



*Basingstoke
and Deane*



Sustainability Appraisal (SA) Draft Scoping Report

Appendices



Local Development Framework

Core strategy

September 2007

APPENDIX A: Appraisal Methodology

Stages in the Sustainability Appraisal Process

Stage A: Context, Baseline, Objectives and Scope

Task A1: Other Relevant Strategies, Plans, Programmes and Policies (SPPPs)

A review of all relevant SPPPs, was carried out as part of the SA scoping process. This is to ensure that the objectives in the draft SA are compatible with the objectives found in other SPPPs and to inform the development of the SA objectives.

Task A2: Baseline Data

To predict how potential planning approaches would affect the environment, and social and economic factors, it is necessary to evaluate their current state. Information describing the baseline provides the basis for the prediction and monitoring of the effects of implementing the proposed Local Development Framework Core Strategy.

If later stages in the SA process identify other issues requiring data collection and monitoring, these can be incorporated so that the SA is responsive to changes in baseline conditions.

Government guidance states that the best way of collecting relevant baseline data is through the use of indicators. Sustainability indicators have been selected that can be analysed to illustrate trends. Throughout the assessment process the following issues must be addressed:

- What is the present situation at various spatial scales, such as district, county or region?
- How far is the present situation from prescribed targets?
- Can we identify specific areas of concern?
- If so, can we identify their relative scale or permanence?
- If negative effects have occurred, or are predicted to occur, how can we mitigate this?
- Have there been, or will there be, any significant cumulative or secondary effects?

Task A3: Sustainability Issues

As part of the SA, there is a requirement to identify any existing environmental, social and economic problems within the Borough which

helps to define the key issues for the Local Development Framework itself. These sustainability issues will also inform the SA process.

A4: Sustainability Appraisal (SA) Framework

The SA Framework is a means of describing, analysing and comparing the sustainability effects of the Local Development Framework Core Strategy. The framework will consist of objectives, indicators and targets. It will be based on the review of relevant plans and programmes, baseline information, analysis of the key sustainability issues, and feedback from the scoping report consultation period.

Stage B: Developing and Refining Options

Task B1: Testing the Core Strategy objectives against the SA Framework

A compatibility assessment of the Core Strategy objectives against the SA objectives will be undertaken to ensure the overall Core Strategy objectives are in accordance with the SA objectives, and to identify any potential areas for further investigation.

B2: Developing the Core Strategy Options

Options for delivering the Core Strategy objectives will be developed, and these will need to be tested against the SA Framework for their sustainability implications.

B3: Predicting the effects of the Core Strategy

The assessment of the effects of the Core Strategy comprises three distinct areas: prediction (B3) – evaluation (B4) – mitigation (B5). The purpose of task B3 is to predict their social, environmental and economic effects.

The prediction of effects involves the identification of potential changes to the sustainability baseline conditions, which are considered to arise from the Core Strategy. These were described in terms of the following parameters:

- Geographical scale
- Probability
- Timing
- Duration
- Nature
- Possible secondary, cumulative and/or synergistic effects

Task B4: Evaluating the effects of the Core Strategy

This stage involves evaluating whether the predicted effects would be economically, environmentally and socially significant, using the same parameters as for task B3 above.

Government guidance requires that the assessment of effects includes *secondary, cumulative* and *synergistic* effects of the plan.

Secondary effects are those that occur as a result of the Core Strategy. They can occur away from the original effect, possibly as a result of a complex series of interactions, for example where development alters the ecology of an area.

Cumulative effects arise where several individual proposals may have little effect, but in combination with others have a significant effect. These must be considered throughout the SA process.

Task B5: Mitigation

Throughout the SA process, opportunities to mitigate any potential adverse effects and maximise beneficial effects need to be identified.

Task B6: Monitoring

Monitoring allows the actual significant effects of implementing the Core Strategy to be tested against those predicted in the SA. Monitoring will be assimilated in future versions of the Basingstoke and Deane Annual Monitoring Report.

Stage C: Preparing the Sustainability Appraisal Report

Stage C is the production of the Sustainability Appraisal report itself.

Stage D: Consulting on the Draft SPD and SA Report

Details on the public consultation carried out will be provided in stage D.

Stage E: Monitoring

SA monitoring will cover significant social and economic effects as well as significant environmental effects. It may involve measuring indicators which will enable the establishment of a causal link between the implementation of the plan and the likely significant effects being monitored (positive and negative).

Appendix B: Stage A1 – Review of Policies, Plans, Programmes and Strategies (PPPs)

INTERNATIONAL: GLOBAL	
Summary, key objectives, principles, aims and targets (where applicable)	Relevance and implications for the Core Strategy and Core Strategy SA
(1) Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development (2002) http://www.un.org/esa/sustdev/documents/WSSD_POI_PD/English/POI_PD.htm	
<p>The World Summit on Sustainable Development represents a reaffirmation of international commitment to sustainable development.</p> <p><i>Objectives:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · To tackle global development issues · Promoting renewable energy and energy efficiency · Greater resource efficiency <p><i>Targets:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Generate resource efficiency · New technology for Renewable Energy · Increase energy efficiency 	<p>Ensure that <u>sustainable development</u> is the key overarching objective of the Core Strategy and the Core Strategy SA.</p> <p>All SA objectives are relevant.</p>
(2) Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (1997) http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/convkp/kpeng.html	
<p>The Kyoto Protocol sets out to achieve stabilisation of greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at safe levels.</p> <p><i>Objectives:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · To achieve stabilization of atmospheric concentrations of greenhouses gases at levels that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic (human-induced) interference with the climate 	<p>The Core Strategy and Core Strategy SA should reflect the importance of <u>climate change</u> during the development of objectives and the Sustainability Appraisal</p>

<p>system</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Enhancement of energy efficiency · Promotion of sustainable forms of agriculture in light of climate change considerations · Reduction of the emission of greenhouse gases <p><i>Targets:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · 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 	<p>process.</p> <p>Possible mitigation such as sustainable agriculture and renewable energy should be supported.</p> <p>SA objective 3 specifically addresses this issue, although there are links to all 20 SA objectives.</p>
<p>(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</p>	
<p>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</p> <p><i>Objectives:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · 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 	<p>The facilitation of the emerging Local Development Framework, including the Core Strategy should ensure the full involvement and participation of the public, wherever possible.</p> <p>This approach is fully reflected in the draft Statement of Community Involvement (SCI)</p>
<p>(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/</p>	
<p>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.</p>	<p>The objective of conserving the Borough's natural habitats and wildlife should be clearly</p>

<p>Emphasis is given to endangered and vulnerable species, including migratory species.</p> <p><i>Objectives:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · 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 environmental policies · promotion of education and disseminate information on the need to conserve species of wild flora and fauna and their habitats 	<p>reflected in the Core Strategy.</p> <p>The SA framework should ensure that biodiversity in terms of both habitats and species (flora and fauna) are covered. SA objectives 4, 5, 6, 16 & 18 address this issue</p>
<p>INTERNATIONAL: EUROPEAN UNION (EU)</p>	
<p>Summary, key objectives, principles, aims and targets (where applicable)</p>	<p>Relevance and implications for the Core Strategy and Core Strategy SA</p>
<p>(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</p>	
<p>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.</p> <p><i>Objectives:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Economic and social cohesion · Conservation and management of cultural and natural heritage 	<p>The need for economic and social cohesion should be reflected in the Core Strategy objectives.</p> <p>All proposed SA objectives are relevant.</p>
<p>(6) EU Sixth Environmental Action Plan: Environment 2010 http://ec.europa.eu/environment/newprg/index.htm</p>	

<p><i>Objectives:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · 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 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. <p><i>Targets:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · 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 	<p>Ensure that the issue of climate change is an overarching objective of the Core Strategy and the Core Strategy SA, and sustainable development is encouraged through the documents.</p> <p>Include relevant baseline indicators and objectives in the SA that reflects the environmental and biodiversity issues outlined in the Plan. SA objectives 3, 4, 5, 6, 16 & 18 specifically address these issues</p>
<p>(7) European Air Quality Directive (96/62/EC) http://ec.europa.eu/environmental/air/ambient.htm</p>	
<p>The Air Quality Framework Directive stipulates that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 	<p>The issue of air quality should be highlighted in the Core Strategy. Future population and employment growth</p>

<p>value;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. <p><i>Objectives:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 <p><i>Targets:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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, Nickel and Mercury 	<p>identified in the Core Strategy could potentially negatively affect air quality in Basingstoke. Basingstoke has no Air Quality Management Area.</p> <p>SA objectives 3, 4 & 20 are relevant</p>
<p>(8) European Nitrates Directive (91/676/EC) www.defra.gov.uk/environment/water/quality/nitrate/directive.htm</p>	
<p>The European Nitrates Directive aims to reduce water pollution caused or induced by nitrates from agricultural sources and preventing further such pollution.</p> <p><i>Objectives:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce water pollution caused or induced by nitrates from agricultural sources Prevent further such pollution <p><i>Targets:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identification of vulnerable areas 	<p>The Core Strategy should address issues of water quality.</p> <p>The SA proposed to include indicators and objectives related to water quality. SA objectives 6 & 7 are relevant.</p>

(9) European Waste Framework Directive (91/156/EEC) http://ec.europa.eu/environment/waste/legislation/a.htm	
<p><i>Objectives:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · 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. 	<p>The Core Strategy 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.</p> <p>The SA proposes indicators and objectives related to water quality. SA objective 16 is relevant.</p>
(10) Conservation on Wild Birds Directive (79/409/EEC) (1979) http://www.thewaterplace.co.uk/uwwd.htm	
<p>The Wild Birds Directive addresses the conservation of all wild birds throughout the EU. It covers their protection, management, control and exploitation.</p> <p><i>Objectives:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · The maintenance of the favourable conservation status of all wild birds · The identification and classification of Special Protection Areas (SPAs) for rare or vulnerable species listed in Annex 1 of the Directive. · The establishment of a general scheme of protection for all wild birds 	<p>The objectives of the Directive should be reflected in the wider biodiversity and conservation aims of the Core Strategy. This includes, where necessary, the need for an 'Appropriate Assessment (AA)' of those sites in the Borough and neighbouring authorities that are listed as European protected sites (Natura 2000), including the Thames Heath Basin SPA.</p>

	<p>The SA incorporates relevant biodiversity indicators and objectives relating to the protection of the natural environment including flora and fauna. SA objectives 3 & 4 are particularly relevant.</p>
<p>(11) European Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC) http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/en/consleg/pdf/1992/en_1992L0043_do_001.pdf</p>	
<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p><i>Objectives:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · 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. 	<p>The objectives of the Directive should be reflected in the wider biodiversity and conservation aims of the Core Strategy.</p> <p>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.</p>
<p>(12) European Biodiversity Strategy (1998) http://europa.eu.int/comm/environment/nature/nature_conservation/eu_nature_legislation_habitats_directive/index_en.htm</p>	
<p>The European Biodiversity Strategy focuses on the further development and implementation of EC biodiversity policies and instruments.</p> <p><i>Objectives:</i></p>	<p>The Core Strategy and SA should fully address the role of spatial planning in the conservation and sustainable</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity · Research, identification, monitoring and exchange of information 	<p>use of biodiversity.</p> <p>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.</p>
<p>(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</p>	
<p>The Water Framework Directive establishes a new integrated approach to the protection, improvement and sustainable use of water bodies.</p> <p><i>Objectives:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · 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 <p><i>Targets:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · 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). 	<p>The Directive places an obligation for an integrated approach for water management. The Core Strategy and SA should reflect the directive by including objectives on water quality, that cover the issues of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Protection and enhancement of aquatic ecosystems · Sustainable use of water · Reduction in the pollution of groundwater · Mitigation of the effects of flooding & drought <p>The SA includes indicators and objectives related to water</p>

	quality. SA objectives 5, 6 & 7 are relevant
(14) Urban Waste Water Treatment Directive (91/271/EEC) http://www.thewaterplace.co.uk/uwwd.htm	
<p>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.</p> <p><i>Objectives:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · emissions standards or percentage reductions in pollutant concentrations, for discharges from sewerage treatment works (STWs) serving a population equivalent of 2000 or more 	<p>In preparing the LDF, 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.</p> <p>The Core Strategy should support the protection of adverse effects from waste water discharges through effective policy implementation.</p> <p>The SA includes indicators and objectives related to water quality. SA objectives 6 & 7 are relevant.</p>
(15) Groundwater Directive 80/68, European Commission (1991) http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/business/444217/444663/955191/?version=1&lang=e	
<p>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.</p> <p>The directive is enforced through the Groundwater Regulations in the UK.</p>	<p>The current Adopted Local Plan was modified prior to adoption to include groundwater protection zones</p>

	<p>within the accompanying Inset Maps. The Core Strategy should continue the approach.</p> <p>The SA includes indicators and objectives related to water quality. SA objectives 6 & 7 are relevant.</p>
<p>(16) Directive to Promote Electricity from Renewable Energy (2001/77/EC) http://www.managenergy.net/products/R80.htm</p>	
<p>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.</p> <p><i>Objectives:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · promotion of an increase in the contribution of renewable energy sources to electricity production in the internal market for electricity <p><i>Targets:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · The UK national target is for renewables to account for 10% of UK consumption by 2010 	<p>The Core Strategy 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.</p> <p>SA objectives 3 and 16 in respect of climate change and resource efficiency are relevant.</p>
<p>(17) The Environmental Noise Directive (2002/49/EC) http://www.imagine-project.org/bestanden/2002-49-EC.pdf</p>	
<p>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.</p>	<p>The Core Strategy should reflect the need to address pollution issues – in this</p>

<p><i>Objectives:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · 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. <p><i>Targets:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · 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. 	<p>instance, noise.</p> <p>SA objective 20, on human health, is relevant.</p>
<p>(18)Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Directive (2001/42/EC) http://ec.europa.eu/environment/eia/sea-legalcontext.htm</p>	
<p>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.</p>	<p>The SEA Directive requires that an SEA be carried out on the Core Strategy and an environmental report produced.</p> <p>A sustainability appraisal that incorporates economic and social factors must also be performed</p> <p>The Core Strategy could include objectives relating to <u>environmental</u> issues, identified through the SA process.</p> <p>All proposed SA objectives are</p>

	relevant.
UK NATIONAL GOVERNMENT SPATIAL PLANNING GUIDANCE (PPSs and PPGs)	
Summary, key objectives, principles, aims and targets (where applicable)	Relevance to Core Strategy and Core Strategy SA
(19) Planning Policy Statement 1 (PPS1): Delivering Sustainable Communities http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1143805	
<p>PPS1 sets out the Government’s overarching planning policies <u>on the delivery of sustainable development</u> through the planning system. PPS1 sets a framework for specific policies which are set out in the thematic Planning Policy Statements.</p> <p><i>Objectives:</i> PPS1 contains five broad objectives, based around the four sustainable development aims set out by the (now superseded) ‘A better Quality of Life – A Strategy for Sustainable Development for the UK’, to ensure that planning facilitates and promotes sustainable and inclusive patterns of urban and rural development.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · making suitable land available for development in line with economic, social and environmental objectives to improve people’s quality of life; · contributing to sustainable economic development; · protecting and enhancing the natural and historic environment, the quality and character of the countryside, and existing communities; · ensuring high quality development through good and inclusive design, and the efficient use of resources; and · ensuring that development supports existing communities and contributes to the creation of safe, sustainable, liveable and mixed communities with good access to jobs and key services for all members of the community. 	<p>The key implications for the Core Strategy are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Policies need to adhere to, facilitate and promote the principles of sustainable development · Opportunity to include positive policies that encourage development in sustainable locations · Protection of the natural and historic environment <p>All proposed SA objectives are relevant and seek to achieve sustainable development.</p>
(20) Planning Policy Statement 1: Planning and Climate Change, (Supplement to Planning Policy Statement 1) http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1505140	

This consultation draft supplement sets out how planning, in providing for the new homes, jobs and infrastructure needed by communities, should help shape places with lower carbon emissions and resilient to climate change; the document will supplement PPS1: Delivering Sustainable Development.

Planning and Climate Change sets out how spatial planning should contribute to reducing emissions and stabilising climate change through mitigation measures and takes into account the unavoidable consequences of climate change. The document forms part of a wider set of measures taken forward by the Department of Communities and Local Government (DCLG) to help deliver the Government's ambition of achieving zero carbon development. This includes:

- The Code for Sustainable Homes
- Building a Greener Future (Consultation Draft)

(Each of these documents are included within the list of plans, policies and strategies)

Objectives:

- Make a full contribution to delivering the Government's Climate Change Programme and energy policies, and in doing so contribute to global sustainability
- In enabling the provision of new homes, jobs, services and infrastructure and shaping the places where people live and work, secure the highest viable standards of resource and energy efficiency and reduction in carbon emissions
- Deliver patterns of urban growth that help secure the fullest possible use of sustainable transport for moving freight, public transport, cycling and walking; and overall, reduce the need to travel, especially by car
- Secure new development and shape places resilient to the effects of climate change in ways consistent with social cohesion and inclusion
- Sustain biodiversity, and in doing so recognise that the distribution of habitats and species will be affected by climate change
- Reflect the development needs and interests of communities and enable them to contribute effectively to tackling climate change

The Core Strategy should be informed by the spatial planning approach to climate change set out in this supplement to PPS1.

Climate change is identified as a Sustainability Issue within the SA, and SA objectives 3 & 16 are relevant.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Respond to the concerns of business and encourage competitiveness and technological innovation <p><i>Targets:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · A significant proportion (10%) of energy supplies on new developments to be supplied from on-site sources and renewables and/or connect to renewable or low-carbon energy supply. 	
<p>(21) Planning Policy Statement 3 (PPS3): Housing http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1504592</p>	
<p>PPS3 outlines a range of issues relating to the provision of housing in England and the national planning policy framework for delivering those objectives. Additional guidance on delivering affordable housing has also been published. An additional note on identifying sub-regional housing market areas is to be published soon.</p> <p>PPS3 places an increased emphasis on mixed communities, in terms of tenure and price, and their implementation. The mix of housing should be based on the findings of the Strategic Housing Market Assessment and other local evidence. There is renewed emphasis on family homes.</p> <p>PPS3 outlines the need for LPAs to work in partnership with developers to set out criteria for identifying broad locations and specific sites for future development. This includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · the spatial vision for the area · evidence of current and future levels of need and demand for housing and the availability of suitable and viable sites for housing development · the potential to cut carbon emissions by developing in locations with high accessibility · the full range of constraints and risks associated with development such as land-ownership, contamination, environmental issues and the need to protect natural resources · options for accommodating new housing growth, including redevelopment, expansion of existing settlements and the creation of new settlements · accessibility · the need to provide in rural areas, including villages in order to enhance or maintain their 	<p>The Core Strategy and SA must fully address the range of housing issues discussed in PPS3. This includes, <i>inter alia</i>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Spatial distribution of housing · The provision of affordable, intermediate and special needs housing · Housing mix (types, sizes, location) · To make efficient use of land via density targets · Prioritise the re-use of previously developed land · Encourage the conversion of existing buildings in preference to new build · Location of development to be such that it is accessible by public transport

<p>sustainability</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · the need to develop mixed sustainable communities <p><i>Targets:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · By 2008, at least 60% of additional housing should be provided on brownfield land. 	<p>SA objectives 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 13, 15, 16 & 17 are relevant</p>
<p>(22) Planning Policy Statement 6 (PPS6): Planning for Town Centres (2005) http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1501955</p>	
<p>PPS6 sets out the spatial planning of town centre development and the main uses that relate to them.</p> <p><i>Objectives:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Planning for the growth and development of existing centres · Promoting and enhancing existing centres, by focusing development in such centres and encouraging a wide range of services in a good environment, accessible to all. · Enhancing consumer choice by making provision for a range of shopping, leisure and local services, which allow genuine choice to meet the needs of the entire community, and particularly socially-excluded groups · Supporting efficient, competitive and innovative retail, leisure, tourism and other sectors, with improving productivity · Improving accessibility, ensuring that existing or new development is, or will be, accessible and well served by a choice of means of transport. <p><i>Targets:</i></p> <p>Although PPS6 does not contain any specific targets, Local Planning Authorities are expected to implement the objectives of the document, by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Actively promoting growth and managed change in town centres; · Locate major generators of travel in existing centres, where access by a choice of means of transport, not only by car, is easy and convenient; · Defining a network and a hierarchy of centres each performing their appropriate role to meet 	<p>The Core Strategy should seek to promote the vitality of town centres, whilst improving accessibility to services and facilities. This includes, <i>inter alia</i>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Restricting major generators of travel to existing town centres · Improving the needs of residents through town centre use · Safeguarding town centres that offer a range of facilities and amenities · Promoting public transport and alternatives to the private car · Appropriate levels of car-parking in town-centres <p>SA objectives 2, 8, 9, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 & 19 are relevant</p>

<p>the needs of their catchments;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Maintain and improve choice for people to walk, cycle or use public transport; · Assessing the need for further main town centre uses and ensure there is capacity to accommodate them; · Focusing development in, and plan for the expansion of , existing centres as appropriate, and at the local level identify appropriate sites in development plan documents; · Promoting town-centre management, creating partnerships to develop, improve and maintain the town centre, and manage the night-time economy 	
<p>(23) Planning Policy Statement 7 (PPS7): Sustainable Development in Rural Areas (2004) http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1143824</p>	
<p>PPS7 sets out the Government’s national policies on sustainable development in rural areas. PPS7 applies to all rural areas, smaller country towns, villages and hamlets, and the rural fringe of larger urban areas.</p> <p><i>Objectives:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · To raise the quality of life and the environment in rural areas · To promote more sustainable patterns of development · Promoting the development of the English regions by improving their economic performance so that all are able to reach their full potential · To promote sustainable, diverse and adaptable agricultural sectors · Supporting countryside-based enterprises, including where appropriate, farm diversification schemes, and activities which contribute to the rural economy including tourism, leisure and recreation · Equine enterprises that maintain environmental quality and countryside character should be supported 	<p>The Core Strategy should seek to promote sustainable development and sustainable communities in rural areas. It should also recognise the importance of the countryside as an important natural resource.</p> <p>Objectives should include support for rural enterprises, including farm diversification, and the promotion of sustainable recreation and tourism.</p> <p>The Core Strategy SA includes objectives which relate to the sustainable development of the Borough’s rural areas - objectives 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8,</p>

	9, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 & 18 are particularly relevant
(24) Planning Policy Statement 9 (PPS9): Biodiversity and Geological Conservation (2005) http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1501970	
<p>PPS9 sets out the Government’s national policies for the conservation of biodiversity and geodiversity. Biodiversity is all life-forms as discussed in the UK Biodiversity Action Plans and geological conservation relates to sites that are designated for their geology and/or geomorphological importance.</p> <p><i>Objectives:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · To promote sustainable development · To conserve, enhance and restore the diversity of England’s wildlife and geology · To contribute to an urban renaissance · To contribute to rural regeneration <p><i>Principles:</i></p> <p>The LDF, including the Core Strategy, should reflect the following principles when considering planning issues related to biodiversity and geodiversity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Be based upon up-to-date information about the environmental characteristics of the Borough · Should seek to maintain, or enhance, or add to biodiversity and geological conservation interests · The form and location of development should take a strategic approach to the conservation and enhancement of biodiversity and geology that recognises the importance of individual sites · Development seeking to conserve or enhance the biodiversity and geological conservation interests of the area and/or the immediate locality should be permitted, subject to other planning considerations · LPAs should consider whether proposed developments can be accommodated without causing harm to biodiversity and geological conservation interests. 	<p>The Core Strategy should ensure that biodiversity, and where appropriate, geodiversity issues are identified.</p> <p>The SA incorporates relevant biodiversity indicators and objectives relating to the protection of the natural environment including flora and fauna.</p> <p>SA objectives 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 16, 18 & 20 are relevant</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Where development will result in unavoidable and significant adverse impacts on biodiversity and geological conservation, planning permission for it should only be granted where adequate mitigation measures are put in place 	
<p>(25) Planning Policy Statement 10 (PPS10): Planning for Sustainable Waste Management (2005) http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1501865</p>	
<p>PPS10 sets out the Government’s national policies on waste management and states that the overall objective of Government policy on waste is to protect human health and the environment by producing less waste and by using it as a resource wherever possible.</p> <p><i>Objectives:</i> Local Planning Authorities should support, commensurate with their responsibilities, prepare and deliver planning strategies that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · deliver sustainable development through driving waste management up the waste hierarchy, addressing waste as a resource and looking to disposal as the last option · provide a framework in which communities take more responsibility for their own waste, and enable sufficient and timely provision of waste management facilities to meet the needs of local communities · implement the national waste strategy · help secure the recovery or disposal of waste without endangering human health and without harming the environment, and enable waste to be disposed of in an appropriate installation · reflect the needs of waste collection authorities, waste disposal authorities and business, encourage competitiveness and reflect the concerns and interests of communities · protect areas of designated landscape and nature conservation value from inappropriate development 	<p>Although Hampshire County Council is the Local Planning Authority responsible for Minerals and Waste planning in the Borough, the Core Strategy should reflect the broad objectives of PPS10.</p> <p>The SA refer 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</p>
<p>(26) Planning Policy Statement 12 (PPS12): Local Development Frameworks (2004) http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1143847</p>	
<p>PPS12 sets out the procedural policy and the process of preparing local development documents</p>	<p>PPS12 relates directly to the</p>

<p>which will comprise the Basingstoke and Deane Local Development Framework.</p> <p><i>Principles:</i> The key principles of PPS12 are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · <u>Flexibility</u>. Local Planning Authorities can respond to changing local circumstances and ensure that spatial plans are prepared and reviewed more quickly than development plans under the old system · <u>Strengthening community and stakeholder involvement in the development of local communities</u>. Local communities and all stakeholders will be involved from the outset and throughout the preparation of local development documents. This is reflected in the emerging <i>Statement of Community Involvement (SCI)</i> which outlines the Borough methodology of consulting the general public. · <u>Front-loading</u>. Local planning authorities should take key decisions early in the preparation of local development documents. The aim will be to seek consensus on essential issues early in the preparation of local development documents and so avoid late changes being made. · <u>Programme management</u>. The efficient management of the programme for the preparation of a range of local development documents in accordance with the Local Development Scheme (LDS). · <u>Soundness</u>. Local development documents must be soundly based in terms of their content and the process by which they are produced. They must also be based upon a robust, credible evidence base. 	<p>production of the emerging Local Development Framework (LDF), including the Core Strategy and Core Strategy SA. Accordingly, no objectives or indicators will specifically relate to the document.</p> <p>The implementation of the LDF is set out in the Basingstoke and Deane Local Development Scheme (LDS), the monitoring of which is included with the Annual Monitoring Report (AMR).</p>
<p>(27) Planning Policy Statement 22 (PPS22): Renewable Energy http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1143909</p>	
<p>PPS22 sets out the Government’s planning policies for renewable energy, which planning authorities should have regard to when preparing local development documents and when taking</p>	<p>In light of Government objectives to cut carbon dioxide</p>

<p>planning decisions.</p> <p><i>Objectives:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · To facilitate renewable energy developments to contribute to all four elements of the Government's sustainable development strategy <p><i>Targets:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · To generate 10% of the UKs electricity from renewable energy sources by 2010. <p><i>Principles:</i></p> <p>The key principles of PPS 22 are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · to promote and encourage, rather than restrict, the development of renewable energy resources · to emphasise that the wider environmental and economic benefits of all proposals for renewable energy projects, whatever their scale, are material planning considerations and should be given significant weight · that community involvement in renewable energy projects should be fostered · that policies can be included in LDDs that require a percentage of energy in new residential, commercial, industrial development to come from on-site renewable energy · that small-scale renewable energy projects should be considered in all new developments 	<p>emissions and increase the generation of electricity from renewable energy sources, PPS22 looks to positive planning which facilitates renewable energy developments to contribute to all four elements of the Government's sustainable development strategy. Accordingly, the SA identifies resource efficiency as a Sustainability Issue and SA objectives 3, 4, 5, 13, 15 & 16 are relevant.</p>
<p>(28) Planning Policy Statement 23 (PPS23): Planning and Pollution Control (2004) http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1143917</p>	
<p>PPS23 sets out the Government's planning policies for Planning and Pollution Control, including the role of the planning system in the location and potential impacts of development, with respect to their potential as sources of pollution.</p> <p><i>Objectives:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · To tackle global development issues 	<p>The Core Strategy should directly 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</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Promoting renewable energy and energy efficiency · Greater resource efficiency <p><i>Principles:</i></p> <p>The key principles of PPS 23 are set out in Appendix A, which contains matters that should be considered in the preparation of LDDs. These include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Constraints on development as a result of the need to comply with any statutory environmental quality standards or objectives · Identification of land, or establishment of criteria, for the location of those types of development which may have the potential to pollute, in a particular industry within the special industrial use classes and power stations · Separation of potentially polluting and other land uses to reduce conflicts, for example by identifying areas around polluting land uses in which other developments should be subject to particular consideration · Impact of potentially polluting development on land use, including the effects on health, the natural environment, or general amenity, resulting from releases to water, land or air, or of noise, dust, vibration, light or heat. 	<p>need to assess the potential impact of various water-borne pollutants to the environment and quality of life.</p> <p>The Core Strategy SA addresses different types of pollution and SA objectives 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 16, 17 & 20 are relevant.</p>
<p>(29) Planning Policy Statement 25 (PPS25): Development and Flood Risk (2006) http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1504640</p>	
<p>PPS25 sets out the Government’s planning policies for Development and Flood Risk, providing expanded policy on planning’s contribution to mitigating and adapting to climate change.</p> <p><i>Principles:</i></p> <p>Local Planning Authorities should adhere to the following principles when preparing flood-related strategies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Prepare LDDs that set out policies for the allocation of sites and the control of development which avoid flood risk to people and property where possible and manage it elsewhere, reflecting the approach to managing flood risk in the region 	<p>The Core Strategy 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 risk to apply the precautionary principle to decision-making so that risk is avoided where possible and managed elsewhere.</p>

- Where climate change is expected to increase flood risk so that some existing development may not be sustainable in the long-term, LPAs should consider whether there are opportunities in the preparation of LDDs to facilitate the relocation of development, including housing to more sustainable locations at less risk from flooding
- Flood risk should be considered alongside other spatial planning issues such as transport, housing, economic growth, natural resources, regeneration, biodiversity, the historic environment and management of other hazards. The LDF, including the Core Strategy, should recognise the positive contribution that avoidance and management of flood risk can make to the development of sustainable communities
- The SA of LDDs should incorporate or reflect the LPA's SFRA, so as to ensure that the planning strategies for the area support the Government's objectives for development and flood risk set out in PPS25.

Objectives:

- Ensure that flood risk is taken into account at all stages in the planning process to avoid inappropriate development in areas at risk of flooding
- To direct development away from areas at highest risk
- To ensure that where new development is, exceptionally, necessary in such areas, policy aims to make it safe without increasing flood risk elsewhere and where possible, reducing flood risk overall

Targets:

Local Planning Authorities should prepare and implement planning strategies that help to deliver sustainable development by:

- Identifying land at risk and the degree of flooding from river, sea and other sources in their areas
- Preparing Strategic Flood Risk Assessments (SFRAs) as appropriate, as freestanding assessments that contribute to the Sustainability Appraisal of their plans
- Developing policies for the location of development which avoid flood risk to people and property where possible, and manage any residual risk, taking account of the impacts of

Flooding is identified as a Sustainability Issue and SA objectives 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 15,16, 17, 20 are relevant.

<p>climate change</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Only permitting development in areas of flood risk when there are no reasonably available sites in areas of lower flood risk and benefits of the development outweigh the risks from flooding · Safeguarding land from development that is required for current and future flood management eg. conveyance and storage of flood water, and flood defences · Reducing flood risk to and from new development through location, layout and design, incorporating sustainable drainage systems (SUDS) · Using opportunities offered by new development to reduce the causes and impacts of flooding eg. water management plans; making the most of the benefits of green infrastructure for flood storage, conveyance and SUDS; re-creating functional floodplain and setting back defences. · Working effectively with the Environment Agency (EA) and other authorities and stakeholders to ensure that best use is made of their expertise and information so that plans are effective and decisions on planning applications can be delivered expeditiously · Ensuring spatial planning supports flood risk management policies and plans, River Basin Management Plans and emergency planning. 	
<p>(30) Planning Policy Guidance 4 (PPG4): Industrial, commercial development and small firms (2001) http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1143959</p>	
<p>PPG4 sets out the Government's planning policies for industrial and commercial development and the provision of allocated employment land.</p> <p><i>Objectives:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Taking into account economic considerations when preparing development plans · The locational demands of businesses that need to be taken into account when preparing development plans · Development control should not place unjustifiable obstacles in the way of development which is necessary to provide homes, investment and jobs, or to meet wider national or international objectives 	<p>The Core Strategy should seek to promote sustainable development, including employment land allocations in locations that minimise the length and number of private-vehicle trips, and can be served by alternative modes of transport.</p> <p>SA objectives 3, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 & 13 are relevant.</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · In areas which are primarily residential, development plan policies should not seek unreasonably to restrict commercial and industrial activities of an appropriate scale – particularly in existing buildings – which would not adversely affect residential amenity · Special care should be taken in considering proposals to convert for commercial and industrial-use buildings which are listed as being of special architectural or historic interest <p><i>Principles:</i> The key principles of PPG4 are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · To encourage new development in locations which minimises the length and number of trips, especially by motor vehicles · Encourage new development in locations that can be served by more energy efficient modes of transport particularly light-industrial developments · Discourage new development where it would be likely to add unacceptably to congestion · Locate development requiring access mainly to local roads away from trunk roads, to avoid unnecessary congestion on roads designed for longer distance movement 	
<p>(31) Planning Policy Guidance 8 (PPG8): Telecommunications (2001) http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1143963</p>	
<p>PPS8 seeks to facilitate the growth of new and existing telecommunications systems whilst keeping the environmental impacts to a minimum.</p> <p><i>Objectives:</i> The guidance urges local planning authorities to take the following into consideration when dealing with telecommunications development:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · The technical constraints on the location and proposed development · Environmental considerations on a case-by-case basis · Health considerations to determine what weight to attach to such considerations in any particular case 	<p>The Core Strategy should reflect the need for sustainable and appropriate growth of new telecommunications systems.</p> <p>SA objectives 8, 11 & 13 are relevant.</p>

(32) Planning Policy Guidance 13 (PPG13): Transport (2001)

<http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1144015>

PPG13 sets out the Government's planning policies for transport and planning at various spatial levels. PPG13 seeks to shape the pattern of development and by influencing the location, scale, density, design and mix of land-uses, planning can help to reduce the length of journeys and make it safer and easier for people to access jobs, shopping, leisure facilities and services by public transport, walking and cycling.

Objectives:

- Actively manage the pattern of urban growth to make the fullest use of public transport, and focus major generators of travel demand in urban centres and near to major public transport interchanges
- Locate everyday facilities which need to be near their clients in local centres so that they are accessible by walking and cycling
- Accommodate housing principally within urban areas, planning for increased intensity of development for both housing and other uses at locations which are highly accessible by public transport, walking and cycling
- In rural areas, locate most development for housing, jobs, shopping, leisure and services in local service centres which are designated in the development plan to act as focal points for housing, transport and other services, and encourage better transport provision in the countryside
- Ensure that development comprising jobs, shopping, leisure and services offers a realistic choice of access by public transport, walking, and cycling, recognising that this may be less achievable in some rural areas
- Ensure that strategies in the development and local transport plan complement each other and that consideration of development plan allocations and local transport investment and priorities are closely linked
- Use parking policies, alongside other planning and transport measures, to promote sustainable transport choices and reduce reliance on the car for work and other journeys
- Give priority to people over ease of traffic movement and plan to provide more road space

The Core Strategy could include objectives relating to accessibility and sustainable transport.

SA objectives 1, 3, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 15, 17 & 18 are relevant

<p>to pedestrians, cyclists and public transport in town centres, local neighbourhoods and other areas with a mixture of land-uses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Ensure that the needs of disabled people as pedestrians, public transport users and motorists are taken into account in the implementation of planning policies and traffic management schemes, and in the design of individual developments · Protect sites and routes which could be critical in developing infrastructure to widen transport choices for both passenger and freight movements. 	
<p>(33) Planning Policy Guidance 15 (PPG15): Planning and the Historic Environment (1994) http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1144041</p>	
<p>PPG15 sets out the Government’s planning policies for the historic environment, including the identification and protection of historic buildings, conservation areas, and other elements of the historic environment.</p> <p><i>Objectives:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · The guidance aims to help local authorities identify and protect historic buildings, conservation areas and other elements of the historic environment · Imaginative planning policies can only reduce threats to the historic environment, but also increase its contribution to local amenity · PPG15 enables the protection of the historic environment, whether individual listed buildings, conservation areas, parks and gardens, battlefields · Conservation and sustainable economic growth are complementary objectives. For example, most historic buildings can still be put to good economic use in commercial or residential occupation · Economic prosperity can secure the use and maintenance of historic buildings · The designation of conservation areas should involve extensive local consultation 	<p>The Core Strategy objectives should clearly reflect the need to protect and conserve the historic environment, including buildings and conservation areas.</p> <p>SA objectives 5, 15 & 16 are relevant</p>
<p>(34) Planning Policy Guidance 16 (PPG16): Archaeology and Planning (2001) http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1144057</p>	

<p>PPG16 sets out the Government's planning policies on the consideration of archaeological remains and discoveries within Development Plans (now Local Development Frameworks) and Development Control.</p> <p><i>Objectives:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · To promote positive planning for archaeology and management to bring about sensible solutions to the treatment of sites with archaeological remains and reduce the areas of potential conflict between development and preservation <p><i>Principles:</i></p> <p>The key principles of PPG 16 include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Archaeological remains are irreplaceable. They are evidence – for prehistoric periods, the only evidence – of the past development of our civilization · Remains should be seen as a finite and non-renewable resource, in many case highly fragile and vulnerable to damage and destruction · Appropriate management is therefore essential to ensure that they survive in good condition · Planning authorities will need to weigh the relative importance of archaeology against other factors including the need for the proposed development, for not of national importance 	<p>The Core Strategy objectives should ensure that archaeology is taken into account.</p> <p>SA objectives 5, 15 & 16 are relevant.</p>
<p>(35) Planning Policy Guidance 17 (PPG17): Planning for Open Space, Sport and Recreation (2002) http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1144067</p>	
<p>PPG17 sets out the Government's planning policies for open spaces, sport and recreation, which are all fundamental to delivering broader sustainability objectives.</p> <p><i>Objectives:</i></p> <p>PPG17 does not contain a specific set of objectives, but does state that open spaces, sport and recreation all underpin people's quality of life.</p> <p><i>Principles:</i></p> <p>The key principles of PPG 17 include:</p>	<p>The Core Strategy objectives should reflect the importance of retaining, improving and adding to the stock of open space, recreational facilities and sports facilities.</p> <p>SA objectives 4, 5, 14, 18 & 20 are relevant</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Supporting an urban renaissance – local networks of high quality and well-managed and maintained open spaces, sports and recreational facilities help create urban environments that are attractive, clean and safe · Supporting a rural renewal – the countryside can provide opportunities for recreation and visitors can play an important role in the regeneration of the economies of rural areas. Open spaces within rural settlements and accessibility to local sports and recreational facilities contribute to the quality of life and well-being of people who live in rural areas. 	
(36) Planning Policy Guidance 24 (PPG24): Planning and Noise (2004) http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1144098	
<p>PPS24 sets out the Government’s planning policies for Planning and Noise, with regard to the role of the planning system in the location and potential impacts of development, with respect to their potential as sources of pollution. Also addressed is the issue of planning and development of contaminated land.</p> <p><i>Objectives:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · No specific objectives, except to plan for development in line with the general principles of sustainable development and the importance of controlling and minimising pollution. <p><i>Principles:</i></p> <p>The key principles of PPS 24 are set out in Appendix A, which contains matters that should be considered in the preparation of LDDs. These include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Ensure that noise-sensitive developments are located away from existing sources of significant noise 	<p>SA objective 20, on health and well-being, is relevant.</p>
OTHER UK NATIONAL PLANS, PROGRAMMES, POLICIES AND STRATEGIES	
<p>Summary, key objectives, principles, aims and targets (where applicable)</p>	<p>Relevance to Core Strategy and Core Strategy SA</p>
(37) ‘Securing the Future’: Delivering UK Sustainable Development Strategy (2005)	

http://www.sustainable-development.gov.uk/publications/uk-strategy/index.htm	
<p>The Strategy contains a set of shared UK principles that will be used to achieve sustainable development and have been agreed by the UK government, Scottish Executive, Welsh Assembly Government and Northern Ireland Administration.</p> <p>The Strategy sets out a new integrated vision building on the 1999 Strategy with stronger international and societal dimensions. It aims to enable all people throughout the world to satisfy their basic needs and enjoy a better quality of life without compromising the quality of life of future generations.</p> <p><i>Objectives:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · to facilitate sustainable living within environmental limits · ensuring a strong, healthy and just society · achieving a sustainable economy · promoting good governance · using sound science responsibly <p><i>Principles:</i></p> <p>The LDF, including the Core Strategy, should reflect the following principles when considering planning issues related to sustainable development:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable Consumption and Production • Climate Change and Energy • Natural Resource Protection and Environmental Enhancement • Sustainable Communities 	<p>Ensure that <u>sustainable development</u> is the key overarching objective of the Core Strategy and the Core Strategy SA.</p> <p>Additionally, ensure that the Core Strategy adheres to the principles of sustainable development and addresses relevant sustainability issues, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Climate change · Conservation and enhancement of the natural environment · Creating sustainable communities · Facilitating the involvement of local communities in the decision-making process <p>All SA objectives are relevant</p>
<p>(38) Sustainable Communities Plan: 'Building for the Future' (2003) http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1163452</p>	
<p>The Sustainable Communities report is a programme of action to tackle the most pressing issues in England's communities. The report is part of the Government's wider drive to raise the quality of</p>	<p>The Core Strategy SA should acknowledge and address</p>

<p>life in our communities through increasing prosperity, reducing inequalities, more employment, better public services, better health and education, tackling crime and anti-social behaviour, and much more.</p> <p>Issues addressed include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · provision of decent new homes · local demand and abandonment of housing · housing supply · land, countryside and rural communities · sustainable growth · reforming for housing delivery <p><i>Objectives:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · to ensure that all social tenants have a decent home by 2010 · to improve conditions for vulnerable people in private accommodation · to ensure all tenants, social and private, get an excellent service from their landlord · to ensure all communities have a clean, safe and attractive environment in which people can take pride · recreate sustainable communities · ensure we prevent the repetition of such serious problems in the longer term · creating conditions in which private house-builders will build more homes of the right type in the right places · addressing immediate and urgent needs for more affordable housing, both for key workers and those who would otherwise be homeless · making best use of the existing housing stock · to ensure that in tackling housing shortages we protect the countryside and enhance its quality rather than create urban sprawl · to address the housing needs of rural communities who are often the guardians of the countryside · to accommodate the economic success of London and the wider South East and ensure that the international competitiveness of the region is sustained, for the benefit of the region and the whole country 	<p>those issues raised in the Sustainable Communities Plan, that may have relevance to Basingstoke and Deane, such as the provision of decent new homes.</p> <p>SA objectives 1, 2, 3, 8, 9, 15, 16 & 17 are relevant</p>
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · to alleviate pressures on services and housing caused by economic success where these pressures cannot readily be dealt with within existing towns and cities · where new and expanded communities are needed, to ensure that these are sustainable, well-designed, high-quality and attractive places in which people will positively choose to live and work 	
<p>(39) Planning Together: Local Strategic Partnership and Spatial Planning http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1505906</p>	
<p>The aim of this guidance is to improve collaboration between planners and those involved with Local Strategic Partnerships (LSP). New plans should be drawn up with community involvement and present a shared vision and strategy of how the area should develop. The new planning system requires the development of a stronger leadership role for local authorities and elected members, built on collaboration through LSPs and Local Area Agreements (LAAs).</p> <p><i>Principles:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · there should be complete coherence between the SCS and all other plans for the area, including the Local Development Framework · to provide practical suggestions on the steps planners and LSPs can take to develop a more collaborative approach to achieve this <p><i>Objectives:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · to facilitate improved local outcomes, including the delivery of sustainable development and the promotion of active citizen and stakeholder engagement throughout the process. 	<p>The document explains the importance of the relationships between Local Development Frameworks (LDF) and Sustainable Community Strategies (SCS).</p> <p>Accordingly, the Core Strategy should reflect this approach, by addressing the sustainability objectives, especially the social aspects, of the Community Strategy.</p> <p>All SA objectives are arguably relevant</p>
<p>(40) Code for Sustainable Homes, DCLG (2006) http://www.planningportal.gov.uk/uploads/code_for_sust_homes.pdf</p>	
<p>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.</p>	<p>The Core Strategy should address the need for sustainable housing development. Additional detail</p>

<p><i>Principles:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · 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 <p><i>Objectives:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · 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 	<p>will be provided in the emerging Supplementary Planning Document on Sustainable Design and Construction.</p> <p>SA objectives 1, 2, 3, 8, 9, 15, 16 & 17 are relevant</p>
<p>(41) Building a Greener Future, DCLG (2006) http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1505157</p>	
<p>This publication is a consultation document seeking views on the Government's proposals to reduce the carbon footprint of new housing development. It sets out the Government's views on the importance of moving towards zero carbon in new housing. It explores the relationship between the planning system, Code for Sustainable Homes and Building Regulations in delivering our ambitions for zero carbon, and it proposes a timetable for revising the Building Regulations so as to reach zero carbon development in all new housing in England & Wales.</p>	<p>The Core Strategy should address the issue of the need for sustainable housing development, including the social aspects of housing. Again, additional detail on the issues this document raises will be addressed in the emerging Design and Sustainability SPD.</p> <p>SA objectives 1, 2, 3, 8, 9, 15,</p>

	16 & 17 are relevant
(42) 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	
<p>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.</p> <p><i>Principles:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · 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 · 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 <p><i>Aims:</i></p> <p>Key elements of future international, national and local frameworks advocated include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · 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 	<p>Wherever possible, the Core Strategy should seek to support sustainable development which incorporates the principles outlined in the Stern Report such as energy efficiency and reducing greenhouse gas emissions.</p> <p>SA objectives 1, 2, 3, 16, 17 & 20 are relevant</p>

<p>foundation for climate-change policy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · 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 	
<p>(43) By Design: Urban Design in the Planning System – Towards Better Practice http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1145239</p>	
<p>‘By Design’ is intended as a companion to Planning Policy Statements and Guidance, and aims 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.</p> <p><i>Aims:</i> Key elements of good design should include the promotion of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · 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 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 	<p>National planning policy for design in the planning system is contained in PPS1 and expounded in other PPS’s and PPG’s. ‘By Design’ addresses the key role that good design has to play in delivering sustainable communities.</p> <p>SA objectives 1, 2, 3, 5, 15, 16 & 17 are relevant</p>
<p>(44) Delivering Sustainable Communities: the role of Local Authorities in the delivery of new quality housing (2005) http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1505388</p>	
<p>This document, which is primarily aimed at local authorities in the South East and other areas affected by high demand, sets out some suggestions on how local authorities can best gear</p>	<p>The Core Strategy should reflect the aims of this</p>

<p>themselves up to housing delivery. It encourages local authorities to continue to develop their strategic role in relation to housing delivery and to take ownership of housing market development in their area.</p> <p><i>Principles:</i> The document explains what the Government expects of local authorities in relation to housing delivery. It covers issues such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · the need for a strategic and pro-active approach to housing delivery · the need for a corporate structure that assists housing delivery · the need for good communication with stakeholders, including local communities and house-builders · the management of large sites · the provision of an efficient and responsive development control service · the need for attention to the fundamental principles of good urban design · the importance of properly assessing housing need and monitoring performance in relation to housing provision 	<p>document, which states that we need to build the right housing, in the right place and to the highest standards of quality and good design.</p> <p>SA objectives 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 15, 16, 17 & 20 are relevant</p>
<p>(45) 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</p>	
<p>The Urban White Paper identifies the need to address, education, transport, crime reduction, housing and planning as being instrumental in tackling urban decline.</p> <p><i>Objectives:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · 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 <p><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:</p>	<p>Ensure that the issue of sustainable design is incorporated into the Core Strategy.</p> <p>SA objectives 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 15, 16, 17 & 20 are relevant</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · 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 	
<p>(46) DEFRA UK Climate Change Programme (2000; 2004) http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/climatechange/index.htm</p>	
<p>The DEFRA climate change programme sets out the UK's contributions to the global response to climate change. It sets out strategic policies and measures to be implemented across all sectors of the UK economy.</p> <p><i>Objectives:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · to address and help combat global climate change through working with key stakeholders to reduce the UK's greenhouse gas emissions. · the programme sets out what the UK intends to achieve in the next decade, and what has been achieved in the past decade. · good examples and aims to inspire others to take similar action <p><i>Targets:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · to cut the UK's emissions of carbon dioxide by 20% below 1990 levels by 2010 	<p>The Core Strategy should contain objectives for reducing CO² emissions.</p> <p>SA objective 3 is the key objective, although there are arguably links to them all</p>
<p>(47) DEFRA Rural Strategy (2004) http://www.defra.gov.uk/rural/strategy/default.htm</p>	
<p>The DEFRA Rural Strategy sets out the specific action that needs to be implemented to for the Government's rural policy priorities: economic and social regeneration, social justice, enhancing</p>	<p>The broad scope of the DEFRA Rural Strategy illustrates the</p>

<p>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.</p> <p><i>Objectives:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · 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 <p><i>Targets:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · 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 	<p>need to provide a robust baseline with regard to the Borough's rural areas.</p> <p>In light of this, the Core Strategy objectives should specifically address the key rural issues that the Borough's faces.</p> <p>Work has been done on some of these issues in relation to the Farm Diversification and Traditional Farmstead SPD.</p> <p>All SA objectives are relevant, particularly 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 13, 14 & 17</p>
<p>(48) DETR (2000) Our Countryside: The Future – A fair deal for rural England http://www.defra.gov.uk/rural/ruralwp/default.htm</p>	
<p>The White Paper outlines the government's vision of a living, working, protected and vibrant countryside.</p> <p><i>Principles:</i></p> <p>The White Paper sets out 10 key actions which are intended to meet the vision:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · support vital village services · modernise rural services · provide affordable homes · deliver local transport solutions 	<p>The Core Strategy should reflect the need to facilitate, and where appropriate, protect, rural services and amenities. Additionally, improving accessibility to the countryside should be addressed. The issue of supporting rural economic development in</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · 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' <p><i>Objectives:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · 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 <p><i>Targets:</i></p> <p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · 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 	<p>addressed in the emerging Farm Diversification SPD.</p> <p>All SA objectives are relevant, particularly 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 13 & 17</p>
<p>(49) A Future for Transport – A network for 2030 http://www.dft.gov.uk/pgr/strategy/whitepapers/fot/?version=1</p>	
<p>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</p>	<p>The Core Strategy should recognise and reflect the need</p>

<p>benefits of transport while minimising the negative impact on the environment.</p> <p><i>Objectives:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · 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 	<p>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.</p> <p>SA objectives 1, 3, 8, 9, 11, 13, 16, 17, 19 & 20 are relevant</p>
<p>(50) Our Energy Future: Creating a low-carbon economy http://www.dti.gov.uk/files/file10719.pdf</p>	
<p><i>Objectives:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · 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 	<p>Ensure that the Core Strategy incorporates energy efficiency principles.</p> <p>SA to include baseline indicators related to fuel consumption and accessibility.</p> <p>SA objectives 1, 3, 4, 9, 11, 13, 16 & 17 are relevant</p>
<p>(51) Waste Strategy for England and Wales, DEFRA (2000) http://www.defra.gov.uk/Environment/waste/strategy/cm4693/index.htm</p>	
<p>Strategy sets out vision for a partnership approach to waste management. Key targets include reducing industrial and commercial waste sent to landfill to 85% of 1998 levels by 2005, and to recycle 30% of household waste by 2010.</p>	<p>The Core Strategy needs to address the issue of waste management, reflecting the</p>

<p><i>Objectives:</i> Local Authorities are required to meet statutory performance targets (BVPIs) for recycling. The national targets are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · recycle or compost at least 25% of household waste by 2005 · recycle or compost at least 30% of household waste by 2010 · recycle or compost at least 33% of household waste by 2015 	<p>current Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan.</p> <p>SA objectives 3, 4, 5, 6, 13 & 16 are relevant</p>
<p>(52) Water Resources for the Future, Environment Agency (2001) http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/subjects/waterres/137651/?version=1&lang=_e</p>	
<p>The strategy is part of a framework of integrated water resources planning with a 25 year vision. The strategy considers the need for water both of the environment and of society, and examines the uncertainties about future water demand and availability.</p> <p><i>Objectives:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · 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 <p><i>Targets:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · enhancement of water supply by up to 1100 MI/d above present levels by the improvement of existing schemes and the development of some new resources 	<p>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 Core Strategy contributes to measures to minimise water consumption in the Borough through more efficient use.</p> <p>SA objectives 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 & 16 are all relevant</p>
<p>(53) Wildlife and Countryside Act (as amended), (1981) http://www.jncc.gov.uk/page-1377</p>	
<p>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,</p>	<p>The Core Strategy should adhere to the provisions of the</p>

<p>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.</p>	<p>Act and incorporate policies for the protection of biodiversity.</p> <p>SA objectives 3, 4, 5, 6, & 7 are all relevant</p>
<p>(54) The Countryside and Rights of Way Act (2000) http://www.opsi.gov.uk/Acts/acts2000/20000037.htm</p>	
<p>The Countryside and Rights of Way Act for increased public access to the countryside and strengthens protection for wildlife.</p> <p><i>Objectives:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · 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 	<p>The Core Strategy should seek to protect and enhance Countryside and Rights of way. It should emphasise the need for development to enhance access to the countryside and to protect sites designated for nature conservation.</p> <p>SA objectives 4, 5, 18 & 20 are all relevant</p>
<p>(55) UK Foresight Programme (2004) Foresight Report: Future Flooding http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/subjects/flood/763964/?version=1&lang=_e</p>	
<p>The report is an independent scientific report into risks of flooding and coastal erosion in the UK over the next 100 years.</p> <p><i>Objectives:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · 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 	<p>The Core Strategy and Core Strategy SA should address issues relating to flood and river erosion must be taken into account.</p> <p>SA objectives 3, 4, 5, 6 & 7</p>

hazards	are all relevant
<p>(56) 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</p>	
<p>The Barker Review of Land Use Planning 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, how planning policy and procedures can better deliver economic growth and prosperity alongside other sustainable development goals.</p> <p>The report assessed the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · 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 <p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · streamlining policy and processes through reducing policy guidance, unifying consent regimes and reforming plan-making at the local level so that future development plan documents can be delivered in 18-24 months rather than three or more years · updating national policy on planning for economic development (PPS4), to ensure that the benefits of development · 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 	<p>The Core Strategy and Core Strategy SA should acknowledge the key themes of the Barker Report, not least the possible impacts on the Borough's economy, of spatial planning.</p> <p>SA objectives 1 & 13 are all relevant</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · 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 	
<p>(57) Circular 01/06 (DCLG): Planning for Gypsy and Traveller Caravan Sites (2006) http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1163380</p>	
<p>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 years. Additionally, to set out criteria for the location of gypsy and traveller sites to guide allocation of specific sites within the relevant DPD.</p> <p><i>Objectives:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · to create and support sustainable and inclusive communities where gypsies and travellers have fair access to suitable accommodation · to reduce the number of unauthorised encampments and developments · to increase significantly the number of gypsy and traveller sites in appropriate locations with planning permission in order to address under-provision over the next 3-5 years · to recognise, protect and facilitate the traditional travelling way of life of gypsies and travellers, whilst respecting the interests of the settled community · assessing needs at regional and sub-regional level · to identify and make provision for the resultant land and accommodation requirements · to ensure identified need is dealt with fairly and effectively · to promote more private gypsy and traveller provision in appropriate locations · to help to avoid gypsies and travellers becoming homeless through eviction from unauthorised sites without an alternative to move to 	<p>Planning for 'hard to reach' groups is a key part of spatial planning and should be reflected, when appropriate, in the Core Strategy.</p> <p>SA objectives 1, 2, 17 & 20 are all relevant</p>

<p>(58) 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</p>	
<p>'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.</p> <p><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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · 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 <p><i>Targets:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · a number of actions/recommendations concerning alterations to key policies to improve access to jobs and services are identified 	<p>The Core Strategy 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.</p> <p>SA objectives 1, 2, 8, 9 & 17 are all relevant</p>
<p>(59) Sustainable Energy Act (2003) http://www.opsi.gov.uk/ACTS/acts2003/20030030.htm</p>	
<p>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.</p>	<p>SA objectives 1, 2, 8, 9 & 17 are all relevant</p>

<p>(60) 'Working Together' The Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland (2000) http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/airquality/strategy/strategy.htm</p>	
<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p><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.</p> <p><i>Targets:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · contains a number of national air quality targets that were updated by DEFRA in August 2002 	<p>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.</p> <p>SA objectives 3 & 20 are all relevant</p>
<p>(61) 'Working with the grain of Nature', a Biodiversity Strategy for England, 2002 http://www.defra.gov.uk/wildlife-countryside/biodiversity/biostrat/index.htm</p>	
<p>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 biodiversity is how the status of priority species and habitats is changing.</p> <p><i>Objectives:</i> Our approach to conserving biodiversity in England comprises a combination of:</p>	<p>The Core Strategy should seek to protect and enhance biodiversity in Basingstoke and Deane through protecting designated sites as well as broader biodiversity values, and through promoting wildlife-</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · 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 	<p>friendly developments which potentially enhance biodiversity values.</p> <p>SA objectives 3, 4, 5, & 6 are all relevant</p>
<p>(62) DEFRA (2004) The First Soil Action Plan for England (2004-2006) http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/land/soil/pdf/soilactionplan.pdf</p>	
<p>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.</p> <p><i>Objectives:</i> The following actions/objectives are seen as key to the success of this first Action Plan because they are likely to lead to significant changes on the ground or because they are making first steps to tackle particularly challenging issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · 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 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 	<p>SA objectives 4 & 5 are relevant</p>

information on soils	
REGIONAL (South East England)	
Summary, key objectives, principles, aims and targets (where applicable)	Relevance to Core Strategy and Core Strategy SA
(63) Regional Planning Guidance Note 9 (RPG9), including amended chapters 9 (Regional Transport Strategy), 10 (Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy, and Waste), 11 (Minerals), 15 (Tourism and Related Sport and Recreation) www.gos.gov.uk/gose/planning/regionalplanning/	
<p>RPG9 provides the regional framework for the preparation of Local Authority Development Plans up to 2016. It also provides the spatial framework for other strategies and programmes.</p> <p>RPG9 has a vision of encouraging economic success through the region, ensuring a higher quality of environment with management of natural resources, opportunity and equity for the region's population, and a more sustainable pattern of development. The focus is on enabling urban renaissance, promoting regeneration and renewal, concentrating development in urban areas, promoting a prosperous and multi-purpose countryside and promoting wider choice in travel options, thereby reducing the reliance on the private car. A number of key development principles are set out to achieve this.</p> <p><i>Targets:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The guidance includes numerous targets and indicators which are monitored, including on issues such as quality of life, environmental strategy, sustainable transport, infrastructure and mineral resource 	<p>RPG9 will be superseded by the South East Plan, which will contain sub-regional policies. The South East Plan is increasingly relevant to the Core Strategy and SA.</p> <p>All of the SA objectives are relevant to meeting the objectives of RPG9.</p>
(64) South East Plan (Regional Spatial Strategy) Draft for Consultation (2006) www.southeast-ra.gov.uk/southeastplan	
<p>The South East Plan is a revision of RPG9, and provides a spatial framework for the region from 2006 to 2026. It brings together policies for development with other policies and programmes that influence the nature of places and how they function. The Plan's vision is:</p> <p>'Through the Plan and other measures, the South East will show a sustained improvement in its quality of life, over the period to 2026, measured by the well-being of its citizens, the</p>	<p>The Core Strategy should aim towards the objectives for the South East Plan, and the policies in the two plans must be consistent. The South East Plan also identifies sub-</p>

<p>vitality of its economy, the wealth of its environment and the prudent use of natural resources.’</p> <p>The core objectives are to balance continuing economic and housing growth with rising standards of environmental management and reduced levels of social exclusion and natural resource consumption. The Plan includes both cross-cutting policies and policies on specific topics.</p> <p><i>Targets:</i></p> <p>The Plan includes a monitoring framework which sets out how the progress of the Plan will be monitored and lists many indicators and targets, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Provision of new dwellings (16,500 within Basingstoke and Deane Borough for the Plan period) · At least 60% of development to take place on previously developed land · Reducing the region’s carbon dioxide emissions · Affordable housing completions and tenure mix · Consumption of water · Mode of travel to work 	<p>regions. Basingstoke and Deane Borough falls within the Western Corridor and Blackwater Valley sub-region, and the Central Hampshire sub-region.</p> <p>The SE Plan sets out the amount of housing that is to be provided within the Borough between 2006 and 2026.</p> <p>Basingstoke is identified as a ‘regional hub’ within the SE Plan – this is an accessible town which should continue to provide a focus for economic, social and cultural activities.</p> <p>All of the SA objectives are relevant and consistent with the SE Plan objectives.</p>
<p>(65) Integrated Regional Framework - A Better Quality of Life in the South East (2004) www.southeast-ra.gov.uk/our_work/planning/sus_dev/irf.html</p>	
<p>The purpose of the Integrated Regional Framework (IRF) is to establish a shared regional vision and set of sustainable development objectives which organisations can use to achieve economic development that benefits people and protects and improve the environment. The IRF describes the key issues that South East England need to address, including increasing the supply of affordable housing, reducing social exclusion, tackling the growth in car travel, using natural resources more prudently, reducing pollution and waste, enhancing biodiversity, climate change, improving residents’ health, maintaining and improving the environment, adapting to the needs of an ageing population, improving education and skills, and achieving high employment.</p>	<p>The Core Strategy should endorse the sustainable development objectives in the framework.</p> <p>All of the SA objectives are relevant and consistent with the Integrated Regional</p>

<p>It also sets out a vision for sustainable development, and highlights 25 objectives to achieve the vision. These objectives fall under the headings: social progress which recognizes the needs of everyone; effective protection of the environment; prudent use of natural resources; maintenance of high and stable levels of growth.</p> <p><i>Targets:</i> The IRF sets 25 sustainable development objectives and indicators, all of which are relevant to the Core Strategy and SA</p>	<p>Framework objectives.</p>
<p>(66) South East Regional Housing Strategy (2006 onwards) www.go-se.gov.uk/gose.peopleSusComms/housing/housingBoard/</p>	
<p>Sets out the region's approach to housing investment and gives a framework for spending priorities. Its priority is to increase the supply of affordable housing because prices and private sector rents are out of reach of people on low and average incomes and homelessness is still an issue.</p> <p><i>Objectives:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · for everyone to live in a decent home. · encourage the building of more homes, with an increase in the supply of social rented housing · make decent all social housing stock by 2010 · improve the quality of private sector housing focusing on the worst locations, vulnerable households and households with children · includes funding priorities <p><i>Targets:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · there are no specific targets although there are 'success indicators'. 	<p>Housing has been identified as a Sustainability Issue within Basingstoke and Deane and, specifically, SA objectives 1 and 2 are relevant.</p>
<p>(67) The Regional Economic Strategy for the South East 2006-2016 (2006) www.seeda.co.uk/res/</p>	
<p>This provides a framework for the Regional Development Agency, and defines the region's priorities and targets for the work of all the partners in its delivery. The vision is for the South East</p>	<p>The Core Strategy should promote the objectives of the</p>

<p>to be a world class region achieving sustainable prosperity. The purpose of the Strategy is to direct the region's economy and secure the benefits of success for all who live and work in the south-east.</p> <p><i>Objectives:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Global competitiveness – investing in success · Smart growth – lifting underperformance · Sustainable Prosperity – supporting quality of life <p><i>Targets:</i> The headline targets are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Achieve an average annual increase in GVA per capita of at least 3% · Increase productivity per worker by an average 2.4% annually, from £39,000 in 2005 to at least £50,000 by 2016 · Reduce the rate of increase in the region's ecological footprint, stabilise it and seek to reduce it by 2016. <p>There is also a set of measurable targets for each objective</p>	<p>Regional Economic Strategy</p> <p>Basingstoke is identified as a 'Diamond for Investment and Growth' with the potential to act as a catalyst to stimulate prosperity across wider areas, and offer scope for further sustainable growth based on targeted investment in their infrastructure.</p> <p>Achieving sustainable prosperity and economic growth have been identified as sustainability issues within the Borough and SA objectives 11, 12 and 13 are particularly relevant.</p>
<p>(68) Action for Biodiversity in the South East (South East England Biodiversity Forum, 1999) www.sebiodiversity.org.uk/publications/</p>	
<p>This provides an overview of regional biodiversity priorities in the south-east and sets regional biodiversity objectives, priorities and targets.</p> <p>Summarises those types of habitat in the region that are most in need of action and considers their distribution and the actions necessary to ensure that they are not only conserved but that the wildlife resource of the South East is actually enhanced. Also sets out regional biodiversity indicators.</p> <p><i>Targets:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · The extent and condition of regional biodiversity habitats (varying targets) 	<p>The Core Strategy 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.</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · No further loss or damage to SSSI's. All SSSI's to be in favourable condition by 2010. <p>Population of wild birds – halt decline in indicator by 2005 and a year-on-year increase thereafter until favourable conservation status is achieved.</p>	
<p>(69) The South East Rural Delivery Framework 2006-2009 (Rural Partnership) www.go-se.gov.uk/gose/environmentRural/regionalRuralPolicy/ruralDeliveryFramework/</p>	
<p>Developed by the Rural Partnership, this pulls together existing plans and strategies relating to the rural south-east, with the intention of co-ordinating activity and funding more effectively and sustainably to achieve common objectives. It reflects three priorities of rural policy, namely:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Economic and social regeneration · Social justice for all · Enhancing the value of our countryside. <p>It also sets priorities for the south-east.</p> <p><i>Targets:</i> none specific, but there is a delivery plan with actions and responsibilities identified</p>	<p>The Core Strategy should reflect the priorities outlined in the framework in respect of its rural areas.</p> <p>A number of sustainability issues have been identified that particularly relate to rural areas, such as access and transport, and sustaining vibrant communities. All of the SA objectives are relevant to rural areas but particularly 8, 9 and 17.</p>
<p>(70) Sustainable Communities in the South East (2003) www.communities.gov.uk/pub/458/SustainableCommunitiesintheSouthEast_id1163458.pdf</p>	
<p>Part of the Governments Sustainable Communities Plan aimed at improving people's quality of life, reducing poverty and providing more opportunities for everyone. The Plan identifies strengths and weaknesses of the region, together with the challenges it faces. The key issues identified are housing supply, housing affordability and transport.</p> <p><i>Objectives:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · To provide for the regions growing population · To turn around the trend in house completions · To improve the match between housing needs and provision 	<p>The Core Strategy should endorse all of the principles for creating sustainable communities. Housing, deprivation and social exclusion, access and transport, and sustaining vibrant communities have been identified as sustainability</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · To make better use of land by increasing density rates · To make home ownership more affordable · To provide for more homes <p>No target although there is a programme of action which highlights actions to address housing, planning and neighbourhood renewal issues.</p>	<p>issues within the Borough, and SA objectives 1, 2, 8, 9 and 17 are particularly relevant.</p>
<p>(71) Assessing Housing Needs in the South East: A Good Practice Guide (January 2004) www.southeast-ra.gov.uk/our_work/planning/housing/docs/housing_needs.pdf</p>	
<p>The guide has been produced to encourage greater continuity in Housing Needs Assessments between districts across the region and in response to the need for a clearer relationship between the local, sub-regional and regional levels in terms of identifying housing needs. The guide provides many examples of Best Practice.</p> <p>No target</p>	<p>Housing has been identified as a Sustainability Issue within Basingstoke and Deane and, specifically, SA objectives 1 and 2 are relevant.</p>
<p>(72) Climate Change and the South East Plan. A Guide for Planners: Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation Implementation Plan www.southeast-ra.gov.uk/southeastplan/key/climate_change/climate_change_cover_booklet.pdf</p>	
<p>Its overall aim is to develop a regional implementation plan which sets out the actions required by different organisations and stakeholders to mitigate and adapt to the predicted effects of climate change in the South East. It supplements the Implementation Plan for the South East Plan. It provides an overview of adaptation measures in response to climate change impacts on water management.</p> <p>Target: Refers to targets within the South East Plan (particularly policy CC2)</p>	<p>Climate change has been identified as a sustainability issue and is addressed under SA objective 3.</p>
<p>COUNTY (Hampshire)</p>	
<p>Summary, key objectives, principles, aims and targets (where applicable)</p>	<p>Relevance to Core Strategy and Core Strategy SA</p>
<p>(73) Hampshire County Structure Plan 1996-2011 (Review)</p>	

www.hants.gov.uk/structureplanfile/fullversion/3plan.html#P13_926	
<p>The Structure Plan sets out the planning strategy up to 2011, and includes a vision for Hampshire, Portsmouth and Southampton to be a 'prosperous and attractive area where social and commercial needs are met in ways that, while minimising the need for travel, improve the quality of life and sense of community for present and future generations'. The Plan prioritises the regeneration of Hampshire's cities and towns, with these being the focus for new homes, shopping, leisure and further education. It also provides for a range of sites for business development. Development needs which cannot be accommodated within existing urban areas will mainly be met in designated Major Development Areas (MDAs). In Hampshire's rural areas and on the undeveloped coast, development will be tightly controlled.</p> <p><i>Targets:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Plan contains few targets or indicators. It requires that Basingstoke and Deane provides 14,060 dwellings between 1996 and 2011 (2000 of which are held in 'reserve'). 	<p>The Structure Plan will be superseded by the South East Plan, which will contain sub-regional policies. The South East Plan is increasingly relevant to the Core Strategy and SA. However, all of the SA objectives are relevant and consistent with the objectives and policies of the Structure Plan.</p>
<p>(74) Hampshire Community Strategy 2004-2007: Shaping our future together (Hampshire Strategic Partnership) www.hampshirestrategicpartnership.org.uk/pages/hampshirecommunitystrategy.htm</p>	
<p>This has been developed by the Hampshire Strategic Partnership, and aims to improve the economic, social and environmental well-being of communities in Hampshire.</p> <p>Vision: Hampshire will be a prosperous and attractive county for all, where economic, social and environmental needs are met in the most sustainable way and quality of life and sense of community of present and future generations are improved.</p> <p>Four main themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strong and safe communities Health and well-being Economic prosperity and lifelong learning Environment, infrastructure and transport <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Hampshire Strategic Partnership have developed six priorities for action relating to the 	<p>The Core Strategy is being developed to closely reflect the objectives of the Community Strategy. All of the SA objectives are relevant and consistent.</p>

<p>four themes, and a development plan outlining further work they will carry out. The six priorities are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tackling deprivation • Promote a common understanding of the development needs of Hampshire communities over the next 20 years • Improve accessibility • Reducing inequalities • Protect and enhance the Hampshire environment • Supporting the Hampshire economy 	
<p>(75) Hampshire Local Transport Plan 2006-2011 www.hants.gov.uk/planning/mineralsandwaste/planning-policy/transport-plan.htm</p>	
<p>Sets out the County Council's transport strategy for the next 5 years, with a vision to provide a transport strategy that 'enhances quality of life and economic prosperity by connecting people, communities, employment, goods, services and amenities'. The core philosophy is that transport problems should be addressed by a process to reduce, manage and invest.</p> <p><i>Objectives:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase accessibility • Promote safety • To reduce the impact and effect of congestion • To widen travel choice • To improve air quality • To support wider quality of life objectives • To encourage value for money and efficient asset management <p><i>Targets:</i></p> <p>Contains mandatory targets (required by the DoT) covering road and footway condition, road casualties, public transport patronage, bus punctuality, bus satisfaction, overall traffic levels, school travel modes, cycle use and air quality targets for each Air Quality Management Area. Also includes optional targets to meet County's aspirations.</p>	<p>The Core Strategy 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.</p>

(76) Hampshire, Portsmouth and Southampton Minerals and Waste Local Plan (1998) www.hants.gov.uk/environment/mineralsandwastelocalplan/plan/minerals1.html	
<p>Produced by Hampshire County Council, Southampton City Council and Portsmouth City Council to set out detailed policies and guidance on minerals and waste development.</p> <p><i>Objectives:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · To conserve and ensure that the best use is made of mineral and waste resources · To provide for an adequate and continuing supply of minerals and in respect of land-won sand and gravel to meet the agreed sub-regional apportionment whilst ensuring the long-term maintenance of the character, landscape quality and diversity of Hampshire’s environment · To promote the minimisation of waste and to minimise the demands on Hampshire for the disposal of waste · To secure increased use of more environmentally acceptable and sustainable sources of aggregates 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 <p><i>Targets:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · none identified 	<p>This refers to preferred areas and sites to be safeguarded (including the Chineham incinerator site and land at Mortimer West End).</p> <p>This Plan will be replaced by the Hampshire Minerals and Waste Development Framework, see below.</p> <p>Resource efficiency has been identified as a sustainability issue within the Borough and SA objective 16 relates to this specifically.</p>
(77) Hampshire, Minerals and Waste Development Framework www3.hants.gov.uk/planning/mineralsandwaste/planning-policy/development-framework.htm	
<p>This will include the Core Strategy, Hampshire Minerals Plan and Waste Management Plan. The Core Strategy 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:</p>	<p>This will replace the Hampshire, Portsmouth and Southampton Minerals and Waste Local Plan (1998) – the Core Strategy has been</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainably developing minerals and waste infrastructure • Eliminating waste growth • Supporting the driving force 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 • Protecting local communities from adverse impact of minerals, waste and resource developments 	<p>subject to public examination and declared sound subject to some amendments. It is due to be adopted summer 2007.</p> <p>The Core Strategy 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.</p>
<p>(78) Hampshire's Tourism Strategy 2000-2005 www.hants.gov.uk/tourism-section/tourism-strategy.htm</p>	
<p>Sets out the priorities for developing tourism in Hampshire and indicates what the County Council and its partners will be doing about it. It recognises the potential contribution of tourism to the County's prosperity.</p> <p>The vision for tourism in Hampshire is of an activity which: Generates jobs and creates business opportunities Diversifies and supports the local economy Adds to the variety of local life and widens opportunities for culture and recreation Offers a rewarding experience for the visitor and creates a positive image of the county Draws on the environmental quality of Hampshire and celebrates its distinctive character.</p> <p><i>Targets:</i> no specific target but there are themes and priorities and a Tourism Action programme.</p>	<p>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, 18.</p>
<p>(79) Hampshire Water Strategy (2003) (Hampshire Water Partnership) www.hampshireswater.org.uk/strategy.html</p>	

<p>A Plan for ensuring the long-term future of Hampshire's rivers, wetlands and aquifers through the sustainable management of Hampshire's water environment.</p> <p><i>Objectives:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · To work in partnership to develop creative solutions to the range of pressures faced by Hampshire's water environment · To promote cultural change in how organisations and individuals in Hampshire view the supply and disposal of water · To provide a forum to promote the distinctiveness of Hampshire's water environment · To disseminate information and advice on water issues to a diverse set of stakeholders across Hampshire · To complement organisational statutory powers and current best practice · To set and monitor measurable targets to implement the strategy <p><i>Targets:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · the Action Plan contains 100 targets relating to working in partnership, agriculture, wetland biodiversity, demand management, water and drainage infrastructure, sustainable drainage, and land and river management. 	<p>Water is a key issue that will be addressed by the Core Strategy. Water resources, including flooding, has been identified as a sustainability issue for the Borough and SA objectives 6 and 7 are relevant and consistent with the Hampshire Water Strategy.</p>
<p>(80) Hampshire Biodiversity Action Plan 2005-2008 (Hampshire Biodiversity Partnership) www.hampshirebiodiversity.org.uk/action.html</p>	
<p>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.</p> <p><i>Objective:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · to conserve and enhance biodiversity in Hampshire <p><i>Targets:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · detailed targets for all key habitats and species in Hampshire 	<p>The Core Strategy 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.</p>

(81) Hampshire Material Resources Strategy – More from Less (HCC et al, 2005) www.mrs-hampshire.org.uk/	
<p>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).</p> <p>The vision: we will change the way we use material resources to maximise efficiency and minimise wastage.</p> <p><i>Targets:</i> The strategy includes a number of aims and outcomes. Amongst the targets are:</p> <p>Overall year on year waste growth reduced to 1% by 2010 and 0.5% by 2020. An overall 60% recycling rate achieved by 2020</p> <p>Net self-sufficiency in dealing with all waste arisings by 2016</p>	<p>The Core Strategy should seek to reduce waste and maximise recycling and composting.</p> <p>Resource efficiency has been identified as a sustainability issue within the Borough and SA objective 16 relates to this specifically.</p>
(82) Enjoying Hampshire, Hampshire’s Cultural Strategy (2003) www.hants.gov.uk/cultural-strategy.htm	
<p>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.</p> <p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ensuring that culture is embedded in the planning process; • promoting increased and integrated use of public facilities; 	<p>The Core Strategy should encourage access to cultural activities and facilities</p> <p>Sustaining and enhancing the historic environment and cultural heritage has been identified as a sustainability issue for the Borough, and SA</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • and supporting policies and initiatives to protect, conserve, enhance and develop the individual character of Hampshire diversity. <p><i>Targets:</i> none identified</p>	<p>objectives 14 and 15 are particularly relevant.</p>
<p>(83) Strategic Priorities for the Hampshire Economy (Hampshire Economic Partnership, 2005) www.hep.uk.com</p>	
<p><i>Priorities:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meeting the future workforce needs of business Providing appropriate land use and availability Delivering effective transport and infrastructure solutions Driving sustainability as an integral part of economic development Delivering effective support for business Driving growth through key trade sectors Promoting innovation and enterprise <p><i>Objective:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · To put the mechanisms in place that will ensure that over the next 10 years Hampshire is capable of achieving a minimum of 3% GVA per head growth <p><i>Targets:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Number of actions with measures of success 	<p>The Core Strategy should be consistent with the priorities and objectives of this document,</p> <p>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.</p>
<p>(84) The Hampshire Landscape: A Strategy for the Future (Hampshire County Council, 2000) www.hants.gov.uk/environment/lss/</p>	
<p><i>Aims:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · to maintain and enhance the overall quality and diversity of landscape character across the whole 	<p>The Core Strategy will need to support this Strategy and</p>

<p>county and the distinctive sense of place and individual identity of each particular area.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · to support and complement the aims of the Biodiversity Action Plan for Hampshire, enhancing biological diversity throughout the wider countryside. · to support and complement planning policies by helping to ensure that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<p>maintain and enhance the quality of the Borough's landscape character.</p> <p>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.</p>
<p>LOCAL (Basingstoke and Deane Borough Council)</p>	
<p>Summary, key objectives, principles, aims and targets (where applicable)</p>	<p>Relevance to Core Strategy and Core Strategy SA</p>
<p>(85) Basingstoke and Deane Adopted Local Plan (1996-2011), Interim Version http://www.basingstoke.gov.uk/planning/localplan/rdd.htm</p>	
<p>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.</p> <p><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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · 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 	<p>The Core Strategy 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.</p> <p>All SA objectives reflect elements of the Adopted Local Plan</p>

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 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

(86) Basingstoke and Deane Sustainable Community Strategy: Pride in our Place

'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 Safe Borough: our borough is a place where people feel safe and at ease
- A Healthy Borough: in our Borough everyone takes a role in improving and maintaining good health; healthy lifestyles are promoted
- A Learning and Creative Borough: our Borough is a community where learning opportunities exist for everyone and creativity is encouraged
- A Prosperous Borough: our Borough is a place where people can and will want to work, and a variety of urban and rural businesses thrive
- An Environment that's good to live in: people have high quality, affordable homes and value our Borough as a clean, attractive and varied place to live
- An Inclusive Borough with Strong Communities: 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

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 Core Strategy SA sustainability issues, particularly those relating to the creation of a more sustainable community.

All SA objectives have been mapped against the outcomes of the SCS. This is included within the Scoping Report.

(87) Living Landscapes: a Landscape and Biodiversity Strategy for the Borough of Basingstoke and Deane

<http://www.basingstoke.gov.uk/planning/environment/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.

Objectives:

- 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.
- 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

The objective of conserving the Borough's natural landscapes, habitats and wildlife should be clearly reflected in the Core Strategy.

SA objectives 4, 5, 6, 16 & 18 address this issue.

<p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · 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. 	
<p>(88) Statement of Community Involvement (SCI) http://www.basingstoke.gov.uk/planning/localplan/statement/</p>	
<p>The SCI will outline how we 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 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. The SCI will be subject to independent scrutiny and will be formally adopted as the Council's guidelines for future consultation on all planning issues.</p> <p><i>Objectives:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · 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 	<p>The facilitation of the emerging Local Development Framework, including the Core Strategy should ensure the full involvement and participation of the public, wherever possible. This approach is fully reflected in the draft Statement of Community Involvement (SCI)</p>

<p>community involvement to ensure that the aspirations and concerns of anyone likely to be affected by development are understood and properly taken into account.</p>	
<p>(89) Council Plan (2007-2010) http://www.basingstoke.gov.uk/council/priorities/councilplan.htm</p>	
<p>The Council Plan shows how we are planning for the future of the Borough over the next 3 years and how we will contribute to the Community Strategy to ensure the overall economic, environmental and social wellbeing of the Borough. It identifies the top priorities for the community, and the issues facing the Borough. The actions we will take to address them are outlined, together with the way we will work with our partners, and measure our success.</p> <p>The Council has set four priorities for the period 2007-2010:</p> <p>Priority 1: to secure and enhance prosperity</p> <p>Priority 2: to maintain and enhance local community well-being</p> <p>Priority 3: to build and sustain a strong focus on inclusion</p> <p>Priority 4: to develop and support effective partnerships focused on community priorities</p> <p>These priorities have been developed through community consultation, and to ensure that the Council delivers its obligations under the Community Strategy framework. The Council Plan is in two parts. The first explains our aspirations, the second sets out the activities we will carry out to help achieve them. The Council Plan can be accessed via the weblink above.</p>	<p>Priority 1 is reflected in SA objectives 1, 2, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13 & 14</p> <p>Priority 2 is reflected in SA objectives 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 8, 10, 13, 17, 18,19 & 20</p> <p>Priority 3 is reflected in SA objectives 1, 2, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 17, 18, 19 & 20</p> <p>Priority 4 is reflected in SA objectives 2, 4, 5, 8, 10, 13, 15, 17, 18, 19 & 20</p>
<p>(90) Older Person’s Strategy http://www.basingstoke.gov.uk/council/keydocs/older.htm</p>	
<p>‘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</p>	<p>SA objectives 1, 2, 8, 17, 19 & 20 address this issue.</p>

<p>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.</p> <p><i>Objectives:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · 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 <p><i>Targets:</i></p> <p>Two of the main issues the strategy will be looking to address are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · better access to, and co-ordination of, services, affordable transport, improved information and communication; and · promoting independent living for older people 	
<p>(91) Crime, Disorder and Drugs Audit (2004) http://www.basingstoke.gov.uk/community/comsafety/Crime+Disorder+and+Drugs+Audit+2004.htm</p>	
<p>This report presents findings of the third audit undertaken in the Borough (conducting an audit of crime and disorder is a requirement of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998). Both the statistical information, and the views of the community, have been analysed to arrive at clearly evidenced results that will inform the next three-year Community Safety Strategy.</p> <p><i>Objectives:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · The key task of the audit was to assemble the diversity of information relating to crime, disorder, anti-social behaviour and drugs misuse into an overall picture and informed the next stage of the process - the development of the Community Safety Strategy 2005/2008. <p><i>Principles:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · The results of the audit provide a foundation for the future work of the local crime and disorder reduction partnership – the Community Safety Forum. This will also help ensure that it makes the best use of public resources in targeting the most serious forms and geographical concentrations ('hot spots') of crime and disorder in Basingstoke and Deane. 	<p>The Core Strategy needs to address the issue of crime and well-being.</p> <p>SA objective 19 addresses this issue.</p>

<p>· This audit is a significant step forward in our understanding of issues and problems effecting every resident of our borough – whatever their age, gender, ethnicity, sexual orientation, disabilities or economic circumstances. We will continue to work in partnership with all agencies and communities in Basingstoke and Deane to make our borough an even better and safer place in which to live and work.</p>	
<p>(92) Basingstoke and Environmental Strategy for Transport http://www.basingstoke.gov.uk/services/transport/Transport_Strategy.htm</p>	
<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>BEST will bring forward and influence proposals for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ public transport ▪ walking ▪ road safety ▪ roads and traffic ▪ car parking ▪ freight movement ▪ planning and the environment ▪ public involvement and travel awareness 	<p>The Core Strategy needs to consider accessibility and future transport needs.</p> <p>SA objectives 8 & 9 address this issue.</p>
<p>(93) Local Area Agreement http://www3.hants.gov.uk/localareaagreement.htm</p>	

<p>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.</p> <p>The LAA has 8 priority themes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<p>As the Local Area Agreement is a key strategic document that has been agreed between Government and Hampshire partners, the Core Strategy must broadly reflect its social objectives.</p> <p>All SA objectives generally reflect the LAA</p>
<p>(94) Neighbourhood Renewal Strategy http://www.basingstoke.gov.uk/community/renewalstrat.htm</p>	
<p>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.</p> <p><i>Objectives:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · 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 	<p>The Core Strategy should address issues of regeneration and neighbourhood renewal.</p> <p>SA objectives 1, 2, 8, 10, 12, 13, 17 & 20 address the issues set out in the NRS</p>

<p>between those communities and the rest of Basingstoke and Deane</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · 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 	
<p>(95) Basingstoke and Deane Borough Council Housing Strategy 2004-2007 www.basingstoke.gov.uk/services/housing/default.htm</p>	
<p>The Housing Strategy identifies the following priority areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increasing the supply of social rented accommodation • Increasing the supply of affordable housing for ownership or part-ownership • Addressing homelessness in the Borough • Physical and social improvement of the Borough <p>The Strategy has an Action Plan with numerous annual and 3 year targets. Amongst these are the delivery of 250 affordable housing units per year, 50 shared ownership units specifically for key workers by 2007, and 12 general use (non-key worker) shared ownership units of accommodation, and the provision of one new rural development per year.</p>	<p>The Housing Strategy is being revised in 2007. SA objectives 1, 2 & 17 are particularly relevant</p>

Task B6: Monitoring

Monitoring allows the actual significant effects of implementing the Core Strategy to be tested against those predicted in the SA. Monitoring will be assimilated in future versions of the Basingstoke and Deane Annual Monitoring Report.

Stage C: Preparing the Sustainability Appraisal Report

Stage C is the production of the Sustainability Appraisal report itself.

Stage D: Consulting on the Draft SPD and SA Report

Details on the public consultation carried out will be provided in stage D.

Stage E: Monitoring

SA monitoring will cover significant social and economic effects as well as significant environmental effects. It may involve measuring indicators which will enable the establishment of a causal link between the implementation of the plan and the likely significant effects being monitored (positive and negative).

Appendix C: Baseline Data (Environmental, Economic, Social)

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
- The scenarios presented will be related to four levels of greenhouse gas emission levels: *low*, *medium-low*, *medium-high*, *high*

(1) Possible Impact of Climate Change on Hampshire			
Hampshire		Trends	Data Sources
Emissions: 2020 to 2029	Annual Change (°C)	<p>The projected figures, at county level, will be for mean temperature change and average precipitation change across the three periods: <i>2020-2029, 2050-2059, 2080-2089</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · The data shows how seasonal temperatures are predicted to rise over three separate decades in this century. · The figures show a gradual increase in temperature across all four emission levels through the 70 year period. · The warming is especially pronounced in summer, with a possible rise of five degrees Celsius under both the medium-high and high scenario. 	<p>Climate Change Scenarios for the United Kingdom produced for the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs by the UK Climate Impacts Program, <i>Hampshire County Council Monitoring</i></p>
<i>Low</i>	0.5->1		
<i>Medium-Low</i>	0.5->1		
<i>Medium-High</i>	0.5->1		
<i>High</i>	1->1.5		
Emissions: 2050 to 2059	Annual Change (°C)		
<i>Low</i>	1.5->2.0		
<i>Medium-Low</i>	1.5->2.0		
<i>Medium-High</i>	2.0->2.5		
<i>High</i>	2.5->3.0		
Emissions: 2080 to 2089	Annual Change (°C)		

Low	2.0->2.5		
Medium-Low	2.5->3.0		
Medium-High	3.5->4.0		
High	4.0->4.5		

(2) Projected Average Precipitation Change (%) for Hampshire				
Hampshire				<i>Trends</i>
Emissions: 2020 to 2029	Annual Change (°C)	Winter (%)	Summer (%)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The data above sets out the projected changes to average rainfall for Hampshire Whilst winters are expected to get wetter during the century, both summer and autumn show less rainfall during the period The net affect of these statistics is a possible drop in average rainfall by 2090, possibly as much as 30%
Low	*	0->10	-20->-10	
Medium-Low	*	0->10	-20->-10	
Medium-High	*	0->10	-20->-10	
High	*	0->10	-20->-10	
Emissions: 2050 to 2059	Annual Change	Winter	Summer	
Low	-10.0- >2.0	10->15	-30->-20	
Medium-Low	-10.0- >2.0	10->15	-30->-20	
Medium-High	-10.0- >2.0	10->15	-30->-20	
High	-10.0- >2.0	15->20	-40->-30	
Emissions: 2080 to 2089	Annual Change	Winter	Summer	
Low	-10.0- >2.0	15->20	-40->-30	
Medium-Low	-10.0- >2.0	15->20	-40->-30	
Medium-High	-10.0- >2.0	25->30	-60->-50	
High	-10.0- >2.0	30->35	-60->-50	
* Changes within 'natural' variability				
<i>Data Source: Hampshire County Council</i>				

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AIR QUALITY

- The air quality in Basingstoke and Deane is generally good. As yet, no Air Quality Management Areas have been established in the Borough.

(3) Number of Air Quality Management Areas (AQMA's)

<i>Basingstoke & Deane</i>	<i>Hampshire & South East</i>	<i>Trends</i>	<i>Data Sources</i>
None	<p><i>Hampshire: 7</i> (Eastleigh, Fareham, New Forest, Rushmoor Portsmouth, Winchester Southampton)</p> <p><i>South East: 36</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · The Air Quality Report (2006) highlighted the exceedence of the Air Quality Standard (AQS) objective for Nitrogen Dioxide (NO²) in the Winchester Street/ Winton Square area. · Having established that the NO² objective is not likely to be meet at the location – the Council should declare an AQMA if the use of residential dwellings in the vicinity constitutes relevant exposure. 	Air Quality Report 2006, Basingstoke and Deane Borough Council

(4) Background levels of main air quality pollutants and forecasts

<i>Basingstoke & Deane</i>	<i>Targets</i>	<i>Trends</i>	<i>Data Sources</i>
<p>Latest available figures: 2001</p> <p>Benzene: 0.207 µg/m³</p>	Objectives included in the Air Quality Regulations (2000) and (Amendment) Regulations 2002 for the	The Air Quality Report 2006, as an screening assessment for Basingstoke and Deane Borough Council as	Air Quality Detailed Assessment 2005, Basingstoke and Deane Borough Council

<p>13-Butadene: 0.0935 µg/m3</p> <p>Carbon Monoxide (CO): 0.213 mg/m3</p> <p>Sulphur Dioxide (SO²): 2.31 µg/m3</p> <p>Latest available figures: 2004</p> <p>Nitrogen Oxides (NO_x): 21.4 µg/m3</p> <p>Nitrogen Dioxides (NO²): 15.9 µg/m3</p> <p>Particulates (Pm10): 18.2 µg/m3</p>	<p>purpose of Local Air Quality Management</p> <p>Benzene: 5.00 µg/m3</p> <p>13-Butadene: 2.25 µg/m3</p> <p>Carbon Monoxide (CO²): 10.0 mg/m3</p> <p>Sulphur Dioxide (SO²): ??</p> <p>Lead (Pb): 0.25 µg/m3</p> <p>Latest available figures: 2004</p> <p>Nitrogen Oxides: (NO_x): 21.4 µg/m3</p> <p>Nitrogen Dioxides: (NO²): 40.0 µg/m3</p> <p>Particulates (Pm10): 40.0 µg/m3</p>	<p>outlined in the Government's published guidance, concluded that the Council is not required to carry out a Detailed Review and Assessment for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Carbon Monoxide · Benzene · 1,3-butadiene · Lead · Particulates · Sulphur Dioxide 	<p>Air Quality Report 2006, Basingstoke and Deane Borough Council</p>
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Air Quality

District	Nitrogen Dioxide (NO ₂)		Particles (PM ₁₀)	
	Rank (within Hampshire)	Rate	Rank (within Hampshire)	Rate
Basingstoke & Deane	4	10.92	4	18.90
East Hampshire	3	9.69	3	18.85
Eastleigh	11	19.25	9	21.56
Fareham	9	18.09	8	20.70
Gosport	7	16.25	7	20.34
Hart	6	13.43	6	19.80
Havant	8	17.15	11	22.00
New Forest	2	9.37	1	17.88
Rushmoor	10	18.83	10	21.75
Test Valley	1	9.00	2	18.22
Winchester	5	11.35	5	19.02

SUSTAINABLE CONSTRUCTION AND DESIGN

(5) % of new build and retrofit homes meeting Eco-homes '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: 31%	Approximately: 21%	n/a	Draft Design and Sustainability Supplementary Planning Document

(6) % 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:	n/a	Draft Design and Sustainability

	Approximately: 98%		Supplementary Planning Document
(7) Household energy use per capita – SAP rating from HECA returns			
<i>Basingstoke & Deane</i>	<i>South East</i>	<i>Trends</i>	<i>Data Sources</i>
Average SAP rating of housing stock (2001): 48.0 Average SAP rating of all tenures (2003): 51.4	Average SAP rating of housing stock (2001): 46.0 Average SAP rating of all tenures (2003): 52.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · The Standards Assessment Procedure (SAP) is the Government's recommended system for the energy rating of dwellings and is used to fulfil the requirements of the Building Regulations. · The figures highlight a general trend that the Borough's homes are more energy efficient than homes in the region or nationally is backed up by the number of properties without central heating. 	Draft Design and Sustainability Supplementary Planning Document

EFFICIENT USE OF LAND			
(8) Generalised Land Use Data (2005)			
Basingstoke & Deane		<i>Trends - Data Sources</i>	
Area of Borough that is: 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 (m ²) (thousands)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Generalised Land Use Database Statistics for England represent a new set of experimental statistics for land type. They are provided, at electoral ward level, for all of England as at January 2005. Additional information on this can be found on the following web address: http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1146084 <p>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.</p>	
(9) Residential Development on Previously Developed Land (PDL)			
Basingstoke & Deane	<i>Hampshire & South East</i>	<i>Targets - Trends</i>	<i>Data Sources</i>
62.75%	South East: 76%	By 2008, 60% of new residential development to be completed on PDL (National Guidance). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 2004/05, Basingstoke and Deane were one of 10 Local Authorities in the South East to provide less than 60% of new dwellings on PDL. However, since then, with new 	Basingstoke and Deane Annual Monitoring Report 2006; SEERA Regional Monitoring Report 2005

		developments completed, the percentage has risen above the national target.	
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(10) 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)	Derelict Land and Buildings	Vacant Buildings	With planning allocation or planning permission	Other with known potential	Total
Basingstoke and Deane	29	11	23	28	6	96
Hampshire	319	55	70	405	50	930
Hampshire (including Southampton/Portsmouth)	354	57	82	616	80	1218
South East England	1860	1310	460	5000	1500	10130

<i>Targets - Trends</i>	<i>Data Sources</i>
Basingstoke & Deane accounts for approximately 1% of the South East's vacant land and building stock	National Land Use Database (NLUD), 2005

RESOURCE CONSUMPTION

(11) Recycling - Household Waste

Basingstoke & Deane	<i>Hampshire - South East</i>	<i>Targets - Trends</i>	<i>Data Sources</i>
<p>Borough recycling rate: 17.2% (2005/06 figures)</p> <p>10,812 tonnes of household waste was recycled; 62,793 tonnes of household waste, which equates to 404.10 kilograms of waste collected per head of population</p>	<p>Hampshire: 19.7% (2003/04)</p>	<p>Target - Basingstoke: 30%</p> <p>Source:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · There has been a slight increase from the year before, 2004/05, when 10,218 tonnes of household waste was sent for recycling at a rate of 16.5% · Both figures show increases from the previous year, 2004/05, in which 61,841 tonnes of waste were collected, equating to 400.25 kilograms of waste per head. 	<p>(Basingstoke and Deane Borough Council 'Profile of the Borough' 2006)</p>

(12) Recycled Household Waste

Basingstoke & Deane	<i>Trends</i>	<i>Data Sources</i>																											
<p>Rank (nationally; England) – 81st</p>	<p>Rates of recycling for other Hampshire Districts are:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th><i>District</i></th> <th><i>Rank (nationally, England)</i></th> <th><i>% Recycled</i></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>East Hants</td> <td>1</td> <td>32.30</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Eastleigh</td> <td>2</td> <td>28.81</td> </tr> <tr> <td>New Forest</td> <td>6</td> <td>24.44</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Fareham</td> <td>15</td> <td>21.15</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Havant</td> <td>34</td> <td>19.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Winchester</td> <td>55</td> <td>17.85</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Rushmoor</td> <td>73</td> <td>16.70</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Hart</td> <td>76</td> <td>16.60</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	<i>District</i>	<i>Rank (nationally, England)</i>	<i>% Recycled</i>	East Hants	1	32.30	Eastleigh	2	28.81	New Forest	6	24.44	Fareham	15	21.15	Havant	34	19.00	Winchester	55	17.85	Rushmoor	73	16.70	Hart	76	16.60	<p>Quality of Life in Hampshire Report; DCLG</p>
<i>District</i>	<i>Rank (nationally, England)</i>	<i>% Recycled</i>																											
East Hants	1	32.30																											
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Winchester	55	17.85																											
Rushmoor	73	16.70																											
Hart	76	16.60																											

		Gosport	126	14.30	
		Test Valley	154	13.50	
(13) Domestic Gas Sales per consumer					
<i>Basingstoke & Deane</i>	<i>South East</i>	<i>Trends</i>			<i>Data Sources</i>
2003 19,342 kWh	2003 20,542 kWh	The sale of gas for domestic use is significantly lower in Basingstoke and Deane per customer, compared to the rest of the South East.			Draft Design and Sustainability Supplementary Planning Document
2004 19,342 kWh	2004 20,843 kWh				
(14) Domestic Electricity Consumption per consumer					
<i>Basingstoke & Deane</i>	<i>South East</i>	<i>Trends</i>			<i>Data Sources</i>
2003 5058 kWh	2003 4953 kWh	Basingstoke and Deane has a higher level of electricity consumption for domestic use, although consumption fell between 2003 and 2004.			Draft Design and Sustainability Supplementary Planning Document
2004 5023 kWh	2004 4930 kWh				

BUILT HERITAGE

(15) Conservation Areas

<i>Basingstoke & Deane</i>	<i>Data Sources</i>
There are now more than 40 Conservation Areas in the Borough of Basingstoke and Deane.	Basingstoke and Deane Borough Council, Conservation Area Appraisals

(16) Listed Buildings

<i>Basingstoke & Deane</i>	<i>Hampshire</i>	<i>Trends</i>	<i>Data Sources</i>
<p>There are 1820 listed buildings in the Borough.</p> <p>Grade I: 33 (2%) Grade II*: 62 (3.4%) Grade II: 1725 ()</p>	<p>There are 13,113 listed buildings in the County (2003 figures).</p> <p>Grade I: 193 (1.5%) Grade II*: 577 (4.4%) Grade II: 12,343 (94%)</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The Borough clearly has a high number of listed buildings, highlighting the high quality cultural heritage that should be protected and enhanced.</p>	Basingstoke and Deane website

(17) Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAM)

<i>Basingstoke & Deane</i>	<i>Data Sources</i>
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<p>Basingstoke and Deane has 69 <u>Scheduled Ancient Monuments</u> (SAMs). The breakdown of SAMs per parish are:</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>Ashmansworth: 2</td> <td>Oakley: 3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Baughurst: 1</td> <td>Old Basing: 5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bramley: 1</td> <td>Overton: 6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Burghclere: 10</td> <td>Pamber: 3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Candovers: 3</td> <td>Preston Candover: 2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ecchinswell and Sydmonton: 2</td> <td>St. Mary Bourne: 2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ellisfield: 1</td> <td>Silchester: 5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Farleigh Wallop: 1</td> <td>Weston Patrick: 1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Litchfield and Woodcott: 8</td> <td>Whitchurch: 2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mapledurwell and Up Nately: 1</td> <td>Wootton St. Lawrence: 3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Monk Sherborne: 1</td> <td>Newtown: 1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mortimer West End: 2</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	Ashmansworth: 2	Oakley: 3	Baughurst: 1	Old Basing: 5	Bramley: 1	Overton: 6	Burghclere: 10	Pamber: 3	Candovers: 3	Preston Candover: 2	Ecchinswell and Sydmonton: 2	St. Mary Bourne: 2	Ellisfield: 1	Silchester: 5	Farleigh Wallop: 1	Weston Patrick: 1	Litchfield and Woodcott: 8	Whitchurch: 2	Mapledurwell and Up Nately: 1	Wootton St. Lawrence: 3	Monk Sherborne: 1	Newtown: 1	Mortimer West End: 2		<p>County List of Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAM), Hampshire, March 1996, English Heritage</p>
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LANDSCAPE AND GEOLOGY

(18) Landscape – Landscape Types	
<i>Basingstoke & Deane</i>	<i>Data Sources</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · 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. · The importance of its landscape at a national level is confirmed by the designation of approximately 	<p>Basingstoke and Deane Landscape Assessment: Main Report, <i>Part 1; A Landscape Overview</i></p>

<p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · 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 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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 <p>Additional information on these landscape types can be found in the Basingstoke and Deane Landscape Assessment: Main Report, <i>Part1; A Landscape Overview</i></p>	
<p>(19) Landscape Character Areas</p>	
<p><i>Basingstoke & Deane</i></p>	<p><i>Data Sources</i></p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · 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 	<p>Basingstoke and Deane Landscape Assessment: Main Report, <i>Part1; A Landscape Overview</i></p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · 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. <p>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></p>	
(20) Geology	
<i>Basingstoke & Deane</i>	<i>Data Sources</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · 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 	<p>Basingstoke and Deane Landscape Assessment: Main Report, <i>Part1; A Landscape Overview</i></p>

<p>inter-glacial period, particularly on the plateau in the vicinity of Ellisfield and Herriard.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · 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) 	
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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; DCLG Generalised Land Use Database

WATER

(21) River Quality	
<i>Basingstoke & Deane</i>	<i>Data Sources</i>
<p>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.</p> <p>However, there are still many rivers, and sections of rivers, with high levels of nutrients.</p> <p>The Environment Agency (EA) monitors the quality of three of the Borough's major rivers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The River Test – between five different points: Source (near the village of Ashe), Laverstoke, Longparish, Portals Ltd, Testbourne Mill ▪ The Loddon ▪ Bourne Rivulet <p>The EA monitors various aspects of water quality including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Chemistry: an indicator of organic pollution in general ▪ Nitrates: nitrate in rivers ▪ Biology: an indicator of overall 'health' of rivers ▪ Phosphates: phosphate in rivers 	<p>Environment Agency</p>

<p>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.</p> <p>The chemistry aspects are sub-divided further:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Biochemical oxygen demand (mg/l) - Ammonia (mgN/l) - Dissolved oxygen (% saturation) <p>Historical data on the quality of the three rivers is available on the Environment Agency website: http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/maps/info/river/</p>	
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BIODIVERSITY

(22) Habitat type overview	
<i>Hampshire</i>	<i>Data Sources</i>
<p>All statistics given are for Hampshire, the spatial level at which biodiversity information is collected.</p> <p>Hampshire habitat (%) area = 382,000 hectares</p> <p>Arable: 37% Heathland: 4% Woodland: 19% Coastal: 2% Grassland: 20% Other: 3% Urban: 15%</p> <p>Detailed information on Biodiversity in Hampshire can be found on the Hampshire Biodiversity Partnership website: http://www.hampshirebiodiversity.org.uk/action.html</p>	<p>'The State of Hampshire's Biodiversity', Hampshire County Council</p> <p>Hampshire Biodiversity Partnership</p>

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 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

(23) Priority Species type overview	
<i>Hampshire</i>	<i>Data Sources</i>
<p>The Hampshire Biodiversity Partnership has prepared specific action plans for the following species.</p> <p>Plants: Rare flora, Hericium tooth fungi, Stipitate hynoid tooth fungi, Woodland lichens</p> <p>Mammals: European Otter, Water Vole, Dormouse, Barbastelle bat, Serotine bat, Bechstein's bat, Pipistrelle bat, Greater horseshoe bat</p> <p>Birds: seed-eating farmland birds, birds of wet grassland, shorebirds, brent goose</p> <p>Invertebrates: Southern damselfly, Butterflies and Moths, Bumblebees, Hornet robberfly, Noble chafer beetle, Stag beetle,</p> <p>Amphibians/Reptiles: Natterjack toad, Great Crested newt, Smooth snake, Sand Lizard</p> <p>Crustaceans/Molluscs: White-clawed crayfish, Large-mouthed valve snail</p>	<p>Details can be found on the their website: http://www.hampshirebiodiversity.org.uk/vol-two.html</p>

ECONOMIC

(1) Employment and Unemployment			
<i>Basingstoke & Deane</i>	<i>Hampshire - South East</i>	<i>Trends</i>	<i>Data Sources</i>
Economically Active 84,000 (87.0%)	Economically Active 87.0% 83.9%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · 87% of the Borough population as economically active exceeds the activity rates for Hampshire and the South East, and is considerably higher than the national average · 3% of the economically active population are unemployed · This is typical of unemployment rates in Hampshire and the South East (East Hants is the lowest, 1.6%; Thanet at 7.9%) · Basingstoke and Deane's employment rate, at 84.3% of the working age population, is higher than average for Hampshire or the South East; it is also 10% higher than the national figure; at more than 84%, Basingstoke and Deane ranks second of all the Local Authorities in the South East 	Annual Population Survey, January 2005 – December 2005 (Basingstoke and Deane Borough Council 'Profile of the Borough' 2006)
In Employment 81,800 (84.3%)	In Employment 84.3% 81.5%		
Employees 71,500 (73.7%)	Employees 73.7% 70.5%		
Self-employed 10,100 (10.4%)	Self-employed 10.4% 10.6%		
Unemployment 2,600 (3.0%)	Unemployment 3.0% 2.9%		

(2) Economic Activity for Males and Females			
<i>Basingstoke & Deane</i>	<i>Hampshire - South East</i>	<i>Trends</i>	<i>Data Sources</i>
MEN: Economically Active 44,600 (90.5%) Employed 43,700 (88.7%) Employees 36,600 (74.2%) Self-employed 7,000 (14.1%) Unemployed 900 (2.0%) WOMEN: Economically Active 39,700 (83.4%) Employed 38,100 (79.9%) Employees 34,900 (73.3%) Self-employed 3,100 (6.6%) Unemployed	MEN: Economically Active 88.9% - 86.9% Employed 86.4% - 83.6% Employees 71.5% - 68.2% Self-employed 14.5% - 15.1% Unemployed 2.8% - 3.9% WOMEN: Economically Active 78.8% - 77.2% Employed 76.4% - 74.3% Employees 69.5% - 67.8% Self-employed 6.6% - 6.1% Unemployed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · The male-female profile of employment within the Borough shows that a higher proportion of males are self-employed, self employment contributing 16% of male jobs and 8% of female jobs · Comparison with the county, region and nationally shows a higher percentage of males than females undertake self-employed work. · The Borough's self-employment rates for both males and females are broadly in line with those of Hampshire and the South East – it is the employee rates which show marked differences 	Annual Population Survey, January 2005 – December 2005 (Basingstoke and Deane Borough Council 'Profile of the Borough' 2006)

1,700 (4.2%)	3.0% - 3.8%		
(3) Hours Worked			
<i>Basingstoke & Deane</i>	<i>Hampshire - South East</i>	<i>Trends</i>	<i>Data Sources</i>
MEN - WOMEN Part-time (1-5 hours) 0.4% - 1.9% Part-time (6-15 hours) 2.9% - 11.7% Part-time (16-30) 3.9% - 25.8% Full-time (31-37) 14.2% - 21.9% Full time (38-48) 53.6% - 31.7% Full time (49 or more) 25.0% - 7.0%	n/a	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · The 2001 Census showed that 22% of those people in employment worked part-time (30 hours a week or less) · The highest proportion of people (61.4%) worked between 31 and 48 hours a week · Nearly 17% of people worked more than 49 hours a week, with 6% working over 60 hours · The 2001 Census recorded that the average (mean) hours per week worked for males was 42.7 and the average (mean) for females was 32 hours per week. 	Census 2001, (Basingstoke and Deane Borough Council 'Profile of the Borough' 2006)

(4) Unemployment: Jobs Seekers Allowance (JSA) Claimant Count - by gender*			
Basingstoke & Deane	<i>Hampshire - South East</i>	<i>Trends</i>	<i>Data Sources</i>
All 1,344 - 1.4%	1.2% - 1.7%	<p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · In July 2006 the Claimant Count recorded 1,344 people receiving JSA in the Basingstoke and Deane area, which equates to a rate of 1.4% · The overall trend over the past decade shows an overall decline, with the proportion of JSA claimants in relation to the working age population generally falling throughout Great Britain as a whole, as well as in the South East, Hampshire and Basingstoke & Deane · More recent trends over the last 12 months have shown a slight upturn in JSA claimant numbers which is also reflected in Hampshire, South East and national levels. 	<p>JSA Claimant Count with rates and proportions (July 2006); (Basingstoke and Deane Borough Council 'Profile of the Borough' 2006)</p>
Male 925 - 1.8%	1.7% - 2.3%		
Female 419 - 0.9%	0.7% - 1.0%		

(5) Unemployment: Jobs Seekers Allowance (JSA) Claimant Count – by age and duration*			
Basingstoke & Deane	<i>Hampshire - South East</i>	<i>Trends</i>	<i>Data Sources</i>
Aged 18-24 26.9%	Aged 18-24 28.8% - 27.5%	<p>*The percentage figures represent the number of JSA claimants in a particular category as a percentage of all JSA claimants.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · These latest figures on age breakdown continue previous trends, with the youngest age group (18-24) representing about a quarter of JSA claimants, just over half in the 25-49 age group and the 50+ group fluctuating around 20% · When compared to Hampshire and the South East, the borough has fewer claimants in the younger and older age groups. Comparison with the national average shows the Borough with a lower proportion of people in the younger age group and a higher proportion of older claimants. · Just over 75% of claimants are classed as short-term duration, typical of the continuing trend that between 75% and 80% of the Borough's claimants have been claiming JSA for less than 6 months. 	<p>JSA Claimant Count, (Basingstoke and Deane Borough Council 'Profile of the Borough' 2006)</p>
Aged 25-49 53.6%	Aged 25-49 49.7% - 51.9%		
Aged 50 and over 18.2%	Aged 50 and over 20.3% - 19.1%		
Up to 6 months 75.4%	Up to 6 months 74.9% - 65.8%		
Between 6-12 months 14.4%	Between 6-12 months 16.1% - 19.8%		
Over 12 months 10.2%	Over 12 months 8.9% - 14.5%		

(6) Job Centre Plus: Notified Vacancies			
Basingstoke & Deane <i>Hampshire - South East</i>		<i>Trends</i>	<i>Data Sources</i>
Basingstoke and Deane:	428	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Basingstoke and Deane saw an increase of 123 notified vacancies between January 2006 and January 2007 – 40% increase · Hampshire and the South East saw rises of notified vacancies of 3,314 (390% increase) and 1,496 (9% increase) 	<i>Hampshire Labour Market Bulletin, January 2007, Environment Department – Hampshire County Council</i>
Hampshire:	4,161		
South East:	18,486		
(7) Economic Inactivity			
Basingstoke & Deane	<i>Hampshire - South East</i>	<i>Targets</i>	<i>Data Sources</i>
Economically inactive 12,600 13.0%	Economically inactive 16.1% 17.8%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · The Borough rate for economic inactivity has remained relatively stable over the last 5 years · Borough economic inactivity rates are relatively low compared to Hampshire, South East England and national rates · Economic inactivity rates among males increase to 11% in Hampshire, 13% in the South East and 16.8% nationally · Female economic inactivity rates increases to a Hampshire average of 21%, a South East 	Annual Population Survey, January 2005 – (Basingstoke and Deane Borough Council 'Profile of the Borough' 2006)
Wanting a job 3,000 3.1%	Wanting a job 4.6% 4.8%		
Not wanting a job 9,600 9.9%	Not wanting a job 11.5% 13.0%		

		average of 22.8%	
(8) Earnings – by residence			
Basingstoke & Deane	Hampshire & South East	Trends	Data Sources
Full-time Median: £ 470.60 Mean: £ 580.90 Part-time Median: £137.20 Mean: £169.40	Hampshire (excluding Portsmouth & Southampton) Full-time Median: £ 469.88 Mean: £ 558.00 Part-time Median: £ 133.48 Mean: £ 166.54	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> . <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Basingstoke and Deane are towards the higher end of the range · Average (mean) levels of pay show a greater variation in range, reflecting the fact that they are more likely to be affected by extremes in salary levels · For comparison, median levels of full-time pay for residents in West Berkshire are £517.10 and Reading are £471.70 	Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings (ASHE), 2005, (Basingstoke and Deane Borough Council 'Profile of the Borough' 2006)
(9) Earnings – by workplace			
Basingstoke & Deane	Hampshire (excluding P'mouth & Southampton)	Trends	Data Sources
Full-time Median: £ 470.60 Mean: £ 580.90	Full-time Median: £ 469.88 Mean: £ 558.00	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · People who work within the Borough receive higher levels of full-time pay (both median and mean) than those who work in all County districts except Hart and Rushmoor 	Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings (2005), (Basingstoke and Deane Borough Council 'Profile of the Borough' 2006)

Part-time Median: £137.20 Mean: £169.40	Part-time Median: £ 133.48 Mean: £ 166.54	· Part-time median earnings levels in the Borough are shown to rank second lowest of all Hampshire districts	
(10) Commuting			
Basingstoke & Deane		<i>Trends</i>	<i>Data Sources</i>
Total residents workers 82,668 Live and work in district 55,353 Total in-commuters 24,259 Total out-commuters 27,315 Total gross commuting flow 51,574 Total net commuting flow -3,056		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · 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, (Basingstoke and Deane Borough Council 'Profile of the Borough' 2006)
(11) % of resident workforce (persons employed) by employment sector			
Basingstoke & Deane	<i>Hampshire - South East</i>	<i>Trends</i>	<i>Data Sources</i>
Agriculture, Forestry 1267 1.5% Mining and quarrying	Agriculture, Forestry 1.5% 1.5% Mining and quarrying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · The most notable figures from this profile are the relatively high proportions of Borough residents working in manufacturing (15%+, real estate or associated sectors (18%); transport, 	Annual Business Inquiry Employee Analysis, 2004 (Basingstoke and Deane Borough Council

89	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	<p>storage and communication (8.3%); financial intermediation, which includes insurance and pension funding (6%)</p> <p>· Conversely, relatively low proportions of the Borough's residents are employed in public administration and defence, education, health care, social work, hotels and catering</p>	<p>'Profile of the Borough' 2006)</p>
Manufacturing		Manufacturing			
12,502	15.1%	13.9%	12.1%		
Electricity, Gas, Water		Electricity, Gas, Water			
879	1.1%	0.7%	0.7%		
Construction		Construction			
5656	6.9%	7.2%	7.1%		
Wholesale & Retail		Wholesale & Retail			
13,397	16.2%	15.9%	16.4%		
Hotels & catering		Hotels & catering			
2,957	3.6%	4.1%	4.3%		
Transport storage & communication		Transport storage & communication			
6,910	8.3%	6.9%	8.1%		
Financial intermediation		Financial intermediation			
4,857	5.9%	4.6%	5.1%		
Real Estate		Real Estate			
14,607	17.7%	15.4%	15.6%		
Public Administration – Defence		Public Administration – Defence			
4,280	5.2%	8.3%	5.9%		
Education		Education			
4,906	5.9%	7.3%	7.9%		

Health & Social Work 6,434 7.8%	Health & Social Work 9.3% 9.8%		
Other 3,872 4.7%	Other 4.8% 5.3%		
(12) Occupations			
<i>Basingstoke & Deane</i>	<i>Hampshire - South East</i>	<i>Trends</i>	<i>Data Sources</i>
Managers and Senior Officials 18.0%	Managers and Senior Officials 17.1% 17.5%	<p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · A relatively high proportion of Borough residents work in a managerial capacity, and in professional occupations, such as chemists, engineers, IT professionals. · High proportions also work in administration and secretarial jobs. · A lower proportions of the Borough residents are in fields such as skilled trade and personal services such as nursing 	Census 2001, (Basingstoke and Deane Borough Council ' <i>Profile of the Borough</i> ' 2006)
Professional 12.3%	Professional 11.7% 12.1%		
Associate Professional and Technical 14.0%	Associate Professional and Technical 15.0% 14.6%		
Admin and secretarial 15.1%	Admin and secretarial 14.1% 13.8%		
Skilled Trades 10.4%	Skilled Trades 11.6% 11.0%		
Personal services 5.8%	Personal services 6.6% 6.9%		
Sales and customer service 6.7%	Sales and customer service 7.0% 7.3%		
Process, plant and	Process, plant and		

machine operatives 6.6%	machine operatives 6.5% 6.3%		
Elementary occupations 11.1%	Elementary occupations 10.4% 10.5%		

LOCAL ECONOMY

(13) Businesses Density (Businesses per 1000 population)

<i>Basingstoke & Deane</i>	<i>Hampshire & South East</i>	<i>Trends</i>	<i>Data Sources</i>
Businesses per 1000 population: 34.4	(Hants) Businesses per 1000 population: 34.3 (SE) Businesses per 1000 population: 35.4	<p>These figures illustrate the number of businesses per 1000 population, which is a good indicator of enterprise activity in an economy.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · The Basingstoke and Hampshire average figure of 34.3 businesses per 1000 population is above the national figure of 30.8 · For comparison, the highest Local Authority figure in Hampshire, including Portsmouth and Southampton, is East Hampshire (45.1) and the lowest is Gosport (15.1) 	Hampshire County Council Monitoring; <i>A Profile of Hampshire, 2005</i>

(14) Job Density

<i>Basingstoke & Deane</i>	<i>Hampshire - South East</i>	<i>Trends</i>	<i>Data Sources</i>
Jobs Density Ratio (JDR): 0.89	Hants JDR: 0.84 South East JDR: 0.88	Job density is a new labour demand indicator for local areas. 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	Hampshire County Council Monitoring; <i>A Profile of Hampshire, 2005</i>

		<p>outward commuting or unemployment or economic inactivity.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Basingstoke and Deane has a job ratio slightly over the regional average. The county has a jobs ratio a little below that of the South East Region. · For comparison, amongst other Local Authorities in the County, Winchester has the highest job density (1.16) and Gosport has the lowest (0.57) 					
(15) Basingstoke Offices							
<i>Basingstoke & Deane</i>							<i>Data Sources</i>
	A	B	C	D	Total	%	Vail Williams Employment Land Study, March 2004, paragraph 3.25, Table 3, pp.12
Prime Business Park:	320,638	153,562	-	-	456,200	48.89	
Town Centre Office:	68,713	151,187	78,714	11,474	310,088	33.23	
Industrial/Distribution:	17,399	39,563	95,609	-	152,571	16.35	
Barn Conversion:	-	5,902	8,288	-	14,190	1.52	
TOTAL:	388,750	350,214	182,611	11,474	933,049		
KEY:							
The property market can be subdivided by 'quality'. Our criteria for quality coding is as follows:							

Grade A: new or completely refurbished - top specification Grade B: previously occupied – modern, good specification Grade C: previously occupied – average specification Grade D: previously occupied – poor quality location and poor specification						
<i>Trends</i>						
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Vail Williams Report states that it can be seen that the proportion of Grade A and Grade B properties are fairly similar and where previously the largest proportion of available accommodation was located in the town-centre, this has now shifted to Prime Business Park locations. The research also shows that 16% of office supply is located in industrial locations whereas the previous report revealed no office property availability in this type of location. 						
(16) Basingstoke Offices: Summary of Existing and Potential Office Accommodation						
<i>Basingstoke & Deane</i>						
Summary of Future Office Supply (sq/ft)	Prime Business Park	Town Centre Offices	Industrial/Distribution	Barn Conversions	TOTAL	Vail Williams Employment Land Study, March 2004, paragraph 3.35, Table 4
Short Term Supply:-						
Built & Available Q3 2003: (Grade A)	302,638	68,713	17,399	0	388,750	
Built & Available Q3 2003: (Grade B, C, D)	153,562	241,375	135,172	14,190	544,299	
Subtotal for Built & Available Q3 (2003):	456,200	310,088	152,571	14,190	933,049	
Total Short Term	456,200	310,088	152,571	14,190	933,049	

Sites Medium Term (1-5 years)	504,373	0	0	0	504,373
Sites Long Term (5-10 years)	120,449	439,504	282,215	0	842,168
TOTAL SUPPLY	1,081,022	749,592	434,786	14,190	2,279,590

Trends

- The majority of supply falls into the short-term category because it is already built and available. This represents 41% of supply.
- Sites with potential to come forward in the medium-term account for 22% of supply.
- In the short and medium term, supply is dominated by the various **business parks**. The likelihood of the town-centre providing significant office accommodation appears to be weak in the medium term, although much depends upon the rate of take-up of space available now and how much is carried forward beyond 2004.

(17) Basingstoke Offices: Summary of Annual Take-up

Basingstoke & Deane					<i>Data Sources</i>
<i>Basingstoke Offices 5,000 sq/ft plus</i>	<i>Take-up of New Space</i>	<i>All properties Total Take-up</i>	<i>% New Space</i>	<i>No. of Transactions</i>	Vail Williams Employment Land Study, March 2004
	(sq/ft)	(sq/ft)			
1995	21,150	84,763	24.95	9	
1996	30,139	312,436	9.65	13	
1997	39,170	247,945	15.80	18	
1998	41,118	218,740	18.80	19	
1999	131,760	86,000	44.36	16	
2000	86,000	212,142	40.54	8	
2001	40,553	174,706	23.21	14	
2002	48,850	307,765	15.87	9	

2003 (to end Qtr3)	46,984	188,372	24.94	13
Total (8.75 years)	485,724	2,043,863	23.76	
Annual Average Office Take-up	55,511	233,584		

Trends

- The Vail Williams study highlights that a study of marketing periods revealed that prior to 2000 the majority of new stock was either pre-let or let on or close to practical completion. Since then the prevailing market conditions means that new buildings are remaining empty for longer both in town-centre developments and out-of-town business park locations.
- The annual average take-up of all properties over this period is 233,584 sq ft.
- Vail Williams conclude (paragraph 3.17) that demand for office accommodation in Basingstoke has historically been constrained by the lack of good quality accommodation. However, recent speculative development activity has raised Basingstoke's offer considerably. The market generally has suffered across the region due to economic pressures and Basingstoke is not alone in feeling the effects of a downturn in the market.

(18) Size of Firms			
Basingstoke & Deane	<i>Hampshire</i>	<i>Trends</i>	<i>Data Sources</i>
Firms 6,400	Firms 52,500	The number of large firms in a local economy is often a key factor contributing to an area's competitiveness. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Basingstoke and Deane is amongst the Local Authorities with the highest proportion of large firms (those with 100 or more employees) 	Hampshire County Council Monitoring; <i>A Profile of Hampshire, 2005</i>
Employees 75,600	Employees 540,000		
<u>Very small firms</u> (less than 5 employees)	<u>Very small firms</u> (less than 5 employees)		
% of total firms (Borough): 73.1	% of total firms: 73.3		

% of total employees (Borough): 10.6	% of total employees (Borough): 13.1		
<u>Large firms</u> (100+ employees) % of total firms (Borough): 1.9	<u>Large firms</u> (100+ employees) % of total firms: 1.5		
% of total employees (Borough): 44.8	% of total employees: 39.4		
(19) Commercial Floor-space			
<i>Basingstoke & Deane</i>	<i>Hampshire - South East</i>	<i>Trends</i>	<i>Data Sources</i>
Total Commercial Floor-space (1000 sq/m) 1,776	Total Commercial Floor-space (1000 sq/m) 11,206 - 72,603	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The total commercial floorspace in Hampshire (retail, industrial and offices) amounts to over 1.1 million sq/m. Basingstoke and Deane, with over 1.78 million sq/m of commercial floorspace, equals that of the unitary authority of Portsmouth. 	Hampshire County Council Monitoring; <i>A Profile of Hampshire, 2005</i>
Retail % 17.6	Retail % 19.5 - 22.3		
Industrial % 51.6	Industrial % 59.1 - 55.6		
Office % 30.9	Office % 30.9 - 22.1		
(20) Commercial Development - Industrial and Office			
<i>Basingstoke & Deane</i>	<i>Hampshire</i>	<i>Trends</i>	<i>Data Sources</i>
Average annual completions over last 3	Average annual completions over last 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The data takes an annual average over the last three years, between 2000/01 and 2002/03, to 	Hampshire County Council Monitoring; <i>A Profile of Hampshire,</i>

years (sq/m): 21,700 Completions/ Stock Ratio %: 1.5	years (sq/m): 176,375 Completions/ Stock Ratio %: 2.0	smooth out the effects of particular large developments. · The industrial and office data are aggregated because Use Class categories, particularly the B1 UCO, have made it increasingly difficult to distinguish between the two. · Basingstoke and Deane was one of five districts in Hampshire that on average completed more than 20,000 square metres of industrial and office development per year over the past three years.	2005; Hampshire County Council Environment Department and ODPM, 2004
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(21) Commercial Development – Retail

Basingstoke & Deane	Hampshire	Trends	Data Sources
Average annual completions over last 3 years (sq/m): 16,864 Completions/ Stock Ratio %: 5.6	Average annual completions over last 3 years (sq/m): 51,514 Completions/ Stock Ratio %: 2.4	· During the period 2001-2004 more retail space was developed in Basingstoke and Deane than any other Local Authority in Hampshire, the Festival Place town centre development accounting for the majority of this.	Hampshire County Council Monitoring; <i>A Profile of Hampshire</i> , 2005; Hampshire County Council Environment Department and ODPM

(22) VAT Registrations/Deregistrations by industry sector: net change (1999-2005)

Industry	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Basingstoke & Deane							
1. Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	-5	5	0	-5	0	0	5
2. Quarrying, Gas & Water Supply	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3. Manufacturing	5	5	0	5	-10	-5	-15

4. Construction	25	15	-5	15	25	5	15
5. Wholesale, retail and repairs	-15	0	-5	-5	25	15	50
6. Hotels & Restaurants	0	15	10	5	0	5	15
7. Transport, Storage, Communications	10	15	0	-5	-5	15	10
8. Financial Intermediation	0	-5	0	0	-5	-5	5
9. Real Estate	105	100	15	25	15	30	60
10. Public Administration	0	25	15	10	5	-10	0
11. Education, Health, Social Work	0	0	5	0	0	0	5
TOTAL	125	175	35	45	50	50	150

Hampshire							
1. Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	+10	-15	-20	20	-15	-20	0
2. Quarrying, Gas & Water Supply	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3. Manufacturing	25	20	30	15	-75	-20	-75
4. Construction	160	160	135	145	185	140	155
5. Wholesale, retail and repairs	25	35	-50	-30	75	135	195
6. Hotels & Restaurants	45	45	100	30	90	45	50
7. Transport, Storage, Communications	50	-5	10	35	30	45	70
8. Financial Intermediation	0	5	20	5	20	0	0
9. Real Estate	785	625	260	255	305	290	260
10. Public Administration	45	105	95	100	-15	-45	-40
11. Education, Health, Social Work	25	15	35	20	10	25	15
TOTAL	1170	990	615	595	610	595	630

<i>Trends</i>	<i>Data Sources</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The trends for Basingstoke and Deane reflect the County, inasmuch as the sectors that have seen the largest net increase include Real Estate and Construction, and the sectors that have declined the most include Manufacturing and Agriculture Further analysis of this indicator will be given in the Basingstoke & Deane Borough Council 2007 Profile of the Borough 	NOMIS

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(22) One and Three Year survival rates of VAT registered enterprises (% of all new businesses)

One Year							
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	Change 1995-2002
Hampshire County	92	92	93	92	93	93	+3%
Basingstoke and Deane	90	91	93	93	89	92	+2%

Three Year							
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	Change 1995-2002
Hampshire County	73	72	73	72	74	75	+4%
Basingstoke and Deane	73	73	72	72	69	75	+3%

<i>Trends</i>	<i>Data Sources</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Business Survival Rates show the percentage of businesses that are still registered for VAT a certain number of years after they first registered. In this instance, that is 1 and 3 years · There are no significant differences for this indicators in the period 1997-2002 between the Basingstoke and Deane and Hampshire figures · Further analysis of this indicator will be given in the Basingstoke & Deane Borough Council 2007 Profile of the Borough 	<p>http://www.dti.gov.uk/bbf/small-business/research-and-statistics/statistics/page38563.html</p> <p>Department of Trade & Industry</p>

AGRICULTURE

(23) 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: 505	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · 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, 2003 Agricultural Census, Hampshire County Council Monitoring; <i>A Profile of Hampshire, 2005</i>
General crops: 12	General crops: 52		
Horticulture: 28	Horticulture: 245		
Pigs/Poultry: 9	Pigs/Poultry: 155		
Dairy: 23	Dairy: 120		
Cattle/Sheep: 84 (lowland)	Cattle/Sheep: 878 (lowland)		
Mixed: 31	Mixed: 200		
Other: 249	Other: 2,049		
All types: <u>544</u>	All types: <u>4,204</u>		
	<i>South East</i>		
	Cereals: 3,030		
	General crops: 490		
	Horticulture: 1,874		
	Pigs/Poultry: 867		
	Dairy: 660		
	Cattle/Sheep: 5,397 (lowland)		
	Mixed: 1,339		
	Other: 11,072		
	All types: <u>24,729</u>		
(24) Size of Agricultural Holdings (Hectares)			
<i>Basingstoke & Deane</i>	<i>Hampshire - South East</i>	<i>Trends</i>	<i>Data Sources</i>
	<i>Hampshire</i>		
			DEFRA, 2003

<p>Less than 5 hectares: 219 (40.3%)</p> <p>5<20 hectares: 101 (18.6%)</p> <p>20<50 hectares: 69 (12.7%)</p> <p>50<100 hectares: 47 (8.6%)</p> <p>100 or more: 108 (19.9%)</p> <p>All sizes: 544</p>	<p>Less than 5 hectares: 2,063 (48.5%)</p> <p>5<20 hectares: 878 (20.7%)</p> <p>20<50 hectares: 453 (10.6%)</p> <p>50<100 hectares: 306 (7.2%)</p> <p>100 or more: 549 (12.9%)</p> <p>All sizes: 4,249</p> <p><i>South East England</i></p> <p>Less than 5 hectares: 10,588 (42.8%)</p> <p>5<20 hectares: 5,596 (22.6%)</p> <p>20<50 hectares: 3,173 (12.8%)</p> <p>50<100 hectares: 2,134 (8.6%)</p> <p>100 or more: 3,238 (13.1%)</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>Agricultural Census, Hampshire County Council Monitoring; <i>A Profile of Hampshire, 2005</i></p>
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	All sizes: 24,729		
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Social

POPULATION

(1) Population

Basingstoke & Deane	South East & England	Targets	Trends	Data Sources
132,000 (1981) 152,000 (2001) 157,500 (2005)	South East 7,243,000 (1981) 8,000,645 (2001) 8,164,200 (2005) England 46,820,200 (1981) 50,431,700 (2005)	n/a	The population has increased within Basingstoke and Deane, the South East, and England by 16%, 11% and 7% respectively between 1981 and 2005 indicating relatively high levels of growth within the Borough.	2001 Census; Mid year population estimates

(2) Population Projections

Basingstoke & Deane	Hampshire & South East	Targets	Trends	Data Sources
167,000 (2011) 177,000 (2026)	Hampshire 1,308,326 (2011) 1,355,919 (2026)	n/a	The population of Basingstoke and Deane is set to grow steadily up until 2026 but at a slower rate than over the last 24 years (increasing by 11% between 2005 and 2026).	Basingstoke and Deane BC 'Profile of the Borough'; Hampshire County Council Small Area Population Forecasts 2004

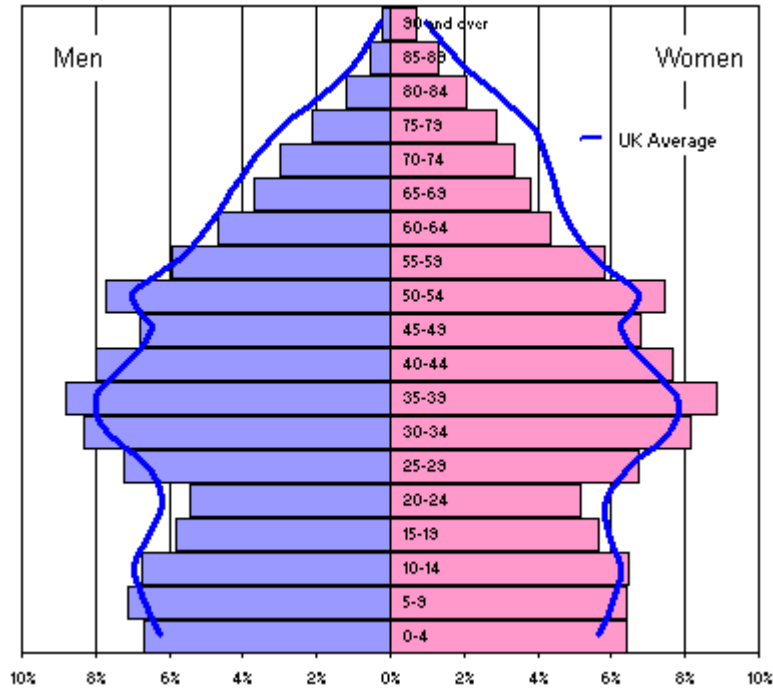
(3) Population Density

Basingstoke & Deane	Hampshire & South East	Targets	Trends	Data Sources
2.41 persons per hectare (pph)	(Hampshire) 4.20 pph (South East)	n/a	Whilst the population density for Basingstoke and Deane is lower than	2001 Census

	3.77 pph (England)		that for the South East and England, this reflects the fact that outside of Basingstoke Town, the Borough is predominantly rural.	
(4) Age & Gender				
<i>Basingstoke & Deane</i>	<i>Hampshire & South East</i>	<i>Targets</i>	<i>Trends</i>	<i>Data Sources</i>
See Table 1.1 (diagram below)	n/a	n/a	The diagram shows that compared with the UK average, the Borough has a slightly higher proportion of children under 10, a lower proportion of young adults (reflecting outflow to university towns), higher proportions in the 30-54 age groups and lower proportions in the post-retirement age groups. As a result of this, the Borough is likely to have an ageing population in future years.	Basingstoke and Deane BC 'Profile of the Borough' 2006.

Table 1.1

Basingstoke and Deane



The percentages on the pyramid represent the percentage of 'all males' (to the left) and the percentage of 'all females' (to the right) that are in that age group.

Census 2001

Table showing projected population change (by age) 2001-2026 for B & D and Hampshire in the Profile of the Borough (page 24)

(5) Marital Status (% of population)				
Basingstoke & Deane	Hampshire & South East	Targets	Trends	Data Sources
Single 27.2 Married/re-married 55.4 Separated 2.3 Divorced 8.6 Widowed 6.6	<i>Hampshire:</i> Single 25.0 Married/ re-married 56.7 Separated 2.2 Divorced 8.2 Widowed 7.9 <i>South East:</i> Single 28.4 Married/ re-married 53.0 Separated 2.3 Divorced 8.2 Widowed 8.1	n/a	The marital status of the population of Basingstoke and Deane is comparable to that across Hampshire and the South East.	'Profile of the Borough'; Profile of Hampshire, Hampshire County Council,2005
(6) Ethnic Group (% of population)				
Basingstoke & Deane	Hampshire & South East	Targets	Trends	Data Sources
White 96.6 Mixed Race 1.0 Asian/Asian British 1.2 Black/Black British 0.6 Chinese 0.4 Other 0.3	<i>Hampshire:</i> White 97.8 Mixed Race 0.7 Asian/Asian British 0.7 Black/Black British 0.3 Chinese 0.3 Other 0.2 <i>South East:</i> White 95.1 Mixed Race 1.1 Asian/Asian British 2.3 Black/Black British 0.7	n/a	The ethnic composition for Basingstoke and Deane is comparable with that for Hampshire and the South East	'Profile of the Borough'; Profile of Hampshire, Hampshire County Council,2005

	Chinese	0.4			
	Other	0.4			
(7) Religion (% of population)					
Basingstoke & Deane		Hampshire & South East		Targets	Trends
				n/a	
Christian	74.0	<i>Hampshire:</i>			The religion of the population of Basingstoke and Deane is comparable to the wider populations of Hampshire and the South East.
Buddhist	0.2	Christian	76.2		
Hindu	0.4	Buddhist	0.2		
Jewish	0.1	Hindu	0.3		
Muslim	0.5	Jewish	0.1		
Sikh	0.2	Muslim	0.4		
Other religion	0.3	Sikh	0.1		
No religion	17.0	Other religion	0.3		
Religion not stated	7.2	No religion	15.6		
		Religion not stated	6.9		
		<i>South East:</i>			
		Christian	72.8		
		Buddhist	0.3		
		Hindu	0.6		
		Jewish	0.2		
		Muslim	1.4		
		Sikh	0.5		
		Other religion	0.4		
		No religion	16.5		
		Religion not stated	7.5		
(8) National Insurance Registrations 2004/2005 and 2005/2006 in respect of non-UK Nationals					
Basingstoke & Deane		Great Britain		Targets	Trends
	2004/05	2005/06	2004/05	2005/06	
France	20	30	13290	17170	This data needs to be used with some caution,
					National Insurance Recording System

China	20	30	12620	12930	<p>because although it can provide an indication of the numbers and origin of immigrants, it doesn't reflect those who register for National Insurance elsewhere, and then move to Basingstoke and Deane, or those who register here and then move elsewhere. Nevertheless, the figures can be used as an indication of the increase in immigrants to Basingstoke and Deane, particularly from some of the EU Accession countries such as Poland and the Slovak Republic. This reflects a general trend within Great Britain.</p>	(Department for Work and Pensions)
Nepal	10	30	1280	3160		
Czech Rep	10	30	6930	12700		
Germany	20	40	10470	13350		
Portugal	20	40	12250	11600		
South Africa	70	90	19340	23970		
Slovak Rep	20	100	10490	26370		
India	100	140	32690	45980		
Poland	110	370	62550	171380		

HOUSING

(9) Total number of dwellings

<i>Basingstoke & Deane</i>		<i>Hampshire & South East</i>		<i>Targets</i>	<i>Trends</i>	<i>Data Sources</i>
2001	61,722	South East	3,287,489	n/a	The number of new dwellings has increased fairly consistently since	Census 2001, Department of Communities and Local
2002	62,471		3,414,227			

2003	63,071	3,436,939		2001 in Basingstoke and Deane.	Government – Housing Strategy Statistical Appendix
2004	63,862	3,473,200			
2005	64,748	3,498,838			
2006	65,674	3,541,679			
(10) Completions					
<i>Basingstoke & Deane</i>		<i>Hampshire & South East</i>	<i>Targets</i>	<i>Trends</i>	<i>Data Sources</i>
2005/06	924	n/a	Basingstoke and Deane is required to provide 12,060 dwellings between 1996 and 2011 (with a further 2000 'in reserve'). This averages 804 units/annum over the 15 years. See below for South East Plan target	The annual number of housing completions in Basingstoke & Deane has been increasing since 2002/03, though due to the previously low level of completions there remains a shortfall (1259 dwellings) to make up to meet the Hampshire County Council Structure Plan requirements.	Housing Land Supply Report (2006), BDBC
2004/05	888				
2003/04	791				
2002/03	600				
2001/02	719				
(11) Growth					
<i>Basingstoke & Deane</i>		<i>South East</i>	<i>Targets</i>	<i>Trends</i>	<i>Data Sources</i>
825 dwellings per annum (16,500 total)		28,900 dwellings per annum	825 dwellings per annum	n/a (see completions above)	The South East Plan, March 2006

(12) Affordable Housing					
Basingstoke & Deane	Hampshire & South East		Targets	Trends	Data Sources
2005/06 276 2004/05 273 2003/04 194			To provide 250 affordable units per year (BDBC Housing Strategy)	The provision of affordable housing has increased over the last three years, and the Housing Strategy Target was met in 2004/05 and 2005/06 (although levels of housing need remain high)	Housing Services, BDBC
(13) Type and Mix					
Basingstoke & Deane	Hampshire & South East		Targets	Trends	Data Sources
<i>Number %</i> <i>Detached</i> 20,787 33 <i>Semi-Detached</i> 15,675 24.9 <i>Terraced</i> 18,846 29.9	South East Region: % 29.3 28.5 23.1 18.5		None	There is a higher proportion of detached, semi-detached and terraced houses within the Borough compared to the south-east region, but a lower proportion of flats/maisonettes. However, the number of flats has increased over recent years with higher density developments.	Census 2001
(14) Average size of dwellings (no. of rooms)					
Basingstoke & Deane	Hampshire & South East		Targets	Trends	Data
5.8	Hampshire 5.73	South East 5.57	n/a	In 2001, the average dwelling size in Basingstoke and Deane was slightly larger than that across Hampshire and the South East.	2001 Census

(15) Tenure (% of households)						
Basingstoke & Deane		Hampshire & South East		Targets	Trends	Data Sources
Owner occupied (owns outright)	24.21	Hampshire	South East	n/a	The % of owner occupiers who own their property outright is lower in Basingstoke and Deane than for Hampshire and the South East, whilst the % with a mortgage is slightly higher. The % that rent from a Housing Association or RSL is also higher, whilst the % that rent privately is slightly lower.	2001 Census
Owner occupied (mortgage/loan)	48.73	31.60	31.28			
Owner occupied (shared ownership)	0.55	44.88	41.90			
Rented from LA/Hsg Association/RSL	17.42	0.50	0.78			
Rented from private landlord/letting agent	5.87	13.54	13.96			
Rented from employer or rent free	3.24	5.97	8.77			
		3.51	3.31			
(16) Price						
Basingstoke & Deane		Hampshire & South East		Targets	Trends	Data Sources
<i>Year</i>	<i>Mean house prices (£)</i>	South East England			Since 2002 average house prices in the Borough have been slightly lower than across the south-east. House prices have continued to increase over the past 5 years both locally and across the south-east.	Land Registry
		<i>Year</i>	<i>Mean house prices (£)</i>			
2001	173,003	2001	163,495			
2002	183,674	2002	191,358			
2003	205,046	2003	210,106			
2004	223,951	2004	234,428			
2005		2005				
2006		2006				
(17) Housing Affordability						
Basingstoke & Deane		Hampshire & South East		Targets	Trends	Data Sources
Ratio of lower quartile of house prices to lower quartile of earnings					Whilst the ratio of house prices relative to earnings in BDBC is lower than	Regional Housing Strategy 2006

6.4-7.0	8.2	n/a	across the rest of south-east England, the figure remains high, indicating that housing is expensive for much of the population (particularly relative to the generally accepted mortgage ratio of 3x salary)			
(18) Homelessness						
Basingstoke & Deane		Hampshire & South East		Targets	Trends	Data Sources
<i>Year</i>	<i>Homeless & in priority need</i>	<i>No. per 1000</i>	<i>South East No. per 1000 HH's</i>		The number of homeless within the Borough has fallen over the last 4 years and is lower than the average across the south-east region.	Communities and Local Government
<i>HH's</i>						
2002-03	158	2.5	4.3			
2003-04	121	1.9	4.5			
2004-05	126	2.0	3.7			
2005-06	105	1.6	2.7			
(19) Housing Register						
Basingstoke & Deane		Hampshire & South East		Targets	Trends	Data Sources
<i>Year</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>In need</i>	n/a		The number of people listed on the Housing Register has increased over the last 5 years, with the number in need also increasing (furthermore, a higher proportion are now in need).	Basingstoke and Deane Borough Council Housing Register
2001	4652	2706				
2002	4281	2512				
2003	4497	2743				
2004	4764	3010				
2005	4937	3262				
2006	5058	3454				
(20) Unfit Dwellings (no. as a % of the total dwelling stock)						
Basingstoke & Deane		Hampshire & South East		Targets	Trends	Data Sources
			<i>South East</i>		Basingstoke and Deane has a low proportion of unfit dwellings	Department for Communities and Local Government – Housing
2004	0.7%	3.6%				
2005	0.7%	3.4%				

2006	0.7%	3.3%		compared with the South East (which may be partly attributed to the fact that much of the Borough's housing stock is relatively modern), although there has been no improvement over the last 3 years.	Strategy Statistical Appendix 2005
(21) Vacant Dwellings					
Basingstoke & Deane		<i>Hampshire & South East</i>	<i>Targets</i>	<i>Trends</i>	<i>Data Sources</i>
2004	698			The number of vacant dwellings has remained relatively constant over the last 4 years. It remains a potential supply of additional housing (which the Empty Property Strategy is seeking to address).	Basingstoke and Deane Borough Council Council Tax team
2005	675				
2006	689				
2007	690				
(22) Gypsy and traveller sites					
Basingstoke & Deane		<i>Hampshire & South East</i>	<i>Targets</i>	<i>Trends</i>	<i>Data Sources</i>
One site provides for 4 pitches				There is limited provision for gypsy and traveller sites and this is an Issue that may need to be addressed.	Basingstoke and Deane Borough Council Development Control Team

HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

(23) Life Expectancy				
Basingstoke & Deane	Hampshire & South East	Targets	Trends	Data Sources
Life expectancy Males 77.4 Females 81.8	South East Males 77.7 Females 81.8		The life expectancy rate for Basingstoke and Deane is comparable with that for the South East.	Office for National Statistics data for those born between 2002-04 (Profile of the Borough, BDBC, 2006)
(24) Mortality Rates				
Basingstoke & Deane	Hampshire & South East	Targets	Trends	Data Sources
Crude rate (deaths per 1,000 resident population) 6.8	Hampshire 9.1 South East 9.5	n/a	Basingstoke and Deane has a low crude death rate compared with Hampshire and the South East, but this is likely to increase in the future with an ageing population.	Profile of the Borough (BDBC, 2006)
(25) Teenage conception rates – No. conceptions to girls under 18 per 1000 girls aged 15-17				
Basingstoke & Deane	Hampshire, South East & England	Targets	Trends	Data Sources
33.9	Hampshire 30.3 South East 33.6 England 42		Teenage conception rates in Basingstoke and Deane are higher than across Hampshire as a whole, comparable with the figure for the South East and significantly lower than the figure for England	Office for National Statistics 2002-2004
(26) Long term illness, health problem or disability which limits people's daily activities or the work they could do				
Basingstoke & Deane	Hampshire & South East	Targets	Trends	Data Sources
13.1%	Hampshire 14.9%	n/a	The proportion of those with a long term illness, health problem or disability	2001 Census

	South East 15.5%		is slightly lower in the Borough than for Hampshire or the South East. No identified problems.		
(27) Percentage of people describing their health as good					
Basingstoke & Deane	Hampshire & South East		Targets	Trends	Data Sources
74.3%	South East 71.5%		n/a	The percentage of Borough residents describing their health as good is higher than the figure for the South East.	Census 2001
(28) Percentage of residents that feel that Basingstoke and Deane is a good place to live, offering a high quality of life					
Basingstoke & Deane	Hampshire & South East		Targets	Trends	Data Sources
2005/06 91%	n/a		3% (BDBC Three Year Plan)	Although the % of people who feel that Basingstoke and Deane is a good place to live has dropped slightly from 2003/04, it remains high at 91%.	Basingstoke and Deane Borough Council Annual Report 2005/06 (customer satisfaction survey)
2004/05 91%					
2003/04 93%					

CRIME

(29) Total recorded crime rate (per 1000 population)					
Basingstoke & Deane	Hampshire & South East		Targets	Trends	Data Sources
2005/06 93	2005/06 Hampshire SE 97 90			The total crime rate for Basingstoke and Deane is slightly lower than for Hampshire, but slightly higher than across the South East.	'Crime in England and Wales' Report 2005-2006 (Home Office)
(30) Domestic burglaries (per 1000 population)					
Basingstoke & Deane	Hampshire & South East		Targets	Trends	Data Sources

2005/06	7.4	2005/06	Hampshire 9	SE 10		The proportion of domestic burglaries is slightly lower in Basingstoke and Deane than for Hampshire and the South East.	Profile of the Borough 2006 - Police recorded crime 2005-06, Hampshire constabulary		
(31) Violent offences (per 1000 population)									
<i>Basingstoke & Deane</i>		<i>Hampshire & South East</i>		<i>Targets</i>		<i>Trends</i>		<i>Data Sources</i>	
2005/06	22.8	2005/06	Hampshire 24	SE 19		The proportion of violent offences is comparable with that across Hampshire but is higher than for the South East.	Profile of the Borough 2006 - Police recorded crime 2005-06, Hampshire constabulary		
(32) Vehicle Crime (per 1000 population)									
<i>Basingstoke & Deane</i>		<i>Hampshire & South East</i>		<i>Targets</i>		<i>Trends</i>		<i>Data Sources</i>	
2005/06	9.7	2005/06	Hampshire 10	SE 11		The proportion of vehicle crimes is slightly lower in Basingstoke and Deane than for Hampshire and the South East	Profile of the Borough 2006 - Police recorded crime 2005-06, Hampshire constabulary		
(33) Percentage of residents that have some fear of crime									
<i>Basingstoke & Deane</i>		<i>Hampshire & South East</i>		<i>Targets</i>		<i>Trends</i>		<i>Data Sources</i>	
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%								

POVERTY, DEPRIVATION AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

(34) Index of Multiple Deprivation				
<i>Basingstoke & Deane</i>	<i>Hampshire & South East</i>	<i>Targets</i>	<i>Trends</i>	<i>Data Sources</i>
Ranked 313 out of 354 (where 1 is most deprived) Average score 8.83 (higher score is more deprivation)	Hampshire ranked 328 out of 354 Average score 8.07 South East Average score 13.75		The Index of Deprivation 2004 indicates that Basingstoke and Deane has improved on its already favourable position of experiencing relatively little deprivation in the national context. However, there are local areas within the Borough suffering some deprivation.	ID2004, ODPM, 2004
(35) 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>
7 Super Output Areas fall within the wards of Buckskin, Popley East, South Ham, Norden.			The Index of Deprivation identifies 7 specific areas that fall within the 40% most deprived areas of the country. The Neighbourhood Renewal Strategy and other documents seek to target these areas.	ID2004, ODPM, 2004
(36) % of population of working age claiming benefits				
<i>Basingstoke & Deane</i>	<i>Hampshire & South East</i>	<i>Targets</i>	<i>Trends</i>	<i>Data Sources</i>
7.8%	South East 9.9%			DWP Information Directorate: Work and Pensions Longitudinal Study 2005
(37) Number of people claiming Housing and Council Tax benefits within Basingstoke and Deane				
<i>Basingstoke & Deane</i>	<i>Hampshire & South</i>	<i>Targets</i>	<i>Trends</i>	<i>Data Sources</i>

		<i>East</i>			
	2005	2006			
Council tax benefit only	1425	1552			The numbers of people claiming housing and council tax benefit has increased between 2005 and 2006.
Housing benefit only	803	844			
Combined claims	5785	6073			
(38) % of households in fuel poverty					
Basingstoke & Deane	<i>Hampshire & South East</i>		<i>Targets</i>	<i>Trends</i>	<i>Data Sources</i>
15%	<i>Hampshire</i>	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', Centre for Sustainable Energy 1991 Census data and 1996 House Condition survey data.
	<i>South East</i>	19%			
	<i>England</i>	23%			

EDUCATION AND SKILLS

(39)% achieving Key Stage 1, level 2+						
Basingstoke & Deane	<i>Hampshire</i>	<i>South East</i>	<i>England</i>	<i>Targets</i>	<i>Trends</i>	
Reading	90	88	86	85	Pupils within Basingstoke and Deane perform well at Key Stage 1 (infant school) compared with the rest of Hampshire, the South East, and England	Profile of the Borough 2006
Writing	88	86	84	82		
Maths	95	93	92	91		
(40) % achieving Key Stage 2, level 4+						
Basingstoke & Deane	<i>Hampshire</i>	<i>South East</i>	<i>England</i>	<i>Targets</i>	<i>Trends</i>	

English	80	82	79	79		Although pupils within Basingstoke and Deane are achieving better results at this stage than across the South East and England generally, they are not performing as well as neighbouring schools within Hampshire	Profile of the Borough 2006
Maths	76	78	75	75			
(41) % achieving Key Stage 3, level 5+							
Basingstoke & Deane		<i>Hampshire</i>	<i>South East</i>	<i>England</i>	<i>Targets</i>	<i>Trends</i>	
English	75	77	77	74		Although pupils within Basingstoke and Deane are achieving better results at this stage than across England generally, they are not performing as well as neighbouring schools within Hampshire (and the South East for English)	Profile of the Borough 2006
Maths	76	78	76	74			
Science	75	76	73	70			
(42) Percentage of 15-16 year-olds gaining 5+ A-C at GCSE							
Basingstoke & Deane		<i>Hampshire & South East</i>		<i>Targets</i>	<i>Trends</i>	<i>Data Sources</i>	
		Hants	South East		Although the qualifications of 15-16 year olds in Basingstoke and Deane has improved in the last 4 years, it still falls behind the results in Hampshire and the South East.	Profile of the Borough 2005, BDBC	
2002	51	56	54				
2003	52	58	55				
2004	55	58	55				
2005	56	61	58				

(43) Proportion of people qualified to degree level or higher					
<i>Basingstoke & Deane</i>	<i>Hampshire & South East</i>		<i>Targets</i>	<i>Trends</i>	<i>Data Sources</i>
21.46	Hampshire	20.72		The figure is broadly comparable with those for Hampshire and the South East	2001 census
	South East	21.75			
(44) Proportion of working age population with NVQ4+ qualifications					
<i>Basingstoke & Deane</i>	<i>Hampshire & South East</i>		<i>Targets</i>	<i>Trends</i>	<i>Data Sources</i>
29.8	Hampshire	28.1			2001 census
	South East	29.5			
(45) % of people aged 16-74 with no qualifications					
<i>Basingstoke & Deane</i>	<i>Hampshire & South East</i>		<i>Targets</i>	<i>Trends</i>	<i>Data Sources</i>
22.06	Hampshire	22.97		The figure for Basingstoke and Deane is broadly comparable with those for Hampshire and the South East	2001 census
	South East	23.92			

ACCESSIBILITY

(46) Distance of households from key services					
<i>Basingstoke & Deane</i>	<i>Hampshire & South East</i>		<i>Targets</i>	<i>Trends</i>	<i>Data Sources</i>
Information not yet available				Surveys being undertaken	Hampshire Local Transport Plan 2006-2011 (HCC)
(47) The proportion of people who consider that accessibility is good					
<i>Basingstoke & Deane</i>	<i>Hampshire & South East</i>		<i>Targets</i>	<i>Trends</i>	<i>Data Sources</i>
Information not yet available.				Surveys being undertaken	Hampshire Local Transport Plan

(48) 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%			
(49) Travel to work					
<i>Basingstoke & Deane</i>	<i>Hampshire & South East</i>		<i>Targets</i>	<i>Trends</i>	<i>Data Sources</i>
% of people aged 16-74 who travel to work:	Hants	South-East	n/a	The figures for Basingstoke and Deane are broadly comparable with those for Hampshire and the South-East. It will be useful to look at figures over time to see if use of the private car reduces in line with Government aims.	2001 census
Work mainly at home/from home	9.4	9.7	9.9		
Underground/metro/light railway/tram	0.1	0.1	0.2		
Train	4.0	3.2	5.6		
Bus/minibus/coach	3.7	3.2	4.4		
Motorcycle/scooter/moped	0.9	1.3	1.1		
Driving a car or van	63.6	63.4	59.2		
Passenger in a car or van	6.5	5.9	5.7		
Taxi	0.4	0.3	0.4		
Bicycle	2.4	3.5	3.1		

On foot	8.7	8.7	9.9						
Other	0.4	0.6	0.5						
(50) % of households with access to cars/vans									
Basingstoke & Deane			Hampshire, South East & England/Wales			Targets	Trends	Data Sources	
None	One	2 or more	None	One	2 or more	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 and a relatively low proportion not owning a car/van.	2001 Census	
15.98	40.24	43.77	<i>Hants</i>	15.65	41.96				42.39
			<i>SE</i>	19.43	42.62				37.95
			<i>England</i>	26.79	43.80				29.42
(51) 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 2005-March 2006 (% of development)						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 the important issue of sustainable new dwellings (PPS1)	Basingstoke and Deane Annual Monitoring Report 2006	
Within 30 minutes of:									
GP	97.6								
Hospital	62.1								
Primary school	98.3								
Secondary school	95.8								
Further Education College	54.5								
Employment	88.2								
Major health centre	n/a								
Retail centre	88.4								
Supermarket	97.7								
Average	85								
(52) Access to schools, further education, work, hospitals, GPs and major centres (by walking, cycling or public transport)									

Basingstoke & Deane	<i>Hampshire & South East</i>	<i>Targets</i>	<i>Trends</i>	<i>Data Sources</i>
<p>Access to Employment</p> <p>Time (mins) % households</p> <p>0-20 66%</p> <p>20-40 29.3%</p> <p>40-60 0.5%</p> <p>> 60 4.2</p> <p>Access to Further Education</p> <p>college</p> <p>0-30 72.3%</p> <p>30-60 23.4%</p> <p>60-120 0.1%</p> <p>>120 4.2%</p> <p>Access to food stores</p> <p>0-15 72.5%</p> <p>15-30 19.7%</p> <p>30-60 2.1%</p> <p>>60 5.7%</p> <p>Access to hospitals</p> <p>0-30 56.2%</p> <p>30-60 34.6%</p> <p>60-120 3.3%</p> <p>>120 5.9%</p> <p>Access to retail centres</p> <p>0-15 31.9%</p> <p>15-30 47.5%</p> <p>30-60 14.9%</p> <p>>60 5.7%</p>				Based on information from Hampshire County Council using 2005 address point information and March 2007 Public Transport network and timings.

Appendix D – Basingstoke and Deane Sustainable Community Strategy

Summary of Themes and Objectives

A Safe Borough- Our Borough is a place where people feel safe and at ease

S1: Residents have increased confidence in feeling safe

S2: Levels of crime are reduced

S3: Levels of antisocial behaviour are reduced

S4: The Borough has a positive self image

S5: Ways to prevent accidents and crime are routinely considered by all organisations

A Healthy Borough- In our borough everyone takes a role in improving and maintaining good health; and healthy lifestyles are promoted

H1: Access to good health and social care advice, treatment and facilities are improved

H2: Homes and communities are improved in ways that reduce causes of poor health

H3: Health and healthcare for older people is improved

H4: Work-Life balance is improved across the country

H5: High levels of participation in cultural and leisure activities are maintained for all age groups

A Learning and Creative Borough- Our borough is a community where learning opportunities exist for everyone and creativity is encouraged
L1: Provision for quality early years activities and childcare is increased
L2: Access to a wider range of opportunities for learning and creativity is increased through improved information, reduced costs and access via a wide range of locations
L3: Support for adults to improve basic skills is increased
L4: Support for young people is increased through good schools and colleges and other appropriate learning opportunities
L5: There is an integrated approach to community learning, in partnership with providers and the business community

A Prosperous Borough- Our borough is a place where people can and will want to work and a variety of urban and rural businesses thrive
P1: Individual and workforce skills are increased
P2: Key workers are attracted to and retained in the area
P3: The wider world has a positive image of Basingstoke
P4: Barriers to employment and investment are reduced
P5: The borough has thriving town centres which contribute to a broad economic base

An Environment that is good to live in- People have high quality, affordable homes and value our borough as a clean, attractive and varied place to live
E1: The variety and quality of the built environment is protected, enhanced and well designed
E2: The diversity and quality of the natural environment is protected and enhanced
E3: Access to affordable and appropriate housing is improved
E4: Residents can access the services they need without the use of a car

E5: We are effectively using our natural resources and minimising waste and pollution

E6: Access to the countryside and public open space is improved