periods of the year</i> Amend the supporting bullet point to Flooding: <i>Increasing levels of precipitation at any time of the year, particularly if concentrated in intense rainfall events, may mean that the operational capacity of flood defence and water runoff systems will be exceeded</i>

Representation	Comments raised	BDBC's response	Proposed changes to SA Report
	• Page 18 – support reference to the water cycle study. • Page 20 Energy – any renewable energy provision policy should have an element of flexibility to allow for consideration of other factors.	• Noted. • Noted. The Scoping Report is not proposing new policy. This issue is being addressed in the emerging Design & Sustainability SPD.	No change No change
English Heritage	Additional documents to be reviewed: • UNESCO World Heritage Convention 1972 • European Landscape Convention 2006 • European Spatial Development Perspective 1999 • European Convention on the Protection of Archaeological Heritage (revised 2001) • Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990	• As Basingstoke and Deane does not have a UNESCO World Heritage site, then there is not a specific need to include this document. • Noted. Whilst the document is of interest, Officer's are of the view that the existing documents listed in draft Scoping Report are of sufficient scope to illustrate landscape considerations. • Noted. Planning Policy Statement 1 (PPS1), which is listed, reflects the general concepts addressed in this document. • Noted. Whilst the document is of interest, it is considered that the outcomes of this are reflected in PPG15 and other national guidance. • Noted. Whilst the document is important, it is considered that the existing documents listed in draft Scoping Report are of sufficient scope to illustrate listed building and conservation area constraints, particularly PPG15.	No change No change No change No change No change

Representation	Comments raised	BDBC's response	Proposed changes to SA Report
	• Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979	• Noted. Whilst the document is important, it is considered that the existing documents listed in the draft Scoping Report are of sufficient scope to illustrate ancient monuments and archaeological area considerations, particularly PPG15.	No change
	• PPS1: Delivering Sustainable Development	• This document is already included within the draft Scoping Report; Appendix B, Stage A1 (Review of Policies, Plans, Programmes and Strategies).	No change
	• PPG15: Planning and the Historic Environment	• This document is already included within the draft Scoping Report; Appendix B, Stage A1 (Review of Policies, Plans, Programmes and Strategies).	No change
	• PPG16: Archaeology and Planning	• This document is already included within the draft Scoping Report; Appendix B, Stage A1 (Review of Policies, Plans, Programmes and Strategies).	No change
	• White Paper Heritage Protection for the 21st Century 2007	• This document is already included within the draft Scoping Report; Appendix B, Stage A1 (Review of Policies, Plans, Programmes and Strategies).	No change
	• The Historic Environment: a Force for our Future (DCMS 2001)	• Agreed, the document provides a useful summary of the issues relating to the historic environment	Include within Appendix B, Stage A1
	• Regional Spatial Strategy	• This document 'the Draft South East	No change

Representation	Comments raised	BDBC's response	Proposed changes to SA Report
	• Integrated Regional Framework • World Heritage Site Management Plan • AONB Management Plans • Heritage/Conservation Strategies • Landscape Strategies • Archaeological Strategies • Conservation Area Character Appraisals and Management Plans • Relevant SPG/SPD Suggests possible information sources • Whilst a specific objective for the preservation and enhancement of the historic environment will always be necessary, it may also be appropriate to address historic environment matters under other objectives.	Plan' is already included within the draft Scoping Report; Appendix B, Stage A1 (Review of Policies, Plans, Programmes and Strategies). • This document is already included within the draft Scoping Report; Appendix B, Stage A1 (Review of Policies, Plans, Programmes and Strategies). • As the Borough does not have a UNESCO World Heritage site, then there is not a specific need to include this document. • Agreed. • Noted. All of these documents were considered when drafting the Scoping Report, and where appropriate, they were included with the consultation draft. • Noted. • Noted. The inclusion of a specific objective for the preservation and enhancement of the historic environment does not preclude the issue being addressed within the context of other objectives, nor references to the historic environment being exclusively limited to SA objective 15.	No change No change Include in context review (Appendix B - Stage A1) No change No change

Representation	Comments raised	BDBC's response	Proposed changes to SA Report
	• Para 3.3 – no mention is made of the historic environment. • Given the pace of past development outlined in paragraph 4.2, the ability to integrate growth suggests itself as a key issue. • Para 4.5 could include reference to conservation areas and locally important historic buildings, parks and gardens. • Table 1 – add changes in hydrology may put buried archaeological remains at risk.	• Noted. Agree with the comment that the historic environment should be acknowledged in the supporting bullet points to this paragraph. • Noted. Agree with the view that the ability to manage growth is a key consideration, and this is recognised as a sustainability issue within section 3.3 and under 'Housing for all' (page 26). However, this is also recognised and is addressed implicitly across all of the SA objectives. • Noted. Historic Parks are referenced in paragraph 4.5. It is acknowledged that the others mentioned could be included here, although they are referenced in the longer Appendices. Noted. Agree with the comment insofar as archaeological remains may be damaged by hydrology changes. As the issue of climate change has the greatest potential threat to the fabric of the historic environment, this could be acknowledged within the relevant section of Table 1. Whilst not all hydrological changes may be attributable to climate change, the potential effects of this on hydrology may be significant.	Amend paragraph 3.3 to include the following additional bullet point; <i>The conservation and enhancement of the historic environment</i> No change Amend the fourth supporting bullet point to paragraph 4.5 to: <i>The Borough has over 1800 listed buildings, 69 Scheduled Ancient Monuments, 10 Historic Parks and 43 Conservation Areas</i> Amend the last supporting issue to the Climate Change section of Table 1, 'Fabric of historic buildings' to 'Fabric of the historic environment'. Additionally, include the following new supporting bullet point; <i>Changes in hydrology from climate change could have a long-term detrimental effect on the integrity of the historic environment, particularly archaeological remains.</i>

Representation	Comments raised	BDBC's response	Proposed changes to SA Report
	- Section 6 – a useful indicator would be progress with characterisation work, and removal of buildings from the 'at risk' register. - Appendix C (page 84) – text re listed buildings needs revision to reflect PPG15. The analysis could do more to reflect the contribution of locally important features. The data presented on scheduled monuments appears to be based upon dated information.	Noted. The number of buildings presently on the 'at risk' (or removed from the register) is already included as an indicator. A 'Characterisation' work indicator would not be particularly useful. Sufficient detail on the Borough's conservation areas is available on the website and is not subject to much change. Noted. Amend text accordingly. Noted. Amend text accordingly.	No change Amend supporting text to (16) Listed Buildings in the Appendix (page 84) (2nd paragraph) to: <i>Grades I and II* identify those listed buildings of outstanding architectural or historic interest, of international and national significance. Grade II includes the majority of listed buildings.</i> Amend supporting text to (17) Schedule Ancient Monuments (SAMs) in the Appendix (page 85) to: 62
Environment Agency	Add the following to the context review: The Loddon Biodiversity Strategy	Noted. In light of the work that has been undertaken by the groups who developed this Strategy, including the Environment Agency, it is agreed that the document should be included with the SA.	Include within Appendix A, Stage A1

Representation	Comments raised	BDBC's response	Proposed changes to SA Report
	• Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy (CAMS) for the Loddon, Test and Itchen, Kennet and Pangbourne • Environment Agency's Policy and Practice for the Protection of Groundwater (GP3) • Basingstoke and Deane Borough Council Contaminated Land Strategy Additional baseline information: • Info from the Environment Agency on groundwater quality • The area of land affected by contamination which has been brought back into beneficial use • Information on water consumption/supply • Baseline information on habitats and biodiversity for the Borough (not County-wide) (Appendix C 22 & 23)	Noted. Agree with the comment that in light of issues related to water resource constraints that the CAMS related to the Test and Loddon should be included in the SA. Noted. Agree with the comment that the issue of Groundwater Protection is particular significant in the Borough and that this should be fully recognised within the SA Agreed, this is of relevance to the Core Strategy. Noted. EA have stated that this information will be passed on to use in due course. Noted. It is considered that the issue of contaminated land would be best addressed through the emerging work on this issue being carried out by the Council's Environmental Health team. Noted. Data on this issue was included within the Draft Design and Sustainability Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) Sustainability Appraisal (SA) Scoping Report. Noted. As outlined in the LDF Local Development Scheme (LDS), the Council is also producing an emerging	Amend the SA to include the CAMS within Appendix B, Stage A1 (Review of Policies, Plans, Programmes and Strategies). Amend the SA to include this within Appendix B, Stage A1 (Review of Policies, Plans, Programmes and Strategies). Amend the SA to include this within Appendix B, Stage A1 (Review of Policies, Plans, Programmes and Strategies). Amend the SA at Stage A2 (Baseline Data) to include this data as and when it is received from the EA Amend Stage A2 to include this data from the SPD Include draft Biodiversity and Landscape SPD baseline information for the Borough within

Representation	Comments raised	BDBC's response	Proposed changes to SA Report
	Objective 4 - Obj 4 – the appraisal criteria could include ‘will it protect and enhance UK and Hampshire BAP species and habitats?’ and ‘Will it protect and enhance the condition of SNCI’s?’ Objective 6 Alter appraisal criteria to: ‘Will it encourage the protection and enhancement of controlled waters?’	Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) on Biodiversity and Landscape. This includes baseline information specific to the Borough within that document’s supporting SA, which will be incorporated into the Core Strategy SA baseline. Noted. Whilst the appraisal criteria should be widened to include the first point raised, it is considered that the second point is sufficiently covered in the first appraisal criteria ‘will it protect and enhance sites and habitats, both designated and undesignated, of nature conservation value?’ Noted. The number of and quality of designated sites is addressed each year through the LDF Annual Monitoring Report (AMR). The possibility of green infrastructure is included within the Issues and Options paper and could be included as an indicator within future AMR’s. Noted. It is accepted that the first appraisal criteria, ‘<i>will it maintain or improve water quality</i>’ should be amended for clarity.	Stage A1. Amend Stage A4 (Developing the Sustainability Appraisal Framework), Objective 4 to include the following appraisal criteria: <i>‘Will it contribute towards protecting and enhancing national and county Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) species and their habitats’</i> No change, although noted for future AMR’s Amend the first appraisal criteria of objective 6 to read: <i>‘will it maintain or improve the water quality of controlled waters including rivers, streams, ditches,</i>

Representation	Comments raised	BDBC's response	Proposed changes to SA Report
	- No indicators relating to groundwater quality - Additional indicator to reflect pollution incidents within the Borough Objective 7 Indicator 'number of site specific Flood Risk Assessments completed' not very helpful. Objective 16 - The appraisal criteria 'will it enable the remediation of contaminated land' should be altered to reflect PPS23 (refer to land contamination or land affected by contamination) - Additional indicator – 'area of land affected by contamination brought back into beneficial use'	Agreed. Noted. It is considered that whilst the number of pollution incidents may be of interest, the noting of individuals incidents is not necessarily indicative of the level of environmental pollution. Agreed - the clarity of this indicator could be enhanced. Noted that there is a distinction between the terms 'contaminated land' and 'land contamination' or 'land affected by contamination', the latter of which are the terms used in PPS23. Noted.	<i>ponds, lakes and groundwater'</i> Include the following indicator in objective 6: <i>'Proportion of groundwater in the Borough that is classified as good status under the water framework directive'</i> No change. Amend the 6th indicator supporting objectives 6 and 7 to: <i>'Number of acceptable site specific flood risk assessments completed'</i> Amend the appraisal criteria to read 'will it reduce the quantity of land contamination or land affected by contamination' Amend. Include the following supporting indicator for objective 16 (Resource Efficiency)

Representation	Comments raised	BDBC's response	Proposed changes to SA Report
	- Alter indicator on recycling of household waste to 'rate of recycling of household waste'. - Page 18 – no mention of groundwater – a major issue for the Borough - Page 19 – how has the emerging SFRA fed into this document? – suggested rewording re vulnerability - There should be a focus on Surface Water flooding for those developments within flood zone 1 – focus on the use of Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems. - Page 20 – no mention of the development of brownfield land. - The SA and CS should tackle how the Borough's recycling rate can be improved to match those of neighbouring authorities to ensure a reduction in landfill.	Noted. Noted. Agree that the issue of groundwater should be included within the supporting text. Noted. Amend the 'Water Environment' Issue text accordingly. Noted, but it is considered that to be more appropriate to address this issue within the emerging LDF/ Design and Sustainability SPD. Disagree. As listed on page 20, the re-use of 'previously-developed land' is explicitly stated as a sustainability issue. Disagree. The object of the CS and SA is to acknowledge and outline the sustainability implications of recycling, but it is not however the primary mechanism for improving delivery.	<i>'Area of land (Ha) affected by contamination brought back into beneficial use'</i> Amend the indicator to read <i>'change in the rate of recycling of household waste'</i> Amend text accordingly to include specific reference to groundwater. Amend text to: <i>The Assessment will review flood risk across the district from both rivers and other sources and will assist in ensuring that new development meets the requirements set out in PPS25.</i> No change No change No change

Representation	Comments raised	BDBC's response	Proposed changes to SA Report
	Appendix B – the Waste Strategy for England and Wales has been updated.	Noted.	Amend the SA to include this within Appendix B, Stage A1 (Review of Policies, Plans, Programmes and Strategies).
Highways Agency	- Additional appraisal criteria (page 29) – will it integrate with the employment needs of the Borough? Additional indicators: '% of households located within walking and cycling distance to jobs' '% of households located within close distance to public transport facilities' 'Distance to amenities (e.g. hospitals)' - Page 32 – additional indicators: 'average distance of households to public transport facilities' '% of trips made by non-car modes' 'the existing capacity and the level of growth of traffic on key routes within the Borough' - Page 33 – additional appraisal criteria: 'will it integrate with the housing needs of the Borough?' - Additional indicators: '% of jobs located within walking and cycling distance to housing' '% of jobs located within close distance to public transport facilities' '% of employment development which is meeting its travel plan objectives' - An evaluation of transport impact (ETI) on the SRN should be conducted to establish a 'robust and credible evidence base'. The evaluation would	Noted – include additional criterion and indicators to objective 1. Distance to amenities included as criteria under objective 8. Noted – include additional indicators Noted – include additional indicators This indicator is not to be included due to monitoring difficulties An ETI on the SRN will be carried out as part of the Core Strategy work – the	Add appraisal criteria to objective 1: - Will it integrate with the employment needs of the Borough? Add indicators to objective 1: - % of households located within walking and cycling distance to jobs - % of households located within close distance to public transport facilities Add indicators to objective 8: - Average distance of households to public transport facilities - % of trips made by non-car modes Add appraisal criteria to objective 13: Will it integrate with the housing needs of the Borough? Add indicators: % of jobs located within walking and cycling distance to housing % of jobs located within close distance to public transport facilities

Representation	Comments raised	BDBC's response	Proposed changes to SA Report
	assess the cumulative transport impacts of all proposed housing and employment sites and identify any mitigation measures and funding mechanism required for the sites to be deliverable.	results will be used to inform the Sustainability Appraisal.	
Natural England	• (1) The SA Scoping Report does not fulfil all of the requirements of the SEA Directive, particular regarding the current state of the environment and the environmental characteristics of areas likely to be significantly affected. • (2) The document 'Living Landscapes: A Landscape and Biodiversity Strategy for the the Borough of Basingstoke and Deane' is a good starting point for the required baseline information. • (3) Recommends consulting 'Strategic Environmental Assessment and Biodiversity: Guidance for Practitioners'. • (4) The SA Scoping Report should include a scoping statement for a Habitats Regulations Assessment in accordance with Regulation 48 of the Conservation Regulations 1994. The HRA scoping statement will need to assess the potential for likely significant effects of your policies on all internationally designated sites (SACs and SPAs) within 5km of the BDBC boundary, including the Thames Basin Heaths SPA.	Noted. As stated, since the completion of the consultation period for the Core Strategy SA Scoping Report, the draft Biodiversity and Landscape SPD has been completed and has commenced a public consultation period of its own, from 13th December. In light of the need to take a consistent approach across all LDF documents, information from that document will be included within the Core Strategy SA baseline where applicable. Noted. Relevant additional information can be taken from this document. Noted. Noted. This point is acknowledged, although Officer's were of the understanding that Appropriate Assessment's (AA) were distinct from SA's and should be presented accordingly.	Amend SA Appendix to include relevant baseline information. Amend SA Appendix to include relevant baseline information. Include scoping statement for a Habitats Regulation Assessment in accordance with Regulation 48 of the Conservation Regulations 1994.

Representation	Comments raised	BDBC's response	Proposed changes to SA Report
	The following documents should be added to Appendix B: • Convention on Biological Diversity (1992) • Conservation (Natural Habitats &c.) Regulations 1994 • Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006 • North Wessex Downs AONB Management Plan Detailed comments made in respect of the wording of the context review for PPS9. Additional baseline information should include: • A list and/or map of internationally (within 5km of the BDBC boundary) and nationally designated sites • Recognition that brownfield sites also have the potential to be important for biodiversity and geological conservation interests.	Noted. Whilst it is acknowledged that this document is of interest, it is considered that the provisions of this document are addressed within documents/policies at a national level, for example PPS9, and the Biodiversity Strategy for England. Agreed. To be included within the context review. The Act sets out mechanisms for delivering Government Policy such as the Rural Strategy. It is not considered necessary to review the Act itself. Noted. As stated elsewhere, this document will be included. Noted. A map has now been produced which illustrates the relationship between the Borough's boundaries and international designated sites, Special Protection Areas (SPAs) and SAC's. Noted. Agree with this comment and will be addressed explicitly in the text of Table 1 'Sustainability Issues' (page 16).	No change Include within the context review, Stage A1 No change Include NWD AONB Management Plan within Stage A1 Amend SA Appendix to include this map. Additional supporting text to the sustainability issue, 'Landscape and Biodiversity' (page 16): <i>Additionally, it should be acknowledged that brownfield sites have significant potential for</i>

Representation	Comments raised	BDBC's response	Proposed changes to SA Report
	• Add the 'Biodiversity Action Plan for Hampshire' to the data sources. • The baseline data needs to be relevant for Basingstoke and Deane (not Hampshire) – use 'Living Landscapes: a Landscape and Biodiversity Strategy for the Borough of Basingstoke and Deane'. • The description of Basingstoke and Deane's biodiversity assets, together with threats to biodiversity and opportunities for enhancement, should be revised once the baseline information has been updated. • Supports the sustainability objectives, but recommends splitting the appraisal criteria and related indicators to specifically address different designations in light of <i>Strategic Environmental Assessment and Biodiversity: Guidance for Practitioners</i>	The Hampshire Biodiversity Action Plan is included within Appendix B, Stage A1 (Review of Policies, Plans, Programmes and Strategies, PPPSs) Noted. As previously stated, relevant baseline data will be included within the SA Appendix. Noted. As previously stated, in light of more detailed information from the draft Biodiversity and Landscape SPD, additional data on the Borough's biodiversity assets can be incorporated into the SA Appendix. Noted. Agree with point raised that greater clarity could be achieved through realigning appraisal criteria and indicators in light of Table 7, page 38 of the SEA guidance.	<i>biodiversity and geological interest, amongst other things.</i> No change Include additional baseline data on biodiversity. Include additional baseline data on biodiversity. Amend text on page 31 to reflect page 38 of the SEA guidance
Bramley Parish Council	• Appendices are too long to download • No point in giving opinion given Minister's decision on development in Bramley	Unfortunately, the quantity and nature of the information has resulted in a large document. Hard copies are available on request. Noted. However, the role of the Sustainability Appraisal is not to produce new policies, but as a tool to inform decision making on policy development.	

Representation	Comments raised	BDBC's response	Proposed changes to SA Report
	• No faith in future policies	Noted. As above.	

Table 2: Refinements that were made to the Sustainability Framework (as shown by highlighted text)

Issue	Objective	Appraisal criteria	Indicators	SEA Directive Topics
Housing	(1) To provide all residents with the opportunity to live in a sustainable, decent, affordable home	• Will it increase housing supply? • Will it increase the range of housing to meet all needs? e.g. type, tenure, size • Will it increase the affordability of housing? • Will it help to reduce the no. of homeless? • Will it reduce the no. of empty properties? • Will it produce dwellings of sustainable design and construction? • Will it ensure that appropriate infrastructure is in place to serve the additional dwellings? • Will it produce sustainable communities? • Will it help new households access market housing? • Will it reduce the number in need on the housing register? • Will it enable social inclusion through meeting the needs of	• Housing completions • Amount of affordable housing delivered • Number on the Housing Register • No. of empty properties • House price/earnings affordability ratio • No. of homeless • No. in fuel poverty • House sizes/type • Number of gypsy and traveller pitches • % of new build and retrofit homes meeting Eco-homes 'very good' standard (equivalent to level 3 of the Code for Sustainable Homes) • Number of homes built to Lifetime Mobility standards • % of households located within walking and cycling distance to jobs • % of households located within	• Population • Human Health

Issue	Objective	Appraisal criteria	Indicators	SEA Directive Topics
		groups with specific housing needs? • Will it meet the housing needs of the ageing population? • Will it meet the housing needs of gypsies and travellers? • Will it integrate with the employment needs of the Borough?	close distance to public transport facilities	
Deprivation and social exclusion	(2) To reduce deprivation and inequalities in quality of life between residents and neighbourhoods	• Will it encourage social cohesion? • Will it reduce overcrowding? • Will it reduce deprivation in the 7 most deprived areas of the Borough (within the wards of Buckskin, Norden, Popley East and South Ham)? • Will it discourage anti-social behaviour? • Will it reduce crime? • Will it provide better opportunities to improve skills/achievements/employment, particularly within the most deprived wards of the Borough?	• Indices of multiple deprivation for the 6 most deprived areas • Monitoring of the Neighbourhood Renewal Strategy • Overcrowding	• Population • Human health
Climate Change	(3) To reduce and minimise emissions of	• Will it reduce and/or minimise greenhouse gas emissions and	• Predicted climate change effects on diurnal temperature range	• Climatic Factors • Population

Issue	Objective	Appraisal criteria	Indicators	SEA Directive Topics
	greenhouse gases and manage the impact of climate change	- help to meet international, national and regional emissions targets? - Does it incorporate and/or promote the use of renewable energy technologies? - Will it mitigate the effects of climate change?	- Predicted climate change effects on diurnal precipitation range - Air quality and pollutants - Greenhouse gas emissions	- Biodiversity - Fauna - Flora - Soil - Water - Air - Landscape
Biodiversity and Landscape	(4) To protect, and enhance local biodiversity, flora and fauna (5) To protect and enhance the distinctiveness and quality of the local landscape, soils, geological and geomorphologic interests	- Will it protect and enhance sites and habitats, both designated and undesignated, of nature conservation value? - Will it ensure the protection of protected species? - Will it contribute towards protecting and enhancing national and county Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) species and their habitats? - Will it protect areas of highest landscape value? - Will it protect and enhance the Borough's landscape character and diversity? - Will it avoid damage to geological and geomorphologic interests? - Will it maintain and enhance the quality of the Borough's soils?	- Habitat types - SSSI condition assessment - Priority species and types - Landscape types and character areas	- Biodiversity - Landscape - Flora - Fauna - Soil

Issue	Objective	Appraisal criteria	Indicators	SEA Directive Topics
		Will it retain the Borough's best and most versatile agricultural land?	Amount of best and most versatile agricultural land	
Water Environment	(6) To maintain and improve the quality of water resources in the Borough (7) To reduce the risk of flooding and the resulting detriment to the local community, environment and economy	- Will it maintain or improve the water quality of controlled waters including rivers, streams, ditches, ponds, lakes and groundwater? - Will it reduce the vulnerability to all types of flooding? - Will it encourage a net reduction in the total number of dwellings built in areas of medium and high flood-risk? - Will it increase the use of Sustainable Urban Drainage systems within developments? - Will there be adequate provision of supporting water and sewerage infrastructure to support development?	- River Quality - Number of planning permissions in floodplains contrary to Environment Agency advice - Number of localised flooding incidents reported to the Council - Number of developments incorporating Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems - Number of developments to which the PPS25 Exception Test applies. - Number of acceptable site specific Flood Risk Assessments completed. - Proportion of groundwater in the Borough that is classified as good status under the water framework directive	- Water - Population
Access and Transport	(8) To improve sustainable accessibility to all services and facilities (9) To improve choice and access to sustainable transport options	- Will it minimise the need to travel? - Will it provide alternative means of travel to the private car? - Will it reduce private vehicular use?	- Number of out/in commuters - Distance of households from key services - Main mode of transport for all journeys	- Population - Air - Climatic factors

Issue	Objective	Appraisal criteria	Indicators	SEA Directive Topics
		• Will it encourage the use of public transport? • Will it improve access to community facilities and services, particularly within rural areas? • Will it improve the self-containment of Basingstoke Town? • Will it reduce congestion? • Will it reduce barriers to social inclusion? • Does it include provision for extending remote access?	• Travel to work – distance travelled and mode • % of households with access to private transport • Average distance of households to public transport facilities • % of trips made by non-car modes	
Skills/ education	(10) To improve educational attainment and increase opportunities for new skills and learning to support the economic competitiveness of the Borough, and personal development.	• Will it increase the levels of participation in education at all levels? • Will it increase the levels of attainment in education at all levels? • Will it improve the qualifications or skills of the population? • Will it improve the educational performance of the Borough at secondary school level? • Will it provide higher level education (graduate/highly skilled)?	• Proportion of population educated to degree level or higher • Proportion of working age population with NVQ4+ qualification • % of population aged 16-74 with no qualification	• Population

Issue	Objective	Appraisal criteria	Indicators	SEA Directive Topics
		• Will it enable learning and development to meet the skills requirements of employers within the Borough? • Will it help to develop lifelong skills? • Will it reduce long-term unemployment?		
Sustainable, Prosperous Economy	(11) To develop a diverse and competitive knowledge-based economy (12) To maintain high and stable levels of employment (13) To maintain and enhance sustainable economic growth (14) To enhance the attractiveness of the Borough to visitors	• Will it promote employment opportunities for the whole community? • Will it promote a dynamic, diverse and knowledge-based economy? • Will it encourage business start-up and business growth? • Will it maintain or provide a sufficient supply of employment land to meet the needs of existing businesses and attract inward investment? • Will it retain or improve retail facilities in the Borough? • Will it improve the image of the Borough to attract inward investment and tourism? • Will it meet the needs of visitors to the Borough	• Employment and unemployment • Economic Activity • Earnings • Business and Job Density • Commercial floorspace availability and take-up • Agricultural holdings • Number of new businesses • Number of bed spaces provided/lost? • Amount of employment floorspace lost to other uses • % of jobs located within walking and cycling distance to housing • % of jobs located within close	• Population • Material assets

Issue	Objective	Appraisal criteria	Indicators	SEA Directive Topics
		Will it integrate with the housing needs of the Borough?	distance to public transport facilities	
Historic Environment & Cultural Heritage	(15) To protect and enhance the distinctiveness of the local built environment To protect and enhance distinctive and high quality feature of the local built environment	- Will it promote and maintain an attractive and diverse townscape, and protect areas of highest townscape quality? - Will it promote high quality design and enhance the built environment? - Does it value and protect the locally distinctive settlement character? - Will it safeguard sites and monuments of archaeological importance? - Will it preserve and enhance buildings of historic or architectural interest? - Will it avoid damage or degradation to designated areas (Conservation Areas, Historic Parks and Gardens)? - Will it protect the Borough's historic and cultural heritage?	- Number of Conservation Areas - Listed Buildings - Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAM) - Number of buildings removed from the local 'at risk' register	- Cultural heritage - Material assets
Resource Efficiency	(16) To improve the efficiency of resource use, including re-using previously developed land,	- Will it use water more efficiently? - Will it reduce water consumption?	% of new build and retrofit homes meeting Eco-homes 'very good' standard (equivalent to level 3 of the Code for Sustainable Homes).	- Material assets - Water - Soil

Issue	Objective	Appraisal criteria	Indicators	SEA Directive Topics
	existing buildings and materials, and encouraging the maximum use of sustainable design and construction technologies	• Will it result in a reduction in the amount of waste requiring treatment and disposal? • Will it improve energy efficiency? • Will it enable development to re-use brownfield land? • Will it entail the conversion of existing buildings? • Will it seek to support sustainable design and construction techniques? • Will it enable the remediation of contaminated land and reduce the quantity of land contamination or land affected by contamination? • Will it reduce the Borough's carbon footprint? • Will it provide energy from renewable sources? • Will it reduce the amount of waste? • Will it increase recycling rates?	• % of commercial buildings meeting BREEAM 'very good' standard • Household energy use per capita • Residential development on previously developed land (PDL) • Change in the rate of recycling of household waste • Domestic gas and electricity consumption • Home Energy Conservation Act return • Area of land (Ha) affected by contamination brought back into beneficial use	
Sustaining vibrant communities	(17) To create and sustain vibrant settlements and communities	• Will it direct new development towards those settlements best able to accommodate it? • Will it promote the viability and vitality of the Borough's town,	• Access to schools, further education, work, GPs, hospitals, and major centres • Access to cultural facilities	• Population • Cultural heritage

Issue	Objective	Appraisal criteria	Indicators	SEA Directive Topics
		district, local and village centres? • Will it avoid excessive intensification in built-up areas? • Will it avoid loss of open space? • Will it avoid the disruption of locally distinctive settlement form? • Will it support the provision and retention of key facilities and services ensuring that local needs are met locally wherever possible? • Will it, reflecting the objectives of the SCI, improve the engagement of local communities in the local planning system? • Will it help create a sense of place and add to the distinctiveness of the Borough's settlements?	• Provision of new/improved community facilities • Number of farm diversification schemes permitted	
Open Space and Recreation	(18) To promote and improve access to open space and countryside, and encourage healthy lifestyles	• Will it maintain or improve public access to open space and the countryside? • Will it improve the quality of the Borough's open space? • Will it contribute towards meeting the sport and recreational needs of all in the community? • Will it encourage participation in leisure and cultural events?	• % of greenspace • Quality of open spaces • Level of sport and recreational facilities • Accessibility of communities to open space • The number of footpaths and bridleways	• Population • Landscape • Cultural heritage

Issue	Objective	Appraisal criteria	Indicators	SEA Directive Topics
		• Will it promote healthy lifestyles?		
Safety and security	(19) To improve community safety by reducing crime, the fear of crime, and antisocial behaviour	• Will it reduce opportunities for crime (e.g through design and layout)? • Will it reduce antisocial behaviour? • Will it reduce the fear of crime?	• Total recorded crime rate • % of residents that have some fear of crime	• Population • Human health
Health and well-being	(20) To improve health and well-being through the development of healthy communities	• Will it improve access to health and social care? • Will it promote healthy lifestyles? • Will it provide/improve healthcare facilities to meet the needs of older people? • Will it help to develop healthy and 'liveable' neighbourhoods • Will it improve air quality? • Will it ~~increase~~ decrease noise pollution near residential areas?	• Life expectancy • % of residents describing their health as good • Air quality and pollutants	• Population • Human health

Appendix 6 - Assessment of the compatibility of the sustainability appraisal objectives against each other

The table in this appendix considers the compatibility of the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) objectives. An earlier appraisal of the draft SA objectives against each other was carried out to ensure that they were consistent with each other. This resulted in some refinement and improvement of the SA objectives, prior to them being used to test the sustainability implications of the draft Local Plan objectives and options.

For each of the SA objectives, a judgement has been made as to whether it is compatible or incompatible with the other SA objectives. There are instances where the compatibility is unknown, either because the impact is unknown or there are a number of variables and eventualities. In some cases, there is no direct link between the objectives. Some commentary is provided where further justification or explanation is required.

The table shows that, in the main, the objectives are generally compatible although there are 4 instances where the objectives are potentially incompatible. In particular, there is a potential conflict between the objective that supports residential development (SA Objective 1) and the objectives which seek to protect and enhance the local landscape (SA Objective 5) and improve the efficiency of resource use, including re-using previously developed land (Objective 16). This is because providing all residents with the opportunity to live in a decent, affordable, sustainable home will invariably require using Greenfield sites.

Key

+	Compatible
?	Unknown impact
✗	Incompatible
↔	No link

SA Objective	SA Objectives						
1. To provide all residents with the opportunity to live in a sustainable, decent and affordable home	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		+	?	?	*	?	?
	n/a		New residential development and associated occupation may not be carbon neutral	Potential benefits and losses to biodiversity through new house-building	Potential impact on landscape of new house-building	Potential impact on water treatment capacity but also for enhancement; contribution from S106 agreements	Impact unknown; contributions from S106 agreements
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	+	+	↔	+	+	+	?
	New dwellings should be in relatively sustainable location	Need to integrate public transport option in LDF		Need for a suitable level of housing to support growth industries			Potential positive impact on regeneration; potential negative impact on landscape
	15	16	17	18	19	20	
	?	*	+	+	+	+	
	Intensification of urban environment can affect locally distinctive features	Potential tensions between housing and the costs of new, more sustainable technologies. Impact of development of Greenfield sites					

SA Objective	SA Objectives						
2. To reduce deprivation and inequalities in quality of life between residents and neighbourhoods	1	2	3	4	5	6	1
	+		+	↔	↔	↔	↔
		n/a					
	8	9	10	11	12	13	8
	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
	15	16	17	18	19	20	
	+	?	+	+	+	+	
	Enhancing the built environment is directly linked to some deprivation indicators	The costs of new technology may be felt disproportionately more by the most deprived in society					

SA Objective	SA Objectives						
3. To reduce and minimise emissions of greenhouses gases and manage the impact of climate change	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	?	+		+	+	+	+
	New residential development and its occupation will invariably not be carbon neutral		n/a				
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	?	+	↔	?	?	?	↔
	Improved accessibility, through vehicular use, may be detrimental to greenhouse gas emissions			A knowledge based economy may not lead to a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions	The move towards a greener economy may create new, and reduce, employment in different areas	Even sustainable economic growth unlikely to reduce greenhouse gases	
	15	16	17	18	19	20	
	?	+	+	+	↔	+	
	Zero-carbon development may not necessarily enhance the built environment; depends on specifics						

SA Objective	SA Objectives						
4. To protect and enhance local biodiversity, flora and fauna	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	?	↔	+		+	+	+
	Potential benefits and losses to biodiversity through new house-building			n/a			
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	+	↔	↔	↔	↔	?	+
	Potentially there are benefits from green infrastructure					Potential positive and negative impacts of economic growth	
	15	16	17	18	19	20	
	?	?	+	?	↔	+	
	Changes to the built environment can be both beneficial and negative	Previously developed land can have significant biodiversity value		Increasing public access to the countryside could be detrimental to its quality, although it could be beneficial to direct access to specific areas			

SA Objective	SA Objectives						
5. To protect and enhance the distinctiveness and quality of the local landscape, soils, geological and geomorphologic interests	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	✖	↔	+	+		+	+
	Potential impact landscape of new house-building, particularly on Greenfield sites				n/a		
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	?	+
						Potential impact of mineral consumption associated with economic growth	
	15	16	17	18	19	20	
	+	+	↔	?	↔	↔	
				Access to the countryside could degrade landscapes, or could be beneficial by directing access to specific areas of the countryside			

SA Objective	SA Objectives						
6. To maintain and improve the quality of water resources in the Borough	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	?	↔	+	+	+		+
	Potential for enhancement; contributions from S106 agreements					n/a	
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	↔	↔	↔	?	?	?	+
				Dependent on the efficiency and absolute volume of water consumption	Dependent on the efficiency and absolute volume of water consumption	Dependent on the efficiency and absolute volume of water consumption	
	15	16	17	18	19	20	
	+	+	+	↔	↔	+	

SA Objective	SA Objectives						
7. To reduce the risk of flooding and the resulting detriment to the local community, environment and economy	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	?	↔	+	+	+	+	
	Impact unknown; contributions from S106 agreements						n/a
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	+
	15	16	17	18	19	20	
	+	+	+	↔	↔	↔	

SA Objective	SA Objectives						
8. To improve sustainable accessibility to all services and facilities	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	+	+	?	+	↔	↔	↔
			Improved accessibility, through vehicular use, may be detrimental to greenhouse gas emissions				
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
		+	+	+	+	+	+
	n/a						Accessibility for those outside the Borough as well as inside
	15	16	17	18	19	20	
	+	+	+	+	+	+	

SA Objective	SA Objectives						
9. To improve choice and access to sustainable transport options	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	+	+	+	↔	↔	↔	↔
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	+		+	+	+	+	+
		n/a					
	15	16	17	18	19	20	
	+	+	+	+	+	+	

SA Objective	SA Objectives						
10. To improve educational attainment and increase opportunities for new skills and learning to support the economic competitiveness of the Borough, and personal development	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	↔	+	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	+	+		↔	↔	↔	↔
			n/a				
	15	16	17	18	19	20	
	↔	?	+	+	+	+	
		Subject to appropriate facilities being provided					

SA Objective	SA Objectives						
11. To develop a diverse and competitive knowledge-based economy	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	+	+	?	+	+	?	↔
			A knowledge based economy may not lead to a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions			Dependent on the efficiency and absolute volume of water consumption	
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	+	+	+	n/a	+	+	+
	15	16	17	18	19	20	
	?	+	+	↔	↔	↔	
	The potential impact of structural changes in the economy on the fabric of the built environment are unknown						

SA Objective	SA Objectives						
12. To maintain high and stable levels of employment	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	+	+	?	↔	↔	?	↔
			The move towards a greener economy may create new, and reduce, employment in different areas			Dependent on the efficiency and absolute volume of water consumption	
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	+	+	+	+	n/a	+	+
	15	16	17	18	19	20	
	?	+	+	↔	+	+	
	Impact of structural changes in the economy on the fabric of the built environment are unknown	Unknown impacts on employment of the move towards sustainable design and construction techniques					

SA Objective	SA Objectives						
13. To maintain and enhance sustainable economic growth	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	+	+	?	?	?	?	↔
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	+	+	+	+	+	n/a	+
	15	16	17	18	19	20	
	?	+	+	↔	?	+	
	Potentially positive and negative impacts – would depend on details of the proposal				Relationship between crime and economic growth is unknown		

SA Objective	SA Objectives						
14. To enhance the attractiveness of the Borough to visitors	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	?	+	↔	+	+	+	+
	New housing could potentially reduce the attractiveness of the townscape/landscape or enhance it. A lack of housing could lead to more deprivation						
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	+	+	+	+	+	+	n/a
	15	16	17	18	19	20	
	+	+	+	+	+	↔	

SA Objective	SA Objectives						
15. To protect and enhance distinctive and high quality features of the local built environment	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	?	+	?	?	+	+	+
	Intensification of urban environment can affect locally distinct features		Zero-carbon development may not necessarily enhance the built environment; depends on specifics	Changes to the built environment can be both beneficial and negative			
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	+	+	↔	?	+	?	+
				Impact of structural changes in the economy on the fabric of the built environment are unknown		Potentially positive and negative impacts dependent on nature of economic growth	
	15	16	17	18	19	20	
	n/a	?	+	↔	↔	↔	
		Introduction of new, sustainable technologies into the built environment could have positive or negative impact					

SA Objective	SA Objectives						
16. To improve the efficiency of resource use, including re-using previously developed land, existing buildings and materials, and encouraging the maximum use of sustainable design and construction technologies	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	x	?	+	?	+	+	+
	Potential tensions between creating affordable housing and the costs of new, more sustainable technologies. Impact of development of Greenfield sites.	The costs of new technology may be felt disproportionately more by the most deprived in society		Previously developed land can have significant biodiversity value			
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	+	+	?	+	+	+	+
			Subject to appropriate facilities being provided		Unknown impacts on employment of the move towards sustainable design and construction techniques		
	15	16	17	18	19	20	
	?	n/a	+	?	↔	↔	
	Introduction of new, sustainable technologies into the built environment could have positive or negative impact introduction of new, sustainable technologies into the built environment			Concentrating new development in existing urban areas could increase the pressure on existing areas of open space			

SA Objective	SA Objectives						
17. To create and sustain vibrant settlements and communities	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	+	+	?	+	↔	+	+
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
	15	16	17	18	19	20	
	+	+	n/a	+	+	+	

SA Objective	SA Objectives						
18. To promote and improve access to open space and the countryside	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	+	+	+	?	?	↔	↔
				Increasing public access to the countryside could be detrimental to its quality, although it could be beneficial to direct access to specific areas	Access to the countryside could degrade landscapes, although it could be beneficial to direct access to specific areas		
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	+	+	+	↔	↔	↔	+
	15	16	17	18	19	20	
	↔	?	+	n/a	↔	+	
		Concentrating new development in existing urban areas could increase the pressure on existing areas of open space					

SA Objective	SA Objectives						
19. To improve community safety by reducing crime, the fear of crime, and antisocial behaviour	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	+	+	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	+	+	+	↔	+	?	+
						Relationship between crime and economic growth is unknown	
	15	16	17	18	19	20	
	↔	↔	+	↔	n/a	+	

SA Objective	SA Objectives						
20. To improve health and well-being through the development of healthy communities	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	+	+	+	+	↔	+	↔
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	+	+	+	↔	+	+	↔
	15	16	17	18	19	20	
	↔	↔	+	+	+	n/a	

Appendix 7 - Compatibility of the Sustainability Appraisal objectives and the draft Core Strategy objectives (Issues and Options stage)

The following draft set of objectives for the Core Strategy were appraised at the Issues and Options stage in 2008:

1. To create safe, strong and diverse communities that meet the needs of all age groups.
2. Continued sustainable and diverse economic growth that optimises work opportunities for the existing residents of the Borough and encourages inward investment
3. Development whose scale and characteristics provides all residents with the opportunity to live in a high quality, affordable and accessible home in a safe and healthy neighbourhood
4. To promote and enhance the vitality and viability of the retail centres of the Borough including Basingstoke town centre, reflecting the outcome of the Central Area Vision, together with the smaller centres in the Borough
5. To improve the efficiency of resource use and ensure that all new development makes optimum use of the principles and techniques of sustainable design and construction
6. To reduce significantly emissions of greenhouse gases and mitigate the impacts of climate change
7. To protect and enhance the diversity and quality of the natural and built environments
8. To secure the delivery of high quality accessible services and facilities across the Borough, including health, education, training, retail, leisure, sport, crime prevention and community facilities
9. The provision of sustainable and fully accessible transport opportunities to meet the needs of all residents, workers and visitors, including facilitating increased use of public transport, walking and cycling
10. To ensure that existing communities and new developments are supported by appropriate physical and community support infrastructure, including transport, water, community facilities, power, telecommunications and green spaces.

From the table below it can be seen that the SA objectives and the draft Core Strategy objectives as set out above are generally compatible, although there are 4 instances where the objectives are potentially incompatible. In particular, there is a potential conflict between the objectives that support residential and retail development (Local Plan objectives 3 and 4/SA Objective 1) and the objectives which seek to reduce greenhouse gases (Local Plan objective 6/SA objective 3). Retail development and associated consumption is also likely to conflict with the SA Objective which seeks to improve the efficiency of resource use. There are a number of occasions where the compatibility of the objectives is unknown as it will either depend on a number of variables or the outcomes are unknown.

Key

+	Compatible
?	Unknown impact
✗	Incompatible
↔	No link

	DRAFT CORE STRATEGY OBJECTIVES									
SA OBJECTIVES	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1 To provide all residents with the opportunity to live in a sustainable, decent and affordable home	+	+	+	+	+	✗	?	+	+	+
				Residential development can be a town centre use	Economies of scale should reduce cost of new sustainable technologies	New build housing contributes towards greenhouse gas emissions	Potential positive and negative impacts of new housing on natural and built environments			
2 To reduce deprivation and inequalities in quality of life between residents and neighbourhoods	+	?	+	?	+	+	?	+	+	+
		Economic growth and inward investment do not necessarily reduce deprivation and inequalities		Unknown impact on deprivation – could enhance facilities or reinforce inequalities			Potentially compatible but may be conflicting priorities	One measure of deprivation is access to services and facilities		
3 To reduce and minimise emissions of greenhouse gases and manage the impact of climate change	+	?	✗	✗	+	+	+	?	+	?
		Even sustainable economic growth does not necessarily entail a reduction in greenhouse gases	New housebuilding potentially incompatible with reducing greenhouse gases	Increased consumption associated with retail potentially incompatible with reducing greenhouse gases and mitigating against				There are potential costs and benefits for climate change		Potential costs and benefits to climate change of new infrastructure

	DRAFT CORE STRATEGY OBJECTIVES									
SA OBJECTIVES	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
				climate change						
4 To protect and enhance local biodiversity, flora and fauna	↔	?	?	?	?	+	+	?	?	?
		Sustainable economic growth can result in costs and benefits for biodiversity	New housing can have negative or positive impacts on biodiversity	Likely to be compatible but depends on nature of retail improvements	Potential impact of new technology on biodiversity e.g. renewable energy			More detail required to assess compatibility	Impact of infrastructure needed to support accessibility may have positive and negative impacts on biodiversity	Potential costs and benefits to biodiversity of new infrastructure
5 To protect and enhance the distinctiveness and quality of the local landscape, soils, geological and geomorphologic interests	↔	?	?	?	?	+	+	?	?	?
		Dependent on form of economic growth – 'smart' growth likely to be compatible but new buildings may not.	Depends on nature and form of any new development	Depends on nature and form or retail improvements	Potential impact of new technology on landscape etc e.g. renewable energy			More detail required to assess compatibility	Compatibility depends on form of new infrastructure	Compatibility depends on form of new infrastructure
6 To maintain and improve the quality of water resources in the Borough	?	?	?	↔	+	+	+	?	↔	?
	The creation of safe, strong, and diverse communities and the objective of maintaining water quality are potentially compatible but may depend on mitigation	Economic growth can have a positive or negative impact on water quality.	Potentially compatible through may require mitigation					Generally compatible but may require mitigation		Compatibility depends on form of new infrastructure
7 To reduce the	+	?	?	↔	+	+	+	?	↔	?

	DRAFT CORE STRATEGY OBJECTIVES									
SA OBJECTIVES	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
risk of flooding and the resulting detriment to the local community, environment and economy		No direct relationship between economic growth and flooding although new development may be affected	Potentially compatible though may require mitigation					Generally compatible but may require mitigation		Compatibility depends on form of new infrastructure
8 To improve sustainable accessibility to all services and facilities	+	+	+	+	?	?	?	+	+	+
					Broadly compatible but still potentially increased resource use	Broadly compatible but still potentially increased greenhouse gas emissions	Unknown impact of improved accessibility on the natural and built environment			
9 To improve choice and access to sustainable transport options	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
10 To improve educational attainment and increase opportunities for new skills and learning to support the economic competitiveness of the Borough and personal development	+	+	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	+	↔
11 To develop a	+	+	+	?	+	?	?	+	+	+

	DRAFT CORE STRATEGY OBJECTIVES									
SA OBJECTIVES	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
diverse and competitive knowledge-based economy				Potentially compatible but depends on nature of improvements		Structural changes to the economy could have varying impacts on greenhouse gas emissions	Dependent on nature form of any economic development			
12 To maintain high and stable levels of employment	+	+	+	+	?	?	?	+	+	+
					Depends on the form/nature of economic development	Depends on the form/nature of economic development	Dependent on nature form of any economic development			
13 To maintain and enhance sustainable economic growth	+	+	+	+	+	?	?	+	+	+
						Potentially compatible but even sustainable economic growth may increase greenhouse gas emissions	Dependent on nature form of any economic development			
14 To enhance the attractiveness of the Borough to visitors	+	?	?	+	?	+	+	+	+	+
		Depends on nature/form of economic development	Depends on nature/form of any new development		Depends on form/design of emerging sustainable technologies					
15 To protect and enhance distinctive and high quality features of the local built environment	+	?	?	?	?	?	+	?	+	?
		Depends on nature/form of economic development	Depends on nature/form of any new development	Depends on nature/form of any retail improvements	Depends on form/design of emerging sustainable technologies	Depends on what measures are necessary to address climate change		Compatibility dependent on nature of new infrastructure		Compatibility depends on form of new infrastructure

	DRAFT CORE STRATEGY OBJECTIVES									
SA OBJECTIVES	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
16 To improve the efficiency of resource use, including re-using previously developed land, existing buildings and materials, and encouraging the maximum use of sustainable design and construction technologies	+	?	?	✗	+	+	+	?	+	?
		Depends on nature/form of economic development	Depends on nature/form of any new development	Increased consumption associated with retail potentially incompatible with improving efficiency of resource use				Compatibility dependent on nature of new infrastructure		Compatibility depends on form of new infrastructure
17 To create and sustain vibrant settlements and communities	+	+	+	+	+	?	+	+	+	+
						Generally compatible but some activities associated with vibrancy may increase greenhouse gas emissions				
18 To promote and improve access to open space and countryside	+	?	?	↔	↔	+	?	+	+	?
		Depends on nature/form of economic development	Depends on nature/form of economic development				Increased access to the countryside may result in environmental degradation although concentrating access in one area could result in environmental			Potentially compatible but some uncertainties

	DRAFT CORE STRATEGY OBJECTIVES									
SA OBJECTIVES	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
							enhancement			
19 To improve community safety by reducing crime, the fear of crime, and antisocial behaviour	+	+	+	+	↔	↔	↔	+	?	↔
									Dependent on nature of transport opportunities	
20 To improve health and well-being through the development of healthy communities	+	+	+	?	+	+	+	+	+	?
				Unknown impact on health and wellbeing						Potentially compatible but some uncertainties

Appendix 8 - Sustainability Appraisal of revised Pre-Submission Local Plan Objectives against SA objectives

SA Objectives	Local Plan Objectives														
	Prosperous and thriving					Connected and vibrant					Environmentally responsible and distinctive				
	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o
1	?	+	0	+	++	++	++	++	++	?/+	+/?	+	+/?	+/?	?
2	?	+	++	?	+	++	++	++	++	+	0	+	0	0	0
3	-/?	+/-	0	?	-/?	-/?	?	-	?	?	++	?	++	+	+/?
4	?	?	0	0	?	?	?	?	+	?	+	?	+	++	+
5	?	?	0	0	-/?	-/?	?/-	?	+	+	?	?	0	++	+
6	?	0	0	0	?	?	?	?	?	0	+	?	++	++	0
7	?	0	0	0	?	?	?	?	?	0	+	?	++	+	0
8	+	++	++	+	+	+	++	?	+	++	0	+	0	+	0
9	?/+	++	0	?	+/-	+	++	?	?	0	0	+	0	0	0
10	+	0	++	+	+	+/?	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	++	+	++	+	+	+	+	?	?	0	?	0	0	0	0
12	++	+	++	+	+	+	+	?	+	0	?	0	0	0	0
13	++	++	++	+	+	++	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0
14	++	+	+	++	+	?	?	?	+	+	+	++	+	++	++
15	?	?	?	++	?	?	?	?	+	+	?	++	+	+	++
16	?	?	?	?	?/-	-	?	-	+	?	++	?	+	+	+
17	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	+	++	+	+	++	+	+	+
18	0	+	0	?	+/-	?	?	?	?	++	0	?	0	+	0
19	?	?	0	?	0	0	0	?	+	+	0	++	0	0	0
20	0	++	0	0	+	+	+/?	?	+	++	+	+	+	0	0

++	Significantly positive effect
+	Positive effect
0	Neutral/negligible/no effect
-	Negative effect
--	Significantly negative effect
?	Uncertain outcome

Summary of Local Plan Objectives Appraisal

Prosperous and thriving
Objective a – Maintain and enhance the borough's position as a prosperous economic centre with a diverse economy by supporting a range of employment sectors through the availability of employment land and premises of the right quality, type, location and size. This will be delivered through the protection and regeneration and/or redevelopment of the established strategic employment areas (such as Basing View) and the allocation of a new employment sites through a future DPD.
This objective is largely compatible with the social and economic objectives as it will maintain and enhance the borough's position as a prosperous economic centre with a diverse economy. The impacts of this objective on the environment in terms of climate change, biodiversity and the local landscape will depend on the nature of the growth and investment but other spatial objectives, and consequently policies, seek to ensure that these issues are addressed. However, economic growth often leads to an increase in greenhouse emissions and this, dependent on the scale and nature of economic growth, is a potential negative impact on the climate change SA objective.
Objective b - Reduce the need to travel, providing sustainable and fully accessible transport opportunities, and promoting walking and cycling across the borough and working in partnership to address issues around junction 6 of the M3 and other strategic transport infrastructure.
This objective affects many of the SA objectives, and generally performs well in terms of improving accessibility to services, facilities, employment and housing, making it more attractive to live, work and visit the borough (social objectives). Its impacts are considered to be negligible in terms of the impact on environmental objectives such as biodiversity, the local landscape, and the water environment in principle, but other spatial objectives should seek to ensure sustainable transport opportunities and a reduction in the need to travel. Potential environmental impacts will depend on the specific nature of any new transport opportunities, but in principle encouraging more sustainable transport and less private transport should be positive environmentally.
Objective c - Facilitate a well educated and highly skilled local population and workforce with strong connections to the local business community and opportunities to access high quality education and jobs with lifelong learning for all.
Improving education and training opportunities will support the economic Sustainability Appraisal objectives and the borough's role in terms of employment levels, economic growth, a skilled local workforce and promotion of a competitive knowledge-based economy. This should contribute to a positive image of the borough, with residents readily able to access education and training to meet their needs. This objective will generally have a negligible impact on the environmental SA objectives.
Objective d - Strengthen Basingstoke Town's role as a destination of choice, for residents, workers and those living outside the borough for retail, culture and leisure. Progress the Central Area Vision to achieve a well connected, vibrant and attractive town centre, while supporting a distinctive cultural and historic area at the Top of Town.
This objective is largely compatible with many of the Core Strategy objectives, particularly the economic and social objectives, and should ensure that Basingstoke Town maintains its role as the main service centre and most sustainable settlement in the borough, continuing to provide a range of services and facilities to residents and enhancing its attractiveness to visitors. Whilst this performs well with many of the SA objectives, it is less certain in terms of the impact on reducing inequalities and managing climate change. However, other spatial objectives seek to ensure these issues are addressed. This objective is expected to have a negligible impact on some of the environmental objectives.
Objective e - Promote a thriving rural economy with a network of vibrant towns and villages which provide homes, services, jobs and infrastructure to respond to the needs and aspirations of local communities.

This objective seeks to ensure that rural areas are thriving and contributes towards many of the social and economic Sustainability Appraisal objectives; it should seek to ensure that the residents' needs at a local level are met. However it makes no reference to sustainability, accessibility or protection of the countryside and therefore it may have negative impacts on the environmental objectives. The effects on the built and natural environment are less certain at this stage and will depend on the nature of any development, however other Core Strategy objectives seek to avoid environmental harm in terms of accessibility and protecting assets, and these issues will need to be considered further at a more detailed stage.

Connected and vibrant

Objective f - Focus the provision for new housing and supporting infrastructure within a number of development sites around Basingstoke town with local level housing provision in other main settlements and homes which meet local needs in smaller settlements.

This objective is broadly compatible with a lot of the SA objectives and in particular will ensure the timely delivery of homes to meet local need, and support Basingstoke's role as the main service centre. The development of planned communities with the necessary infrastructure will create sustainable communities and ensure that the borough continues to prosper. However, the potential use of Greenfield sites conflicts with the SA objective which seeks to ensure reuse of previously developed land and resources, although there are opportunities to maximise use of sustainable design and construction technologies in new development. In terms of its compatibility with environment related SA objectives, the effects are considered to be uncertain; however the evidence base in terms of landscape, biodiversity and flood risk should help to inform the strategic provision for new housing, and other objectives/policies address specific environmental issues. There may be opportunities for mitigation.

Objective g - Ensure that infrastructure is planned for prior to development and delivered alongside development to meet the changing needs of our residents and employers, including the broader infrastructure needs of an increasingly ageing population. This will include provision of flexible accommodation that responds to varying needs and supports mixed and inclusive communities with the opportunity for social interaction.

This objective seeks to ensure that infrastructure is delivered alongside development, and it is therefore considered that the objective performs relatively well against the SA objectives, particularly the social and economic objectives, to ensure that homes are supported by infrastructure to meet the needs of residents. Again, in terms of its compatibility with environment related SA objectives, its effects are uncertain and will depend on the nature and location of infrastructure provision, but together with other Core Strategy objectives and policies any potential conflicts will be identified and will need to be considered at a more detailed stage.

Objective h - Provide new housing which incorporates a mix of tenure, size and types to meet the borough's needs and enabling accommodation for all, including older people and downsizers, smaller households, families, and resident gypsies and travellers.

In terms of how this objective performs against SA objectives, the effects are difficult to assess at such a strategic level without considering the implications of the number, size, location and nature of housing sites. Nevertheless, the objective performs well in respect of social objectives in terms of contributing to the delivery of sustainable communities, however, its impact on the environment, contributing to sustainable economic growth and the accessibility of services and facilities will depend on the location and nature of new housing, with potential negative impacts on the efficiency of resource use and climate change.

Objective i - Promote and support successful regeneration and renewal schemes to improve the social, built and natural environments and to improve housing and employment areas of poor quality. This will be delivered through a partnership approach and close working with local communities and businesses to address existing pockets of deprivation and reduce inequalities at a neighbourhood level.

This objective is broadly compatible with most SA objectives (particularly the social and economic) and compares well in terms of providing residents with the opportunity to live in a decent home, reducing inequalities and deprivation, and enhancing the attractiveness of the borough. It is uncertain how this objective would impact upon the environment, being

dependent on the type of regeneration scheme, but this would need to be considered at a more detailed stage.
Objective j - Advance healthy lifestyles by maintaining and enhancing the quality and value of community, health, cultural, leisure and recreational facilities and open spaces that support and provide opportunities for participation in social and physical activity in local communities and good access to health services.
Encouraging healthy lifestyles through enhancement of recreational opportunities will have beneficial effects on the social objectives particularly regarding the creation of sustainable communities, access to open space, and health and wellbeing. The provision of open space will also be compatible with protection of the environment, in principle. This objective will have a negligible effect on a number of other SA objectives, particularly those relating to the economy.
Environmentally responsible and distinctive
Objective k - Minimise our contribution to climate change through more efficient use of energy and natural resources and increased use of renewable and low carbon energy infrastructure, as well as mitigating and adapting to climate change.
Addressing the impacts of climate change would generally be expected to be positive but there may be conflicts depending on the particular measures proposed, for example, there may be increased costs for housing development or visual/landscape impacts of renewable energy schemes (although details are unknown at this stage). However, this objective is very supportive of the environmental objectives relating to climate change and minimising resource use.
Objective l - Ensure high quality and locally distinctive design which responds to local character to create inclusive, well connected and safe neighbourhoods by reducing the fear of crime and anti-social behaviour.
This objective aims to create well designed, inclusive and safe neighbourhoods and this objective is considered to be broadly compatible with the SA objectives. It is noted that there is no reference to sustainable design which results in some uncertainty in respect of some of the environmental objectives. This objective was considered to have a negligible impact on educational attainment and some economic objectives.
Objective m - Conserve, manage and monitor the borough's waterways and reducing the opportunities for flooding through partnership working, active flood management and mitigation approaches.
Managing waterways and addressing flood risk would generally be compatible with the other SA objectives seeking to protect the environment and ensure sustainable communities. It may result in more constraints on sites for new development but will ensure that new development is safer for residents and with less environmental impact. It is particularly compatible with the flooding, water quality and climate change SA objectives. It largely has a negligible impact on the economic objectives.
Objective n - Protect and enhance the borough's biodiversity and locally distinctive character of our priority habitats and landscapes, such as the North Wessex Downs AONB, through protection, partnership working, conservation and active management.
Whilst it is expected that this objective would be compatible with natural environment SA objectives and is considered to contribute to enhancing the attractiveness of the borough, it is considered that it would have a negligible impact upon economic growth and educational attainment. Protection of biodiversity may result in more constraints on sites for new development but will help ensure that such development is sustainable. The SA does not identify any incompatibility between objectives.
Objective o - Proactively manage the borough's rich historic and built environment to protect and enhance its quality and distinctiveness while accommodating change. This highly varied resource ranges from Conservation Areas to Listed Buildings including the grand country houses of Stratfield Saye and Highclere Castle to numerous brick, flint and timber framed farm buildings and cottages distinctive of rural areas.
This is a very specific objective that considers the historic environment of the borough and its impact on many of the SA objectives (particularly those relating to access, education and the economy) is largely neutral. However, this objective is broadly compatible with the

environmental SA objectives, and particularly beneficial to those seeking to enhance the attractiveness and distinctiveness of the borough. Its impact on the social SA objectives are neutral or positive. The SA does not identify any incompatibility between objectives.

Appendix 9 - Appraising Housing Growth Options

Sustainability Appraisal (SA) was used to assess the social, environmental and economic implications of different housing growth scenarios, including different growth options. The growth options have been reviewed as the Local Plan has evolved to ensure that the most up-to date aspects of the Local Plan's evidence base are considered. Growth options of 400 dwellings per annum (dpa), 600 dpa, 750 dpa and 1,000 dpa have been assessed to consider the relative implications of housing development at each of these levels.

Option 1 – Low growth

This option would provide in the region of 400 dwellings per year between 2012 and 2029. It is based on the number of births minus the number of deaths expected within the borough, but takes no account of changes in household size or the local economy. This approach is broadly in line with public consultation feedback, although it may not fulfil the adopted Vision for the borough. It is expected that this scenario will deliver lower levels of affordable dwellings per year. This option would require the least amount of greenfield development.

Option 2 – Medium Growth (Hybrid Zero Net Migration)

This option would provide in the region of 600 dwellings per year until 2029. This figure is based on zero net migration (the number of people moving into the area is assumed to equal the number moving out) and takes into account declining household size, which reflects the rate of decline for the South East region. It also takes into account reductions in the number of vacant / second homes in the borough. The approach of using zero net migration is broadly in line with parts of the housing consultation feedback, and helps to meet the adopted Vision. It is expected that this scenario would provide moderate levels of affordable dwellings per year.

Option 3 – Medium / High Growth This option would provide in the region of 750 dwellings per year until 2029. This figure has been formulated, in the context of meeting objectively assessed need, through a combination of technical studies which form part of the evidence base for the Local Plan. It is expected that this scenario would help deliver the adopted Vision and provide a suitable level of affordable dwellings per year based on bands 1 to 3 of the Housing Register.

Option 4 – High growth This option would provide in the region of 1,000 dwellings per year until 2029 and is based upon in-migration as well as affordable housing needs. This would help deliver the adopted Vision, but moves away from the feedback from the housing consultation. It is expected that this high level of growth would meet future housing needs and provide a high level of affordable dwellings per year. This level of growth would require the largest amount of greenfield development and have a greater environmental impact. Option 1 would require the least amount of greenfield development, and option 4 would require the most. However, option 1 is unlikely to maintain the necessary balance between resident workers and the number of jobs and would lead to increases in commuting, with its associated issues.

The table below provides a summary of the appraisal of the four growth options.

Sustainability Objectives	B & D Sustainability issues/LDF issues	Option 1 – No / Low Growth (400)	Option 2 – Medium Growth – Hybrid Zero Net Migration (600)	Option 3 – Medium / High Growth (750)	Option 4 – High Growth – (1,000)
1) To provide all residents with the opportunity to live in a sustainable, decent, affordable home.	- Population set to grow steadily, and ageing - Increasing numbers of people in housing need on the housing register - Affordability of housing/difficulties getting on the housing ladder - Limited provision for gypsy and traveller sites - Sustainability of housing	-- This option would exacerbate housing issues with a housing supply shortage and limited levels of new affordable housing. This would result in a potential increase in house prices and affordability, increased overcrowding, and numbers of households on the Housing Register. There would be less new housing of higher standards (e.g. energy performance). There is likely to be less provision of housing to meet the needs of the ageing population.	+/? This option would result in some choice of housing and affordable housing. This level of housing is unlikely to reduce the number of households on the Housing Register and may result in increased house prices.	+ This option would produce some choice of housing and affordable housing and would take into account a range of demographic factors.	++ This option would produce a greater choice of housing, and more affordable housing. The provision of more housing would result in CIL and the New Homes Bonus to invest in infrastructure. More housing may result in more dispersed development.
2) To reduce deprivation and inequalities in quality of life between residents and neighbourhoods	- Some local areas in the Borough suffering from deprivation - The number of people claiming council tax and housing benefits	- A shortage of housing is unlikely to be beneficial to deprivation and quality of life. The resultant	+ This option would be expected to have a positive impact on deprivation with the provision of new	+ /+++ This option will have a positive impact upon deprivation in the borough, providing a balance in terms of	++ This option provides more opportunities for the working age population to stay/move into the borough to

Sustainability Objectives	B & D Sustainability issues/LDF issues	Option 1 – No / Low Growth (400)	Option 2 – Medium Growth – Hybrid Zero Net Migration (600)	Option 3 – Medium / High Growth (750)	Option 4 – High Growth – (1,000)
	is increasing Some groups/areas suffering from fuel poverty	potential increase in house prices and affordability may result in increased overcrowding. There would be less new housing of higher standards, and likely to be less provision of housing to meet the needs of the ageing population. This option is likely to result in a decline in the proportion of the population that is of working age – with an ageing population and potential increase in pressure on services. There could be secondary impacts from the economic implications (potential stagnation)	housing aimed at meeting the housing requirements of current residents. However, this level of housing may not address infrastructure concerns and may not secure economic growth.	housing and employment. Further funding for infrastructure provision would be provided by CIL and the New Homes Bonus, however it would be necessary to ensure that this funding was invested in areas of deprivation, as well as areas of new development.	contribute to the economy. It is expected to result in the provision of more affordable housing, and more housing choice and opportunities in general. There would be more money acquired through CIL and the New Homes Bonus to invest in infrastructure. However, it would need to be ensured that money was invested in deprived areas, and not just focussed on new development. There could be secondary impacts from the economic implications (economic growth could offer more job opportunities and less deprivation).
3) To reduce and minimise emissions of greenhouse gases and manage the impact of climate change	- Relatively high CO2 emissions - Relatively high levels of electricity consumption for	+/- This option would result in less development on Greenfield sites, and	-/+ This option would result in more development on Greenfield land, with	-/+ This option would result in more development on Greenfield land, with	- This option would result in increased development on Greenfield land, and

Sustainability Objectives	B & D Sustainability issues/LDF issues	Option 1 – No / Low Growth (400)	Option 2 – Medium Growth – Hybrid Zero Net Migration (600)	Option 3 – Medium / High Growth (750)	Option 4 – High Growth – (1,000)
	domestic use - Local flooding - Water stressed area - Limited renewable energy generation – potential for more	although there would be some environmental impact (materials, CO2 emissions) from construction and occupation of new dwellings, this would be less than for the other options. However, this option may result in more in-commuting to the borough for employment, with increased transport emissions.	the associated environmental impacts from construction. However, the better standards of new housing would result in more energy efficient housing, and there would be opportunities to incorporate renewable energy, especially on larger sites. This option may not secure economic growth but aims to meet the housing growth levels of existing residents so in-commuting would not be expected to worsen.	the associated environmental impacts from construction. However, the better standards of new housing would result in more energy efficient housing, and there would be opportunities to incorporate renewable energy, especially on larger sites. This option may help to secure economic growth as well as helping to meet the housing needs of existing residents.	more environmental impact from construction. However, the better standards of new housing would result in more energy efficient housing, and there would be opportunities to incorporate renewable energy, especially on larger sites. This option could result in more funding to invest in infrastructure such as public transport.
(4) To protect, and enhance local biodiversity, flora and fauna	- Lowland heaths e.g. Thames Basin Heaths 19 SSSIs – generally in good condition (check AMR) - SINCs - Opportunities to improve management e.g. River Loddon - Identified Biodiversity	? Fewer Greenfield sites would be needed with this option so unlikely to significantly affect identified biodiversity interests. However, there would be little funding generated to enhance local	? The requirement for the development of more Greenfield sites may impact on biodiversity interest, but there may also be some funding generated for enhancement of	? The requirement for the development of more Greenfield sites may have more of an impact upon on biodiversity interests; however this may depend upon the specific sites that are	? More Greenfield sites are required with this option, which would potentially have a greater impact on biodiversity, dependent on the allocated sites. However, more development would generate funding to

Sustainability Objectives	B & D Sustainability issues/LDF issues	Option 1 – No / Low Growth (400)	Option 2 – Medium Growth – Hybrid Zero Net Migration (600)	Option 3 – Medium / High Growth (750)	Option 4 – High Growth – (1,000)
	Opportunity Areas	biodiversity. All options could be achieved without significant adverse impact on the Thames Basin Heaths.	existing biodiversity. All options could be achieved without significant adverse impact on the Thames Basin Heaths.	allocated. There may also be some funding generated for enhancement of existing biodiversity. All options could be achieved without significant adverse impact on the Thames Basin Heaths.	improve management of existing biodiversity interests and improve Biodiversity Opportunity Areas. All options could be achieved without significant adverse impact on the Thames Basin Heaths.
(5) To protect and enhance the distinctiveness and quality of the local landscape, soils, geological and geomorphologic interests	- Key features of landscape areas identified in the Landscape Character Study - AONB - Land of high agricultural grade	+/? This option would entail the development of some Greenfield sites. However, these would be relatively limited in number. There may be some potential impact on the AONB, local landscape characteristics or sites of agricultural value. The Landscape Capacity Study assesses the relative capacity of the landscape to	-/? This option would entail the development of some Greenfield sites which may impact on the local landscape. There may be some potential impact on the AONB, local landscape characteristics or sites of agricultural value. The Landscape Capacity Study assesses the relative capacity of the landscape to	-/? This option would entail the development of some Greenfield sites which may impact on the local landscape. There may be some potential impact on the AONB, local landscape characteristics or sites of agricultural value. The Landscape Capacity Study assesses the relative capacity of the landscape to	- This option would entail the development of some Greenfield sites which may impact on the local landscape. There may be some potential impact on the AONB, local landscape characteristics or sites of agricultural value. The Landscape Capacity Study assesses the relative capacity of the landscape to accommodate development at specific sites.

Sustainability Objectives	B & D Sustainability issues/LDF issues	Option 1 – No / Low Growth (400)	Option 2 – Medium Growth – Hybrid Zero Net Migration (600)	Option 3 – Medium / High Growth (750)	Option 4 – High Growth – (1,000)
		accommodate development at specific sites.	accommodate development at specific sites.	accommodate development at specific sites.	
6) To maintain and improve the quality of water resources in the Borough	- Water stressed area - River Loddon quality issue - River Test aquatic species and salmonid status - River Itchen Special Area of Conservation	0/? Each Water Company has a statutory duty to provide water, how water will be supplied up to 2020 is detailed within the relevant company's Water Resource Management Plan. Adequate supply can be provided for this growth option. This level of growth can be accommodated without causing overall deterioration in the water quality of the borough's resources, although there will not be an improvement in quality.	0/? Each Water Company has a statutory duty to provide water, how water will be supplied up to 2020 is detailed within the relevant company's Water Resource Management Plan. Adequate supply can be provided for this growth option. This level of growth can be accommodated without causing overall deterioration in the water quality of the borough's resources, although there will not be an improvement in quality.	0/? Each Water Company has a statutory duty to provide water, how water will be supplied up to 2020 is detailed within the relevant company's Water Resource Management Plan. Adequate supply can be provided for this growth option. This level of growth can be accommodated without causing overall deterioration in the water quality of the borough's resources, although there will not be an improvement in quality.	0/? Each Water Company has a statutory duty to provide water, how water will be supplied up to 2020 is detailed within the relevant company's Water Resource Management Plan. Adequate supply can be provided for this growth option. Further assessment would be needed to ensure that this level of growth can be accommodated without causing overall deterioration in the water quality of the borough's resources.
7) To reduce the risk of flooding and the resulting detriment to the local community, environment	Flooding in flood zones – identify main areas, and localised	+ A sequential approach will be applied to allocated sites to	+ A sequential approach will be applied to allocated sites to	+ A sequential approach will be applied to allocated sites to	+ A sequential approach will be applied to allocated sites to ensure

Sustainability Objectives	B & D Sustainability issues/LDF issues	Option 1 – No / Low Growth (400)	Option 2 – Medium Growth – Hybrid Zero Net Migration (600)	Option 3 – Medium / High Growth (750)	Option 4 – High Growth – (1,000)
and economy		ensure that all development takes place in Flood Zone 1. All development will be directed to an area of least flood risk.	ensure that all development takes place in Flood Zone 1. All development will be directed to an area of least flood risk.	ensure that all development takes place in Flood Zone 1. All development will be directed to an area of least flood risk.	that all development takes place in Flood Zone 1. All development will be directed to an area of least flood risk.
8) To improve sustainable accessibility to all services and facilities	- The urban/rural nature of the borough is problematic for enabling sustainable accessibility to all services and facilities - the viability of many bus services remains reliant on government funding.	- This option is unlikely to improve accessibility to services as it is unlikely to result in new services and infrastructure. There may be a potential decline in existing services due to limited new support/investment.	0 This option is likely to result in some dispersed development that will offer some support to existing services. However, it will result in zero net migration so services are unlikely to improve significantly.	0/+ This option is likely to result in some dispersed development that will offer some support to existing services. It takes into account net migration so there may be some opportunity for improvement to services.	+ With more development through this option, there will be more support/custom for existing services and new investment in new infrastructure.
9) To improve choice and access to sustainable transport options	- The urban/rural nature of the borough is problematic for supporting access to sustainable transport options - the viability of many bus services remains reliant on government funding. - Relatively low levels of public	- This option is unlikely to improve access to sustainable transport options and is likely to have a negative impact on the patronage of services. This could impact on the availability of services, with particular implications	0 This option would sustain existing services but would be unlikely to result in improved services other than to those sites allocated in the Local Plan.	0/+ This option would sustain and support existing services and may result in some limited new or extended services, dependent on the location/size of growth (and extent of dispersal).	+ This option would support existing services, and offer the potential for new or extended services, dependent on the location/size of growth (and extent of dispersal).

Sustainability Objectives	B & D Sustainability issues/LDF issues	Option 1 – No / Low Growth (400)	Option 2 – Medium Growth – Hybrid Zero Net Migration (600)	Option 3 – Medium / High Growth (750)	Option 4 – High Growth – (1,000)
	transport/alternatives to the car	for the elderly and youth (pre-driving age).			
10) To improve educational attainment and increase opportunities for new skills and learning to support the economic competitiveness of the Borough, and personal development.	- Comparable educational attainment nationally slightly lower than across Hampshire - Sufficient school capacity across the borough though schools with capacity may not be located where there is future demand (particularly locations in Basingstoke Town)	0 This option will have a neutral impact on educational attainment	0 This option will have a neutral impact on educational attainment	0 This option will have a neutral impact on educational attainment	0 This option will have a neutral impact on educational attainment
11) To develop a diverse and competitive knowledge-based economy	- Relatively high job density - Relatively high proportion of large firms - Currently there is a relatively high proportion of borough residents working in distribution, hotels and restaurants, but also a relatively high proportion working in a	- This option is not supportive of economic growth, and there are likely to be less opportunities for specific sectors/clusters to develop. This option may result in a loss of competitiveness (e.g. with Reading). There are likely to be fewer opportunities for	+ It is expected that this option will secure some economic growth, particularly if more of the population continue working beyond the current retirement age. However, the amount of growth may not be sufficient to develop a diverse and competitive	+ This option is likely to secure some economic growth, particularly if more of the population continue working beyond the current retirement age. This option is also more likely to support existing businesses and services. However, the amount	++ This growth option is more likely to encourage economic growth and investment in the borough. More growth will result in more support/custom for existing services – retail, leisure, business etc.

Sustainability Objectives	B & D Sustainability issues/LDF issues	Option 1 – No / Low Growth (400)	Option 2 – Medium Growth – Hybrid Zero Net Migration (600)	Option 3 – Medium / High Growth (750)	Option 4 – High Growth – (1,000)
	managerial capacity including associate professional and technical occupations.	diversification of the economy. It is likely that a lower proportion of the population will be of working age. The lack of new housing to support any economic growth may increase congestion in the town at peak times. This option is unlikely to encourage new investment in the borough.	knowledge-based economy.	of growth may not be sufficient to develop a diverse and competitive knowledge-based economy.	
12) To maintain high and stable levels of employment	- The borough has a relatively high proportion of the population which is economically active. 6% of the economically active population is unemployed, typical of rates in Hants and SE - Overall decline in numbers seeking Job Seekers Allowance over last decade, although there has been slight increase in claimant figures in last	+/- In the short term, high levels of employment should continue but this may not be sustained with an ageing population. This option may put at risk 'population sensitive' jobs such as retail, leisure and services if there is no population growth. It is expected that this option may result in more commuting into the borough for	+/- It is expected that this level of growth would result in some economic growth. In the short term, high levels of employment should continue but this may not be sustained with an ageing population. It may depend on whether more of the population continue working beyond the current retirement age.	+ This option is supportive of economic growth, and may help to sustain levels of employment in the medium term but may depend upon whether more of the population continue working beyond retirement age.	+ This option is more supportive of economic growth, with the provision of more jobs. However, there would be an increased population with housing growth so employment opportunities would need to increase, and there is the risk that this might not happen. This could have implications for local unemployment and in-commuting. Nevertheless, this option

Sustainability Objectives	B & D Sustainability issues/LDF issues	Option 1 – No / Low Growth (400)	Option 2 – Medium Growth – Hybrid Zero Net Migration (600)	Option 3 – Medium / High Growth (750)	Option 4 – High Growth – (1,000)
	12 months due to the recession Basingstoke and Deane has a job ratio slightly over the regional average.	employment purposes.			would help support 'population-sensitive employment' such as retail, leisure, services.
13) To maintain and enhance sustainable economic growth	- Low average annual completions of industrial, office, retail development over last 3 years - Steady increase in business deaths over last few years – more pronounced in the borough in 2008/09.	- This option is not supportive of economic growth. This option may result in a loss of competitiveness (e.g. with Reading). It is likely that a lower proportion of the population will be of working age. The lack of new housing to support any economic growth may increase congestion in the town at peak times. This option is unlikely to encourage new investment in the borough.	+ It is expected that this option may secure some economic growth, particularly if more of the population continue working beyond the current retirement age. However, there would need to be policies to ensure that the economic growth is sustainable.	+ This option is supportive of economic growth, and may help to sustain levels of employment in the medium term but may depend upon whether more of the population continue working beyond retirement age. However, there would need to be policies to ensure that the economic growth is sustainable.	++ It is expected that this option would support and encourage economic growth in the borough. However, there would need to be policies to ensure that the economic growth is sustainable.
14) To enhance the attractiveness of the Borough to visitors	There is an issue around the image of Basingstoke Town, particularly from those	?/+ This option would be likely to result in few improvements to the	?/+ This option may offer limited opportunities to enhance the	?/+ This option may offer more opportunities to enhance the	+/? This option may result in more business, shopping and leisure visitors to the

Sustainability Objectives	B & D Sustainability issues/LDF issues	Option 1 – No / Low Growth (400)	Option 2 – Medium Growth – Hybrid Zero Net Migration (600)	Option 3 – Medium / High Growth (750)	Option 4 – High Growth – (1,000)
	outside the borough. Potential implications regarding investment in the town. Awaiting response from Nat Sweet....	Basingstoke Town in terms of the economy, retail, leisure, new buildings etc. that may attract visitors. However, there would be less building in the countryside and protection of the countryside may attract more visitors to the Borough.	attractiveness of the borough to visitors. However, protection of the countryside may attract more visitors to the Borough	attractiveness of the borough to visitors. However, protection of the countryside may attract more visitors to the Borough	borough. There is the potential for high quality new development, although there is the potential for new development to have a negative impact on the existing built environment (e.g. the character of villages/towns).
15) To protect and enhance distinctive and high quality features of the local built environment	- Improve image of Basingstoke through high quality design. - Maintain the attractiveness of the boroughs Conservation Areas.	? This option would have less impact on historic settlements, but there would be less investment or new buildings to enhance.	? The impact of this option would depend on the sites and design of new development. There may be a greater impact on historic settlements if there is dispersal of development.	? The impact of this option would depend on the sites and design of new development. There is likely to be a greater impact on historic settlements if there is dispersal of development.	? The impact of this option would depend on the sites and design of new development. There is likely to be a greater impact on historic settlements if there is dispersal of development.
16) To improve the efficiency of resource use, including re-using previously developed land, existing buildings and materials, and encouraging the maximum use of	- Development on pdl exceeded 60% over last few years. - Number of homes/buildings built to Code for Sustainable Homes standards/BREEAM	- This option would result in less, but still some, development on Greenfield sites. Although new housing would be of a higher standard in terms of	- This option would result in more development on Greenfield sites. Although new housing would be of a higher standard in terms of	- This option would result in more development on Greenfield sites. Although new housing would be of a higher standard in terms of	-- This option would result in a significant amount of new development on Greenfield sites. Although new housing would be of a higher standard in terms of

Sustainability Objectives	B & D Sustainability issues/LDF issues	Option 1 – No / Low Growth (400)	Option 2 – Medium Growth – Hybrid Zero Net Migration (600)	Option 3 – Medium / High Growth (750)	Option 4 – High Growth – (1,000)
sustainable design and construction technologies	unknown. • Relatively low recycling rate	energy efficiency, this wouldn't offset the environmental impact of construction materials, and energy use/emissions from occupation of the buildings. Policy would be required to maximise the use of sustainable design and construction technologies.	energy efficiency, this wouldn't offset the environmental impact of construction materials, and energy use/emissions from occupation of the buildings. However, there would be greater opportunities to incorporate decentralised energy on larger sites. Policy would be required to maximise the use of sustainable design and construction technologies.	energy efficiency, this wouldn't offset the environmental impact of construction materials, and energy use/emissions from occupation of the buildings. However, there would be greater opportunities to incorporate decentralised energy on larger sites. Policy would be required to maximise the use of sustainable design and construction technologies.	energy efficiency, this wouldn't offset the environmental impact of construction materials, and energy use/emissions from occupation of the buildings. However, there would be greater opportunities to incorporate decentralised energy on larger sites. Policy would be required to maximise the use of sustainable design and construction technologies.
(17) To create and sustain vibrant settlements and communities	• Basingstoke Town Centre is a vital and viable centre, and the District Centres are performing well.	- There would be no new support/custom for existing services and facilities, and it is unlikely that new services would be provided. With less new housing, the younger generation may be forced to move away, contributing to our	+ There would be continuing support/custom for existing services. Some new housing opportunities and affordable housing. An extension to the Basingstoke Town Centre boundary may enable some growth in the provision of retail	+ There would be continuing support/custom for existing services. Some new housing opportunities and affordable housing. An extension to the Basingstoke Town Centre boundary may enable some growth in the provision of retail	+ There would be more opportunities to disperse development across the borough and sustain services. This option would result in funding/investment opportunities from CIL and the New Homes Bonus. There would be more housing opportunities, including

Sustainability Objectives	B & D Sustainability issues/LDF issues	Option 1 – No / Low Growth (400)	Option 2 – Medium Growth – Hybrid Zero Net Migration (600)	Option 3 – Medium / High Growth (750)	Option 4 – High Growth – (1,000)
		already ageing population. There will be less housing choice, housing may become more expensive, there will be less new affordable housing. An extension to the Basingstoke Town Centre boundary may enable some growth in the provision of retail and town centre uses.	and town centre uses.	and town centre uses.	affordable housing, which would be more likely to result in a younger population. An extension to the Basingstoke Town Centre boundary may enable some growth in the provision of retail and town centre uses.
18) To promote and improve access to open space and countryside	- Borough generally well provided for in terms of open space although there are some local deficiencies - Opportunities to improve management of open space	? There would be relatively limited development of Greenfield sites, but also limited provision of new open space.	? This option will result in more development of Greenfield sites but there may be some investment in existing/new open space.	? This option will result in more development of Greenfield sites but there may be some investment in existing/new open space provision as a result of CIL funding.	? This option would entail more development of Greenfield sites. It would be important to ensure that dispersed development does not have a negative impact on the AONB. However, the development of larger sites could provide improved access to open space, and greater funding opportunities for existing or new open space.

Sustainability Objectives	B & D Sustainability issues/LDF issues	Option 1 – No / Low Growth (400)	Option 2 – Medium Growth – Hybrid Zero Net Migration (600)	Option 3 – Medium / High Growth (750)	Option 4 – High Growth – (1,000)
19) To improve community safety by reducing crime, the fear of crime, and antisocial behaviour	• Crime rates for B&D generally comparable with, or slightly lower than Hants and SE. • Slight reduction in overall crime rates over the last few years.	? There is not necessarily a link between the amount of new development and crime levels.	? There is not necessarily a link between the amount of new development and crime levels.	? There is not necessarily a link between the amount of new development and crime levels.	? There is not necessarily a link between the amount of new development and crime levels. New development should be designed to 'design out crime' standards. New development may result in new facilities and leisure opportunities which may reduce crime. However, large amounts of development may increase community instability by creating tension between settled and new communities.
20) To improve health and well-being through the development of healthy communities	• Health and wellbeing of residents of the borough generally good. • Higher teenage conception rates than for Hampshire/the south east. • Ageing population	? This option would put less pressure on existing healthcare services, although an ageing population would not be beneficial. Fewer housing opportunities may be detrimental to well-being.	? The impact on healthcare provision is unknown at this stage, and will depend on the location of new sites – a greater population may put increased pressure on services (although there may be funding from CIL).	? The impact on healthcare provision is unknown at this stage, and will depend on the location of new sites and the capacity of existing provision – a greater population may put increased pressure on services (although there may	? More housing opportunities and choice is likely to be beneficial to health. The impact on healthcare provision is unknown at this stage, and will depend on the location of new sites – a greater population may put increased pressure on services (although

Sustainability Objectives	B & D Sustainability issues/LDF issues	Option 1 – No / Low Growth (400)	Option 2 – Medium Growth – Hybrid Zero Net Migration (600)	Option 3 – Medium / High Growth (750)	Option 4 – High Growth – (1,000)
				be funding from CIL).	there may be funding from CIL). New development may have a stressful impact on local residents.

Appendix 10 - Initial Appraisal of the Core Strategy Approaches (as set out in the Core Strategy Issues and Options Consultation Document) against the Sustainability Appraisal Objectives

The Borough's Strategic Issues: ECONOMY

Issue 1: How much employment land should be provided?

Core Strategy Approaches:

1. Broadly maintain the current balance between the number of workers in the Borough and the number of jobs – i.e. seek to match the growth in the number of workers in the Borough with the growth in the number of jobs. This would help to maintain existing levels of self-containment in the Borough.
2. Provide for an increase in the number of jobs in the Borough that is higher than the growth in the number of workers. This could result in higher economic and employment growth than the option of maintaining the current balance of jobs and workers but would also be likely to increase the number of workers who commute into the Borough with implications for traffic generation and congestion depending on the location of the new jobs.
3. Provide for an increase in the number of jobs in the Borough that is lower than the growth in the number of workers. This could result in a lower rate of economic and employment growth than the option of maintaining the current balance potentially limiting traffic and congestion in the area. However, it would also be likely to increase the number of residents who have to commute out of the Borough to work and/or higher unemployment.

Summary of initial appraisal work:

The analysis for each option clearly illustrates the conflicts that could arise from the provision of employment land relative to the growth in the Borough's employment. Both options 2 and 3 have a significant number of negative implications, particularly option 3 which could have significant implications for achieving the SA objectives related to achieving a sustainable economy. Additionally, it is difficult to make a judgement on the impact of the options on some of the SA Objectives as more detail is required to assess the implications of these options.

SA Objective	Core Strategy Approaches		
	1	2	3
1 To provide all residents with the opportunity to live in a sustainable, decent and affordable home	+	X	?
		An increase in the number of jobs over the resident workforce would require further housing or additional incommuting. May reduce housing affordability.	Potentially compatible but rising unemployment could have implications for housing affordability
2 To reduce deprivation and inequalities in quality of life between residents and neighbourhoods	+	+	X
		More opportunities for employment for all residents	Rising local unemployment could affect social cohesion
3 To reduce and minimise emissions of greenhouse gases and manage the impact of climate change	+	X	X
		Negative transport implications; potential for greater emissions	Negative transport implications; potential for greater emissions
4 To protect and enhance local biodiversity, flora and fauna	?	?	?
	Depends on nature of employment growth; mitigation through S106 agreements possible	Depends on nature of employment growth; mitigation through S106 agreements possible	Depends on nature of employment growth; mitigation through S106 agreements possible
5 To protect and enhance the distinctiveness and quality of the local landscape, soils, geological and geomorphologic interests	?	?	?
	Depends on nature of employment growth; mitigation through S106 agreements possible	Depends on nature of employment growth; mitigation through S106 agreements possible	Depends on nature of employment growth; mitigation through S106 agreements possible
6 To maintain and improve the quality of water resources in	?	?	?
	Depends on nature of	Depends on nature of	Depends on nature of

SA Objective	Core Strategy Approaches		
	1	2	3
the Borough	employment growth; mitigation through S106 agreements possible	employment growth; mitigation through S106 agreements possible	employment growth; mitigation through S106 agreements possible
7 To reduce the risk of flooding and the resulting detriment to the local community, environment and economy	?	?	?
	Potentially compatible dependent on the nature of any employment development	Potentially compatible dependent on the nature of any employment development	Potentially compatible dependent on the nature of any employment development
8 To improve sustainable accessibility to all services and facilities	+	?	?
		Relative lack of workers could undermine the viability of services and facilities	Potentially compatible but could be less investment in infrastructure
9 To improve choice and access to sustainable transport options	?	+	X
	Potentially compatible but depends on nature of employment growth and level of investment	'Critical mass' through infrastructure investment; change in behaviour a possibility	Need to reach a 'tipping point' to get public transport investment
10 To improve educational attainment and increase opportunities for new skills and learning to support the economic competitiveness of the Borough and personal development	+	+	X
		Greater range of employment opportunities	Higher unemployment; more competition for jobs
11 To develop a diverse and competitive knowledge-based economy	+	+	?
		Generally compatible	May result in less opportunities for targeted economy
12 To maintain high and stable levels of employment	+	+	X
		Increased employment	Could increase employment

SA Objective	Core Strategy Approaches		
	1	2	3
			instability and unemployment levels
13 To maintain and enhance sustainable economic growth	+	X	X
		Could result in unsustainable growth if increased incommuting into the Borough (or unsustainable implications of new housing)	May result in additional outcommuting or unemployment, which is unsustainable
14 To enhance the attractiveness of the Borough to visitors	+	+	X
		Increased economic growth likely to result in increased business visitors	Potentially less business visitors to the Borough
15 To protect and enhance distinctive and high quality features of the local built environment	?	?	?
	Unknown impact for all three options. Dependent on specific nature of employment land/proposals		
16 To improve the efficiency of resource use, including re-using previously developed land, existing buildings and materials, and encouraging the maximum use of sustainable design and construction technologies	?	?	?
	Unknown impact for all three options. Dependent on specific nature of employment land/proposals		
17 To create and sustain vibrant settlements and communities	+	?	X
		Relationship between intensification and vibrancy potentially complex. Probable benefits and drawbacks	Employment needed to underpin an area's vibrancy

SA Objective	Core Strategy Approaches		
	1	2	3
18 To promote and improve access to open space and countryside	?	?	?
	Dependent on nature of employment growth and relative access to open space	Dependent on nature of employment growth and relative access to open space – potential to have worst impact of the three approaches	Dependent on nature of employment growth and relative access to open space – potential to have least impact of the three approaches
19 To improve community safety by reducing crime, the fear of crime, and antisocial behaviour	+	+	X
			Link between unemployment and crime
20 To improve health and well-being through the development of healthy communities	+	?	X
		Generally compatible but increased economic growth could impact on air quality	Increased unemployment likely to have a negative impact on health and well-being

Issue 2: The location of future employment development

Core Strategy Approaches:

1. Maintain the current balance between employment locations at the centre and elsewhere including allowing development in locations on the periphery of Basingstoke in the form of extensions to existing business parks
2. Shift the balance of development towards the central employment areas and restrict further development in out of centre business parks
3. Shift the balance of development in favour of the more peripheral employment areas whilst seeking to ensure development is as sustainable as possible (in terms of links to public transport improvements and housing development) and releasing existing land at the centre for other uses such as housing
4. Secure new employment land as a part of major development areas so that a broad balance is achieved between the increase in workers due to the additional housing and the increase in jobs due to the additional employment land

Summary of initial appraisal work:

Each of these approaches has a significant number of question marks when reviewed against the SA objectives, often because the sustainability implications of the approaches will depend on the location of the new employment land, its proximity to sustainable transport and any proposals to improve this as a result of new development (information that is unknown at this stage). Further Sustainability Appraisal will be important when further developing these Approaches (as part of the Preferred Options work). Approaches 2 and 4 offer the most potential for achieving sustainable outcomes, however this is limited to economic development and accessibility. Significantly, approach 3 would seem to conflict with the accessibility objective, leading to a probable increase in the number vehicular movements.

SA Objective	Core Strategy Approaches			
	1	2	3	4
1 To provide all residents with the opportunity to live in a sustainable, decent and affordable home	?	?	?	+
	Generally compatible – current approach allows redevelopment opportunities for residential use	Impact on sustainability of housing unknown at this stage	Impact on sustainability of housing unknown at this stage - dependent on conditions, such as green travel plans	Helps underpin the sustainability of new housing areas
2 To reduce deprivation and inequalities in quality of life between residents and	↔	↔	↔	↔

neighbourhoods				
3 To reduce and minimise emissions of greenhouse gases and manage the impact of climate change	?	?/+	?/+	?
	Depends on relative location of new housing and provision of sustainable transport	Potential benefits for sustainable transport options	Potential for increased emissions unless provision of sustainable transport	Generally compatible dependent on sustainable transport opportunities
4 To protect and enhance local biodiversity, flora and fauna	?	?	?	?
	All options have potential positive and negative impacts dependent on the specific nature of proposals			
5 To protect and enhance the distinctiveness and quality of the local landscape, soils, geological and geomorphologic interests	?	?	?	?
	All options have potential positive and negative impacts dependent on the specific nature of proposals			
6 To maintain and improve the quality of water resources in the Borough	?	?	?	?
	All options have potential positive and negative impacts dependent on the specific nature of proposals			
7 To reduce the risk of flooding and the resulting detriment to the local community, environment and economy	?	?	?	?
	All options have potential positive and negative impacts dependent on the specific nature of proposals			
8 To improve sustainable accessibility to all services and facilities	?	+	X	+
	Would require increased provision of sustainable transport options		Would be likely to lead to additional private vehicle movements	Helps underpin sustainability of new development areas

9 To improve choice and access to sustainable transport options	?	+	?	?
	Depends on specific nature of proposals		Although options seeks to be as sustainable as possible, impact depends on provision of sustainable transport options	Potentially compatible but dependent on provision of sustainable transport options
10 To improve educational attainment and increase opportunities for new skills and learning to support the economic competitiveness of the Borough and personal development	↔	↔	↔	↔
11 To develop a diverse and competitive knowledge-based economy	↔	↔	↔	↔
	No link - knowledge economy not dependent on locale			
12 To maintain high and stable levels of employment	+	?	+	+
		Loss of employment sites could result in loss of employment (though could be relocated)		
13 To maintain and enhance sustainable economic growth	+	+	?	+
			Potentially unsustainable locations	
14 To enhance the attractiveness of the Borough to visitors	+	+	+	+
	Broadly compatible	Central location – easier for visitors	Greener spaces and environments are an attraction to some	Potential for new development

			companies	
15 To protect and enhance distinctive and high quality features of the local built environment	?	?	?	?
	Depends on specific nature of proposal - possible positive and negative impacts on the townscape	Intensification could affect features of value	Possible positive and negative impacts on the townscape	Possible positive and negative impacts on the townscape
16 To improve the efficiency of resource use, including re-using previously developed land, existing buildings and materials, and encouraging the maximum use of sustainable design and construction technologies	?	+	?	?
	Dependent on specific site proposals	Enable development to be previously-developed land; existing structures	More detail required	Areas of significant housing growth are most likely to be greenfield
17 To create and sustain vibrant settlements and communities	+	+	?	+
			A better mix of uses in the central area could be beneficial to creating vibrancy, or could result in less attractive areas to live	
18 To promote and improve access to open space and countryside	↔	↔	↔	↔
19 To improve community safety by reducing crime, the fear of crime, and antisocial behaviour	?	?	?	?
	Unknown impact on community safety - depends on numerous factors	Unknown impact on community safety - depends on numerous factors	Unknown impact on community safety - depends on numerous factors	Unknown impact on community safety - depends on numerous factors

20 To improve health and well-being through the development of healthy communities	?	?	?	+

The Borough's Strategic Issues: Housing

Issue 3: Approaches to existing built up areas

Core Strategy Approaches:

1. Locate development within built up areas as far as reasonable, which may include reusing land currently in other uses, such as employment land and areas of open space
2. Take a more managed approach to development within built-up areas, for example in order to reduce the impact on existing residents, recognising that this will impact on the extent of greenfield development necessary

Summary of initial appraisal work:

The most significant sustainability implications of these approaches are the four potential negative relationships approach 1 has with SA objectives 14, 15, 18 and 20. Over-intensification of the existing urban environment could be detrimental to both the fabric of Basingstoke's (and other larger settlements) built environment, and the well-being of residents. Approach 2, with a more managed approach would seem to offer a more balanced and positive set of sustainability outcomes. However, due to the fact that Option 2 would increase the amount of Greenfield development necessary, it would potentially be incompatible with SA Objective 5 in respect of landscape impact.

SA Objective	Core Strategy Approaches	
	1	2
1 To provide all residents with the opportunity to live in a sustainable, decent and affordable home	?	+
	Intensification can go beyond a tipping point to undermine the quality of the urban fabric and residents amenities; could be unsustainable	This option takes a more managed approach

2 To reduce deprivation and inequalities in quality of life between residents and neighbourhoods	?	+
	The process of intensification may not be spatially equal – unknown impact on deprivation and inequalities. Could reduce deprivation by providing more opportunities/access to homes.	Depends to an extent on the quality of managed approach.
3 To reduce and minimise emissions of greenhouse gases and manage the impact of climate change	?	?
	Urban heat islands – effects are exacerbated by development intensification	Effects may be exacerbated by development intensification although the alternative of Greenfield development is generally the less sustainable option
4 To protect and enhance local biodiversity, flora and fauna	?	?
	Unknown impact - urban brownfield sites can be host to a wide range of biodiversity interests	Unknown impact - urban brownfield sites can be host to a wide range of biodiversity interests (as can Greenfield sites)
5 To protect and enhance the distinctiveness and quality of the local landscape, soils, geological and geomorphologic interests	+	X
	Minimises impact on greenfield	Potential impact on landscape if increased need for Greenfield sites
6 To maintain and improve the quality of water resources in the Borough	?	?
	Implications of new development on the quality of water resources - potentially more hard surfaces with more opportunities for flooding. However, there is the potential for mitigation through SUDS or rainwater harvesting	Potentially more hard surfaces with more opportunities for flooding. However, there is the potential for mitigation through SUDS or rainwater harvesting

7 To reduce the risk of flooding and the resulting detriment to the local community, environment and economy	?	?
	Implications of new development on the quality of water resources - potentially more hard surfaces with more opportunities for flooding. However, there is the potential for mitigation through SUDS or rainwater harvesting	Implications of new development on the quality of water resources - potentially more hard surfaces with more opportunities for flooding. However, there is the potential for mitigation through SUDS or rainwater harvesting
8 To improve sustainable accessibility to all services and facilities	+	+
9 To improve choice and access to sustainable transport options	+	+
	Potentially increased viability/funding of infrastructure	
10 To improve educational attainment and increase opportunities for new skills and learning to support the economic competitiveness of the Borough and personal development	↔	↔
11 To develop a diverse and competitive knowledge-based economy	?	↔
	Unknown impact on employment land provision through intensification – ‘space competition’	
12 To maintain high and stable levels of employment	?	↔
	Potential impact of the loss of employment land on employment provision	
13 To maintain and enhance sustainable economic growth	?	+
	Intensification could inhibit sustainable economic growth – lack of suitable sites	Capacity for regeneration and renewal, and greenfield development

14 To enhance the attractiveness of the Borough to visitors	X	+
	Intensification of residential use can affect the quality of the urban fabric – amenity values	'Managed' would imply a consistent approach
15 To protect and enhance distinctive and high quality features of the local built environment	X	+
	Potential impact on townscape and historic buildings	If managed, can protect locally distinct features
16 To improve the efficiency of resource use, including re-using previously developed land, existing buildings and materials, and encouraging the maximum use of sustainable design and construction technologies	+	+
17 To create and sustain vibrant settlements and communities	?	+
	Although intensification can have a positive impact on the vibrancy of communities, over intensification can be too 'vibrant' – overcrowding	
18 To promote and improve access to open space and countryside	X	+
	Potentially significant impact on open space	Open space – protected and managed
19 To improve community safety by reducing crime, the fear of crime, and antisocial behaviour	?	?
	High density living could result in increased social tensions	High density living could result in increased social tensions
20 To improve health and well-being through the development of healthy communities	X	+
	Could harm the health and well-being of existing and new residents through negative impact on amenities, loss of open space etc.	A managed approach should protect amenities, open space etc

Issue 4: Location of greenfield development

Core Strategy Approaches:

1. Seek to locate all major greenfield development on the edge of Basingstoke
2. Alternatively, or in addition, seek to locate greenfield development at Basingstoke and also some other main settlements in the Western Corridor and Blackwater Valley sub-region, such as Bramley and Tadley
3. In addition, seek to locate some limited greenfield development around other settlements, including those outside the Western Corridor and Blackwater Valley sub-region, such as Overton or Whitchurch

Summary of initial appraisal work:

Due to the broad nature of each of these approaches, it has been difficult to make a judgement on their compatibility with many of the SA objectives, particularly those relating to the environment. It is clear that the approaches will need to be developed in more detail to assess the sustainability implications. All three, being Greenfield, are incompatible with SA Objective 16 which seeks to improve the efficiency of resource use.

SA Objective	Core Strategy Approaches		
	1	2	3
1 To provide all residents with the opportunity to live in a sustainable, decent and affordable home	?	+	+
	Allocation would support objective of providing homes but residents in rural areas may have less access	Sustainability benefits may vary depending on site specifics	Sustainability benefits may vary depending on site specifics
2 To reduce deprivation and inequalities in quality of life between residents and neighbourhoods	+	+	+
	All options depend to an extent on other supporting issues such as housing mix and tenure, design etc.	All options depend to an extent on other supporting issues such as housing mix and tenure, design etc.	All options depend to an extent on other supporting issues such as housing mix and tenure, design etc.

3 To reduce and minimise emissions of greenhouse gases and manage the impact of climate change	?	?	?
	Depends on location and nature of new development. This option provides a greater opportunity for sustainable transport than the others	Depends on location and nature of new development. Uncertainty over the number of private vehicle trips generated in these types of areas, when compared with option 1	Depends on location and nature of new development. Uncertainty over the number of private vehicle trips generated in these types of areas, when compared with option 1
4 To protect and enhance local biodiversity, flora and fauna	?	?	?
	Insufficient detail to judge impact - depends on local context and site characteristics	Insufficient detail to judge impact - depends on local context and site characteristics	Insufficient detail to judge impact - depends on local context and site characteristics
5 To protect and enhance the distinctiveness and quality of the local landscape, soils, geological and geomorphologic interests	?	?	?
	Depends on local context and site characteristics	Depends on local context and site characteristics	Depends on local context and site characteristics
6 To maintain and improve the quality of water resources in the Borough	?	?	?
	Dependent on location and nature of greenfield development, water cycle study and SFRA work	Dependent on location and nature of greenfield development, water cycle study and SFRA work	Dependent on location and nature of greenfield development, water cycle study and SFRA work
7 To reduce the risk of flooding and the resulting detriment to the local community, environment and economy	?	?	?
	Dependent on location and nature of greenfield development and SFRA work	Dependent on location and nature of greenfield development and SFRA work	Dependent on location and nature of greenfield development and SFRA work
8 To improve sustainable accessibility to all services and facilities	?	?	?
	Could make services/facilities more viable, but depends on capacity and location		

9 To improve choice and access to sustainable transport options	?	?	?
	Could make services/facilities more viable, but depends on capacity and location		
10 To improve educational attainment and increase opportunities for new skills and learning to support the economic competitiveness of the Borough and personal development	+	+	+
	Potentially could support the proposed expansion of further and higher education in Basingstoke Town	Could support local education facilities	Could support local education facilities
11 To develop a diverse and competitive knowledge-based economy	↔	↔	↔
12 To maintain high and stable levels of employment	+	+	+
	Broadly compatible		
13 To maintain and enhance sustainable economic growth	+	+	+
	Broadly compatible		
14 To enhance the attractiveness of the Borough to visitors	?	?	?
	Impact unknown at this stage – more detail required		
15 To protect and enhance distinctive and high quality features of the local built environment	?	?	?
	Impact unknown at this stage – more detail required		

16 To improve the efficiency of resource use, including re-using previously developed land, existing buildings and materials, and encouraging the maximum use of sustainable design and construction technologies	X	X	X
	Although all of these approaches offer alternative means of providing Greenfield development, the principle of Greenfield development will not improve the efficiency of resource use.		
17 To create and sustain vibrant settlements and communities	+	+	+
	Generally compatible but concentration on any one settlement could neglect others (though these approaches are just in respect of strategic sites)		
18 To promote and improve access to open space and countryside	?	?	?
	Depends on site specifics – could involve loss of existing accessible open space/countryside or involve access to new open space		
19 To improve community safety by reducing crime, the fear of crime, and antisocial behaviour	↔	↔	↔
20 To improve health and well-being through the development of healthy communities	↔	↔	↔

Issue 5: Approaches to greenfield development

Core Strategy Approaches:

1. Seek to locate all greenfield development in one major development area at Basingstoke
2. Seek to locate major greenfield development in more than one development area
3. Seek to develop a larger number of smaller greenfield locations

Summary of initial appraisal work:

Due to the broad nature of each of these approaches, it has been difficult to make a judgement on their compatibility with many of the SA objectives, particularly those relating to the environment. It is clear that the approaches will need to be developed in more detail to assess the sustainability implications. All three, being Greenfield, are incompatible with SA Objective 16 which seeks to improve the efficiency of resource use.

SA Objective	Core Strategy Approaches		
	1	2	3
1 To provide all residents with the opportunity to live in a sustainable, decent and affordable home	+	+	+
	Delivery could be slower with this option, which would impact on providing homes to meet needs		
2 To reduce deprivation and inequalities in quality of life between residents and neighbourhoods	+	+	+
	Complex relationship – but generally should not increase deprivation		
3 To reduce and minimise emissions of greenhouse gases and manage the impact of climate change	?	?	?
	Dependent on a variety of factors, including location and nature of development		
4 To protect and enhance local biodiversity, flora and fauna	?	?	?
	Dependent on the specific location and development proposal – insufficient information to compare/judge at this stage		

5 To protect and enhance the distinctiveness and quality of the local landscape, soils, geological and geomorphologic interests	?	?	?
	Dependent on the specific location and development proposal – insufficient information to compare/judge at this stage		
6 To maintain and improve the quality of water resources in the Borough	?	?	?
	Dependent on the specifics of any subsequent development proposals – insufficient information to compare/judge at this stage		
7 To reduce the risk of flooding and the resulting detriment to the local community, environment and economy	?	?	?
	Potentially compatible. Dependent on the specifics of any subsequent development proposals – insufficient information to compare/judge at this stage		
8 To improve sustainable accessibility to all services and facilities	?	?	?
	Dependent on location and development specifics - potentially more opportunities to develop supporting infrastructure with this option	Dependent on location and development specifics, including existing services and facilities	Dependent on location and development specifics, including existing services and facilities. May be less opportunities for new services/facilities if less population (smaller sites)
9 To improve choice and access to sustainable transport options	+	+	?
	More opportunity for improving sustainable transport		Potentially less viable to provide public transport from smaller sites

10 To improve educational attainment and increase opportunities for new skills and learning to support the economic competitiveness of the Borough and personal development	+	?	?
	Potential for improved educational facilities within a larger development	May be less potential for new educational facilities than option 1 dependent on size of development area, but may support/sustain existing facilities	Less potential for new educational facilities than option 1, but may support/sustain existing facilities
11 To develop a diverse and competitive knowledge-based economy	↔	↔	↔
12 To maintain high and stable levels of employment	+	+	+
13 To maintain and enhance sustainable economic growth	+	+	+
14 To enhance the attractiveness of the Borough to visitors	?	?	?
	Depends on site specifics – insufficient information to judge the impact of these approaches		
15 To protect and enhance distinctive and high quality features of the local built environment	?	?	?
	Dependent on site specifics – insufficient information to judge the impact of these approaches		
16 To improve the efficiency of resource use, including re-using previously developed land, existing buildings and materials, and encouraging the maximum use of sustainable design and construction technologies	X	X	X
	Dependent on site specifics but all will entail the loss of greenfield land		
17 To create and sustain vibrant settlements and communities	+	+	+

18 To promote and improve access to open space and countryside	?	?	?
	Dependent on site specifics		
19 To improve community safety by reducing crime, the fear of crime, and antisocial behaviour	↔	↔	↔
20 To improve health and well-being through the development of healthy communities	↔	↔	↔

Issue 6: Future approaches to existing built-up areas

Core Strategy Approaches:

1. Maximise use of regeneration opportunities to provide new housing within existing built up area
2. Seek to intensify residential development along transport corridors
3. Redevelop underused areas of open space
4. Re-use vacant/under-used employment land for residential development
5. Seek to intensify development across all existing residential areas
6. Adopt a character-based area approach which could limit new development in certain built-up areas

Summary of initial appraisal work:

Due to the broad nature of each of these approaches, it has been difficult to make a judgement on their compatibility with many of the SA objectives, particularly those relating to the environment. These results illustrate the complex implications of residential development, particularly with regard to the environment, where improvements as well as losses could be accrued. All of the approaches had positive relationships with some SA objectives, including 1 (housing) and 2 (deprivation). In contrast, approaches 3, 4 and 5, had a number of negative relationships. The loss of open space associated with the 3rd approach conflicts with SA Objectives 16, 18 and 20 relating to resource use, access to open space and health. Approach 4 was incompatible with the SA economic objectives (11, 12 and 13) in light of the capacity this approach could have in reducing the availability of employment land. Option 5 could have negative sustainability implications regarding SA Objectives 14, 15 and 17 as it does not appear to entail a managed approach to intensification.

SA Objective	Core Strategy Approaches					
	1	2	3	4	5	6
1 To provide all residents with the opportunity to live in a sustainable, decent and affordable home	+	+	+	+	+	+
	In principle, all options meet the SA objective of providing residents with the opportunity of a new home					

2 To reduce deprivation and inequalities in quality of life between residents and neighbourhoods	+	+	+	+	+	+
	In principle, all options meet the SA objective of improving relative levels of deprivation					
3 To reduce and minimise emissions of greenhouse gases and manage the impact of climate change	?	?	?	?	?	?
	Complex relationship – unknown impacts at this stage. Dependent on specific location and development					
4 To protect and enhance local biodiversity, flora and fauna	?	?	?	?	?	?
	Potentially compatible but complex relationship – unknown impacts at this stage					
5 To protect and enhance the distinctiveness and quality of the local landscape, soils, geological and geomorphologic interests	+	+	+	+	+	+
	All within existing built-up areas so likely to be compatible					

6 To maintain and improve the quality of water resources in the Borough	?	?	?	?	?	?
	Complex relationship – unknown impacts at this stage					
7 To reduce the risk of flooding and the resulting detriment to the local community, environment and economy	?	?	?	?	?	?
	Potentially compatible but complex relationship – unknown impacts at this stage					
8 To improve sustainable accessibility to all services and facilities	+	?	?	?	+	?
		Potential for improved access but could be by private transport	Loss of open space but potential for improved access to other services/facilities	Loss of access to employment but potential for improved access to other services/facilities		Unknown impact on sustainable accessibility
9 To improve choice and access to sustainable transport options	+	?	?	?	+	?
	Likely to increase viability of public transport	Potential for improved access but could be by private transport	Unknown impact but intensification likely to increase viability of public transport	Unknown impact but intensification likely to increase viability of public transport	Likely to increase viability of public transport	Unknown impact on sustainable transport but likely to increase viability

10 To improve educational attainment and increase opportunities for new skills and learning to support the economic competitiveness of the Borough and personal development	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔
11 To develop a diverse and competitive knowledge-based economy	↔	↔	↔	X	↔	↔
				Potential loss of valuable employment land		
12 To maintain high and stable levels of employment	+	+	+	X	+	+
				Potential loss of valuable employment land		
13 To maintain and enhance sustainable economic growth	+	+	+	X	+	+
				Potential loss of valuable employment land		

14 To enhance the attractiveness of the Borough to visitors	+	?	?	?	X	+
	Regeneration likely to be positive	Could have both positive and negative outcomes	Potential amenity issues through loss of open space, although underused areas likely to be more of a local facility than visitor attraction	May not be beneficial to business visitors, inward investors	Potential negative impact on townscape	
15 To protect and enhance distinctive and high quality features of the local built environment	?	?	?	?	X	+
	Potentially compatible but could impact on Conservation Areas/local character. Depends on specifics of proposal	Potentially compatible but could impact on Conservation Areas/local character. Depends on specifics of proposal	Loss of open space could have negative impact on townscape. Depends on specifics of proposal	Potentially compatible but could impact on Conservation Areas/local character. Depends on specifics of proposal	Potentially significant effects of this option on local character.	Managed approach should protect local features

16 To improve the efficiency of resource use, including re-using previously developed land, existing buildings and materials, and encouraging the maximum use of sustainable design and construction technologies	?	?	X	?	?	?
	Could potentially include the use of previously developed land but redevelopment could waste resources	Could potentially include the use of previously developed land but new resource use	Developing Greenfield open space rather than previously developed land	Using previously developed land but redevelopment could waste resources	Could potentially include the use of previously developed land but redevelopment could waste resources	Could potentially include the use of previously developed land but redevelopment could waste resources
17 To create and sustain vibrant settlements and communities	+	+	?	?	X	+
			Loss of open space may not be sustainable	Potentially could be isolated sites/areas for new residents; loss of employment could lessen vibrancy	Could result in overcrowding	
18 To promote and improve access to open space and countryside	+	+	X	?	?	+
	Generally compatible provided no loss of open space	Generally compatible provided no loss of open space	Loss of open space	Potentially could include new areas of open space	Potential loss of open space	Managed approach – open space protected

19 To improve community safety by reducing crime, the fear of crime, and antisocial behaviour	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔
20 To improve health and well-being through the development of healthy communities	?	?	X	?	?	?
	Regeneration schemes generally have a positive impact on health and wellbeing although may depend on the specifics	Generally compatible unless negative impact on residents amenities		Generally compatible unless negative impact on residents amenities	Potentially compatible although intensification may have negative impact on residents amenities	Generally compatible unless negative impact on residents amenities – should be avoided by managed approach

Issue 7: Future Approaches to Greenfield development in the Borough

Core Strategy Approaches:

1. Develop south of the M3 motorway
2. Westward extension of Basingstoke
3. Eastward extension of Basingstoke
4. Northward extension of Basingstoke
5. North-east extension of Basingstoke
6. A range of smaller sites around Basingstoke
7. Further growth around other settlements within the Western Corridor and Blackwater valley sub-region such as Tadley and Bramley
8. Further growth around settlements outside the Western Corridor and Blackwater Valley sub-region such as Overton and Whitchurch

Summary of initial appraisal work:

Options 1-6 have been grouped together for this appraisal because they all entail development on the edge of Basingstoke, and in light of the absence of any detailed information on any of the sites, their broad compatibility with the SA objectives will be the same. This appraisal is consistent with the assessment for Issue 4 (in respect of the broad location of Greenfield sites). This appraisal highlights the need for these approaches to be considered in more detail before further appraisal of their sustainability implications as it has been difficult to make a judgement on their compatibility with many of the SA objectives, particularly those relating to the environment. However, all three are generally compatible with the SA objectives relating to housing, deprivation, education, the economy and vibrant communities. All three, being Greenfield, are incompatible with SA Objective 16 which seeks to improve the efficiency of resource use.

SA Objective	Core Strategy Approaches		
	Options 1-6	7	8
1 To provide all residents with the opportunity to live in a sustainable, decent and affordable home	?	+	+
	All residents would have the opportunity to live in sustainable, decent, affordable homes with these approaches. There may be more choice with options 7 and 8 and increased affordability in those settlements.		

2 To reduce deprivation and inequalities in quality of life between residents and neighbourhoods	+	+	+
3 To reduce and minimise emissions of greenhouse gases and manage the impact of climate change	?	?	?
	Depends on location and nature of new development. This option provides a greater opportunity for sustainable transport than the others	Depends on location and nature of new development. Uncertainty over the number of private vehicle trips generated in these types of areas, when compared with option 1	Depends on location and nature of new development. Uncertainty over the number of private vehicle trips generated in these types of areas, when compared with option 1
4 To protect and enhance local biodiversity, flora and fauna	?	?	?
	More site work needed to assess environmental implications		
5 To protect and enhance the distinctiveness and quality of the local landscape, soils, geological and geomorphologic interests	?	?	?
	More site work needed to assess environmental implications		
6 To maintain and improve the quality of water resources in the Borough	?	?	?
	More site work needed to assess environmental implications		
7 To reduce the risk of flooding and the resulting detriment to the local community, environment and economy	?	?	?
	More site work needed to assess environmental implications		
8 To improve sustainable accessibility to all services and facilities	?	?	?
	More site work needed to assess environmental implications		

9 To improve choice and access to sustainable transport options	?	?	?
	More site work needed to assess environmental implications		
10 To improve educational attainment and increase opportunities for new skills and learning to support the economic competitiveness of the Borough and personal development	+	+	+
11 To develop a diverse and competitive knowledge-based economy	↔	↔	↔
12 To maintain high and stable levels of employment	+	+	+
13 To maintain and enhance sustainable economic growth	+	+	+
14 To enhance the attractiveness of the Borough to visitors	?	?	?
	Potentially compatible but Impact unknown at this stage – more site work/detail required		
15 To protect and enhance distinctive and high quality features of the local built environment	?	?	?
	Impact unknown at this stage – more site work/detail required		

16 To improve the efficiency of resource use, including re-using previously developed land, existing buildings and materials, and encouraging the maximum use of sustainable design and construction technologies	X	X	X
	All Greenfield sites therefore incompatible with this objective		
17 To create and sustain vibrant settlements and communities	+	+	+
18 To promote and improve access to open space and countryside	?	?	?
	More site work needed to assess implications for open space and countryside		
19 To improve community safety by reducing crime, the fear of crime, and antisocial behaviour	↔	↔	↔
20 To improve health and well-being through the development of healthy communities	↔	↔	↔

Issue 8: What level of detail should be included in the Core Strategy on locations for housing?

Core Strategy Approaches:

1. Only identify broad development locations in the Borough
2. Identify specific strategic development sites

Summary of initial appraisal work:

These approaches relate to the level of detail to be included in the Core Strategy and the only difference is the provision of more certainty in the location of housing with option 2 which could be beneficial to the delivery of housing - there is no difference between the two approaches in other respects and therefore a further appraisal against the remaining SA Objectives has not been carried out.

SA Objective	Core Strategy Approaches	
	1	2
1 To provide all residents with the opportunity to live in a sustainable, decent and affordable home	?	+
	Potentially compatible but this option would result in more uncertainty about the location of new housing, and consequently its delivery. If insufficient housing is delivered, a housing shortage would limit opportunities for all	This option provides more certainty regarding the provision and delivery of housing

Issue 9: How do we build in flexibility?

Core Strategy Approaches:

1. Only identify land required to meet the Borough's housing target
2. Identify reserve sites/locations to be brought forward if identified sources do not provide the required numbers
3. Establish a criteria based approach to the identification of additional development land over the regional requirement should the need arise during the period of the Core Strategy

Summary of initial appraisal work:

These approaches relate to how the Core Strategy would meet its housing requirement and cope with changing circumstances should the identified land not deliver sufficient housing. Approach 1, which does not allow for any flexibility or reserve position, could potentially result in a housing shortage. The other two approaches provide more certainty in the delivery of housing and therefore would be compatible with SA Objective 1, approach 2 offering the most certainty. However, more Greenfield land would be allocated through the second option and this could potentially have a negative impact on some of the environmental SA Objectives, but these sites would only be released as a result of other sites not delivering. Generally, there is no difference between the three approaches in terms of sustainability implications other than with respect of housing delivery and provision and therefore further appraisal against the other Objectives has not been carried out at this stage.

SA Objective	Core Strategy Approaches		
	1	2	3
1 To provide all residents with the opportunity to live in a sustainable, decent and affordable home	?	+	+
	Potentially compatible but this option would may result in a shortage of housing in the latter stages of the Plan period which would limit housing opportunities for all	This option provides more certainty regarding the provision and delivery of housing	This option provides more certainty regarding the provision and delivery of housing

Issue 10: What approaches to development are suitable for rural parts of the Borough?

Core Strategy Approaches:

1. Group settlements by size and role and identify different policy approaches for each type of settlement, e.g. restricted development or development to meet identified local needs
2. Identify all settlements where development would contribute to their sustainability (such as supporting local shops, schools and services) and establish criteria for the drawing of Settlement Policy Boundaries (SPBs)
3. Identify all settlements where development could contribute to their sustainability in terms of supporting local services and facilities and establish a criteria-based policy for development without defining rigid SPBs
4. Have criteria-based policies covering all possible development locations in the Borough without identifying settlements or SPBs

Summary of initial appraisal work:

This appraisal highlights the need to develop these approaches further before assessing their sustainability implications. Judgements on the compatibility of the options with a number of the SA Objectives, particularly those relating to deprivation, and certain environmental objectives, are not possible at this stage due to the variables associated with each approach. In particular, the implications of Approaches 1 and 4 are completely dependent on the policy approach taken i.e. whether it is restrictive or permissive of new development. Approaches 2 and 3 are generally compatible with the SA objectives relating to the maintenance of sustainable local communities and settlements. There is seen to be no direct link between the options and the SA Objectives relating to the water environment, the economy, crime, open space and health.

SA Objective	Core Strategy Approaches			
	1	2	3	4
1 To provide all residents with the opportunity to live in a sustainable, decent and affordable home	?	+	+	?
	Restrictive policies may reduce affordability – limited new housing to meet local needs	Generally compatible if sustainable location	Generally compatible if sustainable location	May not result in sustainable homes if permissive policies for development in relatively unsustainable locations

2 To reduce deprivation and inequalities in quality of life between residents and neighbourhoods	?	?	?	?
	Unknown impact – restrictive development could increase deprivation and inequalities by increasing rural house prices so they are unable to be accessed by local population			
3 To reduce and minimise emissions of greenhouse gases and manage the impact of climate change	?	?	?	?
	All approaches potentially allow development in rural areas which may increase the use of private transport			
4 To protect and enhance local biodiversity, flora and fauna	?	?	?	?
	Impact unknown at this stage - dependent on policy approach and specifics of development			
5 To protect and enhance the distinctiveness and quality of the local landscape, soils, geological and geomorphologic interests	?	+	?	?
	Depends on location and nature of new development	SPB approach likely to have less impact on the landscape etc	Impact on landscape depends on nature of criteria based policies	Impact on landscape depends on nature of criteria based policies
6 To maintain and improve the quality of water resources in the Borough	↔	↔	↔	↔

7 To reduce the risk of flooding and the resulting detriment to the local community, environment and economy	↔	↔	↔	↔
8 To improve sustainable accessibility to all services and facilities	?	+	+	?
	Depends on nature of policy approach adopted	Supportive of local services	Supportive of local services	If policies permissive in rural locations may not increase sustainable accessibility
9 To improve choice and access to sustainable transport options	+	+	+	?
	May support and increase the viability of public transport services	May support and increase the viability of public transport services	May support and increase the viability of public transport services	Depends on criteria based policy and if it is linked to sustainable transport
10 To improve educational attainment and increase opportunities for new skills and learning to support the economic competitiveness of the Borough and personal development	?	+	+	?
	Depends on policy approach	Development could support local schools	Development could support local schools	Depends on criteria based policy
11 To develop a diverse and competitive knowledge-based economy	↔	↔	↔	↔
12 To maintain high and stable levels of employment	↔	↔	↔	↔

13 To maintain and enhance sustainable economic growth	↔	↔	↔	↔
14 To enhance the attractiveness of the Borough to visitors	↔	↔	↔	↔
15 To protect and enhance distinctive and high quality features of the local built environment	?	?	?	?
	Impact unknown at this stage - dependent on policy approach and specifics of development			
16 To improve the efficiency of resource use, including re-using previously developed land, existing buildings and materials, and encouraging the maximum use of sustainable design and construction technologies	?	?	?	?
	Potentially incompatible as rural development more likely to be Greenfield but depends on specific policy approach and development			

17 To create and sustain vibrant settlements and communities	?	+	+	?
	Restricted development may not create vibrant settlements			May be restrictive – wouldn't sustain vibrant communities
18 To promote and improve access to open space and countryside	↔	↔	↔	↔
19 To improve community safety by reducing crime, the fear of crime, and antisocial behaviour	↔	↔	↔	↔
20 To improve health and well-being through the development of healthy communities	↔	↔	↔	↔

Theme 1: A Prosperous Borough

Issue 11: Approach to existing employment areas

Core Strategy Approaches:

1. Identify those employment areas which are 'strategic' in terms of their accessibility and sustainability, for example Basing View. Focus on a programme of regeneration of these areas to ensure that they are 'fit for purpose' for the Borough's existing businesses and to attract new investors to the area
2. Provide for a more flexible approach to the protection of parts of the Borough's stock of employment land, which would allow the identification of those existing employment sites which may have the potential to be developed for alternative uses if they are no longer needed solely for their original economic use
3. Allocate existing sites either for specific uses e.g. office/industrial or for different types of premises e.g. start-up/move-on units or larger premises and seeking to develop other areas as 'local enterprise hubs' so as to provide a range of different types of locations for a wide range of economic activities

Summary of initial appraisal work:

Although all three of these options are generally compatible with the SA Objectives, there are numerous occasions where the impact of the option cannot be judged at this stage because there is insufficient information/detail. There is slightly more certainty that option 1 will be compatible with the SA Objectives as it entails regeneration schemes which should take into account economic, environmental and social objectives. As the options are specific to the regeneration or redevelopment of employment areas, there are occasions where there is no link with an objective, in particular the objectives relating to open space and the countryside, crime and health.

SA Objective	Core Strategy Approaches		
	1	2	3
1 To provide all residents with the opportunity to live in a sustainable, decent and affordable home	↔	+	↔
	No link – no capacity for housing	Potential for redevelopment for residential	No link

2 To reduce deprivation and inequalities in quality of life between residents and neighbourhoods	+	+	+
	Possible positive regeneration outcomes (access to employment as a key determinant of deprivation)	Possible multiple regeneration impacts	Caters for a wide range of potential employment options
3 To reduce and minimise emissions of greenhouse gases and manage the impact of climate change	?	?	?
	Accessibility may include private vehicles with subsequent higher emissions	Too many variables – unknown impact at this stage	Too many variables – unknown impact at this stage
4 To protect and enhance local biodiversity, flora and fauna	?	?	?
	Potentially compatible but depends on impact of regeneration schemes on biodiversity	Potentially compatible but depends on impact of potential redevelopment on biodiversity	Potentially compatible but depends on impact of potential redevelopment on biodiversity
5 To protect and enhance the distinctiveness and quality of the local landscape, soils, geological and geomorphologic interests	+	+	+
	Redevelopment of existing sites – unlikely to affect landscape.		
6 To maintain and improve the quality of water resources in the Borough	?	?	?
	Potentially compatible but depends on impact of regeneration schemes on water resources	Potentially compatible but depends on impact of potential redevelopment on water resources	Potentially compatible but depends on impact of potential redevelopment on water resources
7 To reduce the risk of flooding and the resulting detriment to the local community, environment and economy	+	+	+
	Objectives should be compatible provided any regeneration scheme doesn't worsen flood risk	Objectives should be compatible provided any redevelopment doesn't worsen flood risk	Objectives should be compatible provided any redevelopment doesn't worsen flood risk

8 To improve sustainable accessibility to all services and facilities	+	?	?
		Unknown impact at this stage – depends on nature/type of any redevelopment	Unknown impact at this stage – depends on nature/type of any redevelopment
9 To improve choice and access to sustainable transport options	?	?	?
	Unknown impact at this stage – depends on specific regeneration schemes	Unknown impact at this stage – depends on specific redevelopment schemes	Unknown impact at this stage – depends on specific redevelopment schemes
10 To improve educational attainment and increase opportunities for new skills and learning to support the economic competitiveness of the Borough and personal development	↔	↔	↔
11 To develop a diverse and competitive knowledge-based economy	?	?	?
	Not specific to knowledge-based economy	Impact on knowledge-based economy unknown at this stage	Potentially compatible if focuses on knowledge based economy but no guarantee
12 To maintain high and stable levels of employment	+	?	+
		Dependent on nature of sites which may be redeveloped – potentially incompatible if entails loss of employment	Identifies a wide range of potential employment sites
13 To maintain and enhance sustainable economic growth	+	?	+
		Dependent on nature of sites which may be redeveloped – potentially incompatible if entails loss of employment (e.g. lower value uses)	

14 To enhance the attractiveness of the Borough to visitors	+	↔	↔
15 To protect and enhance distinctive and high quality features of the local built environment	?	?	?
	Dependent on site specific details	Dependent on site specific details	Dependent on site specific details
16 To improve the efficiency of resource use, including re-using previously developed land, existing buildings and materials, and encouraging the maximum use of sustainable design and construction technologies	+	+	+
	Use of previously-developed land (PDL)	Using PDL for alternative uses	Using PDL for alternative uses
17 To create and sustain vibrant settlements and communities	+	?	↔
		Some employment areas may not be suitable for residential use in light of their relatively isolated position	No link
18 To promote and improve access to open space and countryside	↔	↔	↔
19 To improve community safety by reducing crime, the fear of crime, and antisocial behaviour	↔	↔	↔
20 To improve health and well-being through the development of healthy communities	↔	↔	↔

Issue 12: Rural Economy

Core Strategy Approaches:

1. A continuation of the current approach including supporting farm diversification, the re-use of suitable rural buildings for employment and retaining all existing employment sites in rural sites
2. Extend the current approach by identifying additional employment sites within the rural area to be a focus for future economic activity and developing a digital approach in terms of wireless and broadband, including emerging technologies, to support more flexible working and allowing for greater provision of employment opportunities in rural areas

Summary of initial appraisal work:

Both options are generally compatible with the SA Objectives particularly with regard to the SA Objectives relating to the economy, although some impacts are unknown at this stage as they are dependent on the nature of the diversification scheme or new development. There are no links between these options and the SA Objectives relating to housing, crime and health.

SA Objective	Core Strategy Approaches	
	1	2
1 To provide all residents with the opportunity to live in a sustainable, decent and affordable home	↔	↔
	Diversification is for commercial/community re-use not housing	Diversification is for commercial/community re-use not housing
2 To reduce deprivation and inequalities in quality of life between residents and neighbourhoods	+	+
	Both options would support improved access to services and facilities in rural areas	Both options would support improved access to services and facilities in rural areas
3 To reduce and minimise emissions of greenhouse gases and manage the impact of climate change	?	?
	Depends on specifics of individual proposals	Depends on specifics of individual proposals
4 To protect and enhance local biodiversity, flora and fauna	?	?
	Unknown impact at this stage – the Council's SPD on Farm Diversification addresses the issues of biodiversity and landscape within the context of diversification schemes and acknowledges possible implications	Unknown impact at this stage – the Council's SPD on Farm Diversification addresses the issues of biodiversity and landscape within the context of diversification schemes and acknowledges possible implications

5 To protect and enhance the distinctiveness and quality of the local landscape, soils, geological and geomorphologic interests	?	?
	Unknown impact at this stage – the Council's SPD on Farm Diversification addresses the issue of landscape within the context of diversification schemes and acknowledges possible implications	Unknown impact at this stage – the Council's SPD on Farm Diversification addresses the issue of landscape within the context of diversification schemes and acknowledges possible implications
6 To maintain and improve the quality of water resources in the Borough	?	?
	Potentially compatible but unknown impact at this stage – the Council's SPD on Farm Diversification addresses the issue of water resources within the context of diversification schemes and acknowledges possible implications	Potentially compatible but unknown impact at this stage – the Council's SPD on Farm Diversification addresses the issue of water resources within the context of diversification schemes and acknowledges possible implications
7 To reduce the risk of flooding and the resulting detriment to the local community, environment and economy	?	?
	Unknown impact at this stage – the Council's SPD on Farm Diversification addresses the issue of flooding within the context of diversification schemes and acknowledges possible implications	Unknown impact at this stage – emerging SPD on Design and Sustainability addresses the issue of flooding within the context of diversification schemes and acknowledges possible implications
8 To improve sustainable accessibility to all services and facilities	+	+
	Potentially improved access to rural services and facilities for rural communities is one of the key tenets of farm diversification.	Potentially improved access to rural services and facilities for rural communities is one of the key tenets of farm diversification.
9 To improve choice and access to sustainable transport options	↔	↔

10 To improve educational attainment and increase opportunities for new skills and learning to support the economic competitiveness of the Borough and personal development	+	+
	Potential for the development of new skills within the rural workforce beyond traditional or current rural occupations	In addition, this option would be underpinned by new IT functions
11 To develop a diverse and competitive knowledge-based economy	+	+
12 To maintain high and stable levels of employment	+	+
13 To maintain and enhance sustainable economic growth	+	+
14 To enhance the attractiveness of the Borough to visitors	?	?
	Potential conflict between new commercial ventures in rural areas and local landscapes	Potential conflict between new commercial ventures in rural areas and local landscapes
15 To protect and enhance distinctive and high quality features of the local built environment	+	+
	Potentially positive relationship between diversification of the rural economy and improvements to the fabric of historic structures	Potentially positive relationship between diversification of the rural economy and improvements to the fabric of historic structures
16 To improve the efficiency of resource use, including re-using previously developed land, existing buildings and materials, and encouraging the maximum use of sustainable design and construction technologies	+	+
	Potentially positive relationship between diversification of the rural economy and the sustainable use of resources	Potentially positive relationship between diversification of the rural economy and the sustainable use of resources
17 To create and sustain vibrant settlements and communities	+	+

18 To promote and improve access to open space and countryside	?	?
	Implications of option dependent on details of specific proposals	Implications of option dependent on details of specific proposals
19 To improve community safety by reducing crime, the fear of crime, and antisocial behaviour	↔	↔
20 To improve health and well-being through the development of healthy communities	↔	↔

Issue 13: Accessibility and commuting

Core Strategy Approaches:

1. Continuation of the current approach of seeking to manage congestion, together with minor junction improvements to address safety and capacity, and minor improvements to assist public transport, cycling and walking
2. Significant infrastructure provisions (new roads, major junction improvements, park and ride) to address existing problems and accommodate anticipated growth
3. Actively seek to reduce congestion through demand management measures such as revised parking standards, increased parking charges, and improvements to encourage the use of public transport, walking and cycling
4. The use of 'soft' measures such as travel planning, promotion of alternative travel through personalised travel planning, wider availability of travel information in paper and electronic formats
5. Actions and policies to accelerate take-up and use of 'alternatives to travel', such as flexible working, teleconferencing etc.
6. A proactive approach to 'smart growth', seeking to optimise the development of types of employment that demand lower levels of commuting and business travel

Summary of initial appraisal work:

The appraisal work clearly flags up the potential conflict between Core Strategy option 2 and the SA Objectives, on the basis that it may encourage continued and increased use of private transport, as well as result in potential environmental impacts from the works associated with new infrastructure. The other options are generally compatible with the SA Objectives. Due to the specific nature of some of the Options, there is no link between them and a number of the SA Objectives.

SA Objective	Core Strategy Approaches					
	1	2	3	4	5	6
1 To provide all residents with the opportunity to live in a sustainable, decent and affordable home	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔

2 To reduce deprivation and inequalities in quality of life between residents and neighbourhoods	?	?	?	?	↔	↔
	Accessibility is a key determinant of deprivation; this option could have positive and negative effects	Accessibility is a key determinant of deprivation; this option could have positive and negative effects	Accessibility is a key determinant of deprivation; this option could have positive and negative effects	Accessibility is a key determinant of deprivation; this option could have positive and negative effects		
3 To reduce and minimise emissions of greenhouse gases and manage the impact of climate change	+/?	X	+	?	+	+
	Possible reduction of emissions through less traffic	Encouraging private vehicle growth	Encourages use of non-private vehicle transport modes	Need more details about the impact of this option	This should reduce the need to travel	Potential to underpin the growth of sustainable transport modes which could lead to a reduction in greenhouse emissions
4 To protect and enhance local biodiversity, flora and fauna	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔
5 To protect and enhance the distinctiveness and quality of the local landscape, soils, geological and geomorphologic interests	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔

6 To maintain and improve the quality of water resources in the Borough	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔
7 To reduce the risk of flooding and the resulting detriment to the local community, environment and economy	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔
8 To improve sustainable accessibility to all services and facilities	+	+	?	+	↔	?
	Reducing private vehicle use; improving other modes of sustainable transport		Some of the population rely on private vehicles as their only source of access		Assumption that 'alternatives to travel' could all be accommodated through various IT functions	Potentially compatible but lots of variables
9 To improve choice and access to sustainable transport options	+	X	+	+	+	?
		Potentially incompatible as it encourages private vehicle use (unless bus routes etc)				Dependent on how 'smart growth' is to be achieved

10 To improve educational attainment and increase opportunities for new skills and learning to support the economic competitiveness of the Borough and personal development	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔
11 To develop a diverse and competitive knowledge-based economy	+	+	+	↔	+	+
		Potentially relieves congestion				Reasonably strong relationship between 'smart' growth and the development of knowledge-based economy e.g. less land intensive industries

12 To maintain high and stable levels of employment	?	+	+	↔	+	?/+
	Restraint of traffic could inhibit economic growth	Improving infrastructure, generally compatible with higher employment			Reflects 'flexible' working – could bring into the labour market, people currently excluded	Potentially compatible
13 To maintain and enhance sustainable economic growth	?	+	+	↔	+	?/+
	Restraint of traffic could inhibit economic growth					
14 To enhance the attractiveness of the Borough to visitors	?	+	+	+	+	?
	Potentially compatible but could result in increased congestion				Reduced stress on infrastructure	Unknown impact at this stage – depends on specifics
15 To protect and enhance distinctive and high quality features of the local built environment	+	X	+	+	+	?
	Restraining traffic growth generally helps the built environment	Possible significant impacts on built environment				Unknown relationship between more 'smart growth' and the built environment

16 To improve the efficiency of resource use, including re-using previously developed land, existing buildings and materials, and encouraging the maximum use of sustainable design and construction technologies	+	X	?	+	+	?
		Encourages increased private car use and thus more emissions	Generally compatible			Potentially compatible but depends on specifics of schemes
17 To create and sustain vibrant settlements and communities	?	X/?	?	+	?	?
	Do we currently create and sustain vibrant communities?	Impact of new road infrastructure could have a negative impact	Some people can only access facilities through the use of private vehicles		Individuals could become increasingly isolated at home	Unknown impacts of 'smart growth'
18 To promote and improve access to open space and countryside	+	X	+	+	+	?
		Potentially incompatible - could lead to a loss of open space and land	More access by sustainable modes of transport			Dependent on specifics of proposals

19 To improve community safety by reducing crime, the fear of crime, and antisocial behaviour	+	+	↔	↔	↔	↔
	Potential to address road safety	Potential to address road safety	No link	No link	No link	No link
20 To improve health and well-being through the development of healthy communities	+	X	+	↔	+	?
		In light of significant potential impacts on air quality and the promotion of a healthy lifestyle	Potentially positive e.g. walking and cycling		Some potential positive impacts such as more capacity for flexible working	Unknown relationship

Issue 14: Maintaining Vitality and Viability

Core Strategy Approaches:

1. Continue with the current boundary of Basingstoke Town to concentrate new development and investment on those areas in need of regeneration
2. Expand the boundary of Basingstoke Town Centre (in a way that is consistent with the Central Area Masterplan) to incorporate land and uses that can support and link to Basing View
3. Define those parts of the town centre which would be suitable for specific uses, e.g. retail, restaurants, cafes
4. Permit new hotels in peripheral areas where they serve a particular local tourism and business travel markets

Summary of initial appraisal work:

All of the options are generally compatible with the SA Objectives. It is difficult to make a judgement on the impact of some of the options at this stage as there is insufficient detail, particularly regarding the SA Objectives relating to biodiversity, water resources, flooding, distinctiveness of the built environment and health. Option 4 is very specific and therefore no link can be established with the SA Objectives.

SA Objective	Core Strategy Approaches			
	1	2	3	4
1 To provide all residents with the opportunity to live in a sustainable, decent and affordable home	+	+	↔	↔
	Option could include housing	Option could include housing	Assume that this option does not include housing	
2 To reduce deprivation and inequalities in quality of life between residents and neighbourhoods	+	+	+	↔
	Reflects regeneration options e.g. Basing View	Reflects regeneration options e.g. Basing View	Not perceived to be detrimental to improved deprivation levels	

3 To reduce and minimise emissions of greenhouse gases and manage the impact of climate change	+	+	↔	?
	Could potentially underpin improved provision of public transport, thus less emissions	Could potentially underpin improved provision of public transport, thus less emissions		Locating hotels in peripheral areas may increase or decrease private transport use
4 To protect and enhance local biodiversity, flora and fauna	?	?	↔	↔
	Could affect 'urban biodiversity' especially urban brownfield sites	Could affect 'urban biodiversity' especially urban brownfield sites		
5 To protect and enhance the distinctiveness and quality of the local landscape, soils, geological and geomorphologic interests	+	+	↔	?
	Concentrates development in existing urban areas	Concentrates development in existing urban areas		Permitting new hotels in rural locations may impact on the landscape
6 To maintain and improve the quality of water resources in the Borough	?	?	↔	↔
	Intensification may have implications for the capacity of water infrastructure	Intensification may have implications for the capacity of water infrastructure		
7 To reduce the risk of flooding and the resulting detriment to the local community, environment and economy	?	?	↔	↔
	Dependent on what type of technology is used (SUDS) and the amount of hard-standing	Dependent on what type of technology is used (SUDS) and the amount of hard-standing		

8 To improve sustainable accessibility to all services and facilities	+	+	+	+
	Concentrating development in the town centre reflects guidance in PPS6	Concentrating development in the town centre reflects guidance in PPS6		
9 To improve choice and access to sustainable transport options	+	+	↔	?
	Option would help to underpin sustainable transport modes	Option would help to underpin sustainable transport modes		This option could encourage private vehicle use
10 To improve educational attainment and increase opportunities for new skills and learning to support the economic competitiveness of the Borough and personal development	+	+	+	↔
	Could include educational facilities within the most accessible part of the town	Could include educational facilities within the most accessible part of the town	Could include a 'cultural quarter'	
11 To develop a diverse and competitive knowledge-based economy	+	+	+	+
	None of the options would appear to be detrimental in principle			
12 To maintain high and stable levels of employment	+	+	+	+
	None of the options would appear to be detrimental in principle			

13 To maintain and enhance sustainable economic growth	+	+	+	+
	None of the options would appear to be detrimental in principle			
14 To enhance the attractiveness of the Borough to visitors	?	?	+	+
	Both options prevent sprawl and regeneration likely to have positive impact, but over intensification could be detrimental to the aesthetic quality of the urban environment		Improves urban 'legibility' for visitors	
15 To protect and enhance distinctive and high quality features of the local built environment	?	?	?	?
	Both options prevent sprawl and regeneration likely to have positive impact, but over intensification could be detrimental to the aesthetic quality of the urban environment		Likely to be compatible but depends if uses protect distinctive features of the built environment	Depends on location and scale of the specific proposal
16 To improve the efficiency of resource use, including re-using previously developed land, existing buildings and materials, and encouraging the maximum use of sustainable design and construction technologies	+	+	↔	?
	Reflects general regeneration objectives			Depends on location and scale of the specific proposal

17 To create and sustain vibrant settlements and communities	+	+	+	?
	Consistent with PPS1/PPS6	Consistent with PPS1/PPS6	Consistent with PPS1/PPS6	Hotels as a facility catering for visitors not residents
18 To promote and improve access to open space and countryside	+	?	↔	?
		Potential loss of open space in an expanded town centre	No link	Could lead to the loss of greenfield sites
19 To improve community safety by reducing crime, the fear of crime, and antisocial behaviour	+	+	?	↔
			Concentration of uses in a particular area may reduce opportunities for natural surveillance	
20 To improve health and well-being through the development of healthy communities	?	?	↔	↔
	Complex relationship between health, well-being and intensification			

Theme 2: An Environment that's good to live in

Issue 15: What measures should be taken to reduce our carbon footprint and adapt to climate change?

Core Strategy Approaches:

1. Continue our current approach which focuses upon improving the environmental performance of new development, for example by requiring a 'Construction Statement' from developers. Other mechanisms such as Building Regulations will be used to achieve energy and resource efficiency
2. Introduce a higher local target than that set by Government to increase the proportion of energy generated from renewable sources in the Borough

Summary of initial appraisal work:

The full environmental consequences of climate change are presently unknown, and therefore it is difficult to assume that option outcomes would necessarily be positive at this stage. Although both options are potentially compatible with the SA objectives, a potential conflict is that climate change remediation costs may have a disproportionate effect on those on lower incomes. The fact that Approach 1 only applies to new build development is a potential weakness in terms of equality. However, both options are compatible with developing a more sustainable economy, including efficient resource use.

SA Objective	Core Strategy Approaches	
	1	2
1 To provide all residents with the opportunity to live in a sustainable, decent and affordable home	+	?
		Generally compatible but the costs of improved environmental sustainability may reduce affordability
2 To reduce deprivation and inequalities in quality of life between residents and neighbourhoods	?	?
	Improving the environmental performance of new build could increase the relative gap between new and existing build, and therefore reinforce inequalities.	Could increase costs which may reduce affordability and therefore reinforce inequalities
3 To reduce and minimise emissions of greenhouse gases and manage the impact of climate change	+	+

4 To protect and enhance local biodiversity, flora and fauna	?	?
	Impacts unknown – new build housing and renewable energy may have negative impact on biodiversity.	Unknown impact – renewable energy can have negative impacts on biodiversity
5 To protect and enhance the distinctiveness and quality of the local landscape, soils, geological and geomorphologic interests	+	?
		Unknown impact – renewable energy can have a negative impact on the landscape
6 To maintain and improve the quality of water resources in the Borough	+	?
	Option broadly compatible with objective although wouldn't necessarily improve water quality.	Unknown impact of renewable energy on water resources
7 To reduce the risk of flooding and the resulting detriment to the local community, environment and economy	+	+
	Generally compatible although the current approach may be insufficient to reduce flooding	Reduced greenhouse gas emissions could help to reduce flood risk levels
8 To improve sustainable accessibility to all services and facilities	↔	↔
9 To improve choice and access to sustainable transport options	↔	↔
10 To improve educational attainment and increase opportunities for new skills and learning to support the economic competitiveness of the Borough and personal development	↔	↔
11 To develop a diverse and competitive knowledge-based economy	+	+
	Positive relationship between a developing economy and new skills/technology involved in sustainable design and construction technologies	Positive relationship between a developing economy and new skills/technology involved in renewable technologies

12 To maintain high and stable levels of employment	↔	↔
13 To maintain and enhance sustainable economic growth	+	+
	Positive relationship between a developing economy and new skills/technology involved in sustainable design and construction technologies	Positive relationship between a developing economy and new skills/technology involved in renewable technologies
14 To enhance the attractiveness of the Borough to visitors	?	?
	Potentially compatible but unknown impact at this stage – depends on design	Potentially compatible but unknown impact at this stage – depends on design and visual impact
15 To protect and enhance distinctive and high quality features of the local built environment	?/ +	?/ +
	Potential for conflict with urban character area e.g. Conservation Areas and new technology types	Potential for conflict with urban character area e.g. Conservation Areas and new technology types
16 To improve the efficiency of resource use, including re-using previously developed land, existing buildings and materials, and encouraging the maximum use of sustainable design and construction technologies	+	+
17 To create and sustain vibrant settlements and communities	+	+
18 To promote and improve access to open space and countryside	↔	↔
19 To improve community safety by reducing crime, the fear of crime, and antisocial behaviour	↔	↔
20 To improve health and well-being through the development of healthy communities	+	+
	Positive relationship between a good environment and personal health and well-being	

Issue 16: How can we reduce waste and pollution?

Core Strategy Approaches:

1. Continue to work closely with our partners to facilitate and encourage the minimisation of waste and reduce the levels of pollution associated with new development
2. Encourage increased levels of recycling through close-working with waste planning authorities to bring forward additional recycling centres and seek improved standards for household waste recycling and resource use through the higher levels of the Code for Sustainable Homes

Summary of initial appraisal work:

Both options would appear to provide a framework for achieving a number of positive sustainability outcomes. Of note, would be the positive contribution both options could play in developing a sustainable economy and in contributing towards underpinning increased vibrancy, health and well-being in local communities and settlements. There were no perceived negative relationships with any SA objectives from either option.

SA Objective	Core Strategy Approaches	
	1	2
1 To provide all residents with the opportunity to live in a sustainable, decent and affordable home	+	+
2 To reduce deprivation and inequalities in quality of life between residents and neighbourhoods	+	+
		Generally compatible although higher standards in new development may reinforce inequalities. However, this would also apply to regeneration schemes.
3 To reduce and minimise emissions of greenhouse gases and manage the impact of climate change	+	+
4 To protect and enhance local biodiversity, flora and fauna	+	+
		Potential for less environmental degradation; recycling rather than landfill

5 To protect and enhance the distinctiveness and quality of the local landscape, soils, geological and geomorphologic interests	+	+
		Reduced need for landfill
6 To maintain and improve the quality of water resources in the Borough	+	?
	Compatible with Water Cycle Study	Unknown relationship with the Code for Sustainable Homes and Water Quality
7 To reduce the risk of flooding and the resulting detriment to the local community, environment and economy	↔	↔
8 To improve sustainable accessibility to all services and facilities	?	+
	Impact unknown at this stage	Increased accessibility to recycling centres as key service/facility
9 To improve choice and access to sustainable transport options	↔	↔
10 To improve educational attainment and increase opportunities for new skills and learning to support the economic competitiveness of the Borough and personal development	↔	↔
11 To develop a diverse and competitive knowledge-based economy	+	+
12 To maintain high and stable levels of employment	↔	↔

13 To maintain and enhance sustainable economic growth	+	+
	Reinforces sustainable growth	Supports sustainable growth
14 To enhance the attractiveness of the Borough to visitors	+	+
	Potential positive impact of recycling and landfill reduction on the landscape	Potential positive impact of recycling and landfill reduction on the landscape
15 To protect and enhance distinctive and high quality features of the local built environment	?	?
	Potentially compatible, although may depend on detailed issues such as design.	Unknown or currently un-quantified impacts on the built environment
16 To improve the efficiency of resource use, including re-using previously developed land, existing buildings and materials, and encouraging the maximum use of sustainable design and construction technologies	+	+
17 To create and sustain vibrant settlements and communities	+	+
18 To promote and improve access to open space and countryside	?	+
	Generally compatible although new development may impact on open space and countryside	Potential reduction in need for landfill
19 To improve community safety by reducing crime, the fear of crime, and antisocial behaviour	↔	↔
20 To improve health and well-being through the development of healthy communities	+	+
	Both options have potential for reducing environmental degradation, such as pollution, with consequent health benefits	

Issue 17: Protecting and enhancing our natural environment

Core Strategy Approches:

1. Continue our current approach to protecting and enhancing our landscape and biodiversity, including using planning conditions and obligations when granting planning permission and ensuring that such considerations are fully considered in planning briefs and other initiatives and projects
2. Take a more stringent approach to the protection of landscape and biodiversity. This could include the introduction of local gaps between settlements and greater policy protection for locally designated areas such as Sites of Interest for Nature Conservation (SINC's)

Summary of initial appraisal work:

As would be expected, both options 1 and 2 reflect the direction of SA objectives 4, 5 and 7 (Biodiversity, Landscape and Flooding). With both options however, there is not enough certainty to state that either option would meet SA objective 6, 'to maintain and improve the quality of water resources in the Borough'. Additionally, neither option gave sufficient scope to determine a link with SA objectives 8 to 13, which outline the Borough's sustainability outcomes with regard to accessibility, education, skills and developing a sustainable economy.

SA Objective	Core Strategy Approaches	
	1	2
1 To provide all residents with the opportunity to live in a sustainable, decent and affordable home	?	?
	Potentially compatible but too many variables in place to judge at this stage. Potential conflict between enhancing landscape and biodiversity interests and provision of new housing	Potential conflict between provision of new housing and enhancing landscape and biodiversity interests
2 To reduce deprivation and inequalities in quality of life between residents and neighbourhoods	↔	↔

3 To reduce and minimise emissions of greenhouse gases and manage the impact of climate change	+	+
4 To protect and enhance local biodiversity, flora and fauna	+	+
		More potential for improvements than option 58
5 To protect and enhance the distinctiveness and quality of the local landscape, soils, geological and geomorphologic interests	+	+
		More potential for improvements than option 58
6 To maintain and improve the quality of water resources in the Borough	?	?/ +
	This option should maintain, but not necessarily improve water quality	Offers potential to improve water resources – but unknown at this stage
7 To reduce the risk of flooding and the resulting detriment to the local community, environment and economy	+	+
	Compatible with the broad aims of PPS25 in respect of flooding	
8 To improve sustainable accessibility to all services and facilities	↔	↔
9 To improve choice and access to sustainable transport options	↔	↔
10 To improve educational attainment and increase opportunities for new skills and learning to support the economic competitiveness of the Borough and personal development	↔	↔

11 To develop a diverse and competitive knowledge-based economy	↔	↔
12 To maintain high and stable levels of employment	↔	↔
13 To maintain and enhance sustainable economic growth	↔	↔
14 To enhance the attractiveness of the Borough to visitors	+	+
	Potential for improving the landscape	Potential for improving the landscape
15 To protect and enhance distinctive and high quality features of the local built environment	?	?
	The option does not specifically address the built environment though landscape setting may affect local features of the built environment.	
16 To improve the efficiency of resource use, including re-using previously developed land, existing buildings and materials, and encouraging the maximum use of sustainable design and construction technologies	+	+
17 To create and sustain vibrant settlements and communities	+	+
18 To promote and improve access to open space and countryside	+	+
19 To improve community safety by reducing crime, the fear of crime, and antisocial behaviour	?	?
	Link between type and quality of landscape and the need to design-out crime – impact unknown at this stage	
20 To improve health and well-being through the development of healthy communities	+	+

Issue 18: The Water Environment

Core Strategy Approaches:

1. Ensure improved water efficiency and demand management measures such as rainwater harvesting or grey water recycling are used in new developments. This would need to be supported with enabling mechanisms and incentives, potentially supported by changes in legislation.
2. Identify and implement solutions to issues such as large-scale sustainable urban drainage systems and attenuation ponds within developments

Summary of initial appraisal work:

Both options 1 and 2 are generally compatible with the SA Objectives, although some impacts are unknown at this stage as they will be dependent on the design implications of the options. There is insufficient scope to determine a link with SA objectives 8 to 12, which outline the Borough's sustainability outcomes with regard to accessibility, education, skills and developing a sustainable economy.

SA Objective	Core Strategy Approaches	
	1	2
1 To provide all residents with the opportunity to live in a sustainable, decent and affordable home	+	+
	Supports provision of sustainable homes	
2 To reduce deprivation and inequalities in quality of life between residents and neighbourhoods	↔	↔
3 To reduce and minimise emissions of greenhouse gases and manage the impact of climate change	?	?
	Unknown/complex relationship between reducing carbon emissions and water resources	Use of SUDs could reduce greenhouse gas emissions
4 To protect and enhance local biodiversity, flora and fauna	+	+
	Will help maintain quality and quantity of water resources	Could potentially create new habitats for flora and fauna
5 To protect and enhance the distinctiveness and quality of the local landscape, soils, geological and geomorphologic interests	+	+

6 To maintain and improve the quality of water resources in the Borough	+	+
7 To reduce the risk of flooding and the resulting detriment to the local community, environment and economy	↔	+
8 To improve sustainable accessibility to all services and facilities	↔	↔
9 To improve choice and access to sustainable transport options	↔	↔
10 To improve educational attainment and increase opportunities for new skills and learning to support the economic competitiveness of the Borough and personal development	↔	↔
11 To develop a diverse and competitive knowledge-based economy	↔	↔
12 To maintain high and stable levels of employment	↔	↔
13 To maintain and enhance sustainable economic growth	+	+
	Maintaining decent water resources are important to sustainable economic growth	
14 To enhance the attractiveness of the Borough to visitors	?	?
	Generally compatible but dependent on design	
15 To protect and enhance distinctive and high quality features of the local built environment	?	?
	Potentially compatible but dependent on design	

16 To improve the efficiency of resource use, including re-using previously developed land, existing buildings and materials, and encouraging the maximum use of sustainable design and construction technologies	+	+
17 To create and sustain vibrant settlements and communities	+	+
18 To promote and improve access to open space and countryside	↔	↔
19 To improve community safety by reducing crime, the fear of crime, and antisocial behaviour	↔	↔
20 To improve health and well-being through the development of healthy communities	+	+

Issue 19: Maintaining and Enhancing our Built Environment

Core Strategy Approaches:

1. Continue to use local design policies and guidance to influence design
2. Set a stricter framework to guide design. This could include the use of the design coding approach for development on larger sites and using planning conditions and obligations to implement this
3. Develop specific design policies for particular parts of the Borough and its settlements
4. Set an average density standard for the Borough based on national and regional advice
5. Develop a set of density standards which will vary between and within settlements, based on such issues as local character

Summary of initial appraisal work:

In the main, these 5 options are compatible with the SA Objectives. However, due to the specific nature of the approaches, they have no link with some of the SA Objectives in many instances (particularly relating to environmental and economic objectives). The appraisal highlighted the potential for design and density policies to reinforce spatial distinctions between deprived and less deprived areas if, for example, the lower density, verdant neighbourhoods were protected from significant new development in contrast to higher density areas where high density redevelopment may be encouraged. In contrast, each of the options would seem to have the potential to positively impact upon SA objectives 15 (Built Environment), 16 (Resource Efficiency) and 20 (Health and well-being).

SA Objective	Core Strategy Approaches				
	1	2	3	4	5
1 To provide all residents with the opportunity to live in a sustainable, decent and affordable home	+	+	?	+	+
			Push up costs of housing through the use of design codes		

2 To reduce deprivation and inequalities in quality of life between residents and neighbourhoods	+	?	?	+	?
		Potentially compatible but if its area specific, could reinforce inequalities	Potentially compatible but if its area specific, could reinforce inequalities		Area specific, could reinforce inequalities
3 To reduce and minimise emissions of greenhouse gases and manage the impact of climate change	?	?	?	?	?
	Impact unknown – depends on sustainability of design				
4 To protect and enhance local biodiversity, flora and fauna	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔
5 To protect and enhance the distinctiveness and quality of the local landscape, soils, geological and geomorphologic interests	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔
6 To maintain and improve the quality of water resources in the Borough	?	?	?	?	?
	Impact unknown - depends on the extent of sustainable water use and technology				

7 To reduce the risk of flooding and the resulting detriment to the local community, environment and economy	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔
8 To improve sustainable accessibility to all services and facilities	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔
9 To improve choice and access to sustainable transport options	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔
10 To improve educational attainment and increase opportunities for new skills and learning to support the economic competitiveness of the Borough and personal development	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔

11 To develop a diverse and competitive knowledge-based economy	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔
12 To maintain high and stable levels of employment	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔
13 To maintain and enhance sustainable economic growth	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔
14 To enhance the attractiveness of the Borough to visitors	+	+	+	?	+
				May lessen local distinctiveness by not taking account of local area differences	
15 To protect and enhance distinctive and high quality features of the local built environment	+	+	+	+	+
	All options have the potential to make a positive contribution to the local built environment				
16 To improve the efficiency of resource use, including re-using previously developed land, existing buildings and materials, and	+	+	+	+	+
		Design coding could involve the use of sustainable technologies		Option could promote the efficient use of land including PDL	Option could promote the efficient use of land including PDL

encouraging the maximum use of sustainable design and construction technologies					
17 To create and sustain vibrant settlements and communities	+	+	?	?	?
			Potentially compatible but could ringfence settlements to prevent further residential development	'Blanket' approach to density standards across the Borough may result in loss of local character	Differing density standards have the potential to reinforce inequalities
18 To promote and improve access to open space and countryside	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔
19 To improve community safety by reducing crime, the fear of crime, and antisocial behaviour	+	+	+	↔	↔
20 To improve health and well-being through the development of healthy communities	+	+	+	+	+

Theme 3: An Inclusive Borough with Strong Communities

Issue 20: Affordable Housing

Core Strategy Approaches

1. Establish a Borough-wide target for the proportion of affordable housing to be provided on new sites, taking into account national guidance, and including thresholds for implementation to meet needs.
2. Develop a flexible framework for the provision of affordable housing to be provided, based on site characteristics and location, including thresholds for implementation

Issue 21: Rural Exceptions

Core Strategy Approaches

1. Enable the provision of 'rural exception' sites to provide new housing in rural settlements, where a need has been recognised
2. Provide a framework for the allocation of a rural exceptions site to meet an identified need in a particular area and enable the provision of 'rural exception' sites where need is recognised

Summary of initial appraisal work:

Issue 20:

Both Options 1 and 2 are purely related to affordable housing and there are a number of occasions when there is no link between housing tenure and an SA Objective. Option 69 is generally compatible with the SA objectives, whilst Option 70 is potentially incompatible with the SA Objectives relating to provision of housing for all, and reducing deprivation and social exclusion. Option 70 offers less certainty regarding its impact on the SA Objectives.

Issue 21:

Options 1 and 2 have a similar impact in terms of the SA objectives. The provision of rural exceptions housing is potentially incompatible with the SA objectives relating to climate change, access to sustainable transport options, and resource efficiency by virtue of their less sustainable locations. The impact of these options on some of the objectives cannot be judged at this stage as the impact would be dependent on the specific location and nature of any rural exceptions scheme.

SA Objective	Core Strategy Approaches			
	Issue 20 – Affordable Housing		Issue 21 – Rural Exceptions	
	1	2	1	2
1 To provide all residents with the opportunity to live in a sustainable, decent and affordable home	+	X	+	+
	This option is based on a target related to housing need so will provide housing opportunities for all	This option is flexible and not related to needs therefore it is potentially incompatible with providing all residents with the opportunity to live in a decent home.		More proactive in meeting housing need than Option 71
2 To reduce deprivation and inequalities in quality of life between residents and neighbourhoods	+	X	+	+
	This option is needs based, and should therefore reduce deprivation.	This option is not related to needs and potentially reinforces relative levels of deprivation between neighbourhoods		
3 To reduce and minimise emissions of greenhouse gases and manage the impact of climate change	↔	↔	X	X
	No link between these different approaches (tenure type) and climate change.		Housing located in rural areas potentially increases the use of private vehicles which leads to greater greenhouse gas emissions	
4 To protect and enhance local biodiversity, flora and fauna	↔	↔	?	?
			The impact of these options will depend on the site and nature of development	

5 To protect and enhance the distinctiveness and quality of the local landscape, soils, geological and geomorphologic interests	↔	↔	?	?
			The impact of these options will depend on the site and nature of development	
6 To maintain and improve the quality of water resources in the Borough	↔	↔	?	?
			The impact of these options will depend on the site and nature of development.	
7 To reduce the risk of flooding and the resulting detriment to the local community, environment and economy	↔	↔	?	?
			The impact of these options will depend on the site and nature of development.	
8 To improve sustainable accessibility to all services and facilities	+	?	?	?
	This option will provide an increased choice of housing options and access to affordable housing.	This option could potentially limit access affordable housing in some locations.	Impact dependant on local circumstances	

9 To improve choice and access to sustainable transport options	?	?	X	X
	Depends on location	Potential for positive relationship if the affordable housing is concentrated in areas with potential to support sustainable public transport	Rural exception sites can by their nature be located in settlements with little public transport provision	
10 To improve educational attainment and increase opportunities for new skills and learning to support the economic competitiveness of the Borough and personal development	↔	↔	↔	↔
11 To develop a diverse and competitive knowledge-based economy	+	?	+	+
	Could help underpin the housing needs of the population needed to support a diverse and competitive economy	Impact dependant on the nature of a 'flexible framework' for affordable housing.	Rural housing can support a diverse and competitive rural economy.	
12 To maintain high and stable levels of employment	+	?	+	+
	Could help underpin the housing needs of the population needed to support a diverse and competitive economy	Impact dependant on the nature of a 'flexible framework' for affordable housing.	Rural housing can support a diverse and competitive rural economy.	

13 To maintain and enhance sustainable economic growth	+	?	+	+
	Could help underpin the housing needs of the population needed to support a diverse and competitive economy	Impact dependant on the nature of a 'flexible framework' for affordable housing.	Rural housing can support a diverse and competitive rural economy.	
14 To enhance the attractiveness of the Borough to visitors	↔	↔	?	?
			Impact dependant on the nature of development	
15 To protect and enhance distinctive and high quality features of the local built environment	↔	↔	?	?
			Depends on the nature of development/location	
16 To improve the efficiency of resource use, including re-using previously developed land, existing buildings and materials, and encouraging the maximum use of sustainable design and construction technologies	?	?	X	X
	Impact dependant on relative sustainability of built form/different tenures		Majority of rural exceptions sites are greenfield, not previously developed land	
17 To create and sustain vibrant settlements and communities	+	?	+	+
	Provides opportunities to develop mixed communities	Less opportunity for a mixed community than option 69.		

18 To promote and improve access to open space and countryside	↔	↔	?	?
			Potential loss of open space or countryside with 'rural exception' scheme	Potential loss of open space or countryside with 'rural exception' scheme
19 To improve community safety by reducing crime, the fear of crime, and antisocial behaviour	↔	↔	?	?
			Impact dependant on design	
20 To improve health and well-being through the development of healthy communities	+	?	+	+
	Positive impacts on well-being through providing housing opportunities	This may not meet the housing needs of all (if based on site characteristics over need)	Positive impacts on well-being through providing housing opportunities	

Issue 22: Housing mix

Core Strategy Approaches:

1. Specify a Borough-wide housing mix with thresholds for implementation in order to establish a mix of dwelling types and sizes
2. Establish the overall house size target for the Borough, based on different types of households likely to require housing, and specify the mix of dwelling types and sizes that should be provided. This could include targets for specific parts of the Borough or individual sites and responding to specific needs of the community, such as the elderly or single people and taking into account the Government requirements in respect of sites for gypsies and travellers
3. Do not have a policy on housing mix and leave this to be determined by the free market, in response to demand and supply

Summary of initial appraisal work:

Approaches 1 and 2 are generally compatible with the SA objectives although the impact on some of the objectives cannot be judged at this stage as it is dependent on the specifics of any development. Although option 3 is potentially compatible with the SA objectives, there is less guarantee (and more unknowns)

SA Objective	Core Strategy Approaches		
	1	2	3
1 To provide all residents with the opportunity to live in a sustainable, decent and affordable home	+	+	?
			This option is based on a market driven approach which may not be linked to need and may not address affordability issues.
2 To reduce deprivation and inequalities in quality of life between residents and neighbourhoods	+	+	?
	These options would seek to take into account different needs and achieve mixed developments with improved social cohesion		May not necessarily result in mixed development – could reinforce existing social divides
3 To reduce and minimise emissions of greenhouse gases and manage the impact of climate change	?	?	?
	Depends on other factors such as quality/design of building rather than size/tenure per se	Depends on other factors such as quality/design of building rather than size/tenure per se	Depends on other factors such as quality/design of building rather than size/tenure per se

4 To protect and enhance local biodiversity, flora and fauna	↔	↔	↔
5 To protect and enhance the distinctiveness and quality of the local landscape, soils, geological and geomorphologic interests	↔	↔	↔
6 To maintain and improve the quality of water resources in the Borough	↔	↔	↔
7 To reduce the risk of flooding and the resulting detriment to the local community, environment and economy	↔	↔	↔
8 To improve sustainable accessibility to all services and facilities	?	+	?
	This option is not responsive to location and sustainability.	This option is more proactive and responsive to location and local characteristics	No guarantee that responsive to location and sustainability.
9 To improve choice and access to sustainable transport options	?	?	?
	This option is not responsive to location and sustainability.	Although more proactive than option 73, not strong enough to assume a positive outcome with regard to supporting sustainable public transport options	No guarantee that responsive to location and sustainability

10 To improve educational attainment and increase opportunities for new skills and learning to support the economic competitiveness of the Borough and personal development	↔	↔	↔
11 To develop a diverse and competitive knowledge-based economy	↔	↔	↔
12 To maintain high and stable levels of employment	↔	↔	↔
13 To maintain and enhance sustainable economic growth	↔	↔	↔
14 To enhance the attractiveness of the Borough to visitors	↔	↔	↔
15 To protect and enhance distinctive and high quality features of the local built environment	?	?	?
	This option is potentially not as responsive to local character	This option is potentially more responsive to need than design/local characteristics. There could be a conflict in priorities.	This option is potentially more responsive to demand and supply than design/local characteristics. There could be a conflict in priorities.

16 To improve the efficiency of resource use, including re-using previously developed land, existing buildings and materials, and encouraging the maximum use of sustainable design and construction technologies	↔	↔	↔
17 To create and sustain vibrant settlements and communities	?	+	?
	Housing mix not tailored to individual communities. Unknown impact on vibrancy.	This option provides a potential opportunity to meet the supporting appraisal criteria of the SA objective	Housing mix not necessarily tailored to individual communities. Unknown impact on vibrancy.
18 To promote and improve access to open space and countryside	↔	↔	↔
19 To improve community safety by reducing crime, the fear of crime, and antisocial behaviour	↔	↔	↔
20 To improve health and well-being through the development of healthy communities	?	?	?
	The impact of these options on general health and well-being is unknown at this stage.		

Issue 23: Deprivation, social inclusion, regeneration and renewal

Core Strategy Approaches

1. Identify and target specific spatial areas or groups who are suffering deprivation
2. Commit to preparing further LDF documents to address the requirements for any regeneration and renewal projects, where a need is identified, to address issues of deprivation

Summary of initial appraisal work:

Both options are generally compatible with the SA objectives. However, the impact of the options on a large number of the objectives cannot be judged at this stage as the impact would be dependent on the specific nature of any regeneration scheme.

SA Objective	Core Strategy Approaches	
	1	2
1 To provide all residents with the opportunity to live in a sustainable, decent and affordable home	+	+
	Addressing deprivation supportive of this objective	Addressing deprivation supportive of this objective
2 To reduce deprivation and inequalities in quality of life between residents and neighbourhoods	+	+
3 To reduce and minimise emissions of greenhouse gases and manage the impact of climate change	?	?
	The impact of this option on climate change would depend on the nature of the scheme	The impact of this option on climate change would depend on the nature of the scheme
4 To protect and enhance local biodiversity, flora and fauna	↔	↔
5 To protect and enhance the distinctiveness and quality of the local landscape, soils, geological and geomorphologic interests	↔	↔
6 To maintain and improve the quality of water resources in the Borough	?	?
	Depends on the nature of the scheme but new development could incorporate Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems	Depends on the nature of the scheme but new development could incorporate Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems

7 To reduce the risk of flooding and the resulting detriment to the local community, environment and economy	?	?
	Depends on the nature of the scheme but new development could incorporate Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems	Depends on the nature of the scheme but new development could incorporate Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems
8 To improve sustainable accessibility to all services and facilities	?	?
	This option has the potential to meet this objective but it would depend on the specifics of the proposal	This option has the potential to meet this objective but it would depend on the specifics of the proposal
9 To improve choice and access to sustainable transport options	?	?
	This option has the potential to meet this objective but it would depend on the specifics of the proposal	This option has the potential to meet this objective but it would depend on the specifics of the proposal
10 To improve educational attainment and increase opportunities for new skills and learning to support the economic competitiveness of the Borough and personal development	?	?
	This option has the potential to meet this objective but it would depend on the specifics of the proposal	This option has the potential to meet this objective but it would depend on the specifics of the proposal
11 To develop a diverse and competitive knowledge-based economy	?	?
	This option has the potential to meet this objective but it would depend on the specifics of the proposal	This option has the potential to meet this objective but it would depend on the specifics of the proposal
12 To maintain high and stable levels of employment	?	?
	This option has the potential to meet this objective but it would depend on the specifics of the proposal	This option has the potential to meet this objective but it would depend on the specifics of the proposal

13 To maintain and enhance sustainable economic growth	?	?
	This option has the potential to meet this objective but it would depend on the specifics of the proposal	This option has the potential to meet this objective but it would depend on the specifics of the proposal
14 To enhance the attractiveness of the Borough to visitors	?	?
	This option has the potential to meet this objective but it would depend on the specifics of the proposal	This option has the potential to meet this objective but it would depend on the specifics of the proposal
15 To protect and enhance distinctive and high quality features of the local built environment	?	?
	This option has the potential to meet this objective but it would depend on the specifics of the proposal	This option has the potential to meet this objective but it would depend on the specifics of the proposal
16 To improve the efficiency of resource use, including re-using previously developed land, existing buildings and materials, and encouraging the maximum use of sustainable design and construction technologies	?	?
	This option has the potential to meet this objective (e.g. use of brownfield land) but it would depend on the specifics of the proposal (e.g. if sustainable construction methods used)	This option has the potential to meet this objective (e.g. use of brownfield land) but it would depend on the specifics of the proposal (e.g. if sustainable construction methods used)
17 To create and sustain vibrant settlements and communities	+	+
18 To promote and improve access to open space and countryside	?	?
	Regeneration projects could potentially improve access to open space	Regeneration projects could potentially improve access to open space
19 To improve community safety by reducing crime, the fear of crime, and antisocial behaviour	+	+
20 To improve health and well-being through the development of healthy communities	+	+

Issue 24: Access to services/community infrastructure

Core Strategy Approaches:

1. Continue to resist the loss of facilities and support the provision of 'exception sites' in response to an identified need
2. Encourage the provision of additional services and facilities in key settlements (service centres) once identified, through a proactive approach involving service providers and stakeholders
3. Do not intervene to protect services but let market and other forces dictate the level of service

Summary of initial appraisal work:

Both approaches 1 and 2 are generally compatible with the SA objectives. Approach 3 is potentially a less sustainable option, with more uncertainty regarding compatibility with the SA objectives, and potential conflict with the SA objectives relating to accessibility.

SA Objective	Core Strategy Approaches		
	1	2	3
1 To provide all residents with the opportunity to live in a sustainable, decent and affordable home	+	+	?
	Meets the appraisal criteria of producing sustainable communities	Meets the appraisal criteria of producing sustainable communities	May result in less sustainable communities if local facilities lost
2 To reduce deprivation and inequalities in quality of life between residents and neighbourhoods	+	+	?
			May result in reduced access to facilities, which is a contributing factor to deprivation. May also impact more on specific sectors of the community e.g. the young, elderly and rural
3 To reduce and minimise emissions of greenhouse gases and manage the impact of climate change	+	+	?
			Closure of local facilities may result in increased use of private transport with a consequent increase in CO2 emissions

4 To protect and enhance local biodiversity, flora and fauna	↔	↔	↔
5 To protect and enhance the distinctiveness and quality of the local landscape, soils, geological and geomorphologic interests	↔	↔	↔
6 To maintain and improve the quality of water resources in the Borough	↔	↔	↔
7 To reduce the risk of flooding and the resulting detriment to the local community, environment and economy	↔	↔	↔
8 To improve sustainable accessibility to all services and facilities	+	+	X
			Potential closure of local facilities likely to decrease accessibility
9 To improve choice and access to sustainable transport options	+	+	X
			Potential impact on some public transport services if no subsidy support
10 To improve educational attainment and increase opportunities for new skills and learning to support the economic competitiveness of the Borough and personal development	+	+	?

11 To develop a diverse and competitive knowledge-based economy	+	+	+
12 To maintain high and stable levels of employment	+	+	+
13 To maintain and enhance sustainable economic growth	+	+	+
14 To enhance the attractiveness of the Borough to visitors	+	+	+
15 To protect and enhance distinctive and high quality features of the local built environment	+	+	?
			Alternative uses may be detrimental to local distinctiveness (e.g. loss of a pub)
16 To improve the efficiency of resource use, including re-using previously developed land, existing buildings and materials, and encouraging the maximum use of sustainable design and construction technologies	+	+	?
			Potential for increased use of private transport (and consequent CO2 emissions) if local facilities lost
17 To create and sustain vibrant settlements and communities	+	+	?
			This option doesn't ensure that local needs are met (relies on commercial interest and viability)

18 To promote and improve access to open space and countryside	?	?	?
	An exceptions policy would potentially enable the development of open space and/or the countryside to meet other local needs	An exceptions policy would potentially enable the development of open space and/or the countryside to meet other local needs	Wouldn't necessarily improve access to open space and/or the countryside
19 To improve community safety by reducing crime, the fear of crime, and antisocial behaviour	+	+	?
	Potential opportunities for the provision of facilities to reduce antisocial behaviour	Potential opportunities for the provision of facilities to reduce antisocial behaviour	No guarantee that community facilities to address local needs would be provided
20 To improve health and well-being through the development of healthy communities	+	+	?
	Potential opportunities for the provision of facilities to improve health and wellbeing	Potential opportunities for the provision of facilities to improve health and wellbeing	No guarantee that community facilities to address local needs would be provided

Issue 25: Access to public and community transport

Core Strategy Approaches:

1. Continue to support the provision of community and public transport, walking and cycling alongside demand management to discourage car use.
2. Pro-actively work with operators, the community and passenger transport options and to encourage new and innovative transport solutions

Summary of initial appraisal work:

Both of these options support sustainable transport options and are generally compatible with the SA objectives. However, the impact of these options on some of the objectives, particularly those relating to Biodiversity and Landscape are not known at this stage as it would depend on the specifics of a particular scheme.

SA Objective	Core Strategy Approaches	
	1	2
1 To provide all residents with the opportunity to live in a sustainable, decent and affordable home	+	+
	Walking, cycling and sustainable transport options underpins sustainable communities	Walking, cycling and sustainable transport options underpins sustainable communities
2 To reduce deprivation and inequalities in quality of life between residents and neighbourhoods	+	+
	Improving accessibility can be a key factor in reducing deprivation	Improving accessibility can be a key factor in reducing deprivation
3 To reduce and minimise emissions of greenhouse gases and manage the impact of climate change	+	+
	Encouraging walking, cycling and public transport should result in less use of private transport with a consequent reduction in greenhouse gas emissions	Encouraging walking, cycling and public transport should result in less use of private transport with a consequent reduction in greenhouse gas emissions

4 To protect and enhance local biodiversity, flora and fauna	?	?
	There is unlikely to be a conflict between this option and objective but it would depend on the specific nature of the proposal (e.g. if new infrastructure)	There is unlikely to be a conflict between this option and objective but it would depend on the specific nature of the proposal (e.g. if new infrastructure)
5 To protect and enhance the distinctiveness and quality of the local landscape, soils, geological and geomorphologic interests	?	?
	There is unlikely to be a conflict between this option and objective but it would depend on the specific nature of the proposal (e.g. if new infrastructure)	There is unlikely to be a conflict between this option and objective but it would depend on the specific nature of the proposal (e.g. if new infrastructure)
6 To maintain and improve the quality of water resources in the Borough	↔	↔
7 To reduce the risk of flooding and the resulting detriment to the local community, environment and economy	↔	↔
8 To improve sustainable accessibility to all services and facilities	+	+
9 To improve choice and access to sustainable transport options	+	+
10 To improve educational attainment and increase opportunities for new skills and learning to support the economic competitiveness of the Borough and personal development	+	+
	These options could provide increased opportunities for participation in education/training	

11 To develop a diverse and competitive knowledge-based economy	+	+
12 To maintain high and stable levels of employment	+	+
13 To maintain and enhance sustainable economic growth	+	+
	These options should result in reduced congestion which would be beneficial to sustainable economic growth	
14 To enhance the attractiveness of the Borough to visitors	+	+
15 To protect and enhance distinctive and high quality features of the local built environment	+	+
16 To improve the efficiency of resource use, including re-using previously developed land, existing buildings and materials, and encouraging the maximum use of sustainable design and construction technologies	+	+
	Less use of private transport will reduce emissions of greenhouse gases	
17 To create and sustain vibrant settlements and communities	+	+
18 To promote and improve access to open space and countryside	+	+
19 To improve community safety by reducing crime, the fear of crime, and antisocial behaviour	?	?
	The relationship between modes of transport and overall safety and security is unknown	
20 To improve health and well-being through the development of healthy communities	+	+
	These options encourage healthier means of travel e.g. walking and cycling	

Theme 4: A Learning and Creative Borough

Issue 26: Creativity and Culture

Core Strategy Approaches:

1. Introduce an audit of cultural, learning and heritage facilities including public funded, subsidised and private sector contributions
2. Resist the loss of existing cultural facilities, where they are to be replaced with alternative facilities of an equivalent value or it is demonstrated that there are other accessible facilities of a similar or superior quality
3. Allow for the loss of cultural facilities, where they are to be replaced with alternative facilities of an equivalent value or it is demonstrated that there are other accessible facilities of a similar or superior quality
4. Define a cultural quarter in Basingstoke Town centre and encourage a concentration of cultural and creative activity within it
5. Encourage a more dispersed distribution of local cultural facilities in appropriate locations both throughout town and across the Borough

Summary of initial appraisal work:

Option 1, the creation of an audit of facilities, has no link with any of the SA Objectives in the absence of any further detail on the nature of the audit and how it will be implemented (i.e. the outcomes of any audit). Options 2, 4 and 5 could all have a number of positive sustainability benefits, particularly with regard to skills and education, sustaining community vibrancy and the promotion of a sustainable economy. None of these options were believed to have any clear negative implications for the Borough's sustainability. Option 3 has a higher number of potential question marks over its sustainability outcomes, due to the difficulty in judging the impact, quality, or viability of alternative facilities at this stage. All options (2 to 5) had no link with some of the environmental based SA objectives.

SA Objective	Core Strategy Approaches				
	1	2	3	4	5
1 To provide all residents with the opportunity to live in a sustainable, decent and affordable home	↔	↔	↔	✓	↔
				The provision of a cultural quarter could, reflecting PPS6, result in new housing.	

2 To reduce deprivation and inequalities in quality of life between residents and neighbourhoods	↔	✓	?	?	✓!?
			Option assumes that replacement facilities will be similar therefore impact on deprived communities unknown at this stage.	Could undermine facilities being developed elsewhere. Also dependant on location of cultural quarter and accessibility from deprived areas.	Potential to improve access to cultural facilities for specific communities e.g. the rural population, although could be less accessible by public transport if further from the Basingstoke town centre transport hub.
3 To reduce and minimise emissions of greenhouse gases and manage the impact of climate change	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔
4 To protect and enhance local biodiversity, flora and fauna	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔
5 To protect and enhance the distinctiveness and quality of the local landscape, soils, geological and geomorphologic interests	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔

6 To maintain and improve the quality of water resources in the Borough	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔
7 To reduce the risk of flooding and the resulting detriment to the local community, environment and economy	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔
8 To improve sustainable accessibility to all services and facilities	↔	✓	?	?	✓
			Option assumes that replacement facilities will be similar therefore unknown impact on accessibility.	This option could undermine facilities being developed elsewhere that would be more locally accessible.	Increased dispersal could make facilities accessible to a wider population.
9 To improve choice and access to sustainable transport options	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔
10 To improve educational attainment and increase opportunities for new skills and learning to support the economic competitiveness of the Borough and personal development	↔	✓	?	✓	✓
			Unknown impact on objective – could be positive or negative.	A cultural quarter could involve a 'discovery centre' or other opportunities for learning or personal development.	Could help skills and learning in rural communities

11 To develop a diverse and competitive knowledge-based economy	↔	✓	?/X	✓	✓
			Potentially harmful to the local economy to lose 'cultural facilities'	Cultural and creative activity supports the development of a diverse and competitive knowledge-based economy.	Cultural and creative activity supports the development of a diverse and competitive knowledge-based economy.
12 To maintain high and stable levels of employment	↔	✓	?	✓	✓
		This would help to broaden the Borough's economic base	Unknown impact on employment opportunities – depends what activity replaces cultural facility.	Encouraging cultural and creative activity will provide employment opportunities.	Encouraging cultural and creative activity will provide employment opportunities.
13 To maintain and enhance sustainable economic growth	↔	✓	?	✓	✓
		This would help to broaden the Borough's economic base	Unknown impact on sustainable economic growth – depends what activity replaces cultural facility.	Encouraging cultural and creative activity will provide employment opportunities.	Encouraging cultural and creative activity will provide employment opportunities.
14 To enhance the attractiveness of the Borough to visitors	↔	✓	?	✓	✓
		Cultural facilities often local 'landmarks' e.g. Anvil, Haymarket Theatre which attract visitors to the Borough	Unknown impact – depends on the cultural facility that is lost, and the replacement use.	Cultural facilities often local 'landmarks' e.g. Anvil, Haymarket Theatre which attract visitors to the Borough	Cultural facilities often local 'landmarks' e.g. Anvil, Haymarket Theatre which attract visitors to the Borough

15 To protect and enhance distinctive and high quality features of the local built environment	↔	✓/?	?	✓	✓
		Likely to entail the retention of locally distinctive features though may become neglected if financially unviable	Could lead to a deterioration in the fabric of buildings if local 'landmarks' lost (although the buildings could potentially be converted to other uses if locally important)	Compatible with existing designations such as the Top of the Town Framework	
16 To improve the efficiency of resource use, including re-using previously developed land, existing buildings and materials, and encouraging the maximum use of sustainable design and construction technologies	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔
17 To create and sustain vibrant settlements and communities	↔	✓	?	✓	✓
			Uncertain relationship between vibrancy and cultural facilities		

18 To promote and improve access to open space and countryside	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔
19 To improve community safety by reducing crime, the fear of crime, and antisocial behaviour	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔
20 To improve health and well-being through the development of healthy communities	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔

Themes 5 & 6: A Safe and Healthy Borough

Issue 27: Access to the countryside

Core Strategy Approaches:

1. Allocate a country park to serve Basingstoke's residents
2. Develop a useable network of accessible open spaces around Basingstoke and the Borough's settlements

Summary of initial appraisal work:

Both approaches offer potentially significant sustainability benefits, particularly with regard to environmental and social SA objectives. The latter includes increased vibrancy, well-being, health and reduced levels of deprivation. Given the specific nature of both approaches, there would not appear to be any link with a number of the SA objectives, particularly those that relate more to skills, learning and economic development (10 to 13).

SA Objective	Core Strategy Approaches	
	1	2
1 To provide all residents with the opportunity to live in a sustainable, decent and affordable home	↔	↔
2 To reduce deprivation and inequalities in quality of life between residents and neighbourhoods	+	+
	Access to open space is one determinant of deprivation levels	
3 To reduce and minimise emissions of greenhouse gases and manage the impact of climate change	+	+
	More trees; integration of sustainable modes of transport	Potential to use sustainable modes of transport
4 To protect and enhance local biodiversity, flora and fauna	+	+
	Generally compatible with improving biodiversity	

5 To protect and enhance the distinctiveness and quality of the local landscape, soils, geological and geomorphologic interests	+	+
6 To maintain and improve the quality of water resources in the Borough	?	?
	Potentially compatible but dependent on how a country park are facilitated	Potentially compatible but dependent on how improved open spaces are facilitated
7 To reduce the risk of flooding and the resulting detriment to the local community, environment and economy	+	+
8 To improve sustainable accessibility to all services and facilities	↔	+
		Increased access to open space
9 To improve choice and access to sustainable transport options	↔	+
10 To improve educational attainment and increase opportunities for new skills and learning to support the economic competitiveness of the Borough and personal development	↔	↔
11 To develop a diverse and competitive knowledge-based economy	↔	↔
12 To maintain high and stable levels of employment	↔	↔

13 To maintain and enhance sustainable economic growth	↔	↔
14 To enhance the attractiveness of the Borough to visitors	+	+
	Both options could attract extra visitors to the Borough	
15 To protect and enhance distinctive and high quality features of the local built environment	↔	↔
16 To improve the efficiency of resource use, including re-using previously developed land, existing buildings and materials, and encouraging the maximum use of sustainable design and construction technologies	↔	+
17 To create and sustain vibrant settlements and communities	+	+
	Compatible with SA supporting appraisal criteria	Compatible with SA supporting appraisal criteria
18 To promote and improve access to open space and countryside	+	+
19 To improve community safety by reducing crime, the fear of crime, and antisocial behaviour	↔	↔
20 To improve health and well-being through the development of healthy communities	+	+

Issue 28: Access to community, cultural and leisure facilities

Core Strategy Approaches:

1. Retain and promote the introduction of appropriate local community services and facilities in the Borough's smaller towns and villages in addition to, or instead of, further new large-scale facilities in Basingstoke Town
2. Promote the flexible use of existing facilities and sites to facilitate both specific and multi-use functions
3. Seek dispersal of activities, such as night time entertainment uses, to provide a mix of activities in an area
4. Promote a more flexible approach to the provision of land in the countryside for specific leisure activities or allocate specific sites for such uses, to overcome urban fringe pressures

Summary of initial appraisal work:

Approaches 1 and 2 both have a significantly high number of potentially positive relationships with the SA objectives. For both approaches, there was considered to be no link with four environmental objectives (4 to 7). With regard to approaches 3 and 4, the results were more complex, with the compatibility with SA Objectives being unknown at this stage on a number of occasions. The appraisal highlighted the negative relationship of both approaches with SA objectives 8 and 9, with potential implications for unsustainable travel patterns.

SA Objective	Core Strategy Approaches			
	1	2	3	4
1 To provide all residents with the opportunity to live in a sustainable, decent and affordable home	+	+	?	↔
	More sustainable communities with dispersed facilities	Residential in a 'mixed use' development context	There are positive and negative impacts of concentrated uses on sustainable housing	
2 To reduce deprivation and inequalities in quality of life between residents and neighbourhoods	+	+	?	+
	Potentially increased access to services	Potentially increased access to services	Depends on locale and nature of uses on spatial inequalities	

3 To reduce and minimise emissions of greenhouse gases and manage the impact of climate change	+	+	↔	?
	Less vehicle trips; maximises the use of buildings			Unknown impacts – could potentially lead to increased traffic generation
4 To protect and enhance local biodiversity, flora and fauna	↔	↔	↔	?
				Dependent on the nature of a development proposal in the countryside; potential for positive and negative outcomes
5 To protect and enhance the distinctiveness and quality of the local landscape, soils, geological and geomorphologic interests	↔	↔	↔	↔
6 To maintain and improve the quality of water resources in the Borough	↔	↔	↔	?
				Dependent on the nature of a development proposal in the countryside; potential for positive and negative outcomes

7 To reduce the risk of flooding and the resulting detriment to the local community, environment and economy	↔	↔	↔	?
				Dependent on the nature of a development proposal in the countryside; potential for positive and negative outcomes
8 To improve sustainable accessibility to all services and facilities	+	+	X	X
			Could potentially generate complex trips patterns – less opportunities for sustainable transport	A rural location could have reduced sustainable accessibility
9 To improve choice and access to sustainable transport options	+	+	X	X
	Helps viability of public transport		Would not help support the provision of additional sustainable public transport	Is very unlikely to improve public transport provision
10 To improve educational attainment and increase opportunities for new skills and learning to support the economic competitiveness of the Borough and personal development	+	+	↔	↔
	Could include educational facilities			
11 To develop a diverse and competitive knowledge-based economy	+	+	+	↔

12 To maintain high and stable levels of employment	+	+	+	+
				Could enable employment growth in the leisure sector
13 To maintain and enhance sustainable economic growth	+	+	?	?
			Dispersal of activities may not result in sustainable economic growth	Potentially compatible but depends on the nature of the scheme
14 To enhance the attractiveness of the Borough to visitors	+	+	?	?
			Dispersal could be potentially confusing for visitors.	Could be some positive impacts (new facilities) and negative impacts (detrimental impact on the countryside)
15 To protect and enhance distinctive and high quality features of the local built environment	+	+	?	?
	Both options would help to retain historic elements of the built environment		Unknown at present	More detail required dependent on location and scheme
16 To improve the efficiency of resource use, including re-using previously developed land, existing buildings and materials, and encouraging the maximum use of sustainable design and construction technologies	+	+	?	?
			Potentially not an energy efficient spatial distribution of facilities	Potentially compatible but impact unknown at this stage

17 To create and sustain vibrant settlements and communities	+	+	?	↔
			Concentration of facilities generally helps vibrancy; dispersal can undermine it	
18 To promote and improve access to open space and countryside	+	+	↔	+
	Open space as community facility			
19 To improve community safety by reducing crime, the fear of crime, and antisocial behaviour	+	+	?	↔
	Positive link between facilities and reduced anti-social behaviour	Positive link between facilities and reduced anti-social behaviour – 24hr surveillance	With concentration of facilities you could get more disorder but this could be easier to police/manage	
20 To improve health and well-being through the development of healthy communities	+	+	?	+
	Generally compatible, could include sports activities and village halls		Could increase noise pollution	Most leisure activities are good for general well-being

Issue 29: Youth Facilities

Core Strategy Approaches:

1. Make best use of our current facilities
2. Ensure that the appropriate youth facilities to meet local needs are provided in new development areas
3. Place greater emphasis on improving informal facilities and activities for young people, such as playing fields and cycleways
4. Identify ways in which the management infrastructure for community facilities might be supported in new developments, for example through inclusion of 'community management' companies on the lines of management companies typically associated with apartment complexes but with a broader remit

Summary of initial appraisal work:

Generally these approaches are compatible with the SA Objectives. Given the specific nature of the options, there are many occasions when there is no link between the approaches and certain SA objectives, particularly those relating to the environment and economy. Approaches 1, 2 and 3 all have a similar relationship with the SA objectives, especially the positive social objectives 1, 2, 8, 10, 14, 17, 18, 19 and 20. It is difficult to assess the compatibility of Approach 4 with the SA Objectives at this stage, as it is dependent on what 'community management' and other similar techniques may envisage.

SA Objective	Core Strategy Approaches			
	1	2	3	4
1 To provide all residents with the opportunity to live in a sustainable, decent and affordable home	+	+	+	↔
	Generally compatible – appropriate supporting infrastructure in the context of new residential areas			
2 To reduce deprivation and inequalities in quality of life between residents and neighbourhoods	+	+	+	+
	All approaches have some potential to address some of the issues related to deprivation, particularly access to facilities			
3 To reduce and minimise emissions of greenhouse gases and manage the impact of climate change	↔	↔	↔	↔

4 To protect and enhance local biodiversity, flora and fauna	↔	↔	↔	↔
5 To protect and enhance the distinctiveness and quality of the local landscape, soils, geological and geomorphologic interests	↔	↔	↔	↔
6 To maintain and improve the quality of water resources in the Borough	↔	↔	↔	↔
7 To reduce the risk of flooding and the resulting detriment to the local community, environment and economy	↔	↔	↔	↔
8 To improve sustainable accessibility to all services and facilities	+	+	+	?
	Positive for all three options: good to have dispersal of youth facilities throughout the Borough			Potentially compatible but depends on the approach of an overarching management organisation

9 To improve choice and access to sustainable transport options	↔	↔	↔	↔
10 To improve educational attainment and increase opportunities for new skills and learning to support the economic competitiveness of the Borough and personal development	+	+	+	↔
	Skills – could include social skills and teambuilding			
11 To develop a diverse and competitive knowledge-based economy	↔	↔	↔	↔
12 To maintain high and stable levels of employment	↔	↔	↔	↔
13 To maintain and enhance sustainable economic growth	↔	↔	↔	↔
14 To enhance the attractiveness of the Borough to visitors	+	+	+	↔
	Visitors could include youths using facilities			

15 To protect and enhance distinctive and high quality features of the local built environment	↔	↔	↔	?
				'Community management' aspect could be positive for the local built environment
16 To improve the efficiency of resource use, including re-using previously developed land, existing buildings and materials, and encouraging the maximum use of sustainable design and construction technologies	↔	↔	↔	↔
17 To create and sustain vibrant settlements and communities	+	+	+	+
	Generally, there seem to be a positive relationship between overall vibrancy in settlements and the provision of youth facilities			'Community management' has the potential to add to the vibrancy of settlements
18 To promote and improve access to open space and countryside	+	+	+	?
				Depends on the type of development
19 To improve community safety by reducing crime, the fear of crime, and antisocial behaviour	+	+	+	+

20 To improve health and well-being through the development of healthy communities	+	+	+	+

Issue 30: Access to Open Spaces

Core Strategy Approaches:

1. Blanket protection for all our areas of open space
2. Distinguish between open spaces of strategic value which have a higher level of protection and those where a more flexible approach can be taken
3. Continue the current approach to open space in new developments including specific requirements for informal recreation and equipped areas of play
4. Change the emphasis from the amount (or quantity) of provision to quality, value and accessibility. This may include securing improvements to the quality of existing areas of open space rather than seeking the provision of facilities in all new developments
5. Provide different types of open space to reflect specific local circumstances such as, community gardens, local parks and allotments

Summary of initial appraisal work:

The results here clearly show that approaches 1, 3, 4 and 5 have significant potential to deliver positive sustainability outcomes, particularly regarding the social and environmental objectives. Given that the approaches are specifically related to open space, there is no direct link with these and some of the SA Objectives, particularly those relating to education, economy, accessibility, crime and the water environment. It is difficult to judge the compatibility of Approach 2 with some of the SA Objectives at this stage – the appraisal highlights potential conflicts with SA Objectives if local, accessible, areas of open space were redeveloped without there being a suitable, accessible alternative.

SA Objective	Core Strategy Approaches				
	1	2	3	4	5
1 To provide all residents with the opportunity to live in a sustainable, decent and affordable home	+	?	+	+	+
	Open space as supporting infrastructure	Even relatively non-descript areas of open space may have some intrinsic local value – can be particularly accessible for younger people	Helps support sustainable housing		

2 To reduce deprivation and inequalities in quality of life between residents and neighbourhoods	+	?	+	+	+
		Depends on location of open space	Current approach would generally appear to be equitable with achieving this SA objective		
3 To reduce and minimise emissions of greenhouse gases and manage the impact of climate change	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔
4 To protect and enhance local biodiversity, flora and fauna	+	?	+	+	+
		Loss of open space could have a negative impact on biodiversity, although domestic gardens can be beneficial to biodiversity		Generally compatible - could include infrastructure to protect specific fauna and flora	
5 To protect and enhance the distinctiveness and quality of the local landscape, soils, geological and geomorphologic interests	+	?	+	+	+
	Generally consistent with maintaining and enhancing the landscape	Depends on the nature of any site to be redeveloped	Generally consistent with maintaining and enhancing the landscape		

6 To maintain and improve the quality of water resources in the Borough	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔
7 To reduce the risk of flooding and the resulting detriment to the local community, environment and economy	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔
8 To improve sustainable accessibility to all services and facilities	+	?	+	+	+
		Even poor quality areas of open space may be locally accessible	Access on/for new developments		Reflects what local communities may want access to
9 To improve choice and access to sustainable transport options	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔
10 To improve educational attainment and increase opportunities for new skills and learning to support the economic competitiveness of the Borough and personal development	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔

11 To develop a diverse and competitive knowledge-based economy	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔
12 To maintain high and stable levels of employment	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔
13 To maintain and enhance sustainable economic growth	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔
14 To enhance the attractiveness of the Borough to visitors	+	+	+	+	+
		In reality, visitors will usually only be aware of the loss of higher profile areas of open space			This could include visitor attractions
15 To protect and enhance distinctive and high quality features of the local built environment	+	?	+	+	+
		Potential loss of open space could impact upon the local environment			Potentially positive impact on the local built environment
16 To improve the efficiency of resource use, including re-using previously developed land, existing buildings and materials, and encouraging the	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔

maximum use of sustainable design and construction technologies					
17 To create and sustain vibrant settlements and communities	+	?	+	+	+
		The potential loss of open space could affect the vibrancy of urban areas			
18 To promote and improve access to open space and countryside	+	?	+	+	+
		Loss of open space may reduce accessibility			
19 To improve community safety by reducing crime, the fear of crime, and antisocial behaviour	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔
20 To improve health and well-being through the development of healthy communities	+	?	+	+	+
		Loss of informal local open space could be harmful to wellbeing if there is no suitable alternative			

Appendix 11 - Justification for the approaches identified in the Core Strategy Issues and Options

Public consultation on the first stage of the Local Development Framework Core Strategy, the 'Issues and Options' consultation document, commenced on 28th January 2008 for a six week period. This set out a draft vision and objectives for the Core Strategy, as well as identifying 30 'issues' facing the Borough over the next 20 years. For each issue, a number of approaches for achieving the vision and objectives were identified. There are a number of different ways of achieving the Local Plan objectives, and the table below sets out the previous policy context that was relevant at that time and help to inform progression as well as the current policy context which provide justification as to why those approaches identified in the 'Issues and Options' document have been included, and others rejected.

Core Strategy Theme/Objective	Summary of Approaches Identified	Previous Policy context
The Borough's Strategic Issues	<u>Provision of employment land</u> • Broadly maintain the current balance between the number of workers in the Borough and the number of jobs – i.e. seek to match the growth in the number of workers in the Borough with the growth in the number of jobs. This would help to maintain existing levels of self-containment in the Borough • Provide for an increase in the number of jobs in the Borough that is higher than the growth in the number of workers. This could result in higher economic and employment growth than the option of maintaining the current balance of jobs and workers but would also be likely to increase the number of workers who commute into the Borough with implications for traffic generation and congestion depending on the location of the new jobs. It may also mean benefits for those workers living outside the Borough. • Provide for an increase in the number of jobs in the Borough that is lower than the growth in the number of workers. This could result in a lower rate of economic and employment growth than the option of maintaining the current balance potentially limiting traffic and congestion in the area. However, it would also be likely to increase the number of residents who have to commute out of the Borough to work and or higher unemployment. <u>Location of future employment development</u> • Maintain the current balance between employment locations at the centre and elsewhere including allowing additional development in locations on the periphery of	<u>Provision of employment land</u> The Regional Economic Strategy (RES) and the emerging Regional Spatial Strategy (the 'South East Plan') recognise the economic potential of Basingstoke Town and its contribution to the regional and sub-regional economy. It has been identified as a 'diamond' for investment and growth and the RSS has recommended that further employment land may be needed in Basingstoke Town. Economic prosperity is therefore a key objective of the LDF. However, there are different ways of achieving economic prosperity and hence various suggested approaches. Sustainable economic growth is linked to housing provision and commuting levels, and this is a consideration in the policy approach to the provision of employment land. The Borough has a relatively high level of 'self-containment' (% of residents who also work within the Borough) which provides sustainability benefits. The three alternative approaches to the provision of employment land all enable economic growth to varying degrees, in keeping with national guidance and the draft South East Plan. <u>Location of future employment development</u> Higher level guidance, particularly PPG4 and PPG13 requires that the location of employment land takes into the account the needs of businesses, and offers a reasonable choice of access by public transport, walking and cycling. As such, the options identified for the location of employment land address and prioritise different issues, such as access to sustainable transport, and providing businesses with a choice in location.

	Basingstoke in the form of extensions to existing business parks • Shift the balance of development towards the central employment areas and restrict further development in out of centre business parks • Shift the balance of development in favour of the more peripheral employment areas whilst seeking to ensure development is as sustainable as possible (in terms of links to public transport improvements and housing development) and releasing existing land at the centre for other uses such as housing. • Secure new employment land as a part of major development areas so that a broad balance is achieved between the increase in workers due to the additional housing and the increase in jobs due to the additional employment land. <u>Meeting our housing needs</u> <u>Approaches to existing built up areas</u> • Locate development within built up areas as far as reasonable, which may include reusing land currently in other uses, such as employment land and areas of open space • Take a more managed approach to development within built up areas, for example in order to reduce the impact on existing residents, recognising that this will increase the extent of greenfield development necessary	The Council's approach to the accommodation of businesses will also be guided by forecasting work on future business requirements, together with studies that are being carried out in relation to the supply of employment floorspace. This is currently being undertaken through joint work with Hampshire County Council, Hart and Rushmoor Councils. <u>Meeting our housing needs</u> <u>Approaches to existing built up areas</u> Higher level guidance (PPS3 and the draft South East Plan) prioritise the redevelopment of brownfield sites. However, pressure on previously developed land for residential use can result in land use conflicts e.g. the protection of open space or employment land. Furthermore, increased intensification can impact on the character of existing residential areas and this has become a particular issue of concern for the Borough given the high level of development pressure and the relative lack of available brownfield sites. The LDF needs to set out the extent to which brownfield development will be prioritised, in order to minimise greenfield development and two alternative options are suggested in this respect. <u>Location of greenfield development</u> PPS3 requires that housing is developed in suitable locations which offer a range facilities and good access to jobs, services and infrastructure. The draft South East Plan states that development should be located within and around the main urban area of Basingstoke, and forms the basis for the first approach. Approaches 2 and 3 recognise that, in terms of local housing need and the need to support sustainable local communities, it may be

	<u>Location of greenfield development</u> • Seek to locate all major greenfield development on the edge of Basingstoke • Alternatively, or in addition, seek to locate greenfield development at Basingstoke and also some other main settlements in the Western Corridor and Blackwater Valley sub-region, such as Bramley and Tadley • In addition, seek to locate some limited greenfield development around other settlements, including those outside the Western Corridor and Blackwater Valley sub-region, such as Overton and Whitchurch <u>Approach to greenfield development</u> • Seek to locate all greenfield development in one major development area at Basingstoke • Seek to locate major greenfield development in more than one development area • Seek to develop a larger number of smaller greenfield locations <u>Future approaches to existing built-up areas</u> • Maximise use of regeneration opportunities to provide new housing within existing built up area • Seek to intensify residential development along transport	appropriate to provide some greenfield development in the other larger settlements inside and outside of the Western Corridor and Blackwater Valley sub-region. The amount of development outside of the Western Corridor and Blackwater Valley sub-region is limited by the draft South East Plan. Options such as seeking to spread development across the Borough, and developing a stand-alone new settlement, would not accord with regional guidance, and have not, therefore, been included as potential approaches. <u>Approach to greenfield development</u> The scale of greenfield development can impact on the sustainability of a development, and its delivery. The options range from identifying one large greenfield site, to developing a larger number of smaller sites. Focussing development in one location may help to secure new infrastructure with benefits for the wider community, whereas developing a larger number of sites offers more choice and may help with housing delivery, has the potential to make better use of existing facilities and would provide a wider choice for home buyers. <u>Future approaches to existing built-up areas</u> As stated above, higher level planning guidance prioritises the redevelopment of brownfield sites over greenfield site development, and therefore all of the approaches seek to intensify development within existing built-up areas. In line with PPG17 and PPG4, options include looking more flexibly at our existing areas of open space and employment areas to ensure that available land is used appropriately and to take account of climate change and also changes in the way people live their lives. The impact of excessive intensification on the character of urban/suburban areas and existing residents quality of life is also a particular local issue which needs to be addressed. The proposed options therefore include approaches that would focus redevelopment, or limit new development, in certain areas in order to protect existing amenities. The final option suggests a more character based approach

	corridors • Redevelop underused areas of open space • Re-use vacant/under-used employment land for residential development • Seek to intensify development across all existing residential areas • Adopt a character-based area approach which could limit new development in certain built-up areas <u>Future approaches to Greenfield development in the Borough</u> • Develop south of the M3 motorway • Westward extension of Basingstoke • Eastward extension of Basingstoke • Northward extension of Basingstoke • North-east extension of Basingstoke • A range of smaller sites around Basingstoke • Further growth around other settlements within the Western Corridor and Blackwater valley sub-region such as Tadley and Bramley • Further growth around settlements outside the Western Corridor and Blackwater Valley sub-region such as Overton and Whitchurch	reflecting the place shaping agenda and the importance of creating liveable and attractive neighbourhoods. A combination of these approaches could be adopted. <u>Future approaches to Greenfield development in the Borough</u> As stated above (under location of greenfield development) The draft South East Plan states that development should be located within and around the main urban area of Basingstoke, hence the first five approaches. These cover all areas adjoining the urban area of Basingstoke. In addition to extending in one particular location, the option of developing a number of smaller greenfield sites is also included as this may be more suitable in terms of housing delivery and making the best use of available facilities and services. The remaining approaches recognise that, in terms of housing need and the importance of creating and sustaining sustainable communities, it may be appropriate to provide some greenfield development in the other larger settlements inside and outside of the Western Corridor and Blackwater Valley sub-region. The amount of development outside of the Western Corridor and Blackwater Valley sub-region is limited by the draft South East Plan. 'Strategic' Greenfield development outside of these areas would not accord with the draft South East Plan. <u>What level of detail should be included in the Core Strategy on locations for housing?</u> These approaches relate to what scale of development should be included in the Core Strategy and how specific the strategy should be about individual development locations. Higher level guidance on Core Strategies is developing in this regard and recent advice is that strategic allocations can now be considered whereas previously only broad locations were advocated. Both approaches have been included as the appropriateness of each of them needs to be assessed in the context of the Borough and its large housing requirement.

	<u>What level of detail should be included in the Core Strategy on locations for housing?</u> • Only identify broad development locations in the Borough • Identify specific strategic development sites <u>How do we build in flexibility?</u> • Only identify land required to meet the Borough's housing target • Identify reserve sites / locations to be brought forward if identified sources do not provide the required numbers • Establish a criteria based approach to the identification of additional development land over the regional requirement should the need arise during the period of the Core Strategy <u>Approaches to development in the rural parts of the Borough</u> • Group settlements by size and role and identify different policy approaches for each type of settlement, e.g restricted development or development to meet identified local needs. • Identify all settlements where development would contribute to their sustainability (such as supporting local shops, schools and services) and establish criteria for the	<u>How do we build in flexibility?</u> The first approach is to only identify enough land to meet the Borough's housing target, as required by PPS3 and higher level guidance. However, it is recognised that due to the long time period which the Core Strategy is covering and the difficulty in predicting housing land available ability with certainty, some flexibility may be required. Both the second and third approaches introduce this flexibility but by using two different methods namely identifying specific sites and including a policy approach through which additional sites can be allocated. The implications of these three approaches will need to be assessed. <u>Approaches to development in the rural parts of the Borough</u> Higher level guidance (in particular PPS1, PPS3 and PPS7) sets out the Government's preferred approach to locating new housing in sustainable, accessible locations and protecting the countryside. However, it also recognises (in PPS3 and PPS7) that there is a need to provide some housing in rural areas to enhance or maintain the sustainability of smaller towns and villages. Given that much of the Borough is rural, it is recognised that there is a need to set out a consistent approach to the provision of rural housing across the Borough, but there are various ways of achieving this, with opportunities for varying amounts of flexibility. In some respects, the current use of SPBs has shown to be a useful tool in protecting the countryside from development, but it provides a rigid framework and there are alternative policy approaches that may be more flexible but still protect the countryside. All of the approaches need to offer protection of the countryside and take into account the impact on use of private transport to accord with higher level guidance.

	drawing of Settlement Policy Boundaries (SPBs) • Identify all settlements where development could contribute to their sustainability in terms of supporting local services and facilities and establish a criteria-based policy for development without defining rigid SPBs • have criteria-based policies covering all possible development locations in the Borough without identifying settlements or SPBs	
Theme 1: A Prosperous Borough	<u>Existing employment areas</u> • Identifying those employment areas which are 'strategic' in terms of their accessibility and sustainability, for example Basing View. Focus on a programme of regeneration of these areas to ensure that they are 'fit for purpose' for the Borough's existing businesses and to attract new investors to the area. • Provide for a more flexible approach to the protection of parts of the Borough's stock of employment land, which would allow the identification of those existing employment sites which may have the potential to be developed for alternative uses if they are no longer needed solely for their original economic use. • Allocating existing sites either for specific uses e.g. office / industrial or for different types of premises e.g. start-up/move-on units or larger premises and seeking to develop other areas as 'local enterprise hubs' so as to provide a range of different types of locations for a wide range of economic activities.	<u>Existing employment areas</u> The Regional Economic Strategy (RES) and the draft South East Plan recognise the economic potential of Basingstoke Town and its contribution to the regional and sub-regional economy. It has been identified as a 'diamond' for investment and growth and the draft South East Plan has recommended that further employment land may be needed in Basingstoke Town. Economic prosperity is therefore a key objective of the LDF. However, economic growth does not necessarily entail the need for new employment land – economic growth could be 'smart' or entail the redevelopment of existing employment sites. It is therefore appropriate to review what should happen to existing employment areas in the future, particularly given that the use of employment land also needs to be balanced against increasing pressure on brownfield sites for residential development. It is also recognised that some lower value employment uses need protection to avoid their loss to higher value employment, or other, uses. Option 1 would allow for the potential regeneration of employment areas such as Basing View, recognising their 'strategic' role. Option 2 may be appropriate if an oversupply of employment land is identified. Option 3 would allow a proactive approach to direct the nature of employment growth within the Borough. The Council's approach to the accommodation of businesses will be guided by forecasting work on future business requirements, together with studies that are being carried out in relation to the supply of employment floorspace. This is currently being undertaken through joint work with Hampshire County Council, Hart and Rushmoor Councils.

	<u>Rural Economy</u> • A continuation of the current approach including supporting farm diversification, the re-use of suitable rural buildings for employment and retaining all existing employment sites in rural areas • Extend the current approach by identifying additional employment sites within the rural area to be a focus for future economic activity and developing a digital approach in terms of wireless and broadband, including emerging technologies, to support more flexible working and allowing for greater provision of employment opportunities in rural areas <u>Accessibility and Commuting</u> • Continuation of the current approach of seeking to manage congestion, together with minor junction improvements to address safety and capacity, and minor improvements to assist public transport, cycling and walking • Significant infrastructure provisions (new roads, major junction improvements, park and ride) to accommodate existing problems and accommodate anticipated growth • Actively seek to reduce congestion through demand management measures such as revised parking standards, increased parking charges, and improvements to encourage the use of public transport, walking and cycling • The use of 'soft' measures such as travel planning, promotion of alternative travel through personalised travel	<u>Rural Economy</u> PPS7 recognises that rural diversification schemes are vital to the continuing viability of many farm businesses, as well as resulting in the re-use of rural buildings and contributing to the rural economy. However, this should not result in excessive expansion into the countryside. The options proposed include the continuation of the current approach which is supportive of rural diversification and the retention of employment sites, and a more proactive approach to enhance rural economic activity. Although economic uses within the countryside are unlikely to be accessed by sustainable transport, they may be related to their countryside location, or offer local employment opportunities (including teleworking). A negative approach to the rural economy is not considered to be an option. <u>Accessibility and Commuting</u> These approaches have been guided by higher level guidance, particularly the draft Regional Transport Strategy, whose key priorities include: promoting management of and investment in the transport system, fully utilising existing transport capacity before justifying investment in additional capacity; and rebalancing the structure and use of the transport system in favour of more sustainable modes. Hampshire County Council (HCC) is the main transport authority which, to some extent, limits the options that the Borough Council can seek to achieve, although the Borough can work with HCC to achieve its objectives. Furthermore, the LDF should be compatible with the Local Transport Plan, which sets out transport policies, priorities and targets for the Borough. The Council's main role on this issue, is with regard to the type, location and design of new employment and residential developments, although the use of parking standards can play a role in reducing congestion, and the Council can decide what S106 contributions are required to improve local infrastructure. The options identified range from seeking to reduce/minimise the need to travel, to accommodating current problems and future growth. The Council's approach to this will be guided by the 'transport assessment' for the Borough, which is currently being carried out.

	planning, wider availability of travel information in paper and electronic formats • Actions and policies to accelerate take-up and use of 'alternatives to travel', such as flexible working, teleconferencing etc • A proactive approach to 'smart growth', seeking to optimise the development of types of employment that demand lower levels of commuting and business travel <u>Maintaining Vitality and Viability</u> • Continue with the current boundary of Basingstoke Town to concentrate new development and investment on those areas in need of regeneration • Expand the boundary of Basingstoke Town Centre (in a way that is consistent with the Central Area Masterplan) to incorporate land and uses that can support and link to Basing View • Define those parts of the town centre which would be suitable for specific uses, e.g. retail, restaurants, cafes • Permit new hotels in peripheral areas where they serve a particular local tourism and business travel markets	<u>Maintaining Vitality and Viability</u> The Community Strategy, and other research carried out for the Council, identifies the need to create a more positive image of Basingstoke. Although Festival Place has greatly enhanced the shopping facilities in Basingstoke, there is scope for the town to improve its competitiveness and become more distinctive. In light of the work on the Central Area Vision and Action Plan, and Top of Town Framework, it may be appropriate for the LDF to define certain areas for specific uses such as the Top of the Town. The first option recognises the need to regenerate existing parts of the Town Centre such as The Malls, whilst the second option allows for the town centre to expand, taking account of the potential redevelopment of Basing View. National guidance (PPS6) supports new retail and other services in town centre locations where they are accessible and will maintain vitality and viability, hence the provision of new out-of-town retail facilities is not identified as an option. National guidance (PPS6) requires that new hotel accommodation is assessed against the sequential approach to development, prioritising town centre locations which are accessible. However, tourism plays a role in the rural economy, and whilst national guidance seeks to direct new overnight accommodation to accessible areas, there is some basis in Government guidance for considering tourist accommodation in peripheral areas to serve rural areas and boost the rural economy, perhaps as part of rural diversification schemes. Likewise, business accommodation needs to be considered in relation to employment areas.

Theme 2: An Environment that's good to live in	<u>Reduce our carbon footprint and respond to Climate Change</u> • Continue our current approach which focuses upon improving the environmental performance of new development, for example by requiring a 'Construction Statement' from developers. Other mechanisms such as Building Regulations will be used to achieve energy and resource efficiency. • Introduce a higher local target than that set by Government to increase the proportion of energy generated from renewable sources in the Borough. This will include building in mechanisms to encourage and motivate state of the art building, methods and environmental outcomes. For example, we could require a viability assessment of Combined Heat and Power installations for developments greater than a given number of dwellings or level of employment <u>Reduce waste and pollution</u> • Continue to work closely with our partners to facilitate and encourage the minimisation of waste and reduce the levels of pollution associated with new development • Encourage increased levels of recycling through close-working with the waste planning authorities to bring forward additional recycling centres and seek improved standards for household waste recycling and resource use through the higher levels of the Code for Sustainable Homes	<u>Reduce our carbon footprint and respond to Climate Change</u> The Government and this Council are committed to addressing the causes and impact of climate change and therefore the LDF will be looking to reduce our carbon footprint and adapt to climate change . Although the Building Regulations enforce environmental standards, national guidance (PPS1) enables planning to take a more proactive approach. The recent supplement to PPS1 on planning and climate change seeks to secure the highest viable energy efficiency and reduction in emissions of new development. It also suggests that Local Planning Authorities set a target for the percentage of energy to be used in new development to come from decentralised and renewable or low-carbon energy sources. The environmental performance of new development must be addressed and the LDF can be proactive on this issue. The two approaches explore how proactive we should appropriately be. <u>Reducing waste and pollution</u> Minerals Planning Statement 1 (MPS1), PPS10, and the Governments Waste Strategy 2007 sets out the Governments approach to planning for waste and minerals. PPS23 provides guidance on Planning and pollution control. The draft South East Plan sets out targets for aggregates and management of waste. The Hampshire Minerals and Waste Development Framework aims to minimise the use of new materials and maximise the re-use and recycling of existing materials. In light of such guidance,, the options are directed towards minimising waste and pollution in the first instance, then encouraging recycling. Although the LDF can provide a supportive framework, it is not the Waste Authority and therefore its role is limited to some extent. <u>Protecting our Natural Environment</u> The Borough has a high quality natural environment which may be threatened in the future by development pressures and changes in land management, and there is therefore a need for a protective policy approach. Higher level guidance on protecting the landscape and biodiversity is set out in PPS7 and 9, RPG9 and the draft South

	<u>Protecting our Natural Environment</u> • Continue our current approach to protecting and enhancing our landscape and biodiversity, including using planning conditions and obligations when granting planning permission and ensuring that such considerations are fully considered in planning briefs and other initiatives and projects • Take a more stringent approach to the protection of landscape and biodiversity. This could include the introduction of local gaps between settlements and greater policy protection for locally designated areas such as Sites of Interest for Nature Conservation (SINCs) <u>The Water Environment</u> • Ensure improved water efficiency and demand management measures such as rainwater harvesting or grey water recycling are used in new developments. This would need to be supported with enabling mechanisms and incentives, potentially supported by changes in legislation • Identify and implement solutions to issues such as large scale sustainable urban drainage systems and attenuation ponds within developments <u>Maintaining and Enhancing our Built Environment</u>	East Plan. The two options offer a continuation of the current approach or a more restrictive approach that recognises local interests and designations. <u>The Water Environment</u> Higher level guidance, particularly PPS1 and its supplement and the draft South East Plan, require the protection of water resources and a reduction in its use. The recent supplement to PPS1 requires that new development secures sustainable urban drainage systems, consider rainwater harvesting and waste water recycling. Water supply and waste water treatment infrastructure need to be properly planned to ensure that adequate provision is maintained and the Borough's high quality watercourses are protected. The Core Strategy will be informed by the Water Cycle study, which is currently being carried out. <u>Flooding</u> PPS25, in line with the objectives of PPS1 and its supplement, seeks to avoid inappropriate development in areas of flood risk and direct development away from areas of highest risk. In light of this, the Core Strategy policies on flooding will be informed by the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment that is currently being undertaken, and no options are proposed on this. <u>Maintaining and Enhancing our Built Environment</u> Maintaining and enhancing the built environment through the use of design policies is supported by PPS1, RPG9 and the draft South East Plan. The first three options provide different ways of ensuring high quality design across the Borough. Local design policies have proven to be an important means of protecting the Borough's townscape hence reliance on higher level guidance is not considered to be an option. The latter two options offer alternative approaches to making efficient use of urban land, an issue which is of particular importance locally as outlined previously.

	• Continue to use local design policies and guidance to influence design • Set a stricter framework to guide design. This could include the use of the design coding approach for development on larger sites and using planning conditions and obligations to implement this • Develop specific design policies for particular parts of the Borough and its settlements • Set an average density standard for the Borough based on national and regional advice • Develop a set of density standards which will vary between and within settlements, based on such issues as local character	
Theme 3: An Inclusive Borough with strong communities	<u>Affordable housing</u> • Establish a Borough-wide target for the proportion of	<u>General</u> The Borough's Community Strategy highlights the importance of social justice and well-being for all. The Local Strategic Partnership identified the importance of considering the needs of all the community and ensuring the provision of 'softer' infrastructure that helps communities communicate and connect. The Community Strategy also recognises the need to celebrate diversity and eliminate discrimination. Although the LDF can contribute to this through a policy approach that recognises the needs of all, it is limited in its spatial role and therefore no policy options are included. The Statement of Community Involvement sets out the Council's commitment to maximising community involvement in developing the Borough. In order for the Core Strategy to be declared sound, it must have ensured effective involvement of the community throughout the process of its development. It is not, therefore, an option for the LDF to be developed without involving the public. <u>Affordable Housing</u> Higher level guidance and plans (in particular PPS3 and the draft South East Plan) require that housing is provided for people who

	affordable housing to be provided on new sites, taking into account national guidance, and including thresholds for implementation to meet needs • Develop a flexible framework for the provision of affordable housing to be provided, based on site characteristics and location, including thresholds for implementation <u>Rural exceptions</u> • Enable the provision of ‘rural exception’ sites to provide new housing in rural settlements, where a need has been recognised. • Provide a framework for the allocation of a rural exceptions site to meet an identified need in a particular area and enable the provision of ‘rural exception’ sites where need is recognised <u>Housing Mix</u> • Specify a Borough-wide housing mix with thresholds for implementation in order to establish a mix of dwelling types and sizes	are unable to access or afford market housing. PPS3 and the draft South East Plan both require Local Development Documents to set a local target and identify the size, type and tenure required. Although the draft South East Plan sets out a regional target for the proportion of new housing that should be affordable, there are a number of ways of achieving this. The assessment of housing need in the Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) demonstrates that there is a need to maximise delivery of affordable housing within Basingstoke and Deane. The SHMA recommends that Basingstoke and Deane continue to aim to secure 40% affordable housing from new developments, although this level could be higher in smaller settlements and rural areas. The SHMA also recommends that the Council prioritise in terms of the type of affordable housing provided. The SHMA suggests a number of options for setting affordable housing targets in the LDF. Not including a policy approach in respect of affordable housing is not an option given Government Guidance and the level of need in the Borough. <u>Rural Exceptions</u> PPS3, PPS7 and the draft South East Plan require a policy approach that addresses local rural housing needs, and there are mainly two alternative policy options highlighted in the guidance for achieving this – through an ‘exceptions’ policy or the allocation of ‘exception’ sites. The appropriateness of these two approaches for the local area needs to be considered through the Core Strategy process. <u>Housing Mix</u> PPS3 and the draft South East Plan require that Local Planning Authorities plan for the full range of market housing, to create mixed, sustainable communities and to meet the needs of different types of households. BDBC will need to decide the best way to address this from a number of options, being guided by the Strategic Housing Market Assessment and other local evidence. The SHMA suggests that the LDF should avoid a prescriptive mix, although it may be appropriate to inform the appropriate mix on

	• Establish the overall house size target for the Borough, based on different types of households likely to require housing, and specify the mix of dwelling types and sizes that should be provided. This could include targets for specific parts of the Borough or individual sites and responding to specific needs of the community, such as the elderly or single people and taking into the Government requirements in respect of sites for gypsies and travellers • Do not have a policy on housing mix and leave this to be determined by the free market, in response to demand and supply	sites based on an agreed process or set of criteria. It suggests that in the rural areas it would be appropriate to encourage a proportion of smaller market dwellings (as there currently exists a high proportion of large dwellings), whilst on larger sites, a broad mix would be more appropriate. The options suggested allow varying degrees of flexibility, including the 'no policy' approach which would allow the free market complete flexibility. The main focus could be on meeting the main housing needs across the Borough, regardless of local circumstances. However, the type of housing provided does have implications for the design and sustainability of developments and their integration into existing communities, and it may therefore be appropriate to tailor the policy approach to take into account local circumstances. <u>Specific housing needs</u> The draft South East Plan requires that Local Authorities address and provide a range of opportunities to meet all existing and future housing needs, including specialist requirements. Core Strategy policies will be informed by the Strategic Housing Market Assessment and any other local housing needs assessments. The SHMA identifies that certain groups are having difficulties accessing housing, rather than needing specialised accommodation (e.g. Black and Minority Ethnic groups and recent migrants). Circular 01/2006 requires local authorities to allocate suitable sites for gypsies and travellers to meet the identified need set out in regional spatial strategies. A partial review of the South East Plan will be undertaken in the near future which will set out the needs of gypsies and travellers in BDBC. A Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment has been carried out which informs this. The Borough must address the housing needs of Gypsies and Travellers. The Council must address specific housing needs and therefore no alternative options are proposed. <u>Deprivation, social inclusion, regeneration and renewal</u> Higher level guidance, in particular PPS1 and the draft South East Plan, require that deprivation and social exclusion is reduced. The LDF could be developed to ensure that deprivation is addressed and reduced through all policies. However, in light of other Borough initiatives (such as the Neighbourhood Renewal Strategy) it may be

	<u>Deprivation, social inclusion, regeneration and renewal</u> • Identifying and targeting specific spatial areas or groups who are suffering deprivation • Commit to preparing further LDF documents to address the requirements for any regeneration and renewal projects, where a need is identified, to address issues of deprivation <u>Access to services/community infrastructure</u> • Continue to resist the loss of facilities and support the provision of 'exception sites' in response to an identified need • Encourage the provision of additional services and facilities in key settlements (service centres) once identified, through a pro-active approach involving service providers and stakeholders • Do not intervene to protect services but let market and other forces dictate the level of service <u>Access to public transport</u>	appropriate to focus on identified groups or areas that are particularly deprived, either through the Core Strategy, or more specifically, through further LDF documents. It is not an option for deprivation to be ignored. <u>Access to services/community infrastructure</u> Access to services and community infrastructure in certain areas of the Borough is currently poor and therefore this is an important local issue, PPS1, PPS3 and PPG13, in particular, set out the need to create sustainable developments and a reduction in car based travel. This can be achieved through the provision of local facilities as well as improved accessibility by other means than private transport. The provision of local services also helps to create and sustain communities, providing local opportunities for people to meet. Access to services without the use of a car is an objective of the Community Strategy hence the suggested option of strengthening policies to retain services in existing settlements. The retention/provision of services may require additional support financially or through partnership working hence these suggested policy approaches. However, given the need for services to be commercially viable, there is an argument that planning policies should not intervene on this issue. <u>Access to public transport</u> The objective of reducing car based travel can also be achieved through improved accessibility by other means than private transport, and this is important in meeting the Council's sustainability objectives. Hampshire County Council (HCC) is the main transport authority which, to some extent, limits the options that the Borough Council can seek to achieve, although the Borough can work with HCC and operators to achieve its objectives. Furthermore, the LDF should be compatible with the Local Transport Plan, which sets out transport policies, priorities and targets for the District. The Council's main role on this issue is with regard to the location and design of new developments, but it can also support community and public transport to varying degrees as set out in these options.

	• Continue to support the provision of community and public transport, walking and cycling alongside demand management to discourage car use • Pro-actively work with operators, the community and the passenger transport options and to encourage new and innovative transport solutions	
Theme 4: A learning and creative Borough	<u>Creativity and Culture</u> • Introduce an audit of cultural, learning and heritage facilities including both publicly funded, subsidised and private sector contributions • Resist the loss of existing cultural facilities, recognising that there may be financial implications • Allow for the loss of cultural facilities, where they are to be replaced with alternative facilities of an equivalent value or it is demonstrated that there are other accessible facilities of a similar or superior quality • Define a cultural quarter in Basingstoke Town centre and encourage a concentration of cultural and creative activity within it • Encourage a more dispersed distribution of local cultural facilities in appropriate locations both throughout town and across the Borough	<u>General Education Issues</u> The Core Strategy is limited, to some extent, in its contribution to educational achievement due to its spatial planning role, and the fact that Hampshire County Council is the Local Education Authority (LEA). However, the LDF has an important role in the provision of educational infrastructure and will work with the LEA to provide a supportive framework in this respect. There is no realistic and acceptable alternative to this approach and therefore no other options are proposed. <u>Creativity and Culture</u> The LDF's main role in encouraging creativity is through the provision of cultural facilities, hence the suggested policy approaches are mainly related to the flexibility of the policy approach to the retention/provision of facilities, and the location of such facilities. The Borough already has a wide range of creative, cultural and community facilities and their contribution towards general well-being and the economy is recognised. All of the options are therefore positive towards the retention of such facilities, or the provision of new facilities. The second and third options have been developed in light of the First Stage of the Leisure Needs Survey, which highlighted the potential financial implications of retaining all cultural facilities (option 2), and identified changing lifestyles, which may justify a more flexible approach to the retention of cultural facilities (option 3). The fourth approach, regarding the definition of a cultural quarter in Basingstoke, has been developed from the Council's emerging vision for Central Basingstoke and the Top of Town Framework for Action. These identify the 'Top of Town' area as a 'cultural hub', with existing facilities including the Willis Museum and the Haymarket theatre. The last approach provides an alternative to the 'cultural quarter' approach, suggesting a more dispersed distribution of cultural

		facilities to enable better local accessibility to them. Options that are unrealistic financially or unsustainable have been rejected.
Themes 5 & 6: A Safe and Healthy Borough	<u>Access to the countryside</u> • Allocate a country park or parks to serve Basingstoke's residents • Develop a useable network of accessible open spaces around Basingstoke and the Borough's settlements <u>Access to community, cultural and leisure facilities</u> • Retain and promote the introduction of appropriate local	<u>Safe and secure environments</u> Feeling, and being, safe is an important issue for residents and visitors to the Borough. The LDF's main role in providing a safe Borough is through the design of developments and mix of uses, regeneration opportunities, and through the provision of facilities, particularly for young people. The Core Strategy will provide a framework that seeks to ensure that the design of future communities supports community safety. Disregarding these issues is not considered to be an option, and therefore no alternative approaches are proposed. Although the Council is not the local health authority, the LDF can influence access to healthcare as well as promote healthy lifestyles through the provision of open space, the design of new communities, and access to the countryside and leisure activities. The Council will work with the Primary Care Trusts and HCC as the main health and social care providers to ensure the provision of sites and infrastructure for health services. There is not considered to be an acceptable alternative to this approach. <u>Access to the countryside</u> Through the Community Strategy and consultation feedback, it is apparent that there is a desire for increased access to the countryside across the Borough. Solutions to this are very much dependent on land ownership issues and funding. However, improvements could be Borough-wide (increased public walking and cycling routes) or focussed in one, or a few locations, e.g. allocation of a country park. Both options entail a more proactive approach to access to the countryside. <u>Access to community, cultural and leisure facilities</u> The Council wants to enhance access to community, cultural and leisure facilities. The options generally provide alternative approaches to the location of such facilities (dispersal and

	community services and facilities in the Borough's smaller towns and villages in addition to, or instead of, further new large-scale facilities in Basingstoke Town • Promote the flexible use of existing facilities and sites to facilitate both specific and multi-use functions • Seek dispersal of activities, such as night time entertainment uses, to provide a mix of activities in an area • Promote a more flexible approach to the provision of land in the countryside for specific leisure activities or allocate specific sites for such uses, to overcome urban fringe pressures <u>Youth Facilities</u> • Ensure that our current facilities are well managed and fully utilised • Ensure that the appropriate youth facilities to meet local needs are provided in new development areas • Place greater emphasis on improving informal facilities and activities for young people, such as playing fields and cycleways <u>Access to Open Spaces</u> • Blanket protection for all our areas of open space • Distinguish between open spaces of strategic value which have a higher level of protection and those where a more flexible approach can be taken • Continue the current approach to open space in new developments including specific requirements for informal recreation and equipped areas of play	concentration), although option two seeks to maximise the use of existing facilities, recognising the financial and operational implications of providing new facilities. Although national guidance (PPG17) seeks to restrict development in the open countryside, it is recognised that there may be appropriate rural locations for some leisure uses as suggested in option 4. This option reflects particular urban fringe issues facing the Borough and also changes in the local population's leisure aspirations. The LDF will be informed by the outcomes of the Leisure Needs Survey which is currently being undertaken. Options that are unrealistic financially or unsustainable have been rejected. <u>Youth Facilities</u> Recent consultation identified a desire for more youth facilities both within the Town and rural areas. Careful consideration has, and will need to be given to the financial implications of providing and maintaining additional youth facilities. The first option concentrates on maximising the use of existing facilities whilst the second is more proactive but will have additional financial implications (provision and maintenance). The third option would entail the provision of facilities which would entail less running costs. <u>Access to Open Spaces</u> Although open space within the larger towns is generally well used, and the provision of open space has been identified as a key issue through consultation, urban land is under pressure, and the Council should consider whether the existing open spaces offer the most effective way of meeting local needs. Stage 1 of the leisure needs survey has highlighted the fact that the way people are using open spaces in the Borough is changing as is the condition of such spaces as a result of such factors as climate change. National guidance (PPG17) requires that open space should not be developed unless it is surplus to requirements. One approach would be to retain all existing open space and require new open space within new developments to provide a local approach to open space provision. Alternatively, it could be more effective to focus on 'priority' areas of open space that could be enhanced. The fifth option would allow for the provision of different types of open space

	• Change the emphasis from the amount (or quantity) of provision to quality, value and accessibility. This may include securing improvements to the quality of existing areas of open space rather than seeking the provision of facilities in all new developments • Provide different types of open space to reflect specific local circumstances such as community gardens, local parks and allotments	to that currently provided in order to meet specific local needs. The Borough's existing Open Space audit is to be updated as part of the second stage of the Leisure Needs Survey and this will inform the LDF's strategy regarding open space provision.

Appendix 12 – Progression and refinement of Options from ‘Issues and Options’ stage

Please note that this appendix demonstrates how the Issues and options were progressed and refined to inform the Pre-submission Core Strategy, providing a snapshot in time.

Issue 1 – Provision of Employment Land

Option 1 generally taken forward, in line with the methodology used to determine the appropriate number of homes to provide in the borough over the plan period. This was considered in more detail in the ‘Accommodating Housing Needs’ section of the Key Themes document in 2010, which highlighted issues around the need to provide a sufficient number of homes to meet needs, and to support the local economy. This asked questions around what levels of growth would be sufficient for the borough in the future. This important issue was explored in a report considered by Members in June 2011 (weblink <http://www.basingstoke.gov.uk/browse/council-and-democracy/councillors-democracy-and-elections/committeemeetings?mode=meeting&meetingid=1485>) which considered key influences in terms of determining the correct figure. This took into account population increases, household size and any impacts on the local economy, amongst other things, to ensure that the most appropriate figure is taken forward, and to ensure that there were no adverse impacts, such as increases in ‘in / out’ commuting and consequential impacts on the local transport networks.

Options 2 and 3 from the Issues and Options document were not taken forward as they were considered to have impacts in terms of:

- Commuting patterns,
- Housing affordability,
- Economic growth; and
- Unemployment.

The approach taken in the Pre-Submission Core Strategy may also be beneficial in terms of achieving key projects, such as the regeneration of Basing View, which could be undermined by the over-supply of employment land. In addition, the general conclusions of the Employment Land Review highlighted that there was no requirement for additional employment land to support the local economy.

Issue 2 - Location of Future Employment Development

Option 1 is most closely aligned to the approach which has been taken forward in the Core Strategy, which highlights that the focus for the key employment locations should be within the centre of Basingstoke, including Basing View, whilst maintaining and encouraging economic development on the other allocated employment areas in the town, including Chineham Business Park and Viabes. This builds on a number of the issues raised in the Key Themes document under the heading 'Local Economy', where a proposed ambition was outlined, including thriving and well-designed employment areas, a regenerated Basing View and complementary uses to support the employment functions. The other identified options in the Issues and Options document were not taken forward as they were considered to:

- Potentially undermine proposals to regenerate Basing View,
- Require additional greenfield land,
- Locate jobs in areas where there are fewer options in terms of access and travel,
- Impact on existing business parks which are operating successfully, and potentially result in key local employers re-locating outside of the borough, and
- Potentially result in mixed-use development sites, where previous experience has highlighted that employment uses do not come forward (e.g. Area N at Beggarwood and at North of Popley)

Issue 3 – Approaches to Existing Built-Up Areas

Of the two options identified, a combination of both approaches is being taken forward in the Core Strategy, reflecting the fact that opportunities to re-use sites in the urban area can limit the requirement for greenfield sites. This was considered in the Key Themes document under the heading of 'Regeneration and Renewal' and 'Accommodating Housing Needs', where issues around using previously developed land and greenfield sites were explored in more detail. These issues are identified through the general

strategy of the Core Strategy which seeks to prioritise brownfield sites, and includes a component in the housing land supply details to account for such sites. This is complemented by a policy approach which allows for consideration of development on other sites (e.g. employment land / open space) where the proposals meet the various tests set out in the policies. Such tests include ensuring that consideration is given to the usefulness or value of the site in its current use, where the onus is on the applicant to provide evidence, in order to comply with the policy.

Issue 4 – Location of Greenfield Development

Of the three options identified, options 2 and 3 are most closely aligned to the approach being taken forward. This seeks to locate the majority of development around the main settlements in the borough, with the exception of Tadley, where development is restricted due to the AWE site at Aldermaston. Option 1 was not taken forward due to:

- The outcomes of the New Homes consultation, identifying that development should take a more dispersed approach the borough; and
- The availability of sites in settlements outside of Basingstoke which could accommodate development in appropriate locations, and meeting local needs where it arises.

This also reflects many of the views expressed during the SHLAA consultation in 2010.

It should be noted that due to the proposed revocation of the South East Plan through the Localism Act, the approach of locating the majority of development within the 'Western Corridor and Blackwater Valley' is no longer relevant.

Issue 5 – Approach to Greenfield Development

Option 3 is most closely aligned to that being taken forward through the Core Strategy, which reflects:

- The outcomes of the New Homes consultation, identifying that development should take a more dispersed approach across the borough;

- The scope to provide homes in locations to meet local need where it arises, and where these homes are in proximity to services and facilities; and
- The approach of making use of available infrastructure capacity where it exists in the borough, rather than over-loading one specific area.

Options 1 and 2 were not taken forward due to:

- The outcomes of the New Homes consultation, identifying strong opposition to the concentration of development in one major development area; and
- The inclusion of sites in the Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA) which would be considered to be a major development area

Issue 6 – Future Approaches to Existing Built-Up Areas

Of the options presented, option 1 is most closely aligned to the approach being taken forward, albeit with elements of options 3 and 4 being incorporated in to the policies of the plan. This issue was explored in the Key Themes document under the heading 'Regeneration and Renewal', 'Local Economy' and 'Accommodating Housing Needs', which considered the scope for regeneration of existing areas, and re-use of employment land for alternative uses. The Core Strategy takes forward these issues through the inclusion of a specific policy to promote and support regeneration, with areas identified to bring forward such proposals. This is supported by other policies in the plan which provide a framework to consider proposals for a change of use from employment or open space to other uses, including residential, where the tests of the policy can be complied with. These approaches, however, are not pro-active through the identification of specific sites. In addition, elements of option 6 have been taken forward through the preparation of locally specific document across the borough, such as conservation area appraisals, village design statements and the Basingstoke urban character study to highlight particular features of an area which must be taken into account in making decisions. Whilst these do not specifically 'limit' development, they do help to ensure that it respects the existing character of an area and, in the case of conservation areas, seeks to enhance this.

Option 2 has not been taken forward as:

- There are no defined transport corridors within the town / borough, and relatively limited scope to intensify existing development where this could realistically accommodate a significant level of development; and
- There is concern that where public transport services are defined, through main routes, that these can vary over time, as commercial operators change their routes in response to demand / congestion / improved viability.

Issue 7 – Future Approaches to Greenfield Development in the Borough

The approach taken by the Core Strategy reflects a number of these options, including parts of option 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8. This reflects:

- The findings of the New Homes consultation, which identified the need to disperse development to the main settlements;
- The revocation of the South East Plan, and consequentially deleting the need for references to the Western Corridor and Blackwater Valley; and
- The findings of the evidence base, including the SHLAA, which highlights greenfield sites with the scope to accommodate housing in the future.

It also reflects issues around Tadley and the nearby AWE site at Aldermaston, which limits growth locally. Of the options taken forward, it should be noted that some of these highlight large areas of land, and that only a small part of each would be taken forward. This reflects the outcomes of the site assessment work, undertaken for the Category One SHLAA sites.

Option 1 has not been taken forward because the landowner is not actively promoting the site for development and will not review this position until the Core Strategy is adopted.

Issue 8 – What Level of Detail Should be Included in the Core Strategy on Locations for Housing?

Of the two options identified, option 2 has been carried forward in to the Core Strategy. This is to ensure that the necessary level of detail is provided in the document and to ensure that development can be brought forward at the appropriate time to ensure a five year supply of sites for housing. Consequently, option 1 has not been taken forward as this is likely to require the preparation of further documents before development can be brought forward. This is likely to result in further delays in delivering homes and may mean that the borough does not maintain a five year supply of sites.

Issue 9 – How Do We Build in Flexibility?

Of the options outlined, option 2 has been taken forward in the Core Strategy through the identification of specific sites for development, if required, and a reserve site policy to outline the circumstances in which such sites may come forward. This is to ensure the necessary certainty, in the event that other sites do not come forward in a timely manner, and also ensures that the borough is able to maintain a five year supply of sites.

Options 1 and 3 have not been taken forward for the following reasons:

- The failure to provide the necessary contingency if sites do not deliver as expected, and associated risks of not maintaining a five year supply of sites;
- A lack of certainty for residents and landowners as to where new development will be located in the future.

Issue 10 – Approaches to Development in the Rural Parts of the Borough

The approach taken forward by the Core Strategy is most closely aligned to elements of options 1, 2 and 3, but does not reflect option 4. The Core Strategy and other evidence base pieces of work, highlight those settlements where there are the greatest range of services and facilities, and allocates either a specific site for future development or a number of homes to be provided in the future. In addition, it outlines that the existing SPBs will be maintained, until such time that they are reviewed through a future Development Plan Document. This will consider both the exact location of SPBs and the settlements which are defined by SPBs. However, the Core Strategy also reflects the approach of Neighbourhood Planning, and the positive manner in which communities can bring forward development locally, including the preparation of Neighbourhood Plans, Rural Exception Sites and other mechanisms, such as the Community Right to Build or Local Development Orders. This approach reflects the findings of the New Homes Consultation, aspects of the Key Themes document and emerging policy at a national level. It also specifically reflects the aspirations of some communities and Parish Councils to prepare local documents.

Option 4 has not been taken forward due to the strong support expressed by Parish Councils for the concept of Settlement Policy Boundaries, which provides clarity and certainty on where development is and is not generally acceptable in principle.

Issue 11 – Approach to Existing Employment Area

Of the options identified, the Core Strategy is most closely aligned to options 1 and 2, through the identification of specific sites within which employment related development should be located, in addition to a policy which provides a framework to consider alternative proposals within defined areas. This reflects the findings of the Employment Land Review, which highlights that the stock of employment land should generally be protected, but also that some of this may no longer be attractive to business and is in need of regeneration and investment. It also reflects the issues explored in the Key Themes document in respect of the types of business uses to be catered for. In addition, it reflects a desire to avoid greenfield development and the scope to make better use of vacant sites / buildings for alternative uses, through the various tests of the policy.

In respect of option 1, the Core Strategy specifically includes a policy to set out the approach on Basing View, given the proposal to regenerate and improve this area. This reflects one of the proposed ambitions as set out in the Key Themes document which also explored issues around its delivery.

Option 3 has not been taken forward as it is considered to be more appropriate to retain flexibility within the allocated employment areas to adapt to market requirements over the course of the plan period.

Issue 12 – Rural Economy

Of the options identified in the Issues and Options document, the Core Strategy has progressed with Option 1, which is considered to provide a flexible approach to bring forward employment opportunities in the countryside, where they meet the policy requirements. This also reflects the general stance set out in the proposed ambition for rural areas, as set out in the Key Themes document. The approach included in the Core Strategy also takes forward some of the elements of Option 2, such as the promotion of broadband telecommunications equipment.

The principle of identifying additional employment sites in the rural areas, as set out in Option 2 has not been taken forward, as this is not supported by the findings of the evidence base, and it is considered that this could lead to unsustainable development taking place in the countryside, which could result in other impacts, such as increases in car usage. However, it does provide scope to deliver sites to meet local needs, through the Neighbourhood Planning approach.

Issue 13 – Accessibility and Commuting

Of the options identified in the Issues and Options document, the Core Strategy is most closely aligned to options 1, 2, 3 and 5 through the policies in the document and supported by appropriate infrastructure improvements in the Infrastructure Delivery Plan. This issue is explored in the Key Themes document, which considers the issues around the provision of infrastructure, including the scale and pace of its provision.

Although options 4 and 6 of Issue 13 are not specifically referred to in the Core Strategy, these are not specifically excluded and would be seen to be complementary to other measures designed to address congestion issues and improve accessibility.

Issue 14 – Maintaining Vitality and Viability

Of the options identified in the Issues and Options document, option 2 has specifically been taken forward through an amendment to the town centre boundary and a specific reference in the Basing View policy to supporting uses. This was explored in a specific section of the Key Themes document, which considered issues around maintaining town and district centres, including a proposed extension to the town centre boundary. Option 2 was considered to be the most appropriate approach as it helps to both support the town centre and deliver the regeneration scheme. The extended town centre boundary also provides greater scope for the defined town centre uses (e.g. retail / hotels) to be located in this area, and to help to resist such schemes coming forward in out-of-centre locations, which may serve to undermine the vitality of the town centre. Such out of centre proposals can also have other impacts, such as increases in car usage.

The other options were not taken forward due to:

- The expected requirement for additional retail floorspace over the plan period
- The identified need to facilitate the Basing View scheme;
- Impacts on flexibility over the plan period; and
- Certain areas of the town becoming single use, with implications in terms of vitality and viability and safety.

Option 4 was not specifically taken forward, as this form of development can come forward through the approach in the Core Strategy (i.e. in the extended town centre boundary), or in other areas, where it is possible to demonstrate that there are no sequentially preferable sites.

Issue 15 – Reducing Our Carbon Footprint and Adapting to Climate Change

Of the two options set out in the Issues and Options document, the Core Strategy takes forward an approach which uses elements of both approaches, including policies to require that development meet levels 3 / 4 of the Code for Sustainable Homes, and policies that support the provision of renewable energy and reductions in carbon dioxide gases. This issue was explored in some detail in the Key Themes document, which included a specific proposed ambition about tackling climate change, in addition to detailed questions around how the issue could be addressed. The Core Strategy includes detailed policies that set out the required approach in this subject area, in addition to requiring that in key locations, site based policies will require that use is made of Combined Heat and Power opportunities.

Issue 16 – Reducing Waste and Pollution

The Core Strategy does not include a specific approach to encourage recycling and waste reduction, as this is considered to be an issue which is addressed by both other aspects of the borough council's work, and that of Hampshire County Council as the local planning authority with responsibility for waste. However, through the requirement for new buildings to meet levels 3 / 4 of the Code for Sustainable Homes, there will be a need to provide features to facilitate recycling.

Issue 17 – Protecting and Enhancing our Natural Environment

Of the two options set out in the Issues and Options document, the Core Strategy takes forward option 1, which seeks to protect and enhance the natural environment, including landscape and biodiversity. This was also explored in the Key Themes document in relation to the proposed ambition, which included an approach of protecting and enhancing key habitats. Elements of option 2 have also been taken forward in the Core Strategy, such as the requirement to maintain the integrity of settlements, as set out in the Spatial Strategy. Designated sites, include Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation and Sites of Special Scientific Interest continue to be protected through the policies in the Core Strategy.

Issue 18 – The Water Environment

The Core Strategy takes forward elements of both of the options set out in the Issues and Options document, which are not mutually exclusive. For example, through the requirement to build homes to levels 3 / 4 of the Code for Sustainable Homes, the amount of water used within homes is designed to reach a certain amount. This matter was considered in and informed by the responses to the Key Themes document.

In addition, through the approach to flooding in the Core Strategy, there is a requirement to make use of Sustainable Urban Drainage systems in appropriate locations, which also develops the issues explored in the Key Themes document.

Issue 19 – Maintaining and Enhancing Our Built Environment

Of the options set out in the Issues and Options document, the Core Strategy is most closely aligned to option 2, through a specific policy to ensure that design is of a high quality. This matter was explored through the 'Accommodating Housing Needs' section of the Key Themes document, and questions raised in the New Homes Consultation. Further detail on this issue is set out in a range of design guides to supplement the design policy. However, this does not refer to an approach which includes design codes for larger sites.

Options 1, 3, 4 and 5 are not taken forward in the Core Strategy due to:

- A need to update and improve upon the existing design policy from the Local Plan; and
- Avoid the approach of a blanket standard for density across the borough, which is more appropriately determined by taking into account local circumstances.

It should also be noted that elements of option 3 are also being taken forward through local guides, such as conservation area appraisals and village design statements, which describe the local environment, and must be taken forward in formulating proposals for development.

Issue 20 – Affordable Housing

Of the two options put forward in the Issues and Options document, option 1 is being taken forward in the Core Strategy. This policy applies an approach which applies one standard across Basingstoke and one standard for the rest of the borough and seeks to provide certainty as to what will be expected on sites. This matter was explored in one of the Proposed Ambitions in the Core Strategy, which asked specifically about the scope to make provision for affordable homes, and helped to inform the approach in the Core Strategy.

Option 2 is not being taken forward due to concerns that this would not provide the certainty to applicants as to the necessary level of affordable housing required. Furthermore, it is likely that there would be greater scope to face challenges from applicants seeking to provide fewer affordable homes than required. Given the importance of affordable housing locally, it is considered that there should be priority attached to its achievement generally.

Issue 21 – Rural Exceptions

Since the publication of the Issues and Options document in 2008, there have been changes in policy at the national level, which now encourages communities to plan for their own needs through a Neighbourhood Planning approach. The Core Strategy therefore embraces this new approach, which was considered in the 'Rural Areas' section of the Key Themes document. The approach in the Core Strategy is comparable in some ways to option 1, but also provides scope for rural exception sites to come forward, as per the approach set out in Option 2. The approach of the Core Strategy also facilitates an element of market homes to come forward to support the provision of affordable homes on exception sites and generally reflects the approach of 'bottom-up' planning.

Issue 22 – Housing Mix

Of the three options put forward in the Issues and Options document, the Core Strategy takes an approach which is based on elements of all three options. It includes a range of considerations, such as the local characteristics and site specifics, in order to provide a mix of homes. This issue has been explored through a number of consultations, including the New Homes consultation and the Key Themes, where a range of views were expressed about the types of homes which should be provided. This generally

concluded that more houses were required, compared to flats, and that provision should be made for bungalows and older people in the borough.

Issue 23 – Deprivation, Social Inclusion, Regeneration and Renewal

The Core Strategy takes forward an approach which is most closely aligned to Option 1, through the inclusion of a specific policy to set out which areas are targeted for regeneration, and a general framework to support other proposals that may come forward elsewhere. This reflects work undertaken by the borough council through the Strategic Approach to Regeneration, and the issues explored in the Key Themes document. Further work will be undertaken to bring forward specific schemes through close working with the community and housing associations, albeit, these documents may not be formally part of the LDF.

Issue 24 – Access to Services / Community Infrastructure

Of the three options identified, the Core Strategy takes forward option 1, through the inclusion of a policy to resist the loss of facilities through a change of use, and to permit exceptions schemes to come forward. These may be through a Neighbourhood Planning approach, in response to local needs, and reflects the issues explored in the Key Themes document, which sought to ensure that services and facilities are provided locally, particularly in rural areas.

Whilst the approach set out in option 2 would generally be supported by the borough council, the scope to achieve this as the Local Planning Authority may be limited.

Option 3 was not taken forward, as it was considered that without some of planning policy protection, services and facilities of importance to local communities would be lost. This is likely to result in some residents becoming more isolated, a greater need to travel, and potentially further reliance on the car.

Issue 25 – Access to Public and Community Transport

Of the two options identified, the Core Strategy is most closely aligned to option 1, through the requirement for new development to be served by public transport, measures to bring forward travel plans and providing choices of travel modes. This reflects the issues that were also raised in the Key Themes document around the provision of public transport, particularly in rural areas.

While option 2 is likely to continue through other actions of the borough council, together with the county council, this is not directly related to the work of the Local Planning Authority.

Issue 26 – Creativity and Culture

Of the five options set out in the Issues and Options document linked to creativity and culture, option 3 is the most closely aligned to the approach set out in the Core Strategy. This reflects the general approach set out in the Key Themes document, which asked specific questions around the provision of cultural facilities. A policy in the Core Strategy seeks to protect such facilities, and provides a series of tests for proposals which seek to re-use such facilities in the future.

Options 1, 2, 4 and 5 have not specifically been taken forward through the Core Strategy due to the following:

- Limitations as to what the Local Planning Authority can achieve through the Core Strategy;
- It is likely to be unreasonable to resist the loss of an existing cultural facility, where there may be justifiable reasons for permitting its loss;
- Separate work is being undertaken through the Central Area Vision to deliver improvements in terms of Basingstoke's cultural offer; and
- It is unlikely that there will be scope or desire to seek the relocation of existing cultural facilities to new locations in the borough.

Issue 27 – Access to the Countryside

Of the two options set out in the Issues and Options document, the borough council is specifically taking forward option 2, through the preparation of a Green Infrastructure Strategy. This was explored in the Key Themes document through questions around the provision of green infrastructure and linked up spaces for sport, recreation and biodiversity. This is supported by a policy in the Core Strategy to facilitate the Green Infrastructure Strategy. This will consider in more detail the opportunities for green infrastructure, including the form that this should take, and its location.

Issue 28 – Access to Community, Cultural and Leisure Facilities

The four options set out to improve access to community, cultural and leisure facilities are not mutually exclusive, and elements of options 1 and 2 are being taken forward through policies in the Core Strategy to retain and promote local facilities for the needs of the community, and to provide these in a flexible manner to facilitate use by others. These approaches were explored in the Key Themes document, which sought to understand views around the provision of facilities, where these should be located and what approaches could be taken to achieve the proposed ambition.

Options 3 and 4 are not specifically being taken forward due to:

- More detailed work being undertaken on the Central Area Vision for Basingstoke Town; and
- More detailed work being undertaken through the Green Infrastructure Strategy to provide improved access to the countryside.

Issue 29 – Youth Facilities

Of the four options put forward in the Issues and Options document, elements of option 1, 2 and 3 are being progressed through the Core Strategy. This seeks to ensure that facilities are protected and enhanced in general, that new facilities are provided in new developments, and that other opportunities for leisure activities for young people are provided through the Green Infrastructure Strategy. This matter was also explored through the Key Themes document, which considered what types of facility should be provided, what the priorities are and how these could be improved in the future.

Issue 30 – Open Space Provision

Of the five options put forward in the Issues and Options document, elements of options 3, 4 and 5 are being progressed through the Core Strategy, which includes a policy to protect open space, and provides a framework to consider proposals to re-use open space for alternative uses. The policy is closely linked to the Green Infrastructure Strategy to provide improved access to the countryside and recreational opportunities, and includes a requirement for new development to make provision for open space and play, including any types of open space that may be needed locally. This issue was considered in the Key Themes document,

including the best means of improving open space provision and how this can be balanced with other objectives, such as habitats for wildlife.

By default, the policy does not take forward option 1, which seeks the blanket protection of all open space, and in doing so, this recognises that there may be some situations where it is appropriate to allow the loss of open space, for example, where it is not usable, or alternative provision may be more suitable.

Appendix 13 - Sustainability Appraisal of the options for the spatial distribution of housing

This appraisal considers three spatial options for development and is based on the provision of some 7000 to 8000 new dwellings on greenfield sites over the plan period, taking into account shortlisted SHLAA sites but without consideration of specific sites.

Option 1 – Basingstoke focus for all development

This option would provide the majority of all new development in or around Basingstoke town, and provision of 7000 to 8000 dwellings on greenfield land. This level of development would potentially require a combination of major development to the north, east, west, south-west or north-east.

Option 2 – Basingstoke focus and a spread of development to larger settlements in the borough

This option would focus a lot of the new development at Basingstoke, but with some distribution to the larger settlements of Overton, Whitchurch and Bramley. The appraisal is on the assumption that there would be development at Bramley, Overton and Whitchurch, in addition to other large settlements in the Borough. Strategic development is not proposed at Tadley due to the Health and Safety Executive's position that it would advise against development that would result in an increase in population in and around the town.

Option 3 – A spread of development to a greater number of settlements in the borough, where they have SPBs

This option would mean less of a focus on Basingstoke Town with dispersal of development to approximately 20 of the larger settlements around the borough. It would be realistic to assume that there would be more development in the larger settlements, and less in the smaller.

Sustainability Appraisal of the Options

The table below provides a summary of the appraisal of the three spatial options. Given the strategic nature of the options under consideration, in some instances it is difficult to conclude whether the impact would be positive or negative, and there are a number of uncertainties. For example, the sites that may be developed for each option are unknown so at this stage it is not possible to assess the impact of any of the options on the borough's landscape. Likewise, in considering the impact on each objective, there may be a range of issues and complexities to assess which makes it impossible to assign a single symbol overall.

All options provide the same level of housing, although by concentrating development at Basingstoke (option 1) there are fewer opportunities for new housing in the rural parts of the borough (although smaller scale housing development can be provided through the Community Right to Build / Neighbourhood Planning to address specific areas of need, if there is support by the community, in addition to Rural Exception sites). Option 1 would also be less supportive towards existing and new community and commercial enterprises in the rural settlements due to limiting

population growth outside of Basingstoke Town. However, this option is more likely to result in a major development area or comprehensive development which may offer benefits in terms of infrastructure provision.

At this level of assessment, Option 2 has the fewest potential negative impacts due to its 'middle-ground' approach to the distribution of housing. It addresses the main housing need in Basingstoke Town, but also provides some opportunity for new rural housing provision in the larger settlements. By confining new development to the larger settlements it will protect the character of most rural settings, and their landscape setting. Development will also be directed to those rural settlements that already have some local services and public transport provision.

For all of the options, there remain many uncertainties surrounding the environmental impacts of the proposal due to the site specific nature of these issues. However, option 3 could have potential adverse environmental impacts due to the location of new development sites across rural parts of the borough which may have limited access by public transport and fewer services and facilities within walking/cycling distance. This option could, therefore, result in increased reliance on the car and may result in more in-commuting to Basingstoke for employment purposes. Distribution of strategic development across the borough could potentially have an adverse impact on the character of rural settlements and their setting.

Sustainability Objectives	B & D Sustainability issues/LDF issues	Option 1 – Basingstoke focus for all development	Option 2 – Basingstoke focus and a spread of development to larger settlements in the borough	Option 3 – A spread of development to a greater number of settlements in the borough, where they have SPBs
1) To provide all residents with the opportunity to live in a sustainable, decent, affordable home.	• Population set to grow steadily, and ageing • Increasing numbers of people in housing need on the housing register • Affordability of housing/difficulties getting on the housing ladder • Limited provision for gypsy and traveller sites • Sustainability of housing	+/- Concentration of new development at Basingstoke will help to meet the high levels of housing need in the town and its surrounding area. Provision of housing on larger sites may provide greater potential for a wider range of housing, including housing for the elderly. It may also provide more opportunities for sustainable design and construction, and the provision of decentralised energy (although all of the strategic sites are of sufficient size to enable this). However, provision of housing solely in and around Basingstoke would ignore housing need and preferences outside of the	+ Provision of a large proportion of the new housing in and around the town will help to meet the high levels of housing need in the town and its surrounding area. Provision of housing on larger sites may provide greater potential for a wider range of housing, including housing for the elderly. It may also provide more opportunities for sustainable design and construction, and the provision of decentralised energy. This approach will also enable some housing to be provided to meet local housing need and demand in the rural area	+/- Whilst the dispersal of new housing across the borough would seek to address local housing need and the aspirations identified in the Rural Housing Study, it would not address the high levels of housing need in Basingstoke Town. There may be sustainability implications of this approach, both in terms of accessibility and opportunities for the new dwellings to be of sustainable design and construction. Residents of new development sites are more likely to rely on private transport to access services and facilities. If the housing sites are smaller and predominantly residential, there may be less opportunities for

		Town and would not address local housing need in other settlements (although smaller scale housing could be provided in later stages of the LDF or through the Community Right to Build). The Rural Housing Survey indicated widespread demand and aspirations for housing in the rural parts of Basingstoke and Deane.	as evident from the Housing Register and Rural Housing Survey. There would remain parts of the borough whose needs would not be addressed by development in these settlements (although smaller scale housing could be provided through Neighbourhood Planning etc).	incorporating decentralised energy and there may be fewer economies of scale in incorporating sustainable design and construction technology.
2) To reduce deprivation and inequalities in quality of life between residents and neighbourhoods	- Some local areas in the Borough suffering from deprivation - The number of people claiming council tax and housing benefits is increasing - Some groups/areas suffering from fuel poverty	0 At this strategic level, it is difficult to ascertain the impact of the different spatial options on deprivation. The impact on the 7 most deprived areas of the borough is unknown, and there also exists rural deprivation. The provision of new housing is likely to have a positive impact on deprivation provided regeneration opportunities are maximised.	0 At this strategic level, it is difficult to ascertain the impact of the different spatial options on deprivation. The impact on the 7 most deprived areas of the borough is unknown, and there also exists rural deprivation. The provision of new housing is likely to have a positive impact on deprivation provided regeneration opportunities are maximised.	0 At this strategic level, it is difficult to ascertain the impact of the different spatial options on deprivation. The impact on the 7 most deprived areas of the borough is unknown, and there also exists rural deprivation. The provision of new housing is likely to have a positive impact on deprivation provided regeneration opportunities are maximised.
3) To reduce and minimise emissions of greenhouse gases and manage the impact of climate change	- Relatively high CO2 emissions - Relatively high levels of electricity consumption for domestic use - Local flooding - Water stressed area - Limited renewable energy generation – potential for more	? There is potential for renewable energy generation across the borough, and for this to be incorporated within new developments.	? There is potential for renewable energy generation across the borough, and for this to be incorporated within new developments.	? There is potential for renewable energy generation across the borough, and for this to be incorporated within new developments.

		Flooding issues are considered under objective 7. Assessment of this issue is largely dependent on the design of any development.	Flooding issues are considered under objective 7. Assessment of this issue is largely dependent on the design of any development.	Flooding issues are considered under objective 7. Assessment of this issue is largely dependent on the design of any development, however, lower density development in rural areas may result in less energy efficient housing.
(4) To protect, and enhance local biodiversity, flora and fauna	• Lowland heaths e.g. Thames Basin Heaths • 19 SSSIs – generally in good condition (check AMR) • SINCs • Opportunities to improve management e.g. River Loddon • Identified Biodiversity Opportunity Areas	? At this strategic level, it is difficult to ascertain the impact of the different spatial options on biodiversity, flora and fauna – this will be considered further at the site specific level.	? At this strategic level, it is difficult to ascertain the impact of the different spatial options on biodiversity, flora and fauna – this will be considered further at the site specific level.	? At this strategic level, it is difficult to ascertain the impact of the different spatial options on biodiversity, flora and fauna – this will be considered further at the site specific level.
(5) To protect and enhance the distinctiveness and quality of the local landscape, soils, geological and geomorphologic interests	• Key features of landscape areas identified in the Landscape Character Study • AONB • Land of high agricultural grade	? The impact of these options on the quality of the landscape, soils and geology is difficult to assess at this level as they are generally site specific issues.	?/- The impact of these options on the quality of the landscape, soils and geology is difficult to assess at this level as they are generally site specific issues. However, development at Whitchurch may have a greater impact on the North Wessex Downs AONB	?/- The impact of these options on the quality of the landscape, soils and geology is difficult to assess at this level as they are generally site specific issues. However, this option may have a greater impact on the North Wessex Downs AONB
6) To maintain and improve the quality of water resources in the Borough	• Water stressed area • River Loddon quality issue • River Test aquatic species and salmonid status	? There is uncertainty regarding the impact of all of the options on water	? There is uncertainty regarding the impact of all of the options on	? There is uncertainty regarding the impact of all of the options on water

	• River Itchen Special Area of Conservation	quality.	water quality.	quality.
7) To reduce the risk of flooding and the resulting detriment to the local community, environment and economy	• Flooding in flood zones – identify main areas, and localised	? There are areas of flood zones 2 and 3 around Basingstoke Town and across the borough so at this stage it is not possible to identify the potential flooding risks as a result of the different spatial options. These will need to be considered as part of the site assessment work.	? There are areas of flood zones 2 and 3 around Basingstoke Town and across the borough so at this stage it is not possible to identify the potential flooding risks as a result of the different spatial options. These will need to be considered as part of the site assessment work.	? There are areas of flood zones 2 and 3 around Basingstoke Town and across the borough so at this stage it is not possible to identify the potential flooding risks as a result of the different spatial options. These will need to be considered as part of the site assessment work.
8) To improve sustainable accessibility to all services and facilities	• The urban/rural nature of the borough is problematic for enabling sustainable accessibility to all services and facilities • the viability of many bus services remains reliant on government funding.	? Judgement on this issue is largely dependent on the specific sites, their size, provision of new services and facilities and opportunities to enhance transport infrastructure.	? Judgement on this issue is largely dependent on the specific sites, their size, provision of new services and facilities and opportunities to enhance transport infrastructure.	- Judgement on this issue is largely dependent on the specific sites, their size, provision of new services and facilities and opportunities to enhance transport infrastructure. However, the dispersal of new housing across the borough, including rural areas and smaller settlements, is likely to result in more reliance on private transport by occupants. Although some rural transport services could be enhanced/sustained by new development, it would depend on the scale of development and given funding cutbacks in rural transport, it is unlikely that

				there will be improvements in accessibility with this option.
9) To improve choice and access to sustainable transport options	• The urban/rural nature of the borough is problematic for supporting access to sustainable transport options • the viability of many bus services remains reliant on government funding. • Relatively low levels of public transport/alternatives to the car	? Judgement on this issue is largely dependent on the specific sites, their size and proximity to existing bus services, cycle and pedestrian routes, and opportunities to enhance transport infrastructure.	? Judgement on this issue is largely dependent on the specific sites, their size and proximity to existing bus services, cycle and pedestrian routes, and opportunities to enhance transport infrastructure.	- Judgement on this issue is largely dependent on the specific sites, their size and proximity to existing bus services, cycle and pedestrian routes, and opportunities to enhance transport infrastructure. However, the dispersal of new housing across the borough, including rural areas and smaller settlements, is likely to result in more reliance on private transport by occupants. Although some rural transport services could be enhanced/sustained by new development, it would depend on the scale of development and given funding cutbacks in rural transport, it is unlikely that there will be improvements in accessibility with this option.
10) To improve educational attainment and increase opportunities for new skills and learning to support the economic	• Comparable educational attainment nationally slightly lower than across Hampshire • Sufficient school capacity across the borough though schools with capacity may not be located where	0 This option will have a neutral impact on educational attainment	0 This option will have a neutral impact on educational attainment	0 This option will have a neutral impact on educational attainment

competitiveness of the Borough, and personal development.	there is future demand (particularly locations in Basingstoke Town)			
11) To develop a diverse and competitive knowledge-based economy	• Relatively high job density • Relatively high proportion of large firms • Currently there is a relatively high proportion of borough residents working in distribution, hotels and restaurants, but also a relatively high proportion working in a managerial capacity including associate professional and technical occupations.	0 The spatial distribution of new housing is unlikely to significantly impact this objective. Broadband speeds vary across the borough but this is site specific, and some rural settlements have a faster broadband speed than the edge of Basingstoke Town.	0 The spatial distribution of new housing is unlikely to significantly impact this objective. Broadband speeds vary across the borough but this is site specific, and some rural settlements have a faster broadband speed than the edge of Basingstoke Town.	0 The spatial distribution of new housing is unlikely to significantly impact this objective. Broadband speeds vary across the borough but this is site specific, and some rural settlements have a faster broadband speed than the edge of Basingstoke Town.
12) To maintain high and stable levels of employment	• The borough has a relatively high proportion of the population which is economically active. • 6% of the economically active population is unemployed, typical of rates in Hants and SE • Overall decline in numbers seeking Job Seekers Allowance over last decade, although there has been slight increase in claimant figures in last 12 months due to the recession • Basingstoke and Deane has a job ratio slightly over the regional average.	+/- This approach would be supportive of economic growth within Basingstoke Town but would offer less support to the rural economy.	+ This approach would be supportive of economic growth within Basingstoke Town and some support to rural services and the rural economy in the other larger settlements.	+/- This approach would be supportive of the rural economy but may result in more in-commuting into Basingstoke for employment purposes.
13) To maintain and enhance sustainable economic growth	• Low average annual completions of industrial, office, retail development over last 3 years • Steady increase in business deaths over last few years – more pronounced in the borough in 2008/09.	+ Although all of the options would provide housing in a location that is within commutable distance of the main economic growth in Basingstoke town, provision of new housing within or around	+ Although all of the options would provide housing in a location that is within commutable distance of the main economic growth in Basingstoke town, provision of new housing	+/- Although new housing across the borough is within commutable distance of the main economic growth in Basingstoke Town, the majority of all commuting from most rural

		Basingstoke Town is likely to offer more sustainable opportunities for commuting.	within or around Basingstoke Town is likely to offer more sustainable opportunities for commuting.	settlements will be by private transport.
14) To enhance the attractiveness of the Borough to visitors	There is an issue around the image of Basingstoke Town, particularly from those outside the borough. Potential implications regarding investment in the town.	+ This option will result in less development within the rural parts of the borough, offering more protection of the wider countryside and settlements of historic interest (Conservation Areas). This option would not impact on the North Wessex Downs AONB. There may be opportunities for new development to enhance the image of Basingstoke Town.	+ There may be opportunities for new development to enhance the image of Basingstoke Town. Development at Whitchurch could impact on the North Wessex Downs AONB. Parts of Overton, Whitchurch and Bramley (and other large settlements in the borough) are designated as Conservation Areas and any development would have to ensure their protection.	- This approach would result in more development of the rural settlements (some of which are of historical interest and are Conservation Areas) and the surrounding countryside, which may negatively impact rural tourism. There is more likely to be development within, or adjoining the North Wessex Downs AONB. This approach will also offer fewer opportunities to improve the image of Basingstoke Town.
15) To protect and enhance distinctive and high quality features of the local built environment	• Improve image of Basingstoke through high quality design. • Maintain the attractiveness of the boroughs Conservation Areas.	? The impact of all of these options would depend on the sites and design of new development. This option is likely to have less of an impact on the historic rural settlements.	?/- The impact of all of these options would depend on the sites and design of new development. Dispersal of development could impact on the historic rural settlements with Conservation Areas.	?/- The impact of all of these options would depend on the sites and design of new development. Dispersal of development could impact on the historic rural settlements with Conservation Areas.
16) To improve the efficiency of resource	• Development on pdl exceeded 60% over last few years.	-/? All options entail	-/? All options entail	-/? All options entail

use, including re-using previously developed land, existing buildings and materials, and encouraging the maximum use of sustainable design and construction technologies	• Number of homes/buildings built to Code for Sustainable Homes standards/BREEAM unknown. • Relatively low recycling rate	development of greenfield land. Although new housing will be built to higher environmental standards via the Code for Sustainable Homes as set out in policy (and therefore more efficient use of resources per capita), there is likely to be an increase in resource use overall. This will be dependent on the specific design of any development.	development of greenfield land, but development in rural parts of the borough are likely to be of a lower density and therefore may result in greater greenfield land requirements. Although new housing will be built to higher environmental standards via the Code for Sustainable Homes as set out in policy (and therefore more efficient use of resources per capita), there is likely to be an increase in resource use overall. This will be dependent on the specific design of any development.	development of greenfield land, but development in rural parts of the borough are likely to be of a lower density and therefore may result in greater greenfield land requirements. Although new housing will be built to higher environmental standards via the Code for Sustainable Homes as set out in policy (and therefore more efficient use of resources per capita), there is likely to be an increase in resource use overall. This will be dependent on the specific design of any development.
(17) To create and sustain vibrant settlements and communities	• Basingstoke Town Centre is a vital and viable centre, and the District Centres are performing well.	-/+/? Concentration of all new development at Basingstoke Town will not support the vibrancy of other settlements across the borough, although it will support the vitality and viability of Basingstoke Town Centre. However, this approach would not preclude smaller developments coming forward in other settlements through	+/? This approach is supportive of sustaining the vibrancy of Basingstoke Town as well as some of the larger settlements. It would not necessarily support the vibrancy of other settlements across the borough although this approach would not preclude smaller developments coming forward in other	+/? The provision of new housing across the borough will support local services and facilities, although the provision of new services and facilities will depend on the amount of development.

		Community Right to Build. The impact of concentrating all new development at Basingstoke on community cohesion should be considered. The provision of all housing in one or two major development areas could provide opportunities for the creation of communities with new facilities/services.	settlements through Neighbourhood Planning etc The impact of concentrating much of the new development at Basingstoke on community cohesion should be considered. The provision of all housing in one or two major development areas could provide opportunities for the creation of communities with new facilities/services.	
18) To promote and improve access to open space and countryside	- Borough generally well provided for in terms of open space although there are some local deficiencies - Opportunities to improve management of open space	? All of these options will entail development of greenfield land and there may be some investment in existing /new open space provision as a result of CIL/S106/New Homes Bonus funding. Development of strategic sites will be of sufficient size to incorporate open space within them	? All of these options will entail development of greenfield land and there may be some investment in existing /new open space provision as a result of CIL/S106/New Homes Bonus funding. Development of strategic sites will be of sufficient size to incorporate open space within them	?/- All of these options will entail development of greenfield land and there may be some investment in existing /new open space provision as a result of CIL/S106/New Homes Bonus funding. However, there are likely to be fewer opportunities for open space on smaller, non-strategic sites.
19) To improve community safety by reducing crime, the fear of crime, and antisocial behaviour	- Crime rates for B&D generally comparable with, or slightly lower than Hants and SE. - Slight reduction in overall crime rates over the last few years.	0 The impact on crime and community safety cannot be determined at this stage	0 The impact on crime and community safety cannot be determined at this stage	0 The impact on crime and community safety cannot be determined at this stage
20) To improve health and well-being through	Health and wellbeing of residents of the borough generally good.	?/0 The NHS Foundation Trust	?/0 The NHS Foundation	?/0 The NHS Foundation Trust

the development of healthy communities	• Higher teenage conception rates than for Hampshire/the south east. • Ageing population	has indicated that development on this scale would put additional pressure on parking and treatment at the North Hants hospital. Primary care providers have indicated that there is adequate healthcare capacity to serve development at Basingstoke or there are plans in place to improve the infrastructure (through financial contributions). Site specific issues that may affect health, such as noise pollution, un-neighbourly uses near the site, open space provision, cannot be assessed at this strategic stage which considers settlements as a whole.	Trust has indicated that development on this scale would put additional pressure on parking and treatment at the North Hants hospital. Primary care providers have indicated that there is adequate healthcare capacity to serve development at Basingstoke or there are plans in place to improve the infrastructure (through financial contributions). Site specific issues that may affect health, such as noise pollution, un-neighbourly uses near the site, open space provision, cannot be assessed at this strategic stage which considers settlements as a whole.	has indicated that development on this scale would put additional pressure on parking and treatment at the North Hants hospital. Primary care providers have indicated that there is adequate healthcare capacity to serve development or there are plans in place to improve the infrastructure (through financial contributions). Site specific issues that may affect health, such as noise pollution, un-neighbourly uses near the site, open space provision, cannot be assessed at this strategic stage which considers settlements as a whole.