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# Sustainability Appraisal for the Welborne Plan

Sustainability Report on the Draft Welborne Plan

October 2013



# Sustainability Appraisal of the Welborne Plan

## Sustainability Report on the Draft Welborne Plan

**Client:** Fareham Borough Council  
**Report No.:** UE-0115 Draft Welborne Plan SA Report\_6\_131016  
**Version:** 4  
**Status:** Final  
**Date:** October 2013  
**Author:** NCB/NP  
**Checked:** NP  
**Approved:** NP

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## Abbreviations

AQMA	Air Quality Management Area	ODPM	Office of the Deputy Prime Minister
BAP	Biodiversity Action Plan	ONS	Office of National Statistics
BOA	Biodiversity Opportunity Area	PAYE	Pay-as-you-earn
BRE	Building Research Establishment	PPPs	Policies, plans and programmes
CAMS	Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy	PUSH	Partnership for Urban South Hampshire
CO <sub>2</sub>	Carbon dioxide	RVEI	Road Verges of Ecological Importance
CLG	Department of Communities and Local Government	SA	Sustainability Appraisal
DEFRA	Department of the Environment, Food and Rural Affairs	SAC	Special Area of Conservation
EU	European Union	SDA	Strategic Development Area
FBC	Fareham Borough Council	SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessment
GIS	Geographic information systems	SFRA	Strategic Flood Risk Assessment
HCC	Hampshire County Council	SI	Statutory Instrument
HRA	Habitats Regulations Assessment	SINC	Site of Importance for Nature Conservation
IMD	Indices of Multiple Deprivation	SPA	Special Protection Area
LBAP	Local Biodiversity Action Plan	SPZ	Source Protection Zones
LDF	Local Development Framework	SSSI	Site of Special Scientific Interest
LNR	Local Nature Reserve	SuDS	Sustainable Drainage Systems
NCNF	New Community North of Fareham	SWPM	Site Waste Management Plan
NH <sub>3</sub>	Ammonia	UKCIP	UK Climate Impacts Programme
NO <sub>2</sub>	Nitrogen dioxide	VOC	Volatile Organic Compounds
NO <sub>x</sub>	Nitrogen oxides	WRAP	Waste and Resources Action Programme
NPPF	National Planning Policy Framework	µg/m <sup>3</sup>	micrograms per cubic meter of air

# Non Technical Summary

## About Sustainability Appraisal

A Sustainability Appraisal (SA) is being carried out alongside the development of the Welborne Plan.

Local Planning Authorities such as Fareham Borough Council use SA to assess plans against a set of sustainability objectives developed in consultation with local stakeholders and communities. This assessment helps the Council to identify the relative environmental, social and economic performance of possible strategic, policy and site options, and to evaluate which of these may be more sustainable.

SA is a statutory process incorporating the requirements of the European Union Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive.

## About the Welborne Plan

The Welborne Plan is a development plan which sets out what the new community in the north of Fareham borough, named Welborne, will be like. Designed to guide decision-making on future planning applications for the site, it will include planning policies as well as a masterplan setting out the broad type, location, amount and character of the development in Welborne.

Accompanying the Fareham Core Strategy and the Fareham Development Sites and Policies Plan, the Welborne Plan is one of three documents which will make up the Fareham Local Plan.

## Purpose and Content of the Sustainability Report

The purpose of this Sustainability Report is to:

- ▶ Identify, describe and evaluate the likely significant effects of the Welborne Plan and its reasonable alternatives; and
- ▶ Provide an early and effective opportunity for statutory consultees, interested parties and the public to offer views on any aspect of the SA process which has been carried out to date.

The Sustainability Report contains:

- ▶ An outline of the contents and main objectives of the Welborne Plan and its relationship with other plans, programmes and strategies;
- ▶ Relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and key sustainability issues for the borough;

- ▶ The SA Framework of objectives and indicators against which the Welborne Plan has been assessed;
- ▶ The appraisal of alternative options for the Welborne Plan;
- ▶ A summary of the appraisal carried out for early versions of the Welborne Plan;
- ▶ The likely significant effects of the Welborne Plan in sustainability terms;
- ▶ The measures envisaged to prevent, reduce and as fully as possible offset any significant adverse effects which may arise as a result of the Welborne Plan;
- ▶ A description of the measures envisaged concerning monitoring; and
- ▶ The next steps for the SA.

### **The Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Stage**

An SA Scoping Report was prepared and submitted to stakeholders in July 2012. This set out the intended scope and level of detail to be included in the Sustainability Report and included a plan, programme and strategy review, an evidence base for the assessment, key issues and environmental challenges to address, and an SA Framework of objectives and indicators against which the Welborne Plan can be assessed. Following consultation on the Scoping Report, the information presented in the document was updated to take account of the responses received. This concluded the first stage of the SA process.

### **Assessment of Alternative Options**

Following the scoping stage, the SA team undertook an assessment of a number of alternative 'options' for the Welborne Plan. The purpose of the assessment of alternative options was to evaluate a number of different approaches to delivering new development through the Welborne Plan. The findings of the assessment of alternative options subsequently informed and influenced the development of early drafts of the Welborne Plan.

### **Assessment of the Policies and Proposals included in the draft Welborne Plan**

The next stage of the SA process appraised the proposals put forward the Draft Welborne Plan. The purpose of this exercise is to highlight potential sustainability issues raised by the Welborne Plan at this stage of its development, so that the sustainability performance of later drafts could be maximised.

The 38 development principles and policies included in the Draft Welborne Plan were assessed against the SA Framework of objectives and indicators in order to establish likely positive and negative effects. A summary of the potential effects of the Draft Welborne Plan, presented by sustainability themes, is as follows:

Sustainability theme	Potential positive effects of the Draft Welborne Plan	Potential negative effects of the Plan
<b>Accessibility and transportation</b>	<p>Introduction of high quality walking and cycling networks and public transport networks (including Bus Rapid Transit).</p> <p>Key areas and amenities within Welborne, such as residential areas, employment areas, schools, community facilities and district and local centres will be comprehensively linked by sustainable transport networks including pedestrian and cycle routes and bus links.</p> <p>The Draft Plan will help reduce the need to travel to services, facilities, amenities and opportunities through locating housing, employment and services in close proximity to each other.</p>	<p>The development of Welborne has the potential to place further demands on already stretched transport networks in the area, including the M27 and the A32.</p>
<b>Air quality</b>	<p>Limitation of emissions of key pollutants from the encouragement of modal shift from the private car and a development plan which reduces the need to travel.</p> <p>Implementation of high quality open spaces and a green infrastructure network will help regulate air pollution.</p>	<p>Potential effects on air quality in the wider area from increased housing and employment provision.</p>
<b>Biodiversity and geodiversity</b>	<p>A focus on green infrastructure will encourage the restoration of fragmented habitats, and support enhancements to wildlife corridors and ecological networks.</p> <p>Potential increases the biodiversity value of the area, which currently largely consists of arable fields and improved grassland habitats of relatively low nature conservation value.</p> <p>Protection of local biodiversity through the requirements for full assessments of the impacts on habitats and protected species on the site biodiversity of proposals to be carried out alongside new development.</p> <p>Implementation of approaches designed to limit potential effects on internationally designated sites present in the wider sub-region.</p>	<p>Potential for some loss of minor biodiversity habitats. This will however be offset by the development of a comprehensive green infrastructure network in Welborne and measures to protect biodiversity.</p>
<b>Climate change</b>	<p>Limitation of greenhouse gas emissions by the encouraging of modal shift.</p> <p>Promotion of new community and neighbourhood renewable energy provision.</p> <p>Promotion of high energy efficiency standards in housing, employment land and community buildings.</p> <p>Support for climate change adaptation through the development of a high quality green</p>	<p>Inevitable increase in greenhouse gas emissions through increasing the built footprint of the area, even with mitigation measures.</p>

	<p>infrastructure networks.</p> <p>Recognition of effects of climate change on water availability through the implementation of a range of water efficiency measures.</p> <p>Consideration of flood risk areas through ensuring developers carry out flood risk assessments and demonstrate that proposed developments will not increase flood risk on the site or elsewhere.</p> <p>Development of a comprehensive Sustainable Drainage System.</p>	
<b>Economic factors</b>	<p>Increase in the local market for goods, services and amenities.</p> <p>Promotion of a range of employment land types, including offices and industrial / warehousing and community uses.</p> <p>Support of new business start-ups and young businesses.</p> <p>Promotion of the vitality and viability of district and local centres.</p>	None highlighted by the SA process.
<b>Health</b>	<p>Improved accessibility to health services and leisure and recreational facilities.</p> <p>Promotion of healthier modes of travel.</p> <p>Implementation of high quality residential standards which will encourage the construction of warmer, drier and healthier homes.</p> <p>Promotion of physical activity and recreational opportunities through improved open space provision and green infrastructure networks.</p>	None highlighted by the SA process.
<b>Historic environment</b>	<p>Protection of key historic environment features and areas and their settings.</p> <p>Recognition of the archaeological potential of the area.</p> <p>Support for local distinctiveness and a sense of place</p> <p>Recognition of the need for new development to reflect the key characteristics of the area's landscape character areas.</p>	Some potential effects on the setting of cultural heritage and the historic landscape. These effects will in part be offset by the policies proposed in the Draft Plan.
<b>Housing</b>	<p>Increase in housing availability, helping to meet local and sub-regional housing needs.</p> <p>Delivery of a framework for varying types and tenures of housing in Welborne, including market housing, affordable housing, private rented housing and sheltered housing.</p>	None highlighted by the SA process.

	<p>Encouragement of high quality design and layout of housing.</p> <p>Promotion of high sustainability standards for new housing.</p> <p>Location of new housing in areas with good accessibility to services and facilities.</p>	
<b>Landscape</b>	<p>Implementation of a Landscape and Habitats Framework Plan and recognition of the need for new development to reflect the key characteristics of landscape character areas.</p> <p>Development of a high quality green infrastructure network.</p> <p>Introduction of settlement buffers between Welborne and the existing settlements of Fareham, Funtley, Knowle and Wickham</p> <p>Implementation of structural landscaping schemes to enhance the landscape setting of Welborne.</p> <p>Protection and enhancement of historic environment assets in the area.</p>	<p>Inevitable effects on landscape quality from the development of Welborne including through development to the east of the A32, which is an area deemed to be of higher landscape sensitivity than the west of the road corridor.</p>
<b>Material assets</b>	<p>Minimisation of household waste and encouragement of recycling.</p> <p>Provision of new waste management facilities.</p> <p>Limitation of material and resource use through construction.</p>	<p>Loss of greenfield land to new development.</p>
<b>Population and quality of life</b>	<p>Promotion of community and neighbourhood integration.</p> <p>Provision of a range of accessible services within Welborne's district and local centres.</p> <p>Enhanced accessibility to services, facilities, amenities and opportunities through the development of high quality sustainable transport networks.</p> <p>Implementation of high quality residential standards which will encourage the construction of warmer, drier and healthier homes.</p> <p>Development of high quality green infrastructure networks.</p> <p>Improvement in employment opportunities.</p>	<p>None highlighted by the SA process.</p>
<b>Soil</b>	<p>The sustainable management of water promoted by the Draft Plan will help limit soil loss and erosion.</p>	<p>Loss of significant areas of the best and most versatile agricultural land.</p>
<b>Water</b>	<p>Strong focus on water efficiency and water conservation measures.</p> <p>Consideration of flood risk areas through ensuring developers carry out flood risk</p>	<p>Increased pressures on water availability.</p> <p>Uncertain approach to the management</p>

	assessments and demonstrate that proposed developments will not increase flood risk on the site or elsewhere. Protection of the major intermediate aquifer underlying the area. Management of water runoff through the development of comprehensive sustainable drainage systems in the plan area and green infrastructure networks.	of wastewater from Welborne.
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## Recommendations

Whilst the Draft Welborne Plan as it stands brings a range of positive sustainability effects, a number of recommendations have been proposed to help the Welborne Plan further improve its sustainability performance. These include the following:

- ▶ The finalised version of the plan should clarify the chosen approach for wastewater treatment in Welborne, stating the preference between Peel Common and the Albion Water treatment works at Knowle;
- ▶ There is further potential for the Welborne Plan to shape how adult education is facilitated in Welborne;
- ▶ In terms of greenhouse gas emissions, aspirations for the proposed carbon footprint of Welborne should be put forward through the Welborne Plan, including a target for emissions per household;
- ▶ To facilitate this, the carbon footprint of Welborne should be established and monitored; and
- ▶ The risk of significant negative effects on the following receptors should be closely monitored through the on-going progression of the Welborne Plan:
  - Traffic flows and air quality,
  - Net losses and gains for biodiversity,
  - Landscape impacts and the area of best and most versatile agricultural land,
  - Water consumption.

## **Monitoring**

Chapter 9 of the Sustainability Report provides preliminary proposals for a monitoring programme to measure the Welborne Plan's implementation in relation to aspects of the environmental, social and economic baseline which are assessed as likely to be significantly, or where opportunities for an improvement in sustainability performance may arise. Monitoring for the SA will be aligned with or incorporated within monitoring that is scheduled for the plan itself, both to avoid duplication and ensure that appropriate remedial action can be taken.

## **Next Steps**

Following consultation on the Draft Plan and its Sustainability Report, the Welborne Plan will be revised to take account of the Sustainability Appraisal, findings of consultation and results of further studies that have been carried out in the interim. The revised Welborne Plan will be the Publication version and will be accompanied by a further iteration of the Sustainability Report.

Following Publication of the Welborne Plan and its Sustainability Report, representations received on both documents will be analysed by the Council and where necessary discussed during the Examination in Public. Any changes to the Welborne Plan which arise as a result of consultation or examination will need to be assessed as part of the SA process, which may lead to a further edition of, or addendum to the Sustainability Report.

Following Examination, a Post Adoption Statement will be published with the adopted version of the Welborne Plan. The purpose of the Post Adoption Statement is to outline how the SA process has informed and influenced the Welborne Plan development process and demonstrate how consultation on the SA was taken into account.

## **Consultation Arrangements**

The Draft Welborne Plan and this Sustainability Report are being made available for consultation for a period of six weeks, from 18 October 2013, and can be viewed at:

[www.fareham.gov.uk/planning/new\\_community/intro.aspx](http://www.fareham.gov.uk/planning/new_community/intro.aspx)

Alternatively hard copies can be viewed at:

Fareham Borough Council  
Civic Offices  
Civic Way  
Fareham  
Hampshire  
PO16 7AZ

Consultation responses can be sent to [planningpolicy@fareham.gov.uk](mailto:planningpolicy@fareham.gov.uk) or to the above address.

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# 1 Introduction

## 1.1 Purpose of this Report

- 1.1.1 This Sustainability Report has been prepared for Fareham Borough Council as part of the combined Sustainability Appraisal (SA) and Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) process for the Welborne Plan. The report was prepared for the Draft Welborne Plan which was published for public consultation between 29 April and 10 June 2013.
- 1.1.2 The Sustainability Report has been produced in compliance with the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012 and Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004. It incorporates the Environmental Report which is required in accordance with EU Directive 2001/42/EC on Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes (the SEA Directive).
- 1.1.3 The report represents the latest stage in the SA/SEA and forms part of the evidence base upon which the Plan is based. A further Sustainability Report will subsequently be prepared to accompany the Publication version of the Welborne Plan, which is due to be released for consultation in early 2014.

## 1.2 The Welborne Plan

- 1.2.1 The principle of developing a new community north of Fareham was established by the Fareham Borough Core Strategy and, before that, the South East Plan. The Core Strategy describes the vision for the new community – to be named Welborne – and sets the Broad Area of Search (Figure 1.2) for locating the community together with overall development objectives, including provision for 6,500-7,500 dwellings and up to 90,750m<sup>2</sup> of employment floorspace<sup>1</sup>. It allows for flexibility in the Welborne Plan to adjust these objectives where necessary in order to achieve a successful, sustainable development. The Welborne Plan sets the policy boundary (Figure 1.3) and is exploring a range of alternative options, including the number of new homes to be developed, jobs to be provided, a transport strategy, and quantity and layout of green infrastructure.
- 1.2.2 To help progress the new community through the forward planning process, the Welborne Plan is being prepared by Fareham Borough Council. Informed by a concept masterplan, it will include planning policies setting out the broad type, location, amount and character of the development. It will address housing development and the level of affordable housing, the amount, nature and location of employment opportunities and infrastructure needed to support the new community such as roads, public transport, schools and community facilities. It will incorporate a green infrastructure strategy outlining how new open spaces will be created and

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<sup>1</sup> Policy CS13 of the Fareham Core Strategy presents the broad development principles for the SDA.

maintained and how connections to the countryside can be improved. Through this approach the Welborne Plan will guide decision-making on future planning applications for the site.

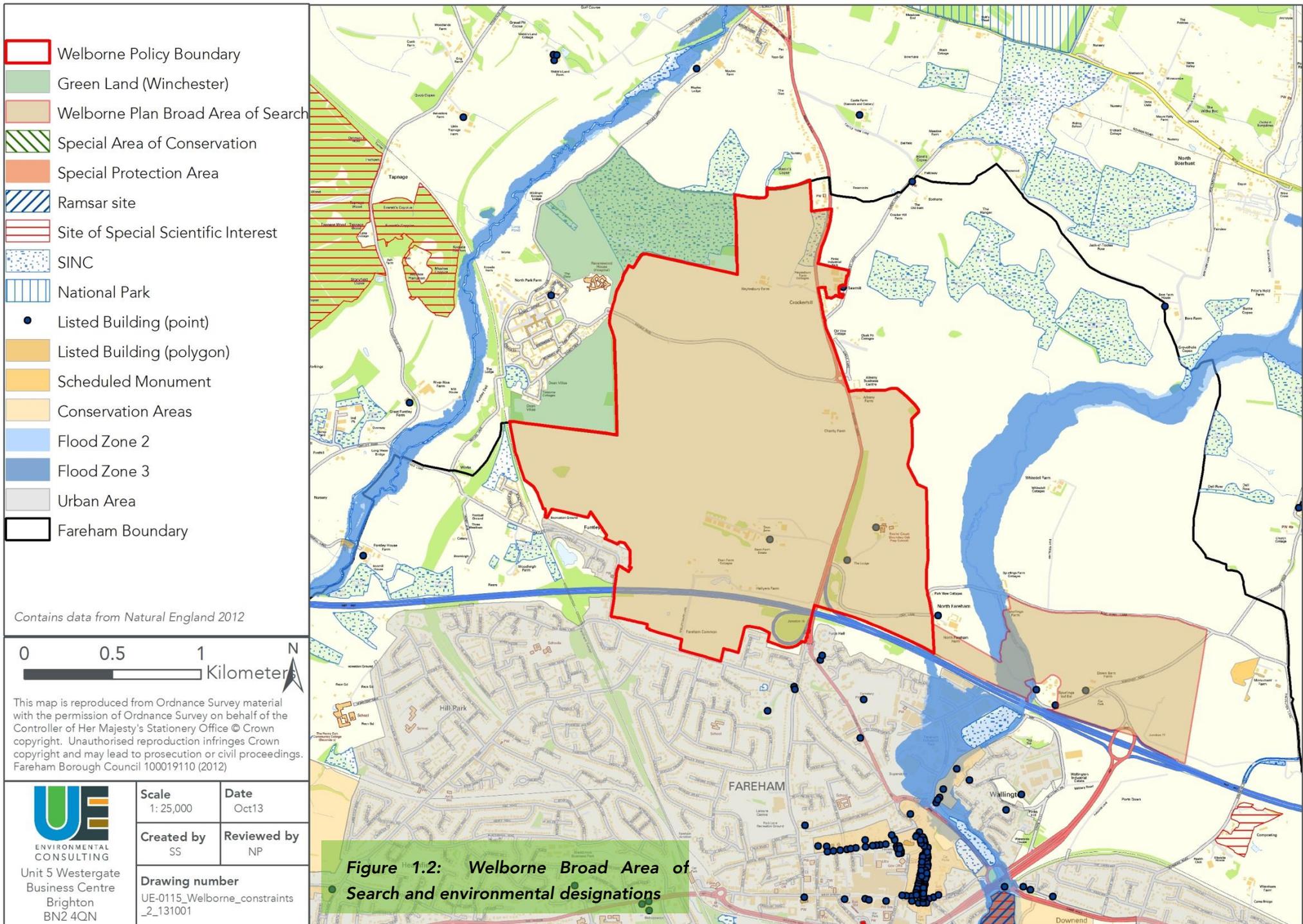
1.2.3 The Welborne Plan will form the third part of the Fareham Borough’s Local Plan, sitting alongside the Development Sites and Policies Plan beneath the Core Strategy (Figure 1.1).

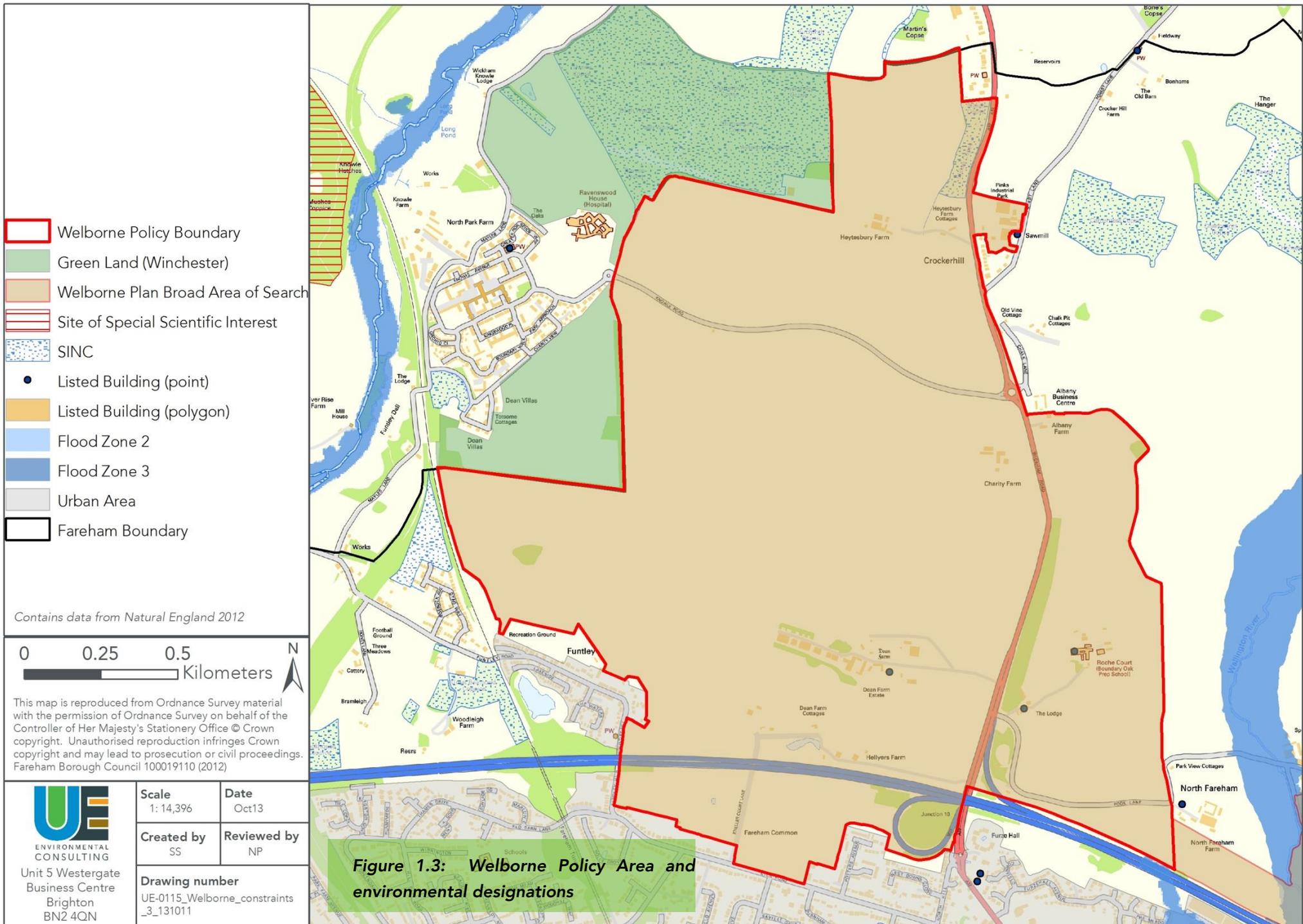


**Figure 1.1: The Fareham Local Plan (source: FBC)**

1.2.4 Box 1 sets out the key facts relating to the Welborne Plan.

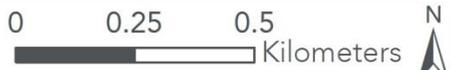
Box 1: Key facts about the Welborne Plan	
<b>Name of Responsible Authority:</b>	Fareham Borough Council.
<b>Title of plan:</b>	Welborne Plan.
<b>What prompted the plan (e.g. legislative, regulatory or administrative provision):</b>	The Welborne Plan is an Area Action Plan which sets out how the new community of Welborne should take shape over the period to 2041. Once adopted, the Welborne Plan will, alongside the Core Strategy and the Development Sites and Policies Plan, and form part of the Council’s Statutory Development Plan, the Fareham Local Plan.
<b>Subject (e.g. transport):</b>	Spatial plan.
<b>Period covered:</b>	To 2041.
<b>Frequency of updates:</b>	When required.
<b>Area covered:</b>	The proposed area covered by the Welborne Plan (Figure 1.3), which incorporates land to the north and south of the M27 and to the east and west of the A32.
<b>Purpose and scope of the plan:</b>	The Welborne Plan develops in more detail the Core Strategy policy approach for the new community north of Fareham. Introducing a Concept Masterplan for the area, it will set out detailed objectives, community and infrastructure provisions and the disposition and phasing of land uses for Welborne.
<b>Contact point:</b>	Planning Strategy and Environment Fareham Borough Council Civic Offices, Civic Way, Fareham Hampshire, PO16 7AZ Telephone: 01329 236100 E-Mail: <a href="mailto:planningpolicy@fareham.gov.uk">planningpolicy@fareham.gov.uk</a>





- Welborne Policy Boundary
- Green Land (Winchester)
- Welborne Plan Broad Area of Search
- Site of Special Scientific Interest
- SINC
- Listed Building (point)
- Listed Building (polygon)
- Flood Zone 2
- Flood Zone 3
- Urban Area
- Fareham Boundary

Contains data from Natural England 2012



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<b>Scale</b> 1: 14,396	<b>Date</b> Oct13
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<b>Drawing number</b> UE-0115_Welborne_constraints_3_131011	

**Figure 1.3: Welborne Policy Area and environmental designations**

### 1.3 The Study Area

- 1.3.1 Welborne will be a greenfield development located to the north of Junction 10 of the M27 motorway, to the north of Fareham town centre. It is strategically located approximately eight miles north west of Portsmouth city centre, 14 miles east of Southampton city centre, and 23 miles south east of Winchester.
- 1.3.2 As highlighted by the constraints plan in Figure 1.2, the broad area of search for Welborne comprises a total of 457 hectares in Fareham Borough<sup>2</sup>. The boundaries broadly follow the M27 to the south, a line to the east of Funtley and Knowle in the west, Heytesbury Farm and Crockerhill in the north, and to North Fareham Farm in the east. The area of search also includes Fareham Common to the south of the M27 and incorporates a tongue of land east from North Fareham Farm which runs parallel to the motorway eastwards to an area just beyond Boarhunt Road.
- 1.3.3 The wider area is characterised by good quality countryside and attractive settlements, some of which have retained much of their historic character. Existing accessibility in the area is led by the presence of the M27 and the A32, the former being physical barrier which will maintain separation between Welborne and the rest of the borough.

### 1.4 Sustainable Development

- 1.4.1 The UK's sustainable development agenda is shaped by the Sustainable Development Strategy, Securing the Future (2005) and in planning terms by the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), which replaced previous national planning policy (Planning Policy Statements and Planning Policy Guidance notes) in March 2012. The NPPF includes a presumption in favour of sustainable development, which it goes on to interpret in a planning context with reference to the Sustainable Development Strategy.

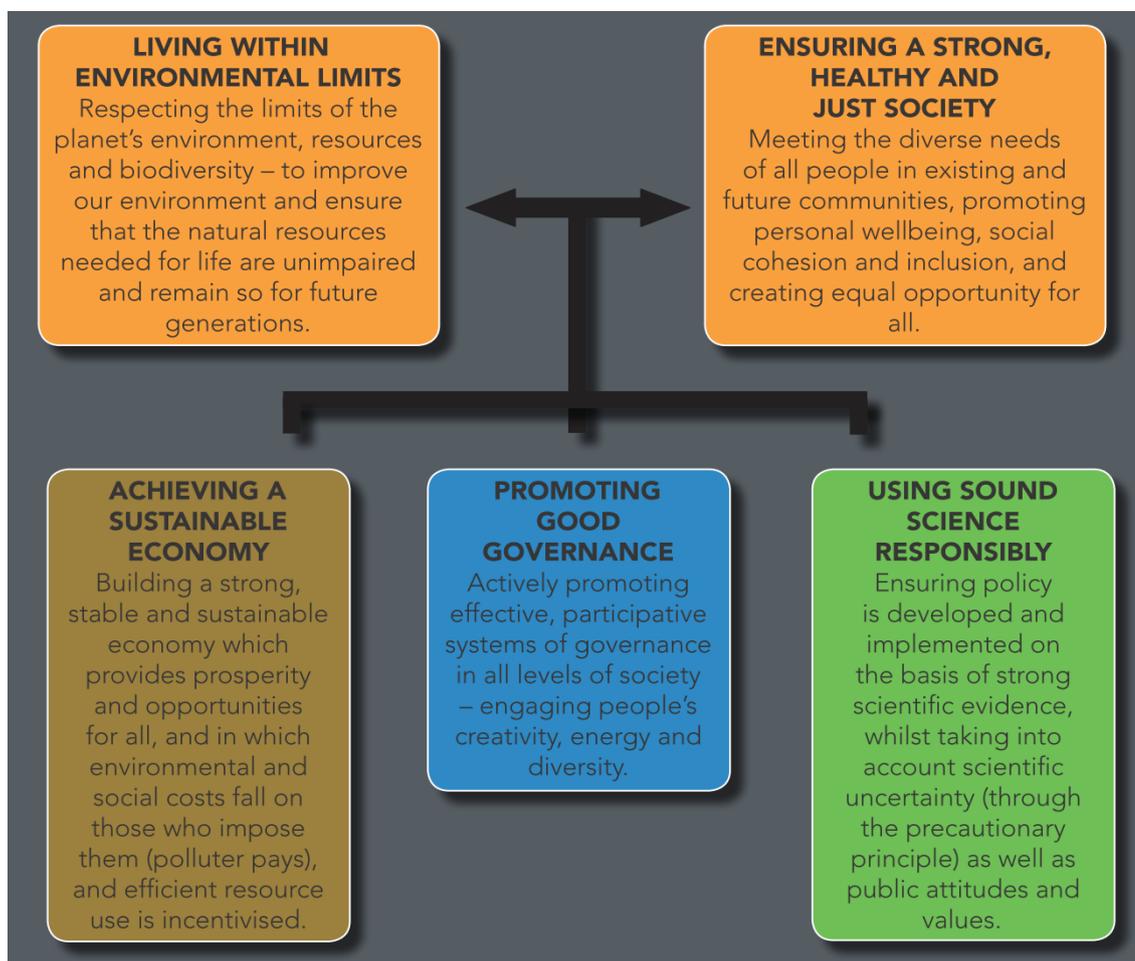
#### ***The UK Sustainable Development Strategy***

- 1.4.2 Securing the Future (2005) suggests that for a policy to be sustainable, it must respect all five of the principles set out in Figure 1.4. The strategy also recognises that some policies, while underpinned by all five principles, will place more emphasis on certain principles than others. The strategy states that "we want to achieve our goals of living within environmental limits and a just society, and we will do it by means of a sustainable economy, good governance, and sound science" (Securing the Future, 2005).
- 1.4.3 The strategy states that the five guiding principles are promoted through four shared priorities:
- "Sustainable Consumption and Production – Sustainable consumption and production is about achieving more with less. This means not only looking at how goods and services are produced, but also the impacts of products and materials across their whole lifecycle and building on people's awareness of social and environmental concerns. This includes reducing the inefficient use of resources which are a drag on the economy, so helping boost business***

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<sup>2</sup> A small area of the SDA also extends into Winchester District to the north, although this will not be used for built development.

competitiveness and to break the link between economic growth and environmental degradation.



**Figure 1.4: Five guiding principles of the UK Sustainable Development Strategy, Securing the Future (2005)**

*“Climate Change and Energy – The effects of a changing climate can already be seen. Temperatures and sea levels are rising, ice and snow cover are declining, and the consequences could be catastrophic for the natural world and society. Scientific evidence points to the release of greenhouse gases, such as carbon dioxide and methane, into the atmosphere by human activity as the primary cause of climatic change. We will seek to secure a profound change in the way we generate and use energy, and in other activities that release these gases. At the same time we must prepare for the climate change that cannot now be avoided. We must set a good example and will encourage others to follow it.*

*“Natural Resource Protection and Environmental Enhancement – Natural resources are vital to our existence and that of communities throughout the world. We need a better understanding of environmental limits, environmental enhancement and recovery where the environment is most degraded to ensure a decent environment for everyone, and a more integrated policy framework.*

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***“Sustainable Communities** – Our aim is to create sustainable communities that embody the principles of sustainable development at the local level. This will involve working to give communities more power in the decisions that affect them and working in partnership at the right level to get things done. The UK uses the same principles of engagement, partnership, and programmes of aid in order to tackle poverty and environmental degradation and to ensure good governance in overseas communities. These priorities for action within the UK will also help to shape the way the UK works internationally, in ensuring that our objectives and activities are aligned with international goals.”*

- 1.4.4 The Sustainability Appraisal for the Welborne Plan will incorporate these key principles at the heart of the assessment process.

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## 2 Methodology

### 2.1 Integrated Sustainability Appraisal

2.1.1 The Welborne Plan is subject to the following assessments:

- ▶ Sustainability Appraisal; and
- ▶ Strategic Environmental Assessment.

2.1.2 A Habitats Regulations Assessment (under the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 (as amended)) is also being carried out, but reported on separately.

2.1.3 Strategic Environmental Assessment is a systematic process for evaluating the environmental consequences of proposed plans or programmes to ensure environmental issues are fully integrated and addressed at the earliest appropriate stage of decision making. Sustainability Appraisals are broader and promote sustainable development through integration of environmental, social and economic considerations into the plan's preparation.

2.1.4 Strategic Environmental Assessment was introduced to the UK through EU Directive 2001/42/EC. In England the Directive was transposed via the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004. Sustainability Appraisal is a requirement of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 and applies to Development Plan Documents. Integrated SA combines these processes to allow for a single appraisal to be carried out by integrating the requirements of SEA<sup>3</sup> into the SA process. SA should therefore fulfil the requirements for producing an Environmental Report under the Annex 1 of the SEA Directive (see Appendix A which also includes a compliance checklist).

2.1.5 In the interests of efficiency, following guidelines and the desire to avoid duplication, the two assessment types, SA and SEA, are integrated under the umbrella of SA and are being undertaken simultaneously for Local Plan documents. The combined approach is based upon the following principles:

- ▶ SA Objectives are used for appraising potential impacts of plan policies and proposals on various environmental, social and economic components;
- ▶ Baseline information including environmental, social and economic factors is collected and collated. Predicted effects of plan policies and proposals are evaluated against the baseline and likely evolution thereof in the absence of the plan;
- ▶ Alternative options and preferred options for the plan are appraised using an SA Framework, combined with careful consideration of baseline conditions; and

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<sup>3</sup> Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (September 2005): *A Practical Guide to the SEA Directive*. The SEA guidance can be found at : <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/strategic-environmental-assessment-directive-guidance>

- ▶ Indicators and decision-making criteria are devised for all SA Objectives to assist in monitoring delivery of the plan and any significant effects thereof.

## 2.2 Stages of Sustainability Appraisal

2.2.1 Table 2.1 provides a summary of the procedural steps for the appraisal. The steps shaded in green are the stages covered in this report. The second column indicates where information about each respective stage can be found in this document.

**Table 2.1: SA/SEA stages and those addressed in this report**

Setting the context and objectives, establishing the baseline, and deciding on the scope	Location in the report
Identifying relevant policies, plans and programmes	Section 3.3
Collecting baseline information	Section 3.4 and Chapter 4
Identifying environmental and sustainability issues	Section 3.5 and 4.3
Identifying appraisal objectives	Section 3.6
Consulting on the scope of the appraisal	Section 3.2
Developing and refining options and assessing effects	
Testing the Plan objectives against the appraisal objectives	Section 6.2
Developing and refining the alternative options for the Plan	Chapter 5
Predicting, appraising and evaluating the significant effects of the options and alternatives	Chapter 6 and 7
Considering ways of mitigating adverse effects and maximising beneficial impacts	Chapter 6, 7 and 8
Proposing measures to monitor the significant effects of implementing the Plan	Chapter 9
Preparing the Sustainability Report	
Including the SEA requirements for an Environmental Report	Whole document
Consultation	
Consulting on the Plan and Sustainability Report	Chapter 10
Assessing significant changes	n/a: following consultation
Making decisions and providing information	n/a: Post Adoption Statement
Monitoring	
Monitoring the significant effects of implementing the Plan	n/a: Following adoption of plan

2.2.2 This Sustainability Report has been prepared to accompany the Draft Welborne Plan. It presents information on the SA process carried out to date and incorporates an appraisal of the Draft Welborne Plan. Further assessment will take place following the ongoing refinement of the plan and an additional Sustainability Report will be produced at Publication stage. Chapter

10 discusses the next steps for the SA process subsequent to the completion of consultation on the current Sustainability Report.

## 2.3 Presenting the SA Information

2.3.1 Where appropriate, this Sustainability Report has presented the SA information through a series of sustainability themes. The selected sustainability themes incorporate the SEA ‘topics’ derived from Annex I(f) of the SEA Directive (see Appendix A): biodiversity, flora and fauna, population, human health, soil, water, air, climatic factors, material assets, cultural heritage (including architectural and archaeological heritage), landscape and the inter-relationship between these factors. These were expanded to encompass a fuller range of factors as is required for a Sustainability Appraisal.

2.3.2 Table 2.2 presents details about the content of each sustainability theme and how it relates to the requirements of the SEA Directive. It is intended that presenting the SA information through these sustainability themes where appropriate will help enable the reader to easily locate the SA information representing their specific areas of interest.

## 2.4 Approach to the assessment of the Development Principles and Policies presented in the Draft Welborne Plan

2.4.1 The development principles and policies presented in the Draft Welborne Plan are assessed against the SA Framework using a three-stage process.

### ***High level assessment of the development principles and policies***

2.4.2 The first step of the appraisal process, the high level assessment, has used the SA Framework, the review of plans, programmes and policies and the baseline to assess each policy proposal. Findings are presented in matrix format. The main function of the high level assessment matrices is to identify whether or not the development principles and policies are likely to bring positive, negative or uncertain effects in relation to the SA Objectives. A benefit of this approach is that a range of policies may be assessed, which can then be scrutinised in further detail if a significant number of uncertainties or potential negative effects arise. This helps identify at a strategic level whether or not the assessment requires a more detailed examination or whether satisfactory conclusions may be drawn from the high-level assessment, without the need for further detailed analysis of a particular policy.

**Table 2.2: Sustainability themes**

Sustainability theme	SEA Directive topic	Datasets included
Accessibility and transportation	Population	Transportation infrastructure Traffic flows Walking and cycling Accessibility

Sustainability theme	SEA Directive topic	Datasets included
Air quality	Air	Air pollution sources Air quality hotspots Air quality management
Biodiversity and geodiversity	Biodiversity, flora and fauna	Habitats Species Nature conservation designations Geological features
Climate change	Climatic factors	Greenhouse gas emissions by source Greenhouse gas emissions trends Effects of climate change Climate change adaptation
Economic factors	Material assets	Economic sectors Business start-ups Employment sectors Education and skills Sites and premises
Health	Human health	Health indicators Healthcare inequalities Sport, fitness and activity levels
Historic environment	Cultural heritage	Historic development of the borough Designated and non designated sites and areas Setting of cultural heritage assets Archaeological assets
Housing	Population Material assets	House prices and affordability Housing quality and vacancy rates Homelessness
Landscape	Landscape	Landscape character The South Downs National Park Tranquillity
Material assets	Material assets	Energy Waste arisings and recycling rates Minerals Previously developed land
Population and quality of life	Population	Population size and migration Population density Age structure Ethnicity Indices of Multiple Deprivation Unemployment Crime Recreation & amenity (including open space & GI)
Soil	Soil	Soil Resource Soil Quality
Water	Water	Watercourses Water resources Water quality Flooding

### **Appraisal of the development principles and policies at the detailed level**

- 2.4.3 Where potential negative effects or uncertainties are identified through the high level assessment in association with a particular policy, a secondary level of assessment has taken place to examine the policy in question in more detail. This represents the second stage of the assessment process for the development principles and policies, which uses Detailed Assessment Matrices to scrutinise potential adverse or uncertain effects which have been identified by the high level assessment.
- 2.4.4 Detailed Assessment Matrices address the range of criteria identified in Annex II of the SEA Directive when determining the likely (positive or negative) significance of effects (Box 2 below), providing a greater level of detail than the high level assessment stage.

#### **Box 2: Criteria for the assessment of significant effects**

Criteria for determining the likely significance of effects referred to in Article 3(5) of the SEA Directive

The characteristics of plans and programmes, having regard, in particular, to

- a. the degree to which the plan or programme sets a framework for projects and other activities, either with regard to the location, nature, size and operating conditions or by allocating resources;
- b. the degree to which the plan or programme influences other plans and programmes including those in a hierarchy;
- c. the relevance of the plan or programme for the integration of environmental considerations in particular with a view to promoting sustainable development;
- d. environmental problems relevant to the plan or programme;
- e. the relevance of the plan or programme for the implementation of Community legislation on the environment (e.g. plans and programmes linked to waste management or water protection).

Characteristics of the effects and of the area likely to be affected, having regard, in particular, to

- a. the probability, duration, frequency and reversibility of the effects;
- b. the cumulative nature of the effects;
- c. the transboundary nature of the effects;
- d. the risks to human health or the environment (e.g. due to accidents);
- e. the magnitude and spatial extent of the effects (geographical area and size of the population likely to be affected);
- f. the value and vulnerability of the area likely to be affected due to:
  - special natural characteristics or cultural heritage;
  - exceeded environmental quality standards or limit values;
  - intensive land-use;
  - the effects on areas or landscapes which have a recognised national, Community or international protection status.

- 2.4.5 Detailed Assessment Matrices include information relating to:
- ▶ A description of the predicted effect;
  - ▶ The duration of the effect: whether the effect is long, medium or short term;

- ▶ The frequency of the effect: whether it will be ongoing;
- ▶ Whether the effect is temporary or permanent;
- ▶ The geographic significance: local, sub/regional, national or international;
- ▶ The magnitude of effect;
- ▶ The scale of significance;
- ▶ Whether mitigation is required/possible to reduce the effect; and
- ▶ Suggestions for mitigating the effect, or potential improvements to the proposals.

2.4.6 The Detailed Assessment Matrices also include a summary of the assessment for each policy and, where appropriate, potential mitigation measures to limit potential adverse effects where they arise. At a strategic level it is often difficult to assess significant effects in the absence of widespread data. Instead, orders of magnitude are used, based on geographic significance and impact magnitude. Table 2.3 illustrates this order of magnitude for positive and negative effects.

**Table 2.3: Significance matrix**

		Impact Magnitude								
		Negative				Neutral	Positive			
		High	Medium	Low	Negligible		Negligible	Low	Medium	High
Geographic Importance	International	Severe	Severe	Major	Moderate	Moderate	Major	Optimum	Optimum	
	National	Severe	Major	Moderate	Minor	Minor	Moderate	Major	Optimum	
	Sub/Regional	Major	Moderate	Minor	Negligible	Negligible	Minor	Moderate	Major	
	Local	Moderate	Minor	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Minor	Moderate	

**Cumulative effects assessment**

2.4.7 As required by the SEA Regulations, cumulative, synergistic and indirect effects have been identified and evaluated during the assessment. An explanation of these is as follows:

- ▶ Indirect effects are effects that are not a direct result of the plan, but occur away from the original effect or as a result of a complex pathway;
- ▶ Cumulative effects arise where several developments each have insignificant effects but together have a significant effect, or where several individual effects of the plan have a combined effect;
- ▶ Synergistic effects interact to produce a total effect greater than the sum of the individual effects.

2.4.8 To enable a complete assessment of the sustainability effects resulting from the Draft Welborne Plan, the full range of cumulative, incorporating secondary, indirect and synergistic effects were evaluated. Whilst some of these effects are recorded by the appraisal findings for the assessment of the development principles and policies, a number of these effects can only be

established through examining all of the policies and proposals presented by the Draft Welborne Plan together. These interactions are examined in section 6.5 of this report.

## **2.5 Limitations to the Sustainability Appraisal**

- 2.5.1 It is acknowledged that there are a number of limitations and difficulties surrounding the appraisal process carried out for the SA stemming largely from the nature of strategic assessment at the plan level, using secondary data. In most cases assessment has been undertaken without details of environmental limits. In some cases data has not been available (e.g. carbon footprint data) so assessment has in these circumstances erred on the side of caution. The Detailed Assessment Matrices include a column stating confidence of assessment according to a high medium or low scoring.
- 2.5.2 Many of the Detailed Assessment Matrices include ratings of medium or low confidence. This reflects lack of data, information associated with environmental limits or that the assessment conclusions are informed appraisals rather than affirmative decisions. To address these issues, monitoring proposals should seek address data gaps as well as monitor the effects of the plan.

### ***The SA process and implementation of the Welborne Plan***

- 2.5.3 The sustainability effects of the Welborne Plan will largely be dependent on how the plan is implemented. The Welborne Plan only provides a broad picture of the location, layout and design of new development. How it performs in sustainability terms is very much dependent on what happens at the micro-scale. For example if new development in Welborne does not comply with the aspirations presented in the plan (for example related to energy efficiency or flood risk) then the positive effects highlighted under the policies addressing these topics will be reduced. In another example, the effect of new development proposed through the Welborne Plan on resource use will depend on the exact nature of how new houses, offices, shops and community facilities are designed and built, the layout of development, and the actions of the people who will live and work there.
- 2.5.4 It is therefore noted that the sustainability performance of the Welborne Plan will be dependent on the implementation of the development principles and policies – in particular those which have been determined to lead to positive effects through the SA.

### ***Mitigation measures***

- 2.5.5 The Detailed Assessment Matrices (presented in Appendix G) and Chapter 8 set out a number of mitigation measures for reducing the potential negative effects of the Welborne Plan. However, these are necessarily broad-brush in approach because the design of mitigation measures to offset the negative effects of the plan will sometimes only realistically be achievable at the project level. The extent to which proposed mitigation measures will offset adverse effects is therefore open to interpretation.
- 2.5.6 Consequently, the SA process carried out to date on the Welborne Plan has not attempted to “upgrade” the assessment results to more positive findings through a presumption that the

proposed mitigation measures will offset potential negative effects. Clearly where uncertainty of mitigation prevails, monitoring of the residual effect is crucial.

***Bias towards social and economic factors***

- 2.5.7 The SA/SEA processes carried out for Local Plan documents such as the Welborne Plan consider social and economic as well as environmental effects. An often stated weakness of the SA process is that environmental considerations are under-represented, and social and economic factors are over-represented. This may be for a number of reasons, including as a result of the social and economic focus of the plan, or the range and structure of the SA Framework.
- 2.5.8 Environmental sustainability considerations have been fully considered through the SA process for the Welborne Plan by utilising a set of SA Objectives which fully represent environmental sustainability considerations. Use of the sustainability themes (Table 2.2) in the summary of appraisal findings presented in Chapter 7 has purposefully separated the environmental sustainability themes from the socio-economic sustainability themes. In this respect environmental sustainability considerations are distinct from the socio-economic considerations, and no attempt to justify negative environmental effects on the basis of beneficial socio-economic effects has been made through the SA process.

## 3 Scoping

### 3.1 Scoping Report

- 3.1.1 The first phase of the SA carried out for the Welborne Plan was the scoping stage. Scoping is the process of deciding the scope and level of detail of an SA, including the relevant background and environmental issues, the assessment methods to be used, and the structure and contents of the Sustainability Report.
- 3.1.2 Documenting this process, a Scoping Report was released in July 2012. The Scoping Report set out the scope of, and methodology for the SA of the Welborne Plan and summarised the tasks and outcomes of the first stage of the SA process.
- 3.1.3 The purpose of the Scoping Report is to set the criteria for assessment (including the SA objectives), and establish the baseline data and other information, including a review of relevant policies, programmes and plans.
- 3.1.4 The Scoping Report<sup>4</sup> presents information in relation to the following tasks:
- ▶ Identifying other relevant policies, plans and programmes, and sustainability objectives;
  - ▶ Collecting baseline information;
  - ▶ Identifying sustainability opportunities and challenges; and
  - ▶ Developing the SA Framework.
- 3.1.5 The Scoping Report updated the earlier version of the Scoping Report released for consultation in summer 2009. The report was revised to reflect changes to the proposed plan, new sources of information that had become available since 2009, changes in legislation and policy, and comments received on the previous Scoping Report.

### 3.2 Scoping Consultation

- 3.2.1 The Scoping Report was published for consultation for a period of five weeks between 16th July and 20th August 2012.
- 3.2.2 Responses were received from the three Consultation Authorities (English Heritage, Environment Agency and Natural England) and a range of other bodies. Appendix B contains an analysis of scoping consultation responses including a description of how the comments have been taken into account. Following receipt of responses, the SA information, including the baseline and policy and plan review, was updated. The updated SA information is included in this Sustainability Report.

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<sup>4</sup> The Scoping Report can be found at: <http://www.fareham.gov.uk/pdf/planning/sascopingreport.pdf>

### **3.3 Policy and Plan Review**

- 3.3.1 The Welborne Plan may be influenced in various ways by other policies, plans or programmes (PPPs), or by external sustainability objectives such as those put forward in other strategies or initiatives. The SA process aims to take advantage of potential synergies between these PPPs and address any inconsistencies and constraints.
- 3.3.2 The Scoping Report presented an evaluation of the key PPPs that are likely to be relevant to the SA process and development within Fareham borough. The review was updated in response to comments at the scoping consultation stage and is re-published in Appendix C.
- 3.3.3 Each PPP is discussed on the basis of how its objectives and sustainability requirements affect, or is affected by, local development. The review of PPPs is presented according to the sustainability themes discussed above. A summary of the PPP review is presented in Table 3.1, which should be considered in conjunction with the more detailed information included in Appendix C.

### **3.4 Gathering Baseline Data**

- 3.4.1 A key part of the scoping process is the collection of baseline data. The purpose of the exercise is to help identify key opportunities and challenges facing the area which might be addressed by the Welborne Plan, and to provide an evidence base from which to make the assessment.
- 3.4.2 The baseline section in the Scoping Report provided a review of social, economic and environmental conditions affecting the plan area. One of the purposes of consultation on the Scoping Report was to seek views on whether the data selected was appropriate. Comments were received from a range of stakeholders and in some cases new sources of baseline information were provided or suggested.
- 3.4.3 Included with the baseline data were a series of environmental constraints maps. Providing a spatial dimension to the baseline data, the constraints map are a valuable tool for examining the likely effects of the Plan on specific assets in the borough (such as for example, biodiversity assets or historic environment features). They are also an effective means of understanding the key issues faced by specific areas in the borough (for example through providing a spatial perspective to local levels of deprivation or health).
- 3.4.4 The baseline data and constraints maps can be found at:  
<http://www.fareham.gov.uk/pdf/planning/sascopingreport.pdf>
- 3.4.5 Chapter 4 presents a summary of baseline conditions affecting the plan area and the likely evolution of the baseline in the absence of the plan.

**Table 3.1: Summary of policy and plan review**

Sustainability theme	Summary of objectives and sustainability requirements
<b>Accessibility and transportation</b>	<p>European and UK transport policies and plans place emphasis on the modernisation and sustainability of the transport network. Specific objectives include reducing pollution and road congestion through improvements to public transport, walking and cycling networks and reducing the need to travel. National policy also focuses on the need for the transport network to support sustainable economic growth.</p> <p>The PPPs highlight that congestion and poor air quality resulting from transport are key issues for a number of locations in the wider South Hampshire sub-region. Regional and local plans therefore focus on appropriate design, location and layout of development, increasing investment in infrastructure, improving the quality and accessibility of public transport, supporting walking and cycling, and enhancing road safety. The Hampshire Local Transport Plan 2011 to 2031 sets out the transport plan for the county.</p>
<b>Air quality</b>	<p>A number of objectives have been established in relation to air quality at both the European and the UK level (emanating from the 1996 EC Directive). This includes the setting of targets for reducing emissions of specific pollutants to minimise negative impacts on health and the environment. At the sub-regional and local level emphasis is placed on reducing emissions of nitrogen dioxide (NO<sub>2</sub>) from the transport sector.</p>
<b>Biodiversity and geodiversity</b>	<p>The objectives of policies and plans at all levels focus on the conservation of biological diversity (including a reduction in the current rate of biodiversity loss), and the protection and monitoring of endangered and vulnerable species and habitats. PPPs also emphasise the ecological importance of geodiversity. The integration of biodiversity considerations into all environmental and socio-economic planning is strongly advocated.</p> <p>The recently introduced Natural Environment White Paper (2011)<sup>5</sup> has a close focus on promoting high quality natural environments, expanding multifunctional green infrastructure networks and initiating landscape scale action to support ecological networks. The White Paper specifically seeks to: protect core areas of high nature conservation value; promote corridors and 'stepping stones' to enable species to move between key areas; and initiate Nature Improvement Areas, where ecological functions and wildlife can be restored.</p> <p>The White Paper is supported by the recently released Biodiversity Strategy for England (2011)<sup>6</sup>. This seeks to halt overall biodiversity loss, support healthy, well-functioning ecosystems and establish coherent ecological networks with more and</p>

<sup>5</sup> DEFRA (2011). *The natural choice: securing the value of nature*:

<http://www.official-documents.gov.uk/document/cm80/8082/8082.pdf>

<sup>6</sup> DEFRA (2011). *Biodiversity 2020: A strategy for England's wildlife and ecosystem services*:

<http://www.defra.gov.uk/publications/files/pb13583-biodiversity-strategy-2020-111111.pdf>

Sustainability theme	Summary of objectives and sustainability requirements
	<p>better places for nature for the benefit of wildlife and people. The Biodiversity Strategy for England also proposes introducing a new designation for Local Green Areas to enable communities to protect places that are important to them.</p> <p>At a local level, the Hampshire Biodiversity Action Plan and the Fareham Local Biodiversity Action Plan set the priorities for biodiversity for the county and borough, building on the UK Biodiversity Action Plan. The Solent Waders and Brent Goose Strategy 2010 relates to internationally important Brent Goose and wading bird populations within and around the Special Protection Areas and Ramsar wetlands of the Solent Coast (Hampshire, Isle of Wight and West Sussex). The underlying principle of the Strategy is to wherever possible conserve extant sites, and to create new sites, enhancing the quality and extent of the feeding and roosting resource outside of designated site boundaries. The Solent disturbance and mitigation project was initiated in response to concerns over the impact of disturbance on coastal birds and their habitats. The focus of the project is on the likely effect of increased visitor pressure and recreational use arising from planned strategic development in the Solent area, in relation to disturbance impacts on overwintering birds within the SPAs and Ramsars. The final phase determined how development planning can influence these responses, and explored ways in which impacts might be mitigated. LPAs in the sub-region are cooperatively progressing their implementation plans.</p>
Climate change	<p>Climate-related PPPs focus on both mitigating the causes of climate change and adapting to the effects of climate change. Commitments to reducing greenhouse gas emissions range from the international level to the sub-regional level. The PPPs address policy development across all sectors and at all levels, combining both demand management (reduced energy consumption and increased efficiency of use) and supply side measures (low carbon options including fuel mix and renewables). A number of the PPPs state specific targets to reduce emissions of greenhouse gases. This is led at the national level by the Climate Change Act 2008, which sets a legally binding target of at least a 34% cut in greenhouse gas emissions by 2020 and at least an 80% cut by 2050 against a 1990 baseline.</p> <p>Adaptation measures proposed by the PPPs include a presumption against development in flood risk areas, appropriate design of new development, the promotion of new infrastructure such as sustainable urban drainage systems and improved maintenance to help address the changes that are likely to occur as a result of climate change. Through this approach the NPPF (Section 10: Meeting the challenge of climate change, flooding and coastal change) seeks to ensure that all types of flood risk are taken into account, over the long term, during the planning process to avoid inappropriate development in areas at risk of flooding, and to direct development away from areas of highest risk.<sup>7</sup></p>
Economic factors	<p>The improvement and maintenance of high and stable levels of economic growth and employment are key aims of the strategies at UK and European levels. Other objectives include improvements to the education system to increase the skill levels of both children and adults; and improved productivity and innovation, particularly with regards to technology. At a regional and local level, emphasis is placed on improvements to the cultural and visitor economy; inward investment; and the</p>

<sup>7</sup> Department for Communities and Local Government (2012). National Planning Policy Framework:

<http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/planningandbuilding/pdf/2115939.pdf>

Sustainability theme	Summary of objectives and sustainability requirements
	use of Information and Communications Technology (ICT) to improve efficiency and skills.
Health	National and regional health related PPPs focus on improving rates of infant mortality and life expectancy; reducing work related illness and accidents; significantly improving levels of sport and physical activity, particularly among disadvantaged groups; promoting healthier modes of travel; supporting the public to make healthier and more informed choices in regards to their health; improving accessibility to healthcare and leisure/recreational facilities; and reducing health inequalities, particularly for children and older people.
Historic environment	Historic environment priorities from international to local level include protecting designated resources and their settings (such as listed buildings, conservation areas, scheduled monuments, and registered parks and gardens); recognising the cultural aspects of landscape and establishing mechanisms for their protection against inappropriate development; recognising the potential value of unknown and undesignated resources; and preserving/enhancing sites and landscapes of archaeological and historic interest so that they may be enjoyed by both present and future generations.
Housing	<p>National and sub-regional objectives for housing include improvements in longer term housing affordability; high quality housing design and streetscapes; a more stable housing market; improved choice; location of housing supply which supports accessibility and patterns of economic development; and an adequate supply of publicly-funded housing for those who need it. In addition, new homes should meet high Code for Sustainable Homes ratings in terms of water and energy efficiency, and meet the government target of zero carbon emissions by 2016.</p> <p>Local plans and strategies focus on the affordability of housing, rural housing, the quality of housing, access to services, and meeting the housing needs of vulnerable people. The housing needs of elderly people, disabled people, gypsies, homeless people and travellers are also addressed by national, regional and local policies.</p> <p>The key local plan for this sustainability theme is the Fareham Housing Strategy 2010-2015.</p>
Landscape	<p>At the EU, national, regional and local level, emphasis is placed on the protection of landscape as an essential component of people's surroundings and sense of place. The PPPs seek to increase recognition of the linkages and interplay between the different aspects and roles of landscape, including: local distinctiveness; the historic environment; natural resources; farming, forestry and food; educational, leisure and recreation opportunities; transport and infrastructure; settlements and nature conservation. Changes to the character of the wider landscape, not just designated areas, can compromise the quality of the environment. Development should respond positively to local landscape and townscape character and the effects of change should be measured through the effects on the key characteristics.</p> <p>The link between landscapes and multifunctionality is provided with a close focus by the PPPs' concentration on green infrastructure provision. In this respect policies advocate the provision of open space, green networks and woodland as opportunities for sport and recreation, creating healthier communities, supporting and enhancing biodiversity, reducing temperatures in built up areas during summer, reducing the impact of noise and air pollution, and limiting the risk of flooding.</p>

Sustainability theme	Summary of objectives and sustainability requirements
Material assets	<p>The material assets sustainability theme covers a range of policy areas, including waste management, minerals, energy production and previously developed land.</p> <p>National level PPPs seek to protect minerals resources and promote appropriate after uses for minerals workings. PPPs at all levels seek to promote the 'waste hierarchy'. This seeks to prioritise waste management in the following order: reduction; reuse; recycling and composting; energy recovery; and disposal. National and regional PPPs also support the use of previously developed land. At the county level, the Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan (Submitted February 2012) will set out the strategic approach to minerals and waste issues.</p> <p>An expansion of renewable energy production is strongly promoted by European and national PPPs. Under EU Directive 2001/77/EC, member states are overall required to achieve 22% of electricity production from renewable energies by 2010, with the UK-specific target 10%. This has been reinforced by the UK's recent Renewable Energy Strategy which seeks to produce 15% of electricity from renewable sources by 2020.</p>
Population and quality of life	<p>PPPs on population include a range of different objectives, including tackling social exclusion, improving human rights and public participation, improving health, and ensuring every child has the chance to fulfil their potential by reducing levels of education failure, ill health, substance misuse, crime and anti-social behaviour. At the regional and local levels, support for cultural diversity and young people are key aims.</p> <p>The Equality Act 2010 is the law intended to achieve equal opportunities in the workplace and in wider society. The act protects everyone against unfair treatment, on the basis of protected characteristics: age, disability, gender reassignment, marriage and civil partnership, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion or belief, sex, and sexual orientation.<sup>8</sup></p>
Soil	<p>National and regional policies and strategies on soil seek to: prevent soil pollution; reduce soil erosion from wind and water; maintain soil diversity; improve the quality of soil, including through the remediation of contaminated land and through promoting an increase in organic matter in soil; protect and enhance stores of soil carbon and water; recognise soils' role for natural systems; and increase the resilience of soils to a changing climate.</p> <p>The PPPs also have a focus on protecting the quality and availability of agricultural land, through reducing soil degradation, maintaining soil productivity, limiting compaction and a range of other approaches.</p>
Water	<p>National water policies are primarily driven by the aims of the EC Water Framework Directive, as translated into national law by the Water Framework Regulations 2003. Key objectives include improving the quality of rivers and other water bodies to 'good ecological status' by 2015; considering flood risk at all stages of the plan and development process in order to reduce future damage to property and loss of life; and incorporating water efficiency measures into new developments. In terms of planning policy, NPPF requires the planning system to contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by:</p>

<sup>8</sup> Home Office website. Equality Act 2010: <http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/equalities/equality-act/>.

Sustainability theme	Summary of objectives and sustainability requirements
	<p>preventing both new and existing development from contributing to or being put at unacceptable risk from, or being adversely affected by unacceptable levels of soil, air, water or noise pollution or land instability.<sup>9</sup></p> <p>National and regional strategies also have a focus on maintaining and protecting the availability of water. Portsmouth Water's Water Resource Management Plans provide the means of enabling water to be supplied and treated in the plan area. Water supply and use is guided by the East Hampshire Abstraction Licensing Strategy. The River Basin Management Plan (South East River Basin District) highlights the current state of watercourses in the area, and the opportunities and actions for improvements in order to meet Water Framework objectives.</p> <p>NPPF (Section 10: Meeting the challenge of climate change, flooding and coastal change) seeks to ensure that all types of flood risk are taken into account, over the long term, during the planning process to avoid inappropriate development in areas at risk of flooding, and to direct development away from areas of highest risk<sup>10</sup>. The Strategic Flood Risk Assessment for the PUSH area was completed in 2007.</p>

<sup>9</sup> Department for Communities and Local Government (2012).

National Planning Policy Framework: <http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/planningandbuilding/pdf/2115939.pdf>

<sup>10</sup> Ibid

### **3.5 Key Sustainability Issues**

3.5.1 The policy and plan review and the baseline data revealed a number of key social, environmental and economic issues and problems for the plan area. These issues present the development of the Welborne Plan with a wide number of opportunities for achieving sustainability gain within the area. Chapter 4 summarises the key sustainability issues for the area.

### **3.6 The Sustainability Appraisal Framework**

3.6.1 The purpose of the SA Framework is to provide a means of ensuring that the Welborne Plan considers the sustainability needs of the area in terms of its social, environmental and economic effects. It enables the sustainability effects of the plan to be described, analysed and compared.

3.6.2 The SA Framework consists of sustainability objectives which, where practicable, can be expressed in the form of targets, the achievement of which is measurable using indicators. There is no statutory basis for setting objectives but they are a recognised way of considering the sustainability effects of a plan and comparing alternatives, and as such provide the basis from which effects of the plan can be tested.

3.6.3 The SA Objectives were derived through consideration of the PPP review, the baseline data collection, and the key sustainability issues identified for the plan area. Alongside these, the SEA topics identified in Annex I (f) of the SEA Directive (Appendix A) were a key determinant when considering which SA Objectives should be used for appraisal purposes. The SA Objectives seek to reflect each of these influences to ensure the assessment process is robust, balanced and comprehensive.

3.6.4 Following the receipt of responses on the Scoping Report, the SA Framework was updated to address the comments received. The updated SA Framework is presented in Appendix D. The SA Objectives included within the SA Framework, and the sustainability theme to which they relate are set out in Table 3.2.

**Table 3.2: Sustainability Appraisal Objectives**

No	Objective	Theme
1	To provide good quality and sustainable housing for all	Housing; Population & quality of life
2	To conserve and enhance built and cultural heritage	Landscape; Historic environment
3	To conserve and enhance the character of the landscape	Landscape; Historic environment
4	To promote accessibility and encourage travel by sustainable means	Transportation & accessibility; Population & quality of life; Air quality; Climate change
5	To minimise carbon emissions at the new community and promote adaptation to climate change	Air quality; Climate change; Material assets
6	To minimise air, water, light and noise pollution affecting the new community	Air quality; Population & quality of life; Water
7	To conserve and enhance biodiversity	Biodiversity & geodiversity
8	To conserve and manage natural resources (water, land, minerals, agricultural land, materials)	Material assets; Soil; Water
9	To strengthen the local economy and provide accessible jobs available to residents of the new community	Population & quality of life; Economic factors
10	To create vital and viable new centres which complement existing centres	Population & quality of life; Economic factors
11	To create a healthy and safe new community	Health; Population & quality of life

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## 4 Current and Future Characteristics of the Area and existing Sustainability Issues

### 4.1 Summary of Baseline Conditions and likely evolution in absence of the Plan

- 4.1.1 Annex I of the SEA Directive states that the Environmental Report should include the relevant aspects of the current state of the environment, the environmental characteristics of the areas likely to be significantly affected and the likely evolution of the baseline without implementation of the plan. It also highlights that the Environmental Report should include any existing environmental problems which are relevant to the plan.
- 4.1.2 This chapter provides a summary of these baseline conditions and highlights the likely evolution of the baseline situation in the event of the absence of the Welborne Plan. It also summarises the key sustainability issues and opportunities facing the area which should be considered through the development of the plan.

### 4.2 Current and Future Characteristics of the Area

#### ***Accessibility and transportation***

##### *Baseline conditions*

- 4.2.1 The location of Welborne in close proximity to the M27 motorway provides good regional and national transport links via the Strategic Road Network. The A32 bisects the area in a north-south direction, linking the site with Wickham to the north and the A27 to the south.
- 4.2.2 The plan area is located approximately 5km from the nearest rail station at Fareham. Fareham rail station is located on the south coast rail route, and the town has direct trains to a range of destinations including London (Victoria and Waterloo), Portsmouth, Southampton, Brighton, Bristol and Cardiff. The plan area is also accessible to the main regional airports: Southampton Airport is approximately 22km and Bournemouth is 60km distant. Both Gatwick and Heathrow Airports are approximately 110km away from Welborne. Two international sea ports, Portsmouth European Ferryport and Southampton cruise liner and container port, are relatively close to the plan area. In terms of walking and cycling links, a small number of public rights of way, including footpaths and bridleways cross the plan area.
- 4.2.3 These road, rail and air links however mask significant potential accessibility issues for the area. As a greenfield site, cut off from the rest of the built up area of the borough by the M27, walking and cycling routes are currently limited, and existing local public transport services (including bus routes 69, 93 and 95) are unlikely to be adequate for the needs of Welborne. Congestion on the local road network, particularly around Junctions 10 and 11 of the M27, is also a major issue. This places further constraints on accessibility from Welborne.

4.2.4 Due partly to Fareham's relative affluence, car ownership in the borough is higher than regional and national averages – according to the latest data available, 86% of households in Fareham have access to a car or van, compared to 81% for the South East and 73% for England (2001 census data). The number of households owning two or more cars is also higher than regional and national averages. This is reflected by travel to work data, where a higher proportion of the population travel by car to work than regional and national averages, and a lower proportion of people travel by public transport or walking. A large proportion of the working population also travel to destinations outside of the borough for work, highlighting a trend of out-commuting from Fareham.

#### *Likely evolution of the baseline situation without the plan*

4.2.5 Baseline trends relevant to accessibility and transportation with the potential to take place without the implementation of the Welborne Plan include as follows:

- ▶ Traffic flows on the Strategic Road Network have the potential to increase as the economic climate improves and South Hampshire's population increases.
- ▶ The implementation of the Hampshire Local Transport Plan 3 will lead to improvements in sustainable transport infrastructure in the area. This will encourage the use of sustainable modes of transport, including public transport and walking and cycling opportunities.

#### **Air quality**

##### *Baseline conditions*

4.2.6 Existing air quality in the plan area is dominated by the road network, and in particular is affected by the proximity of the M27 motorway to the site.

4.2.7 Following an Updating and Screening Assessment in 2003, which indicated that the level of air pollutants were within specified limits, an air quality progress report was submitted to DEFRA in May 2004. This report utilised results from an extended nitrogen dioxide (NO<sub>2</sub>) survey in the Borough using an increased number of monitoring sites. The report suggested that readings for NO<sub>2</sub> at some locations may exceed the National Air Quality Objective. Subsequently, after further monitoring, an Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) was declared for NO<sub>2</sub> for a section of Gosport Road in Fareham in July 2006, and in December 2007 for Portland Street in Fareham. Both of these designations are due to emissions from transport. As part of the AQMA designation, continuous monitoring is being undertaken at these locations.

4.2.8 The latest air quality progress report (2011) for Fareham<sup>11</sup> highlights that air quality objectives for benzene, 1, 3-butadiene, carbon monoxide, lead, PM<sub>10</sub> and sulphur dioxide will continue to be met in the borough, with no accompanying requirement to undertake a detailed assessment for these pollutants. The air quality objectives for NO<sub>2</sub> will also be met at locations relevant to public exposure outside the two AQMAs. NO<sub>2</sub> levels within the AQMAs are however

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<sup>11</sup> Bureau Veritas, on behalf of Fareham Borough Council: 2011 Combined Air Quality Progress Report for Fareham Borough Council (May 2011)

continuing to exceed the annual mean Air Quality Strategy objective of  $40\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$  although, following recent reconfiguration of Quay Street roundabout, early indications suggest that air quality may be improving at Portland Street.

- 4.2.9 Whilst the two AQMAs in Fareham are not located adjacent or near to the plan area, Welborne has the potential to have impacts on air quality across the borough, including the town centre, where the AQMAs are located. This is acknowledged by the Air Quality Action Plans prepared for the AQMA, which suggest that Welborne could add to Fareham town's congestion issues.

#### ***Likely evolution of the baseline situation without the plan***

- 4.2.10 Baseline trends relevant to air quality with the potential to take place without the implementation of the Welborne Plan include as follows:
- ▶ Traffic flows on the Strategic Road Network have the potential to increase as the economic climate improves and South Hampshire's population increases. This has the potential to affect air quality adjacent to the M27 and on roads joining the motorway.
  - ▶ Improved economy and efficiency of vehicles may support improvements to air quality in the area.

#### ***Biodiversity and geodiversity***

##### ***Baseline conditions***

- 4.2.11 The biodiversity of the plan area is represented by various habitats which in turn host both protected and priority species. The Hampshire Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP), updated in 2005, sets out a number of priority habitats for Hampshire, Southampton and Portsmouth. Priority habitats and species are those considered to be in most need of conservation action at a given geographic scale.
- 4.2.12 Alongside the county-wide BAP, the Fareham Local Biodiversity Action Plan (LBAP), which was reviewed in 2008, sets out additional habitats which are important in a Fareham Borough context. Whilst the plan area consists largely of arable fields and improved grassland habitats, much of which is of relatively low nature conservation value, a range of habitats of increased biodiversity value are present locally. This includes those linked to the River Meon and Wallington River. In this context the following LBAP habitats are likely to be present in the vicinity of the plan area:
- ▶ Ancient semi-natural woodland;
  - ▶ Plantations on ancient woodland sites
  - ▶ Secondary woodland;
  - ▶ Scrub;
  - ▶ Hedgerows;
  - ▶ Unimproved grasslands (Designated grasslands close to the plan area are at Funtley Meadow and Wallington Meadow);
  - ▶ Neutral grasslands;

- ▶ Calcareous grasslands
- ▶ Arable land;
- ▶ Ponds; and
- ▶ Rivers<sup>12</sup>.

4.2.13 Reflecting the habitats present in the area, the plan area and its vicinity are likely to support a wide range of Biodiversity Action Plan Priority Species. Although the plan area is primarily comprised of arable land of relatively low intrinsic ecological value, it nonetheless has the potential to support notable species. An example of this is the Dark-bellied Brent goose (*Branta bernicla bernicla*), a qualifying feature on the citation for Portsmouth Harbour SPA/Ramsar (see below). During the winter months Brent goose relies on amenity grassland and arable land as a high-tide food resource. Although some distance from the coast, fields within and around the plan area may have a role to play in supporting Brent goose numbers particularly during cold winters, or in years when their numbers are especially high. The Solent Wader and Brent Goose Strategy 2010<sup>13</sup> contains information on important sites used by Brent goose, as well as a suggested policy response, although the plan area is not noted as an important site in the 2010 strategy.

4.2.14 Biodiversity Opportunity Areas (BOAs) are regional priority areas of great opportunity for restoration and creation of BAP habitats. BOAs do not include all the BAP habitats in a region, but contain concentrations of wildlife habitat. Delivering BAP targets through BOAs will result in a landscape scale approach to conservation. There is one BOA, the Forest of Bere BOA, covering the northern part of plan area and a number located close by including the Portsdown Hill, Portsmouth Harbour and Meon Valley BOAs. The descriptive statements, targets and opportunities for each BOA can be accessed at the South East England Biodiversity Forum's website<sup>14</sup>.

4.2.15 There are a number of internationally, nationally and locally designated nature conservation sites. The following European sites are within relatively accessible distance from Welborne, and could potentially be affected as a result of the development of the plan due to their specific environmental sensitivities; refer also to the HRA for the plan.

- ▶ River Itchen (SAC);
- ▶ Solent and Isle of Wight Lagoons (SAC);
- ▶ Solent Maritime (SAC);
- ▶ The New Forest (SAC);
- ▶ Chichester and Langstone Harbours (SPA);
- ▶ Portsmouth Harbour (SPA);

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<sup>12</sup> Source: Fareham Local Biodiversity Action Plan: <http://www.fareham.gov.uk/pdf/planning/bap.pdf#habitats>

<sup>13</sup> The Solent Wader and Brent Goose Strategy: <http://www.hwt.org.uk/pages/solent-waders-and-brent-geese-strategy.html>.  
[Accessed 5<sup>th</sup> April 2012]

<sup>14</sup> <http://strategy.sebiodiversity.org.uk/pages/biodiversity-opportunity-areas-description.html>.

- ▶ Solent and Southampton Water (SPA);
  - ▶ The New Forest (SPA);
  - ▶ Chichester and Langstone Harbours (Ramsar);
  - ▶ Portsmouth Harbour (Ramsar);
  - ▶ Solent and Southampton Water (Ramsar); and
  - ▶ The New Forest (Ramsar).
- 4.2.16 Fareham borough contains a number of nationally designated nature conservation sites, and there are six Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) in the borough, covering 155ha. Whilst the SSSIs located within Fareham are not located in close proximity to the plan area, the Botley Wood and Everett's and Mushes Copses SSSI is located approximately 2km west of the plan area, within the boundaries of Winchester.
- 4.2.17 Kites Croft LNR, the nearest nature reserve to Welborne, is approximately 6km from the plan area.
- 4.2.18 There are a number of sites that are important for nature conservation but are not covered by statutory national and international designations. A number of Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINCs) are within, close, or adjacent to the Welborne Plan area. The SINCs within or immediately adjacent to the plan area are:
- ▶ Knowle Copse, Dash Wood and Ravens Wood SINC;
  - ▶ Ravenswood Row SINC;
  - ▶ Blakes Copse SINC;
  - ▶ Martin's Copse (immediately adjacent to north);
  - ▶ Birchfrith Copse (adjoining Knowle Copse at northern site boundary); and
  - ▶ A site on Fareham Common has been identified as meeting SINC criteria. It may be designated as a SINC following review of data by the SINC panel.
- 4.2.19 SINCs close to the site include:
- ▶ Funtley Triangle (west of the plan area);
  - ▶ Great Beamond Coppice (south west of the plan area);
  - ▶ Carpenters Copse (north east of the plan area);
  - ▶ Park Cottages Copse (west of the plan area);
  - ▶ Wallington meadow (south of plan area); and
  - ▶ 9 Kiln Road (designated for the presence of Great crested newt, within 250m of the site's southern boundary).
- 4.2.20 Road Verges of Ecological Importance (RVEI), like SINCs, are also important for nature conservation. They are often remnants of ancient meadows and woodlands and in addition

provide important connecting links for wildlife, joining isolated areas of grassland with other valuable wildlife habitats. Close by RVEIs include:

- ▶ Down End Road Verge (which is also designated as a SINC) (east of the plan area); and
- ▶ Mayles Lane (north west of the plan area).

4.2.21 In terms of geodiversity, the basic underlying geology of the wider area is formed by a bed of chalk, which was laid down in the late Cretaceous Period. This is evident to the east of the plan area where an outlier of the South Downs forms the prominent ridge of Portsdown Hill. Across the remainder of the borough, this chalk is buried beneath younger deposits of sands and clays from the Paleogene and Quaternary Periods. Welborne is located on an area of sands and clay which is part of the London and Reading Formation, relatively close to where chalk bedrock is exposed.

4.2.22 Whilst there are no Regionally Important Geodiversity Sites in the borough, there is one Geological SSSI, Downend Chalk pit, which is located c.2km to the east of the plan area. This is a large former Chalk quarry on the south side of the western end of Portsdown Hill, and provides an insight into the geology of the Late Cretaceous Period.

#### ***Likely evolution of the baseline situation without the plan***

4.2.23 Baseline trends relevant to biodiversity and geodiversity with the potential to take place without the implementation of the Welborne Plan include as follows:

- ▶ Biodiversity in the plan area has the potential to continue to be affected by the economic necessity for arable farming in the area. There is however the potential for gains for biodiversity in the farmed landscape to arise as a result of new Environmental Stewardship schemes which are being implemented.
- ▶ Improvements in biodiversity are likely to arise due to the increasing integration of biodiversity considerations within forward planning in the borough and the wider sub-region.
- ▶ Freshwater and wetland habitats are under considerable pressure in south Hampshire, with the majority of wetland SSSIs currently in unfavourable condition. Increased demand for water coupled with diffuse pollution via run-off will place additional pressures on these habitats.
- ▶ Although some of Hampshire's priority species continue to decline, studies indicate that the rates of decline are slowing. Many priority species have stable populations, and some are increasing, particularly where focused conservation effort has taken place (e.g. heathlands, chalk grassland SSSIs).
- ▶ Climate change has the potential to affect biodiversity in a range of ways, including through changes in the distribution and abundance of species and changes to the composition and character of habitats.

## **Climate change**

### **Baseline conditions**

- 4.2.24 The outcome of research on the probable effects of climate change in the UK was released in 2009 by the UK Climate Projections (UKCP09) team.<sup>15</sup> UKCP09 gives climate information for the UK up to the end of this century and projections of future changes to the climate are provided, based on simulations from climate models. Projections are broken down to a regional level across the UK and are shown in probabilistic form, which illustrate the potential range of changes and the level of confidence in each prediction.
- 4.2.25 As highlighted by the research, the effects of climate change for the South East by 2050 for a medium emissions scenario are likely to be as follows:
- ▶ Under medium emissions, the central estimate of increase in winter mean temperature is 2.2°C and an increase in summer mean temperature of 2.7°C; and
  - ▶ Under medium emissions, the central estimate of change in winter mean precipitation is 16% and summer mean precipitation is –18%.
- 4.2.26 In relation to greenhouse gas emissions, Fareham borough has significantly lower per capita emissions than county (Hampshire) averages. Per capita emissions are also lower than the average for the South East and England.
- 4.2.27 Per capita CO<sub>2</sub> emissions in the borough fell by approximately 16% between 2005 and 2009, which was favourable compared to the Hampshire average (where emissions fell by approximately 13%), and similar to regional and national averages. In relation to CO<sub>2</sub> emissions by end user, between 2005 and 2009 the proportion of emissions originating from industrial and commercial sources in Fareham fell slightly from 33% to 32%, with fluctuations in total emissions. In the same period the proportion of emissions from domestic sources remained broadly similar at 34%. Whilst the proportion of emissions originating from road transport fell from 32% to 31% between 2005 and 2008, in 2009 the proportion increased to 34%. Emissions from road transport and household emissions are now the two largest contributors to CO<sub>2</sub> emissions in the borough.

### **Likely evolution of the baseline situation without the plan**

- 4.2.28 Baseline trends relevant to climate change with the potential to take place without the implementation of the Welborne Plan include as follows:
- ▶ Increases in mean winter and summer temperatures.
  - ▶ Increases in mean precipitation during winter and decreases in mean precipitation during summer.
  - ▶ Increased frequency of extreme weather events.
  - ▶ Increase in risks associated with climate change.
  - ▶ Per capita emissions are likely to continue to decrease.

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<sup>15</sup> The data was released on 18<sup>th</sup> June 2009: See: <http://ukcp09.defra.gov.uk/index.html>

- ▶ Emissions from road transport and households are likely to continue to be the two largest inputs to greenhouse gas emissions in the borough.

### **Economic factors**

#### **Baseline conditions**

- 4.2.29 Local businesses have been affected by the recent economic climate and the number of VAT and/or PAYE based enterprises in the borough has decreased at a higher rate than seen regionally and nationally since 2009. In terms of business survival, in Fareham during the period 2004 to 2010 the business closure rate closely mirrored county, regional and national statistics as does the similar trend of the number of new businesses, reflecting the economic climate. In 2010 more businesses in Fareham were aged 2-9 years old than regionally and nationally. Whilst this highlights that the economy of the borough may have performed better in the last decade than regionally and nationally, the lower percentage of businesses under the age of two years old suggests that fewer start up enterprises have recently been locating in the borough.
- 4.2.30 Employment in Fareham is provided in a range of sectors and occupations. The borough has a higher proportion of the workforce working in transport and communications and financial, IT and other business services than regionally and nationally. A higher proportion of the workforce is also in associate professional & technical occupations, skilled trades and sales and customer service occupations. Fareham currently has similar unemployment rates compared to regional averages.
- 4.2.31 According to the Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings 2011, median weekly earnings for full time workers working in the borough were £548 compared to £554 for that in the South East and £503 in Great Britain<sup>16</sup>. Average incomes in the borough are therefore similar to regional averages and higher than national averages.
- 4.2.32 Skills levels are generally favourable in Fareham in comparison to regional averages. However a lower proportion of the borough's working age population has higher level qualifications compared to South East and Great Britain averages. Educational performance also continues to lag behind regional and national levels in the borough: in 2009/10, a lower proportion of students achieved 5+ GCSEs at grade A\*-C (70.6%) in Fareham than regional (75.7%) and national averages (76.1%)<sup>17</sup>.

#### **Likely evolution of the baseline situation without the plan**

- 4.2.33 Baseline trends relevant to economic factors likely to take place without the implementation of the Welborne Plan include as follows:
- ▶ Improvements to the economic climate are likely to increase economic opportunities in the wider south Hampshire area.
  - ▶ Increases in south Hampshire's population are likely to increase the demand for jobs in the area.

<sup>16</sup> ONS, 2011. Official Labour Market Statistics: Local Authority Profiles [online].

<sup>17</sup> Source: Neighbourhood Statistics

- ▶ A high rate of out-commuting from the borough is likely to continue due in part to a disparity between housing and employment provision.

## **Health**

### ***Baseline conditions***

- 4.2.34 In general the health of the population of Fareham is good and compares well with national averages. Average life expectancy for men is 81.4 for men and 84.3 for women. This is higher than Hampshire as a whole (80.2 and 83.6 respectively) and significantly higher than England averages (78.3 and 82.3)<sup>18</sup>.
- 4.2.35 Reflecting low levels of deprivation, crime and child poverty, indicators of health and wellbeing are favourable in Fareham when compared with the England average. Male and female life expectancy is good and rates of early death from heart disease and stroke and from cancer are favourable. Over the last ten years, death rates from all causes, and early deaths from heart disease and stroke, and from cancer have improved for men and women and are better than the England averages. Although the estimated proportion of adults who smoke (16%) and the death rate from smoking is low compared to England, smoking is estimated to account for 165 deaths per year in the borough<sup>19</sup>.
- 4.2.36 Indicators of child health are good: the percentage of children aged under 15 who are 'not in good health' is low; tooth decay is lower than the England average; and physical activity in children is good. The percentage of children classified as obese is similar to the regional average<sup>20</sup>.
- 4.2.37 in the 2001 Census, 72% of people reported that they were in 'good health', with 6.8% reporting that they were of 'not good health'. This indicates that Fareham has both higher levels of good health and lower levels of 'not good' health in comparison to regional and national trends. The 2001 Census also reported that 15% of people in Fareham had a limiting long-term illness (LLTI); this is similar to South East averages.
- 4.2.38 Whilst Fareham in general enjoys good health, within the borough some inequalities in deprivation and life expectancy remain. Life expectancy is 4.5 years lower for men from the most deprived areas compared to those from the least deprived areas.

### ***Likely evolution of the baseline situation without the plan***

- 4.2.39 Baseline trends relevant to health likely to take place without the implementation of the Welborne Plan include as follows:
- ▶ Fareham, in common with many other areas, is experiencing an ageing population. This will have implications for health service provision and accessibility to other services, facilities and amenities.

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<sup>18</sup> Source: Association of Public Health Observatories, Fareham and Hampshire Health Profiles 2011: <http://www.apho.org.uk/>

<sup>19</sup> Association of Public Health Observatories, Fareham Health Profile 2011: <http://www.apho.org.uk/>

<sup>20</sup> Ibid.

- ▶ Obesity is seen as an increasing issue by health professionals, and one that will contribute to significant health impacts on individuals, including increasing the risk of a range of diseases, including heart disease, diabetes and some forms of cancer.
- ▶ Medical advances, including linked to improved diagnosis, pharmaceutical innovations and technological enhancements have the potential to lead to improvements in the prediction, prevention and treatment of illnesses.

### **Historic environment**

#### **Baseline conditions**

- 4.2.40 A number of features and areas for the historic environment in and near to the plan area are recognised through historic environment designations. These include listed buildings and Scheduled Ancient Monuments, which are nationally designated, and conservation areas, which are usually designated at the local level. English Heritage is the statutory consultee for certain categories of listed building consent and all applications for scheduled monument consent. The historic environment is protected through the planning system, via conditions imposed on developers and other mechanisms.
- 4.2.41 Listed buildings are those which have been placed on the Statutory List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest. There is one Grade II\* listed building within the plan area and two Grade II listed buildings, as follows.
- ▶ Dean Farmhouse (Grade II\* listed);
  - ▶ Lodge at Boundary Oak School, Roche Court (Grade II Listed); and
  - ▶ Boundary Oak School, Roche Court (Grade II Listed)<sup>21</sup>.
- 4.2.42 There are further Grade II listed buildings just outside of the plan area, namely Mill House on Forest Lane, North Fareham Farmhouse, Downbarn Farmhouse and Downbarn Cottage on Boarhunt Road and Greenhill Cottage on Spurlings Road. The Church of St Francis in Funtley and Furzehall Farm to the south east of Junction 10, both of which are Grade II listed, are also located just outside of the plan area. The historic settlement of Wickham also contains a significant number of listed buildings. Listed buildings adjacent to Wickham Road and close to the highway (i.e. the cemetery and the Potteries) are vulnerable to highway changes as a result of the plan.
- 4.2.43 Scheduled monuments are sites of national importance and protected by the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979. The two scheduled monuments located close to the plan area are the World War II Heavy Anti-aircraft gunsite at Monument Farm situated approximately 1.7km to the east of the plan area boundary, and Fort Nelson, which is located approximately 2.3km to the east of the plan area boundary.
- 4.2.44 Conservation areas are areas of special architectural or historic interest, the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance. Local authorities have the power to designate as conservation areas in any area of 'special architectural or historic interest' whose

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<sup>21</sup> Source: English Heritage, The National Heritage List for England: <http://list.english-heritage.org.uk/>

character or appearance is worth protecting or enhancing. This is judged against local and regional criteria, rather than national importance as is the case with listing. Conservation Area designation increases the local planning authority's control over demolition of buildings and over certain alterations to residential properties which would normally be classed as 'permitted development' and not require planning permission.

- 4.2.45 The nearest conservation areas to Welborne are at Wallington, Cams Hall, Catisfield, Fareham High Street, Osborn Road, and in Winchester district, Wickham.
- 4.2.46 Since 2008, English Heritage has released an annual Heritage at Risk Register. The Heritage at Risk Register highlights the Grade I and Grade II\* listed buildings, and scheduled monuments, conservation areas, wreck sites and registered parks and gardens in England deemed to be 'at risk'. The 2011 Heritage at Risk Register stated that no listed buildings or scheduled monument are deemed to be at risk in the vicinity of the plan area.

#### ***Likely evolution of the baseline situation without the plan***

- 4.2.47 Baseline trends relevant to the historic environment likely to take place without the implementation of the Welborne Plan include as follows:
- ▶ No change to the setting of cultural heritage assets within the plan area (included listed buildings), with the possible exception of features and areas of heritage value located close to (and therefore affected by traffic flows) on the M27 and A32.
  - ▶ Existing maintenance regimes of cultural heritage assets are likely to be continued.
  - ▶ Due to a lack of development, a minimisation of the disturbance of archaeological sites is likely to take place in the area.

### **Housing**

#### ***Baseline conditions***

- 4.2.48 The housing stock of Fareham was 47,500 dwellings in March 2010<sup>22</sup> with 36% of dwellings in the borough detached, 37.4% semi-detached, 19.4% terraced, and 9.8% flats<sup>23</sup>. The number of detached houses has grown significantly in the borough since 1991 as a result of housing growth in the western wards of Fareham.
- 4.2.49 Approximately 86% of dwellings were owner-occupied, 4% were rented privately and 8% were local authority or housing association rented properties. In this context the proportion of owner occupied homes is the highest in the region and fourth highest in the country. In contrast, the proportion of social and private rented housing is very low. Private sector rented housing accounts for the lowest percentage in Hampshire.
- 4.2.50 In terms of recent housing completions in the borough, the net completion of new dwellings for the period April 2010 to March 2011 was 364. This has increased following the downturn in the

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<sup>22</sup> Fareham Borough Council: Annual Monitoring Report December 2011

<sup>23</sup> Fareham Borough Council (2010):Housing Strategy for the Borough of Fareham 2010-2015

housing market in 2008. Annual housing delivery now exceeds the annual target rate of 340 dwellings per annum (initial five year phasing) as set out in the Partnership for Urban South Hampshire (PUSH) - Sub-regional Strategy - Final Advice to SEERA<sup>24</sup>.

- 4.2.51 As highlighted by the Housing Strategy for the borough, The Land Registry has published information on housing affordability for first time buyers. It compares the lower quartile house prices to lower quartile earnings. The ratio for Fareham is 10.12, which places the borough in 293<sup>rd</sup> position out of 347 local authorities<sup>25</sup>.
- 4.2.52 This places the affordability ratio in Fareham significantly below the level for other authorities in south east Hampshire. A review of housing need and affordability commissioned by Fareham Borough Council in 2009 demonstrated that the ratio between earnings and house prices, although reducing slightly in 2008, remained in excess of eight times earnings<sup>26</sup>.
- 4.2.53 The number of households on the Local Authority Housing Register (Fareham's register of applications for social rented housing) in 2011 was 1,898, which is an increase from 1,158 in 2007, but a decrease from 1,943 in 2010. The number of households accepted as homeless in the borough was twelve in Quarter 4 in 2011, a reduction from 19 in Quarter 4 of 2005, but an increase from four in Quarter 4 of 2010<sup>27</sup>.

#### ***Likely evolution of the baseline situation without the plan***

- 4.2.54 Baseline trends relevant to housing likely to take place without the implementation of the Welborne Plan include as follows:
- ▶ Delivery of fewer houses in the period to 2041 in the borough.
  - ▶ Population increases have the potential to outstrip the supply of housing.
  - ▶ Continued high ratio between earnings and house prices in the borough and continued demand for affordable housing.

### ***Landscape***

#### ***Baseline conditions***

- 4.2.55 The Fareham Borough Landscape Character Assessment<sup>28</sup> was carried out in 1996 and characterises the area in which Welborne is located as the *North Fareham Downs*. According to the Landscape Character Assessment, the essential characteristics of the North Fareham Downs are as follows:
- ▶ Distinctively rolling landform, typical of chalk downland;

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<sup>24</sup> Fareham Borough Council: Annual Monitoring Report December 2011

<sup>25</sup> Fareham Borough Council (2010): Housing Strategy for the Borough of Fareham 2010-2015

<sup>26</sup> Ibid.

<sup>27</sup> Shelter Databank: [http://england.shelter.org.uk/professional\\_resources/housing\\_databank](http://england.shelter.org.uk/professional_resources/housing_databank) [Accessed 22<sup>nd</sup> March 2012]

<sup>28</sup> Scott Wilson Resource Consultants (1996) The Fareham Borough Landscape Character Assessment.

<http://www.fareham.gov.uk/council/departments/planning/landscape/character/>

- ▶ Small-scale landscape features, such as the area of former parkland at Roche Court and the Wallington River valley, which have a distinctive and important local character but a localised influence on the wider arable landscape;
- ▶ A distinctively rural, agrarian character with scattered farmsteads and rural lanes but few other buildings or urban fringe influences within the landscape aside from the immediate M27 motorway corridor and intrusive pylons and transmission lines;
- ▶ Dominance of intensive arable farmland with a large field pattern and an open, and denuded character to the south, with a very weak hedgerow structure and very few trees, but with expansive views and a sense of space and airiness; and
- ▶ Visual containment to the north by the strong woodland structure of the Forest of Bere character area.

4.2.56 In late 2008 David Lock Associates carried out a landscape capacity study for a broad area of search for the plan area<sup>29</sup>. The Capacity Analysis highlighted that the area to the east of the A32 is the most sensitive in landscape terms, reflecting the topography and presence of Portsdown Hill to the east of the plan area. The capacity analysis suggests that the key landscape zones in the plan area, defined by land form, are as follows:

- ▶ The open downland to the east of the River Wallington;
- ▶ The flood plain and valley sides of the River Wallington;
- ▶ The open hillside west of the River Wallington;
- ▶ The undulating plateau immediately east of the A32;
- ▶ The open hillside in the north eastern part of the plan area;
- ▶ The undulating plateau east of the A32 in the central, northern part of the plan area;
- ▶ The shallow valley in the south western part of the plan area;
- ▶ The open hillside in the western part of the plan area; and
- ▶ The undulating plateau in the north western part of the plan area.

4.2.57 As the Capacity Analysis highlights, there is a perceptible difference in landscape character within the plan area between the east and west of the A32, which in effect divides the plan area into two halves in landscape terms. The plan area lies to the west of the Portsdown Hill escarpment and, although still part of the chalk downland, the landform of the plan area is much more gentle and rounded. It remains an open and exposed landscape, particularly west of the A32. The landscape to the east of the A32 is considerably more complex where the valley of the River Wallington introduces some local variation in slope and vegetation. There is a higher density of low hedgerows in the plan area than on the Portsdown Hill escarpment with occasional small broad-leafed copses and woodland belts, principally on the ridgelines immediately to the north of the plan area. The land in the plan area is given over almost entirely to arable cultivation.

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<sup>29</sup> David Lock Associates (January 2009) *Fareham SDA Capacity Analysis Study*:

<http://www.fareham.gov.uk/pdf/planning/corestrategy/sdacapanalysisstudy.pdf> .

- 4.2.58 Part of South Downs National Park is located adjacent to the north east of Wickham, approximately 1.5km from the northern boundary of the Welborne Plan area. The landscape of the part of the National Park nearest to the plan area comprises rolling chalk downland characterised by dry valleys and dotted woodland
- 4.2.59 According to the CPRE assessment of tranquillity in Hampshire, notwithstanding the high levels of noise generated by the presence of the motorway, the plan area is currently located in one of the more tranquil parts of the borough

***Likely evolution of the baseline situation without the plan***

- 4.2.60 Baseline trends relevant to landscape likely to take place without the implementation of the Welborne Plan include as follows:
- ▶ Incremental but small changes in landscape character in and around the plan area.
  - ▶ No significant loss of key landscape features.
  - ▶ Potential effects on landscape quality close to the road network from an incremental growth in traffic flows.
  - ▶ Small scale and incremental changes in tranquillity in and around the plan area, affected by changes in the levels of light and noise pollution.

***Material assets***

***Baseline conditions***

- 4.2.61 The recently adopted Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan includes a Minerals Safeguarding Area for clay and sharp sand over much of the policy boundary area.
- 4.2.62 Recycling rates in Fareham are slightly less favourable compared to regional and national averages. In the 2009-2010 period, approximately 38.6% of municipal waste was recycled or composted nationally and 40.6% regionally. During the same period in Fareham, 34.7% of municipal waste was recycled or composted. This was a slight decrease from 2008-2009 (39.61%)<sup>30</sup>.
- 4.2.63 Alongside this, waste collected per household has decreased since 2007/8, from 361kg to 329kg in 2009/10, and remains significantly below England averages<sup>31</sup>. But the proportion of municipal waste recycled or composted fell between 2008/09 and 2009/10.
- 4.2.64 There are three Household Waste and Recycling Centre close to Welborne, two of which are located in neighbouring authorities. Managed by Hampshire County Council, these are located at: Barnes Wallis Road, Segensworth; Port Solent; and Grange Road, Gosport. Fareham Borough Council also manages 37 smaller recycling banks in the borough<sup>32</sup>.

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<sup>30</sup> Defra: Local Authority collected waste for England – annual statistics:

<http://www.defra.gov.uk/statistics/environment/waste/wrfg23-wrmsannual/>

<sup>31</sup> Defra: Municipal Waste Statistics 2010: <http://archive.defra.gov.uk/evidence/statistics/environment/wastats/bulletin10.htm>

<sup>32</sup> Source: Fareham Borough Council website: <http://www.fareham.gov.uk/council/departments/leisure/recycling/recycmap.aspx>

- 4.2.65 In relation to the reuse of brownfield land, whilst completions of housing on previously developed land increased between 2007 and 2010, recent monitoring has highlighted a significant decrease. This in part reflects the development of the Hunts Pond Road greenfield site in the last monitoring period.
- 4.2.66 As highlighted by the Annual Monitoring Report 2011, there is no monitoring system currently in place in the borough to effectively monitor renewable energy production.

***Likely evolution of the baseline situation without the plan***

- 4.2.67 Baseline trends relevant to material assets likely to take place without the implementation of the Welborne Plan include as follows:
- ▶ Increasing rates of recycling and composting to reflect increasing legislative and regulatory requirements.
  - ▶ Lower production of waste.
  - ▶ Increased renewable energy provision.
  - ▶ Variable levels in the proportion of housing completions on brownfield land as new sites become available. The Fareham Core Strategy however seeks to focus development on previously developed land within the most sustainable and accessible settlements.

***Population and quality of life***

***Baseline conditions***

- 4.2.68 In June 2012, the population of Fareham borough was approximately 112,800, of which 55,270 were male and 57,530 female<sup>33</sup>. The population density of the borough is high at 1,510 people per square km.
- 4.2.69 The total population of Fareham has recently demonstrated lower growth than that experienced regionally and nationally. In the twelve years from 2001 the population of the borough has grown from 108,200, an overall increase of 4.3%. This is a significantly lower rate of increase than the figures for the South East and England during the same period, which were 8.7% and 8.2% respectively<sup>34</sup>.
- 4.2.70 It is also predicted that the population of the borough will grow at a relatively steady pace in the next few decades. In this context there is a projected 16% increase in the borough's population between 2008 and 2033. This is lower than the 19% expected for the South East and 18% expected for England. The age group with the greatest projected percentage change in population is 65+ years (79.7%)<sup>35</sup>.

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<sup>33</sup> Source: Resident population estimates, Neighbourhood Statistics <http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk>. [Accessed 04th October 2013]

<sup>34</sup> Ibid.

<sup>35</sup> Ibid

- 4.2.71 The borough has a large working age population, mostly made up of those in the mid to latter half of their working lives<sup>36</sup>. Reflecting the large number of families in the borough, there are larger cohorts of children than nationally. The population of the borough is expected to age, with an increasing elderly population<sup>37</sup>. Only 7.5% of the borough's population is from ethnic minorities and Fareham has a significantly lower proportion of population from ethnic minority groups compared either with South East (14.3%) or England (17.2%) averages<sup>38</sup>.
- 4.2.72 In general, deprivation in Fareham is low. Based on the Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2010 (IMD)<sup>39</sup>, the Borough is ranked as the 15th least deprived out of 326 Local Authority areas in England and is the second least deprived of the districts of Hampshire. Overall the Borough is within the top 10% least deprived local authority areas in England. Alongside this, Fareham has achieved the largest positive gain in IMD rankings of all Local Authority areas in Hampshire between 2004 and 2010<sup>40</sup>. Of the deprivation which does exist in Fareham, the Borough experiences higher levels of deprivation within the following "sub domains"<sup>41</sup>: outdoors living environment; geographical barriers to housing and services; and adult skills.
- 4.2.73 Data from the ONS suggests that in the period July 2010 to June 2011, unemployment in Fareham was 4.4%, which was lower than the South East average (5.9%), and lower than the national average (7.7%). Increases and falls in unemployment in the borough have mirrored regional trends.<sup>42</sup>
- 4.2.74 Fareham has generally low levels of crime. In 2009, the borough had a crime rate of 34 offences per 1,000 population, compared to a crime rate of 49 offences per 1,000 population in the Hampshire force area and 50 offences per 1,000 population in England and Wales<sup>43</sup>. Crime rates for most types of offences in the borough have fallen since 2008. Some residents, particularly older people however report a significant fear of crime.

#### *Likely evolution of the baseline situation without the plan*

- 4.2.75 Baseline trends relevant to population and quality of life likely to take place without the implementation of the Welborne Plan include as follows:

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<sup>36</sup> Source: HCC (March 2012): Demographic Facts and Figures for Fareham: [http://www3.hants.gov.uk/factsheet\\_2011\\_-\\_fareham.pdf](http://www3.hants.gov.uk/factsheet_2011_-_fareham.pdf)

<sup>37</sup> FBC: Pre-Submission Core Strategy

<sup>38</sup> ONS 2008-based subnational populations projections:

<http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/taxonomy/index.html?nscl=Sub-national+Population+Projections> [Accessed 23<sup>rd</sup> March 2012]

<sup>39</sup> Based on the rank of average score

<sup>40</sup> DCLG (2010): Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2010: Local Authority Summaries:

<http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/corporate/statistics/indices2010>

<sup>41</sup> The Indices of Multiple Deprivation are comprised of seven 'Domains' to highlight different aspects of deprivation. These include Income; Employment; Health and Disability; Education and Skills; Barriers to Housing and Services; Crime; and Living Environment. These are subsequently separated into a number of further 'Sub domains'.

<sup>42</sup> Source: <http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk>

<sup>43</sup> Source, Home Office: <http://data.gov.uk/dataset/local-authority-recorded-crime-key-offences-2007-2009>

- ▶ Population growth in the borough will increase pressures on housing, services and infrastructure.
- ▶ An ageing population and an increased dependency ratio in the borough has the potential to lead to implications for service provision.
- ▶ Employment and earnings have the potential to increase as the economic climate improves.

## **Soil**

### ***Baseline conditions***

- 4.2.76 The plan area has a soil resource which has developed since the last ice age 10,000 years ago. This encompasses a range of soils types which reflect complex interactions between underlying geology, landform, past and existing land use and climate.
- 4.2.77 Soil quality has a strong influence on the quality of agricultural land. The Agricultural Land Classification system provides a method for assessing the quality of farmland to enable informed choices to be made about its future use within the planning system. A number of consistent criteria used for assessment include; climate (temperature, rainfall, aspect, exposure, frost risk), site (gradient, micro-relief, flood risk) and soil (depth, texture, stoniness). A large proportion of the plan area is classified as the best and most versatile agricultural land, with a significant area in the north of the site assessed as Grade 3a. Land within the policy boundary to the north and south of the M27 is Grade 3b which is excluded from the best and most versatile definition.

### ***Likely evolution of the baseline situation without the plan***

- 4.2.78 Baseline trends relevant to soil likely to take place without the implementation of the Welborne Plan include as follows:
- ▶ Areas of the best and most versatile agricultural land will continue to be farmed as arable land.
  - ▶ Soil erosion is likely to remain at similar levels as currently.

## **Water**

### ***Baseline conditions***

- 4.2.79 The plan area is situated within the catchment areas of two rivers, the River Meon and the Wallington River. The River Meon, which rises west of Petersfield, flows southwards west of the plan area near Knowle, and enters the Solent downstream of Titchfield. The Wallington River rises close to Waterlooville, and flows through the tongue of land which comprises the eastern part of the plan area, southwards into Portsmouth Harbour to the east of Fareham town centre. Water supply in the borough is mainly abstracted from the River Itchen.
- 4.2.80 Groundwater provides the majority of water in the wider South Hampshire area. A major intermediate aquifer underlies the plan area and as such is an important source of water for the

wider sub-region. In this context the most sensitive parts of the plan area in terms of drinking water overlie the Portsdown Chalk Formation and Spetisbury Chalk Member.

- 4.2.81 A Source Protection Zone lies east of the plan area, which is the source of the Maindell public water supply abstraction. Zone 1 is located outside of the plan area, while parts of the plan area situated east of the A32 are within Source Protection Zone 2 or 3.
- 4.2.82 In terms of the water quality of the two main watercourses in the area, the South East River Basin Management Plan<sup>44</sup> highlights the status and objectives of the Wallington River and River Meon. In 2009 the overall status of the part of the Wallington River which flows through the plan area was “moderate”. The river was not assessed as a “good” overall status due to the presence of phosphates, the quantity and dynamics of the river’s flow, and the biological status of the river in relation to the status of fish and invertebrates present. The River Basin Management Plan’s objective is for the river to achieve “good” status by 2027, highlighting that the river is unlikely to meet Water Framework Directive targets by 2015<sup>45</sup>. Portsmouth Water is studying the River Wallington as part of its Water Framework Directive obligations. The status of the River Meon was more favourable, with a “good” overall status, suggesting that the river will meet Water Framework Directive targets by 2015.
- 4.2.83 Flood risk in the plan area is largely limited to an area to the east of the plan area adjoining the Wallington River.

*Likely evolution of the baseline situation without the plan*

- 4.2.84 Baseline trends relevant to water likely to take place without the implementation of the Welborne Plan include as follows:
- ▶ Population growth in the wider South Hampshire sub-region will increase demand for water. This will increase pressures on water resources.
  - ▶ New development in the borough has the potential to increase diffuse water pollution.
  - ▶ The water quality of the Wallington River is unlikely to meet Water Framework Directive targets by 2015.

### **4.3 Key Sustainability Issues and Opportunities**

- 4.3.1 Table 4.1 presents a summary of the key sustainability issues and opportunities relevant to the Welborne Plan. These have been derived from a consideration of the sustainability context provided by the policy and plan review (section 3.3) and the consideration of key baseline trends.
- 4.3.2 The identification of these sustainability issues helps the SA process focus on the main constraints and opportunities which may be addressed through the Welborne Plan and the key problems that should be considered by the appraisal process.

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<sup>44</sup> Environment Agency and Defra (December 2009): River Basin Management Plan South East River Basin District

<sup>45</sup> The Water Framework Directive target is for all watercourses to meet “good” biological and chemical water quality by 2015.

**Table 4.1: Key Sustainability issues for the Welborne Plan**

Sustainability theme	Key sustainability issues for the Welborne Plan
<p><b>Accessibility and transportation</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Many key roads and junctions in the wider area suffer from severe congestion and long journey times. This also affects the quality of public transport provision.</li> <li>▪ The scale of development proposed for Welborne, together with anticipated growth in the demand for travel from existing communities within the sub-region, will place further demand on already stretched transport networks. In this context demand management measures will be required to limit the effects of growth in the area.</li> <li>▪ The location of the plan area close to the M27 motorway has the potential to encourage car use and increase congestion in the area. This has the potential to lead to issues linked to, for example poor air quality, increased noise pollution, health issues, poor quality of the public realm and increased greenhouse gas emissions.</li> <li>▪ Existing bus services are inadequate to meet the needs of Welborne. Additionally, the plan area site is approximately 5km from Fareham rail station. This raises significant accessibility issues for those without access to a car.</li> <li>▪ Local accessibility issues especially affect people who experience social exclusion, with linked issues related to personal security, cost, lack of easy-to-understand travel information and reliability of services.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Air quality</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Increased traffic flows generated by Welborne could add to overall emissions and pollutants associated with transport (NH<sub>3</sub>, SO<sub>2</sub>, NO<sub>x</sub>, VOCs and PM), leading to worsening air quality across the wider borough.</li> <li>▪ Increases in traffic flows may also undermine efforts to improve air quality in the existing Air Quality Management Areas in the borough, including at Gosport Road and Portland Street.</li> <li>▪ The proximity of Welborne to the M27 has the potential to lead to air quality issues in the south of the plan area.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Biodiversity and geodiversity</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Potential impacts on BAP habitats and species from new development. Protected species are also present within or around the site, including Great Crested Newt at Funtley and Dormouse close to the M27.</li> <li>▪ There are significant opportunities for biodiversity enhancement in the area, including at the landscape scale. Four Biodiversity Opportunity Areas (BOAs), which are regional priority areas of great opportunity for restoration and creation of BAP habitats are present close to the site, including the Forest of Bere, which intersects the northern part of the plan area.</li> <li>▪ Potential effects on Botley Wood and Everett's and Muses Copses SSSI, of which two thirds of the site is currently in an 'unfavourable recovering' condition.</li> <li>▪ Rivers and standing water in the area, including ponds and ditches, are at risk from development, bank modification, pollution, non-native species and poor management. Changes in water supply, drainage patterns or a drop in the water table are also affecting associated habitats.</li> <li>▪ Hedgerows are important local biodiversity assets some of which may be lost to development.</li> </ul>

Sustainability theme	Key sustainability issues for the Welborne Plan
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ There are significant opportunities for tree planting and improved management of woodland through the development of the plan area. This will help alleviate threats to wood pasture, parkland and veteran trees, including from development pressures, poor management and fragmentation.</li> <li>▪ Enhancements to the area's green infrastructure network (including bluewater infrastructure) will support local and sub-regional biodiversity networks by helping to improve connectivity for habitats and species.</li> <li>▪ Improvements in local ecological networks will support biodiversity's adaptation to climate change.</li> <li>▪ Geodiversity is a key contributor to the area's natural (and built) environment.</li> <li>▪ Access to the natural environment should be supported by the Welborne Plan: Existing nature reserves are at some distance from the plan area. However, measures will need to be taken to ensure that disturbance impacts within Solent European sites are not exacerbated.</li> </ul>
Climate change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Potential increases in greenhouse gas emissions linked to an increase in the built footprint of the borough resulting from the development of Welborne. This includes increased car use and travel, housing provision and employment.</li> <li>▪ Per capita emissions in the borough are significantly lower than Hampshire averages, and lower than the averages for the South East and England, and per capita emissions have been falling at a faster rate than that seen for Hampshire. The plan should therefore seek to support continued and ongoing reductions in per capita emissions in the borough through the development of Welborne.</li> <li>▪ Road transport and domestic emissions are the two largest contributors to carbon dioxide emissions in the borough. The plan should seek to limit emissions from these sources through energy efficiency, renewable energy provision and the promotion of sustainable transport.</li> <li>▪ The Welborne Plan should seek to support adaptation to risks linked to climate change through appropriate design and layout, and the incorporation of features which will maximise the resilience of Welborne to the effects of climate change, such as sustainable drainage systems and green and blue infrastructure provision.</li> </ul>
Economic factors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Local businesses have been affected by the current economic climate. The number of VAT and/or PAYE based enterprises in the borough has decreased at a higher rate than seen regionally and nationally since 2009.</li> <li>▪ The proportion of the workforce with higher level qualifications is lower than regional and national averages.</li> <li>▪ Educational attainment in Fareham at Key Stage 4 lags behind regional and national averages</li> <li>▪ There is a high rate of out commuting from the borough, due in part to a disparity between housing and employment provision.</li> </ul>
Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Health inequalities exist between the most and least deprived areas of the borough.</li> <li>▪ Fareham, in common with many other areas, is experiencing an ageing population. This will have implications for health service provision and</li> </ul>

Sustainability theme	Key sustainability issues for the Welborne Plan
	<p>accessibility to other services, facilities and amenities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The priorities for action identified for Fareham include heart disease and cancer, alcohol, healthy ageing, and childhood obesity.</li> </ul>
Historic environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Potential effects on the historic environment from inappropriate or poor design and layout of housing, employment, community and retail provision.</li> <li>▪ Potential direct effects on both designated and undesignated historic environment features as a result of the development of Welborne.</li> <li>▪ The development of Welborne has the potential to lead to effects on the setting of historic environment features (such as the listed buildings present in the area, and Fort Nelson) and historic landscapes.</li> <li>▪ Traffic growth stimulated by Welborne has the potential to lead to effects on the historic environment over a wider area. This includes effects on the historic environment in surrounding settlements such as Wickham.</li> <li>▪ Archaeological remains, both seen and unseen, have the potential to be affected by new development areas.</li> </ul>
Housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ House prices in Fareham, whilst lower than Hampshire averages, are higher than other authorities (e.g. Havant and Gosport) in south east Hampshire.</li> <li>▪ Affordability of housing is a key issue for Fareham; the ratio between earnings and house prices in the borough remains in excess of eight times earnings.</li> <li>▪ Annual house completions in the borough have fallen since the highs of 2006-07 and 2007-08, but recovered slightly in 2010-11 when compared to 2009-10.</li> <li>▪ An ageing population in the borough will increase demand for certain types of housing.</li> </ul>
Landscape	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Effects on landscape quality from residential, employment and retail growth linked to Welborne.</li> <li>▪ Further loss of tranquillity from increasing traffic flows and new transport infrastructure.</li> <li>▪ Effects on historic landscapes and cultural heritage assets and their settings.</li> <li>▪ Potential effects on landscape quality from poor design and layout of new development areas.</li> <li>▪ Pressures on non-designated sites and landscapes: loss of key landscape features such as woodland or hedgerows.</li> <li>▪ Potential effects on the integrity of areas with landscapes designated as part of the South Downs National Park, including through effects on views from the surrounding area.</li> <li>▪ Green Infrastructure: there are significant opportunities to improve linkages between areas of open space, parks and the open countryside.</li> </ul>
Material assets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Whilst household recycling rates are favourable compared to national averages, municipal waste compared unfavourably with regional and national averages. Continued improvements should be sought to meet</li> </ul>

Sustainability theme	Key sustainability issues for the Welborne Plan
	<p>national targets and to accommodate growth.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ New local recycling centres will be required to serve Welborne.</li> <li>▪ There is significant potential to utilise recycled and reused materials through development in Welborne.</li> <li>▪ There are significant opportunities to increase the capacity of the borough's renewable energy generation through the Welborne Plan.</li> </ul>
Population and quality of life	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Population growth in the borough will increase pressures on housing, services and infrastructure.</li> <li>▪ An ageing population and an increased dependency ratio in the borough has the potential to lead to implications for service provision.</li> <li>▪ Whilst crime rates are low in the borough, perceptions of security and fear of crime are an issue for many residents.</li> <li>▪ Unemployment has increased at a higher rate than regionally and nationally since the downturn in the economy in 2008.</li> <li>▪ Whilst in general, levels of deprivation in Fareham are low, the IMD sub domains for outdoors living environment, geographical barriers to housing and services, and adult skills are those which the borough performs least favourably.</li> <li>▪ The development of a high quality and multifunctional green infrastructure network in the area will be a key contributor to quality of life in the plan area.</li> </ul>
Soil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The plan area is underlain with areas of the best and most versatile agricultural land.</li> <li>▪ Growth through the development of Welborne has the potential to lead to an increase in soil erosion, and loss of productivity and function.</li> </ul>
Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Groundwater quality is a significant issue, especially as the wider area is dependent on groundwater for drinking water. The presence of the Source Protection Zones east of the plan area will require the close management of surface water runoff.</li> <li>▪ Whilst most of the plan area is not within areas at significant risk of flooding, downstream flood risk (including in settlements such as North Wallington and Titchfield), and issues related to surface water run-off and sewerage flooding will need to be considered and managed through the development of Welborne.</li> <li>▪ The water quality of the Wallington River is unlikely to meet Water Framework Directive targets by 2015. The Welborne Plan should support ongoing improvements to the water quality of the river.</li> <li>▪ Waste water will need to be effectively managed through the development of the Welborne Plan. Current capacity and infrastructure is insufficient for the needs of Welborne.</li> </ul>

## 5 Assessment of Alternative Options

### 5.1 Responding to the Requirements of the SEA Directive

5.1.1 The SEA Directive requires that the Environmental Report should consider:

*'Reasonable alternatives taking into account the objectives and the geographical scope of the plan or programme' and give 'an outline of the reasons for selecting the alternatives dealt with' (Article 5.1 and Annex I (h)).*

5.1.2 Following the conclusion of the scoping stage of the SA, the SA team contributed to the development of options work carried out for the Welborne Plan. This included an appraisal of alternative options proposed for the plan. The purpose of this early interaction between the SA and the Welborne Plan was to inform and influence initial stages of the plan's development and to provide an early and effective sustainability input.

5.1.3 The following sections describe the process carried out to date and how the assessment of alternative options has informed and influenced the development of the Draft Welborne Plan.

### 5.2 Assessment of Alternative Options for the Welborne Plan

#### ***Sustainability Appraisal Options Assessment Report***

5.2.1 In early 2012, as part of development on the Welborne Plan, initial masterplanning (also known as 'concept masterplanning') was undertaken to identify options for the broad location of uses on the site, including homes, employment areas, schools and open spaces. This work was supplemented by the development of a preliminary green infrastructure strategy and a study of the opportunities for providing and using water and energy in a sustainable way. Broad transport options were also prepared to accompany each of the masterplanning options. This resulted in the preparation of an options consultation document, which was released for consultation in July 2012<sup>46</sup>.

5.2.2 Following consultation on the document in summer 2012, a number of further options for Welborne were distilled from the masterplanning work, consultation responses and ongoing work with landowners and stakeholders and subsequently refined. These options were assessed through the SA process and the findings presented in the Sustainability Appraisal Options Assessment Report.

5.2.3 The Options Assessment Report presents an appraisal of the main masterplanning options that were consulted on during summer 2012 and those arising during the ongoing development of the Draft Plan. The appraisal engaged a High Level Assessment (HLA) technique (as described

<sup>46</sup> FBC (July 2012) *New Community North of Fareham Options Consultation*. The document is available on:

[http://www.fareham.gov.uk/pdf/planning/new\\_community/Webcondoc.pdf](http://www.fareham.gov.uk/pdf/planning/new_community/Webcondoc.pdf)

in section 2.4.2) which uses the SA Framework to evaluate each option with reference to onsite or nearby environmental constraints. The impact of the proposal on the SA Objectives was assessed (Strong Negative, Negative, Neutral, Positive or Strong Positive). Through this approach the appraisal evaluated the likely sustainability performance of each option against each of the eleven SA Objectives within the SA Framework.

- 5.2.4 The findings of the HLA were summarised in matrix format (reproduced at Appendix E) which illustrates the impact of each alternative, on each of the SA Objectives. Where an alternative with poor sustainability performance is to be taken forward as the preferred option within the plan, a more detailed assessment is prepared in accordance with the method described at section 2.4.3. Commentary on the alternative options within each of the masterplanning elements for Welborne was included within the Options Assessment Report, with reference to the eleven SA Objectives. The Options Assessment Report can be viewed at:

[http://www.fareham.gov.uk/PDF/planning/new\\_community/sustainabilityappraisaloptionsassessment.pdf](http://www.fareham.gov.uk/PDF/planning/new_community/sustainabilityappraisaloptionsassessment.pdf)

#### ***Findings of the Options Assessment***

- 5.2.5 The concluding chapter of the Options Assessment Report summarised which alternative within each masterplanning theme was likely to perform most sustainably. These were recommended as preferred options to take forward within the Welborne Plan. A summary of the most sustainable options is reproduced in Table 5.1, which also states whether or not the most sustainable option was taken forward in the Draft Plan.

#### ***Detailed assessment of alternative options***

- 5.2.6 Three of the less sustainable masterplanning options summarised in Table 5.1 may be taken forward for inclusion in the Welborne Plan, namely:
- ▶ Site boundary;
  - ▶ Location of secondary school; and
  - ▶ Waste water treatment (the preferred option is not currently known).
- 5.2.7 Detailed assessment matrices were prepared for all of these options in order to examine their sustainability effects more fully, the findings of which are presented alongside the assessment results for the Draft Welborne Plan in the next chapter.

**Table 5.1: Summary of most sustainable masterplanning alternatives**

Most Sustainable Options as identified by SA Options Assessment	Included within Draft Welborne Plan?	If not, which option was?
<p><b>Site boundary:</b> To allocate land west of the A32 only is assessed as being the most sustainable option, followed by option two (some land east of the A32 but not at junction 11), while option one is the least sustainable for the site boundary.</p>	No	Option 2 (with some land east of the A32) has been taken forward by the Draft Plan.
<p><b>Use of land in Winchester district:</b> Using the Knowle triangle for formal open space or semi-natural greenspace are assessed as being the most sustainable options.</p>	<b>Yes:</b> Land within Winchester district has been proposed as land for green infrastructure and as a buffer between Welborne and the village of Knowle.	n/a
<p><b>Location of district centre:</b> A centrally located district centre would offer the greatest sustainability benefits to the New Community.</p>	<b>Yes:</b> The district centre as proposed in the Draft Plan is located at a largely central location within Welborne.	n/a
<p><b>Number of local and district centres:</b> The number and location of centres should be planned such that each home is within a reasonable walking distance of shops and services, but without reducing the economic viability of each centre</p>	<b>Yes:</b> Approach has been taken to the district and local centres. One district centre and two local centres have been proposed.	n/a
<p><b>Retail floorspace:</b> The most sustainable option will be a balanced approach that encourages self-containment without creating undue competition with Fareham or other centres i.e. 5,500sqm – 6,000sqm.</p>	<b>Yes:</b> The Draft Plan proposes a supermarket of up to 1,900 sq. metres and a range of comparison shops and services, totalling up to 3,600 sq. metres.	n/a
<p><b>Location of secondary school:</b> Locating the school at Funtley is likely to be the most sustainable option.</p>	No	The secondary school will be provided on a site of at least 9 hectares east of the A32.

Most Sustainable Options as identified by SA Options Assessment	Included within Draft Welborne Plan?	If not, which option was?
<p><b>Secondary school capacity and catchment:</b> The most sustainable options are to provide educational facilities with at least enough capacity to serve residents of the New Community.</p>	<p><b>Yes:</b> The long-term objective is for all secondary school pupils living at Welborne to be able to attend school on site.</p>	n/a
<p><b>Health and community facilities:</b> The most sustainable options will be to provide sufficient health and community facilities for the New Community without risking the viability of facilities through overprovision. A focus on the District Centre with satellite facilities in the Local Centres would offer the best distribution.</p>	<p><b>Yes:</b> Focus of new service and facility provision is on the local centres.</p>	n/a
<p><b>Quantum of housing:</b> To provide a low or mid-level of residential development will have comparatively less severe environmental and sustainability impacts (except for Objective 1), but all three options will have negative effects.</p>	<p><b>Yes:</b> The mid-level option of 6,500 houses has been taken forward by the Draft Plan.</p>	n/a
<p><b>Housing density:</b> Building to higher densities, and securing a high proportion of both semi-natural and formal open space within and around the New Community, would be the most sustainable option.</p>	<p><b>Yes and no:</b> A range of densities will be provided on site but these will 'reflect 21<sup>st</sup> Century garden city principles'.</p>	n/a
<p><b>Affordable housing and affordable housing mix:</b> The assessment concludes that it will not be possible to deliver a truly sustainable development without any affordable housing, but that the precise quantity and mix of homes should be determined by local housing market requirements and economic viability.</p>	<p><b>Yes:</b> The Draft Plan seeks to deliver 30-40% affordable housing subject to development viability and funding.</p>	n/a
<p><b>Employment location:</b> To allocate employment land at Junction 10 is assessed as being the most sustainable option.</p>	<p><b>Yes:</b> Employment land will be located close to Junction 10 on both sides of the A32.</p>	n/a

Most Sustainable Options as identified by SA Options Assessment	Included within Draft Welborne Plan?	If not, which option was?
<p><b>Employment land use split:</b></p> <p>In general terms, B1 uses are viewed as more likely to generate greater job density than B2/B8 uses. A balanced approach to employment provision is necessary to provide for at least one job per household and promote self-containment, while not competing with Portsmouth, Southampton or the Solent Enterprise Zone, or create significant levels of inward commuting.</p>	<p><b>Yes:</b> The employment policy seeks to deliver between 39,000 and 44,000 sq. metres of B1 use and up to a maximum of 40,000 sq. metres of B2, B8 or other employment generating use.</p>	n/a
<p><b>Quantum of employment floorspace:</b></p> <p>Broadly speaking, providing at least one job per household is considered to be a strong, sustainable outcome.</p>	<p><b>Yes:</b> Draft plan seeks to produce 6,500 to 7,500 jobs on site.</p>	n/a
<p><b>Public transport:</b></p> <p>Routing the BRT through the New Community is assessed as being the most sustainable option, particularly if done in combination with new or re-routed local bus services.</p>	<p><b>Yes:</b> The BRT will be routed through Welborne.</p>	n/a
<p><b>Smarter choices:</b></p> <p>Requiring an overall Framework Travel Plan for the new development, supported by site specific Travel Plans, the effectiveness of sustainable transport infrastructure would be maximised.</p>	<p><b>Yes:</b> An area wide Framework Travel Plan and Site Travel Plans will be implemented in Welborne through the Draft Plan.</p>	n/a
<p><b>Transport network:</b></p> <p>A transport network which promotes connectivity both internally and with Fareham town centre, and enhances existing walking and cycling routes, performs more sustainably than one which focuses traffic movements on junction 11.</p>	<p><b>Yes:</b> The Draft Plan sets out a range of measures to encourage the use of sustainable modes of transport, including through the development of high quality public transport and walking and cycling networks.</p>	n/a
<p><b>Balance of public and private space:</b></p> <p>The balance of impacts would tend to favour a greater provision of public open space.</p>	<p><b>Yes:</b> The green infrastructure proposals presented in the Draft Plan will favour a greater provision of public open space.</p>	n/a

Most Sustainable Options as identified by SA Options Assessment	Included within Draft Welborne Plan?	If not, which option was?
<p><b>Green infrastructure strategy:</b> Because of its characteristic multifunctionality, the Green Infrastructure Strategy outlined in the Concept Masterplan is considered to contribute to most of the Sustainability Objectives.</p>	<p><b>Yes:</b> The Green Infrastructure Strategy has been developed further since the Concept Masterplanning on similar principles.</p>	n/a
<p><b>Energy:</b> The assessment is inconclusive at the present stage. Opportunities for energy efficient buildings should be sought because this will help to reduce overall consumption, regardless of source, possibly in combination with individual building energy generation. Option one (site-wide energy generation) should be explored in greater detail because of its capacity to reduce carbon emissions, but further information is needed regarding its potential impacts.</p>	<p><b>Uncertain.</b> However the Draft Plan sets out a range of measures to incorporate energy efficient design in new development, and the provision of neighbourhood renewable energy generation.</p>	n/a
<p><b>Water:</b> All options for reducing water consumption perform well against Objectives 5, 6, 7, and 8, though it is accepted that some may be more technically feasible and/or effective than others.</p>	<p><b>Yes:</b> The Draft Plan sets out a range of measures to support water quality, the sustainable management of run-off, water conservation measures and flood risk management.</p>	n/a
<p><b>Household waste and recycling centre:</b> To provide a HWRC performs more sustainably than not to provide one because it will reduce the need to travel outside of the New Community to access an HWRC, and better promotes the sustainable (re)use of materials.</p>	<p><b>Yes:</b> The Draft Plan incorporates a HWRC at Crockerhill Industrial Park.</p>	n/a
<p><b>Use of Fareham Common:</b> Using Fareham Common for formal open space / local food production or semi-natural greenspace are assessed as being the most sustainable options.</p>	<p><b>Yes:</b> Fareham Common has been linked to Welborne through the green infrastructure proposals for the new community.</p>	n/a

Most Sustainable Options as identified by SA Options Assessment	Included within Draft Welborne Plan?	If not, which option was?
<p><b>Use of land at Pinks Sawmills:</b> Allocating land at Pinks Sawmills as a mixed-use site for employment development and HWRC performs more sustainably than allocating the land for residential. Excluding the site from the development area is neutral in sustainability terms.</p>	<p><b>Yes:</b> The Draft Plan states that the HWRC will be located at Crockerhill Industrial Park.</p>	<p>n/a</p>
<p><b>High Level Development Principles:</b> The Core Strategy vision represents the most sustainable option regarding self-containment and energy efficiency, but the revised vision nonetheless embodies the principles of sustainability.</p>	<p><b>Yes:</b> The High Level Development Principles have been included as policy WEL1.</p>	<p>n/a</p>
<p><b>Additional Development Principles:</b> The additional development principles are assessed as performing generally well under the SA Objectives.</p>	<p><b>Yes:</b> The Additional Development Principles have been included as policy WEL2.</p>	<p>n/a</p>
<p><b>Comprehensive Approach:</b> Ensuring a comprehensive approach to development that accords with an overall masterplan for the site is assessed more positively than allowing a piecemeal approach to development</p>	<p><b>Yes:</b> The Draft Plan seeks to implement a comprehensive approach to development.</p>	<p>n/a</p>
<p><b>Maintaining Settlement Separation:</b> To have settlement buffers of greater than 50m scores better against environmental, landscape and heritage objectives, but less well against housing and economic objectives.</p>	<p><b>Yes:</b> Land is allocated in the Draft Plan for settlement buffers of 50m between Welborne and the existing settlements of Fareham, Funtley, Knowle and Wickham.</p>	<p>n/a</p>
<p><b>Design Principles</b> Both the General Design Principles and the Strategic Design Code perform well across all SA Objectives.</p>	<p><b>Yes:</b> The General Design Principles and the Strategic Design Code have been taken forward through the Draft Plan.</p>	<p>n/a</p>

Most Sustainable Options as identified by SA Options Assessment	Included within Draft Welborne Plan?	If not, which option was?
<p><b>Location of Primary Schools:</b> The uncertain/mixed impacts of locating one primary school east of the A32 should be capable of being mitigated by the overall layout of development and specific designs for the school. Otherwise there is little to distinguish between options.</p>	<p><b>Yes:</b> One primary school will be located east of the A32.</p>	<p>n/a</p>
<p><b>Pre-School Provision:</b> Proposed policy encourages sustainability through co-location and increased accessibility.</p>	<p><b>Yes:</b> Pre-school provision will be incorporated in district and local centres through the Draft Plan.</p>	<p>n/a</p>
<p><b>Market Housing Mix:</b> To have a policy which stipulates a broad mix of dwelling sizes which meets the needs of projected demographic change is considered more sustainable than to let the market decide.</p>	<p><b>Yes:</b> An indicative housing mix has been provided in the Draft Plan which is intended to enable housing provision for a wide range of households.</p>	<p>n/a</p>
<p><b>Market Housing Flexibility:</b> The Welborne Plan recognises that the needs of future household occupants will evolve with time, and requires a proportion of new dwellings to meet the Lifetime Homes standard, with positive sustainability effects.</p>	<p><b>Yes:</b> Lifetime Homes standards have been incorporated within the Draft Plan policies as well as measures to enhance the flexibility of the housing stock.</p>	<p>n/a</p>
<p><b>Private rented housing:</b> To have a policy that secures between 5% and 10% of all dwellings for long-term private rent is assessed as positively contributing to sustainability objectives.</p>	<p><b>Yes:</b> These percentages have been taken forward by policy WEL23 in the Draft Plan.</p>	<p>n/a</p>
<p><b>Extra care provision:</b> The plan requires that additional extra care units are provided within the development, with positive sustainability effects.</p>	<p><b>Yes:</b> Extra care provision has been addressed through policy WEL24 in the Draft Plan.</p>	<p>n/a</p>

Most Sustainable Options as identified by SA Options Assessment	Included within Draft Welborne Plan?	If not, which option was?
<p><b>Avoiding and mitigating the impact on internationally protected sites:</b> The most successful approach for mitigating this impact is likely to be through a combination of SANGs at and adjacent to the New Community, and measures recommended by the SDMP.</p>	<p><b>Yes:</b> The Draft Plan sets out a combined approach to avoiding and mitigating effects. This has been considered in more detail by the HRA accompanying the development of the Welborne Plan.</p>	n/a
<p><b>Green corridors and connections:</b> It is logical for these connections to build on the existing network of routes and rights of way, which would make them better able to create vital and viable new centres which complement existing centres.</p>	<p><b>Yes:</b> The Draft Plan seeks to ensure that development of green infrastructure builds on existing assets in the area.</p>	n/a
<p><b>Energy and carbon reduction:</b> The more stringent targets of Zero Carbon or Code for Sustainable Homes (CSH) Level 4 perform better under sustainability objectives than relying on the Building Regulations to achieve carbon reduction.</p>	<p><b>Yes and no:</b> The proposed policy for Energy (WEL30) in the Draft Plan proposes a mix of different approaches without reverting to either approach.</p>	n/a
<p><b>Water efficiency:</b> The more stringent targets of CSH Level 4 or 6 perform better under sustainability objectives than relying on the Building Regulations to achieve efficiency.</p>	<p><b>Yes:</b> The Draft Plan seeks to ensure CSH Level 4 or above should be achieved for all residential development in Welborne.</p>	n/a
<p><b>Waste water treatment:</b> Utilising Knowle sewage treatment works is assessed as the most sustainable option for waste water treatment.</p>	<p><b>No</b></p>	<p>No option for wastewater has been chosen in the Draft Plan.</p>

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## 6 Assessment of the Draft Welborne Plan

### 6.1 Vision and Objectives of the Draft Plan

#### **Welborne Plan: Vision**

- 6.1.1 The Adopted Fareham Core Strategy (August 2011) presented an initial vision for the Welborne Plan. The vision represented the views and aspirations of Fareham Borough Council at the time the Core Strategy was adopted and drew on extensive community engagement.
- 6.1.2 Following the adoption of the Core Strategy, the vision was updated to reflect further work on the plan carried out through the concept masterplanning work, evidence studies and updates to the national and local planning context. The revised vision as presented in the Draft Welborne Plan is reproduced in Box 3:

#### **Box 3: Vision of the Welborne Plan**

*"Welborne will create a diverse and well integrated new community. It will encourage self-containment with a significant proportion of its inhabitants' life needs being accessible within a main centre and smaller neighbourhood centres. It will contain a mix of dwelling types which meet the needs of the increasing numbers of single person households, families, and the needs of an ageing population. There will be a range of accessible new jobs created which contribute towards meeting the employment needs of this diverse new community.*

*It will have an integrated movement system connecting it with its surrounding settlements and destinations. It will incorporate footpaths, cycle ways, and vehicular traffic in a way that encourages walking and cycling, provides excellent public transport, and feels comfortable and safe to use.*

*The development will have a distinctive character. Its layout and design will complement local topography, landscape features and historic structures to produce a place that is distinctive whilst responding to its wider context. It will encourage contemporary design in a manner that is flexible and is capable of accommodating change.*

*It will have an integrated and linked green network of multi-functional open spaces, civic spaces, public open spaces, private outside space, and green routes. The green network will incorporate the site's natural features, hedgerows, tree lines, and woodlands to provide habitat, recreational facilities, to frame new development and to link to the wider countryside.*

*It will take advantage of natural features, such as hedges/green corridors/woods; it will maximise orientation; incorporate Sustainable Drainage (SuDS): and provide opportunities for local food production. It will aim to meet its own renewable energy needs in a viable fashion, and deal effectively and sustainably with waste. Buildings will be thermally and water efficient. Access to services and a high quality public transport system all within easy walking distance of homes will reduce the need to travel by car.*

*Socially and economically Welborne will complement rather than compete with the surrounding settlements and it will allow existing residents to benefit from the new facilities."*

### **Objectives of the Welborne Plan**

6.1.3 To deliver the vision of the plan, the Draft Welborne Plan sets out four broad objectives. Described by the Draft Welborne Plan as “*the fundamental things that need to be achieved if the vision for Welborne is to be delivered*”, the plan objectives were developed through the concept masterplanning and vision review process.

6.1.4 The objectives of the Welborne Plan are as follows:

#### ***Objective 1: Welborne will be a diverse, balanced, integrated and interacting community:***

- ▶ A diverse mix of uses and interactions between them that create and sustain a functional, successful and active community;
- ▶ A layout of uses, buildings, spaces and connections that are designed specifically to support an active, vibrant, inclusive and cohesive community;
- ▶ A mix of land uses, types, sizes, tenures and governance that meet the needs of a thriving community at each phase of development;
- ▶ A range of employment provision that provides opportunities for residents and, along with community services and facilities, encourages self-containment within Welborne; and
- ▶ Flexibility of land and building use that allows adaptation to changing needs and opportunities over time.

#### ***Objective 2: Welborne will respond positively to its distinctive and diverse landscape setting and surrounding countryside:***

- ▶ A strong sense of place and community identity that reflects the qualities of the landscape in which it sits;
- ▶ A place that draws heavily on its setting for design inspiration and urban form;
- ▶ A community that uses its setting and identity to support its commercial success and long term economic viability; and
- ▶ Access to a wide range of natural assets will be one of the fundamental appeals of Welborne, achieved through a network of interconnected multi-functional green links and spaces that serve the whole community and provide links to wider green networks.

#### ***Objective 3: Welborne will be distinct from other settlements, but connected to them physically and functionally:***

- ▶ Welborne will be designed as a separate, standalone settlement with a distinctive identity and physical buffers that distinguish it from Fareham, Wickham, Funtley and Knowle;
- ▶ There will be direct, safe and attractive connections between Welborne and those settlements by sustainable transport modes;

- ▶ The A32 will remain the most important physical connection between Welborne and Fareham and will be the principal route for the BRT, buses and other vehicles, supplemented by a choice of pedestrian and cycle connections; and
- ▶ The scale and type of retail and leisure provision in Welborne will be compatible with and complementary to existing retail centres in Fareham and Wickham.

**Objective 4: The principles of sustainability will be embedded in every aspect of Welborne:**

- ▶ The development will be built upon the principles of sustainability and resource efficiency, and will minimise water consumption and carbon emissions arising from operational energy use in new and existing buildings and infrastructure, including transportation;
- ▶ A Sustainable Drainage System will be fully integrated into the network of open space;
- ▶ The distribution of uses and network of places and connections will ensure that important day to day destinations, and sustainable transport links, are set within easy walk distances from home and work, to discourage unnecessary use of the car.

## **6.2 Assessing the Plan's Objectives against the SA Objectives**

6.2.1 Table 6.1 presents a high level compatibility appraisal of the four Draft Plan objectives against the eleven SA Objectives. The assessment shows that the plan objectives broadly support the full range of SA Objectives and that there is limited potential for conflict between the two sets of objectives.

## **6.3 Draft Welborne Plan Development Principles and Policies**

6.3.1 To implement the vision and objectives of the plan, the Draft Welborne Plan sets out a series of development principles and policies. These development principles and policies provide the policy and delivery framework to guide the development of Welborne.

6.3.2 The 38 development principles and policies proposed by the Draft Welborne Plan are summarised in Table 6.2. More detailed information on each of the development principles and policies is provided in the Draft Welborne Plan.

## **6.4 Appraisal Findings**

6.4.1 The following sections discuss the high level and detailed assessment findings of the appraisal of the 38 development principles and policies presented in the Draft Welborne Plan. Chapter 7 subsequently discusses the overall effects of the development principles and policies on each of the sustainability themes.

**Table 6.1: Compatibility matrix between the objectives of the Draft Welborne Plan and the SA Objectives**

SA Objective		Draft Welborne Plan Objectives			
		1: Welborne will be a diverse, balanced, integrated and interacting community	2: Welborne will respond positively to its distinctive and diverse landscape setting and surrounding countryside	3: Welborne will be distinct from other settlements, but connected to them physically and functionally	4: The principles of sustainability will be embedded in every aspect of Welborne
1	To provide good quality and sustainable housing for all	✓	-	-	✓
2	To conserve and enhance built and cultural heritage	-	✓	✓	-
3	To conserve and enhance the character of the landscape	-	✓	✓	-
4	To promote accessibility and encourage travel by sustainable means	✓	✓	✓	✓
5	To minimise carbon emissions at the new community and promote adaptation to climate change	✓	✓	-	✓
6	To minimise air, water, light and noise pollution affecting the new community	-	✓	-	✓
7	To conserve and enhance biodiversity	-	✓	-	✓
8	To conserve and manage natural resources (water, land, minerals, agricultural land, materials)	-	✓	-	✓
9	To strengthen the local economy and provide accessible jobs available to residents of the new community	✓	✓	✓	-
10	To create vital and viable new centres which complement existing centres	✓	✓	✓	-
11	To create a healthy and safe new community	✓	✓	-	✓

**Table 6.2: Development principles and policies presented in the Draft Welborne Plan**

Development Principles and Policies	
WEL1	High Level Development Principles
WEL2	Additional Development Principles

<b>Development Principles and Policies</b>	
<b>Allocation of Land and the Comprehensive Approach</b>	
<b>WEL3</b>	Allocation of Land
<b>WEL4</b>	Comprehensive Approach
<b>Maintaining Settlement Separation</b>	
<b>WEL5</b>	Maintaining Settlement Separation
<b>Urban Design and the Character Areas</b>	
<b>WEL6</b>	Comprehensive Masterplan
<b>WEL7</b>	General Design Principles
<b>WEL8</b>	Strategic Design Code
<b>Economy and Self-Containment</b>	
<b>WEL9</b>	Employment
<b>WEL10</b>	The District Centre
<b>WEL11</b>	District Centre Community Building
<b>WEL12</b>	District Centre Healthcare Services
<b>WEL13</b>	The Village and Local Centres
<b>WEL14</b>	Primary and Pre-School Provision
<b>WEL15</b>	Secondary School Provision
<b>Transport Principles for Welborne</b>	
<b>WEL16</b>	Transport Principles for Welborne
<b>WEL17</b>	Road Transport and Access
<b>WEL18</b>	Public Transport
<b>WEL19</b>	Encouraging Sustainable Choices
<b>WEL20</b>	Cycling and Pedestrian Linkages
<b>Homes</b>	
<b>WEL21</b>	Market Housing Mix and Flexibility
<b>WEL22</b>	Affordable Housing
<b>WEL23</b>	Private Rented Housing
<b>WEL24</b>	Extra Care Provision
<b>Green Infrastructure and Biodiversity</b>	
<b>WEL25</b>	On-site Green Infrastructure
<b>WEL26</b>	Avoiding and Mitigating the Impact on Internationally Protected Sites and Off-Site Green Infrastructure
<b>WEL27</b>	Conserving and Enhancing Biodiversity
<b>WEL28</b>	Green Corridors and Connections
<b>WEL29</b>	Governance and Maintenance of Green Infrastructure

## Development Principles and Policies

### Energy, Water and Waste

<b>WEL30</b>	Energy
<b>WEL31</b>	Water Efficiency, Supply and Disposal
<b>WEL32</b>	Water Quality and Aquifer Protection
<b>WEL33</b>	Flooding and Sustainable Drainage Systems
<b>WEL34</b>	Waste Management and Recycling
<b>WEL35</b>	Structural Landscaping
<b>WEL36</b>	Detailed Landscaping
<b>WEL37</b>	Protection and Enhancement of the Historic Environment
<b>WEL38</b>	Implementation, Phasing and Construction

#### **High level assessment findings**

- 6.4.2 As discussed in section 2.4.2, a high level assessment of the 38 development principles and policies against the SA Framework of objectives and indicators has been carried out. Appendix F presents the results in matrix form, and identifies where potential positive, negative or uncertain sustainability effects may arise in conjunction with the implementation of the policies.
- 6.4.3 As shown by the high level assessment matrix, the delivery principles and policies presented in the Draft Welborne Plan are likely to bring a broad range of positive sustainability effects related to the socio-economic SA Objectives. These include maximising accessibility to services and facilities, supporting residents' health and wellbeing, facilitating a range of housing types and tenures, supporting the vitality and viability of Welborne's centres, promoting the development of a range of services, facilities and amenities, and improving employment opportunities. The policies will also, with a number of exceptions, bring a range of positive effects in relation to the environmental SA Objectives through introducing development principles and policies which seek to both minimise environmental effects and enable environmental enhancements.
- 6.4.4 Six development principles and policies have raised potential negative and uncertain effects against the SA Objectives. These principles and policies are as follows:
- ▶ WEL3: Allocation of Land
  - ▶ WEL9: Employment
  - ▶ WEL15: Secondary School Provision
  - ▶ WEL17: Road Transport and Access
  - ▶ WEL30: Energy
  - ▶ Part of WEL31 in relation to the uncertain water disposal strategy

### **Detailed assessment findings**

- 6.4.5 Whilst the high level assessment of these development policies provides a broad indication of some of the sustainability issues likely to arise as a result of these policies, to gain a closer understanding of these issues, a more in depth assessment has been carried out utilising Detailed Assessment Matrices. This enables a clearer understanding of the potential negative or uncertain effects which have been raised by the high level assessment.
- 6.4.6 A summary of the main assessment findings for each of these policies follows. These summaries should be read alongside the Detailed Assessment Matrices in Appendix G where full assessment findings, including mitigation, are presented.

#### **WEL3: Allocation of Land**

- 6.4.7 The allocations proposed for Welborne through WEL3 will help deliver housing to meet sub-regional needs and support economic and employment opportunities. The policy will also support local distinctiveness through seeking to ensure that land is allocated as settlement buffers between Welborne and the existing settlements of Fareham, Funtley, Knowle and Wickham.
- 6.4.8 The nature and scale of the allocations proposed through the policy, including the development of 6,500 dwellings, up to 78,650 sq. metres of employment floorspace and associated uses will have inevitable impacts on landscape quality, including areas of higher landscape value east of the A32, the setting of cultural heritage assets (listed buildings), water resources, loss of best and most versatile agricultural land (Grade 3a), environmental quality and greenhouse gas emissions, even with mitigation measures. Due to the location of development proposed under this option, effects are also likely to take place both west and east of the A32.
- 6.4.9 The significance of the potential adverse effects of policy WEL3 will however depend on the success of other policy measures implemented to avoid and limit effects, and the realisation of opportunities for enhancements proposed through the other development principles and policies in the Draft Welborne Plan.

#### **WEL9: Employment**

- 6.4.10 Policy WEL9 will help support the economic vitality of Welborne and promote employment opportunities through facilitating a range of economic uses, including offices and industrial/warehousing and promoting measures to support start-ups and the growth of small businesses. The policy will also support the vitality of Welborne's District, Local and Village Centres through ensuring they are well connected to employment areas by pedestrian and cycle links and seeking to integrate appropriate employment uses (including offices) within the centres. The location of the proposed employment land close to the strategic road network will also help limit effects locally from the stimulation of traffic linked to employment areas, including B2 and B8 uses proposed for areas east of the A32.
- 6.4.11 The development of up to 78,650 sq. metres of employment floorspace at the locations proposed through WEL9 has the potential to have effects on landscape quality (including in the more sensitive area east of the A32) and the setting of cultural heritage assets (including the

Grade II\* listed Dean Farmhouse and the lodge house at Boundary Oak School). An increase in economic activity also has the potential to affect air quality and noise pollution, contribute to light pollution, and increase greenhouse gas emissions.

- 6.4.12 As for policy WEL3, the extent of these effects will however depend on the success of other policy measures implemented to avoid and limit potential impacts, and the realisation of opportunities for enhancements proposed through the other development principles and policies in the plan.

***WEL15: Secondary School Provision***

- 6.4.13 The delivery of a secondary school of this size in Welborne is likely to support accessibility to educational opportunities. In terms of potential adverse effects, the development of the school site east of the A32 will lead to the loss of approximately 9ha of the best and most versatile agricultural land. It would be situated an area which has higher landscape sensitivity than the west of plan area. This has the potential to lead to effects on landscape quality through visual impacts. Effects on tranquillity through noise and light pollution may however be limited by the location of the school close to the A32. Similarly whilst the secondary school will be a significant trip generator, the location of the school close to the A32 suggests that it is unlikely to lead to significant additional effects on air and noise quality due to the existing presence of the road. The proposed location of the school is situated at the edge of a Source Protection Zone 3.
- 6.4.14 The location of the school near to the A32, will have mixed implications for accessibility. Whilst the A32 is likely to be a key public transport corridor for Welborne, the easy access of the school from the strategic road network may undermine the use of sustainable modes of transport. The proposed school site is located on the eastern side of the A32. As most residential development will be located on the west of the road, potential road safety issues may arise from pupils, parents and staff crossing the road corridor, with implications for accessibility and limiting greenhouse gas emissions. However, WEL15 and WEL20 provide for an at-grade crossing and a pedestrian/cycle bridge to ensure safe access.
- 6.4.15 Due to the lack of sites and areas of biodiversity and historic value in the vicinity of the proposed school site, situating the school at this location is unlikely to have significant effects on biodiversity or cultural heritage assets. The school also provides scope to act as a key hub for high quality green infrastructure provision.

***WEL17: Road Transport and Access***

- 6.4.16 The construction of an on and off slip road to the M27 immediately west of Junction 10 will have potential effects on the residential environment around Fareham Common (including Potters Avenue), lead to the potential loss of an area of Biodiversity Action Plan habitat and have (limited) effects on the historic environment and landscape quality.
- 6.4.17 By improving access from the Strategic Road Network through junction improvements and new road links, the policy will make Welborne more accessible via the private car. Whilst increasing accessibility to Welborne, and supporting inward economic investment, this will contribute to

an increase in greenhouse gas emissions, air and noise pollution, affect the quality of the public realm and may have implications for residents' health and wellbeing.

- 6.4.18 The policy however seeks to incorporate bus, cycle and pedestrian access within the road proposals and improve linkages across the A32 for these modes of transport. In this context WEL17 will, through supporting the use of sustainable modes of transport and promoting modal shift from the private car, help limit potential increases in traffic flows in the area resulting from road improvements. The remaining sustainable transport proposals put forward for Welborne (including through policies WEL16 and WEL 18-20) will also help limit the traffic impacts of road improvements in the vicinity of the plan area.

#### ***WEL30: Energy***

- 6.4.19 Policy WEL30's impetus on energy efficiency and the utilisation of low or zero carbon technologies in Welborne will promote the sustainable use of natural resources, support climate change mitigation by limiting greenhouse gas emissions and promote a green economy locally. The policy will also support the health and wellbeing of residents by encouraging the construction of high quality and warmer, drier and healthier homes and helping to limit fuel poverty.
- 6.4.20 New renewable energy generation may however have implications for the setting and fabric of cultural heritage assets and landscape and townscape quality if facilities are poorly designed and situated. For this reason new renewable energy provision should be appropriately located and incorporate high quality design to minimise potential effects. Overall however, the policy is likely to bring a wide range of benefits for Welborne.

#### ***WEL31: Water disposal***

- 6.4.21 The removal of wastewater from site for treatment at Peel Common, approximately 5km from the site of the new community, will do less to promote the sustainable use of water resources at Welborne than the Knowle treatment option and will increase the energy use required for treatment. Biodiversity impacts and impacts on cultural heritage assets and landscape quality will be unclear until more is known about precise routes for the sewerage infrastructure (although effects may be limited by if the pipe is to be buried).
- 6.4.22 A more localised, networked water treatment system for Welborne utilising the Knowle treatment works has the potential to encourage the development and use of innovative approaches to waste water management which are tailored to minimise environmental impacts. This will promote the sustainable use of water resources at the new community and will limit the energy use required for treatment. Biodiversity impacts and impacts on cultural heritage assets and landscape quality will be unclear until more is known about precise design and layout of the facility.

## **6.5 Cumulative Effects Assessment**

- 6.5.1 The results of the cumulative effects assessment are presented in Table 6.3.

**Table 6.3: Cumulative, synergistic and indirect effects**

SA Objective	Principles/policies which combine to bring cumulative/synergistic effects	Significance
1. To provide good quality and sustainable housing for all	WEL7, WEL8, WEL21, WEL22 and WEL30 will have cumulative, synergistic and indirect effects on housing quality through promoting the development of high quality, energy efficient housing.	Significant positive effect over the short, medium and long term
2. To conserve and enhance built and cultural heritage	WEL3, WEL9, WEL10, WEL14, WEL15, WEL17, WEL18 and WEL20 will have cumulative, synergistic and indirect effects on landscape quality through facilitating development on greenfield land and in relative proximity to heritage assets.	Significant negative effect over the short, medium and long term
	WEL1, WEL2, WEL4, WEL5, WEL7, WEL8, WEL10, WEL13, WEL25-29, WEL33, WEL35 and WEL36 will have cumulative, synergistic and indirect effects on protecting the setting of cultural heritage assets through enhancing landscape and townscape quality, safeguarding the distinctiveness and character of settlements and enhancing green infrastructure networks. WEL7, WEL8 and WEL37 will have cumulative, synergistic and indirect effects on supporting the protection and enhancement of cultural heritage assets in the plan area	Significant positive effect over the short, medium and long term  Significant positive effect over the short, medium and long term
3. To conserve and enhance the character of the landscape	WEL3, WEL9, WEL10, WEL14, WEL15, WEL17, WEL18 and WEL20 will have cumulative, synergistic and indirect effects on landscape quality by facilitating development on greenfield land.	Significant negative effect over the short, medium and long term
	WEL1, WEL2, WEL4, WEL5, WEL25-29, WEL33, WEL35 and WEL36 will have cumulative, synergistic and indirect effects on landscape and townscape quality through the development of high quality green infrastructure networks in Welborne.  WEL1, WEL2, WEL7, WEL8, WEL10, WEL13, and WEL35-37 will have cumulative, synergistic and indirect effects on landscape and townscape quality through promoting high quality design in Welborne	Significant positive effect over the short, medium and long term  Significant positive effect over the short, medium and long term
4. To promote accessibility and encourage travel by sustainable means	WEL1, WEL2, WEL6, WEL7, WEL10, WEL12-20, WEL25, WEL28 and WEL29 will have cumulative, synergistic and indirect effects on supporting the uptake of sustainable modes of transport, including walking, cycling and public transport use in Welborne.	Significant positive effect over the short, medium and long term
	WEL1, WEL2, WEL6, WEL9, WEL10-13, WEL15, WEL21 and WEL24 will have cumulative and indirect effects on improving accessibility to facilities and employment through focusing development at locations accessible to services, facilities and amenities.	Significant positive effect over the short, medium and long term

SA Objective	Principles/policies which combine to bring cumulative/synergistic effects	Significance
<p><b>5. To minimise carbon emissions at the new community and promote adaptation to climate change</b></p>	<p>WEL3, WEL9, WEL10, WEL14, WEL15, WEL17, WEL18 and WEL20 will have cumulative and synergistic effects on greenhouse gas emissions by increasing the built footprint of the area and facilitating an increase in traffic in the area.</p> <p>WEL1, WEL2, WEL6, WEL7, WEL9, WEL10-20, WEL24, WEL25, WEL28 and WEL29 will have cumulative, synergistic and indirect effects on limiting greenhouse gas emissions from transport by supporting sustainable transport use and reducing the need to travel.</p> <p>WEL1, WEL2 and WEL30 will have cumulative and synergistic effects in supporting energy efficiency and renewable energy provision.</p> <p>WEL1, WEL2, WEL4, WEL5, WEL25-29, WEL31-33, WEL35 and WEL36 will have cumulative, synergistic and indirect effects for supporting climate change adaptation through the introduction of high quality green infrastructure networks and the measures to manage the effects of climate change including flooding, extreme weather events and effects on water resources.</p> <p>WEL1, WEL2, WEL4, WEL5, WEL25-29, WEL33, WEL35 and WEL36 will have cumulative effects on promoting a reduction in overall greenhouse gas emissions from Welborne through encouraging the planting of trees and other vegetation.</p>	<p>Significant negative effect over the short, medium and long term</p> <p>Significant positive effect over the short, medium and long term</p> <p>Significant positive effect over the short, medium and long term</p> <p>Significant positive effect over the short, medium and long term</p> <p>Positive effect over the short, medium and long term</p>
<p><b>6. To minimise air, water, light and noise pollution affecting the new community</b></p>	<p>WEL3, WEL9, WEL10, WEL14, WEL15, WEL17, WEL18 and WEL20 will have cumulative and synergistic and indirect effects on noise, air and light quality by increasing the built footprint of the area and facilitating an increase in traffic in the area.</p> <p>WEL1, WEL2, WEL4, WEL5, WEL25-29, WEL31-33, WEL35 and WEL36 will have cumulative, synergistic and indirect effects for improving environmental quality through the introduction of high quality green infrastructure networks and measures to limit effects on environmental receptors.</p>	<p>Significant positive effect over the short, medium and long term</p> <p>Significant positive effect over the short, medium and long term</p>
<p><b>7. To conserve and enhance biodiversity</b></p>	<p>WEL1, WEL2, WEL4, WEL5, WEL25-29, WEL33, WEL35 and WEL36 will have cumulative, synergistic and indirect effects for supporting biodiversity linkages and networks through improving green infrastructure networks and creating new habitats.</p> <p>WEL1, WEL2, WEL4, WEL5, WEL25-29, WEL33, WEL35 and WEL36 will have indirect and synergistic effects on helping biodiversity adapt to the effects of climate change through supporting ecological networks and developing ecologically resilient landscape in Welborne.</p>	<p>Significant positive effect over the short, medium and long term</p> <p>Significant positive effect over the short, medium and long term</p>

SA Objective	Principles/policies which combine to bring cumulative/synergistic effects	Significance
8. To conserve and manage natural resources (water, land, minerals, agricultural land, materials)	WEL3, WEL9, WEL10, WEL14, WEL15, WEL17, WEL18 and WEL20 will have cumulative effects on the loss of the best and most versatile agricultural land through stimulating landtake on greenfield land.	Significant negative effect over the short, medium and long term
9. To strengthen the local economy and provide accessible jobs available to residents of the new community	WEL1, WEL2, WEL6, WEL7, WEL10, WEL12, WEL13, WEL14-20, WEL25, WEL28 and WEL29 will have cumulative, synergistic and indirect effects through improving accessibility to jobs and educational opportunities in Welborne.	Significant positive effect over the short, medium and long term
10. To create vital and viable new centres which complement existing centres	<p>WEL1, WEL2, WEL6, WEL7, WEL10, WEL12-20, WEL25, WEL28 and WEL29 will have cumulative, synergistic and indirect effects on supporting the vitality and viability of centres through promoting access to centres via sustainable modes of transport, including walking, cycling and public transport.</p> <p>WEL1, WEL2, WEL7, WEL8, WEL10, WEL13, and WEL35-37 will have cumulative, synergistic and indirect effects on the quality of townscape and the built environment in the vicinity of centres. This will support their vitality.</p>	<p>Significant positive effect over the short, medium and long term</p> <p>Significant positive effect over the short, medium and long term</p>
11. To create a healthy and safe new community	<p>WEL1, WEL2, WEL6, WEL7, WEL10, WEL12, WEL13, WEL14-20, WEL25, WEL28 and WEL29 will have cumulative and indirect effects on health and well-being through maximising accessibility to health, leisure and recreational facilities in Welborne.</p> <p>WEL1, WEL2, WEL6, WEL7, WEL10, WEL13, WEL14-15, WEL16-20, WEL25, WEL28 and WEL29 will have cumulative and indirect effects on health and well-being through supporting healthier modes of travel including walking and cycling.</p> <p>WEL1, WEL2, WEL4, WEL5, WEL7, WEL8, WEL10, WEL13, WEL25-29, WEL33, WEL35 and WEL36 health and well-being through improvements to the quality and safety of the townscape and landscape and the promotion of green infrastructure networks</p> <p>WEL7, WEL8, WEL21, WEL22 and WEL30 will have cumulative, synergistic and indirect effects on health and wellbeing through promoting the development of high quality, energy efficient housing</p>	<p>Significant positive effect over the short, medium and long term</p> <p>Significant positive effect over the short, medium and long term</p> <p>Significant positive effect over the short, medium and long term</p> <p>Significant positive effect over the short, medium and long term</p>

# 7 Summary of the Appraisal of the Draft Welborne Plan by Sustainability Theme

## 7.1 Introduction

7.1.1 This chapter summarises the sustainability performance of the development principles and policies proposed through the Draft Welborne Plan. This summary is presented by sustainability theme, as discussed in section 2.3, and illustrated with indicative layout drawings from the Preferred Concept Masterplan which supports the Draft Plan<sup>47</sup>; see Figure 7.1.

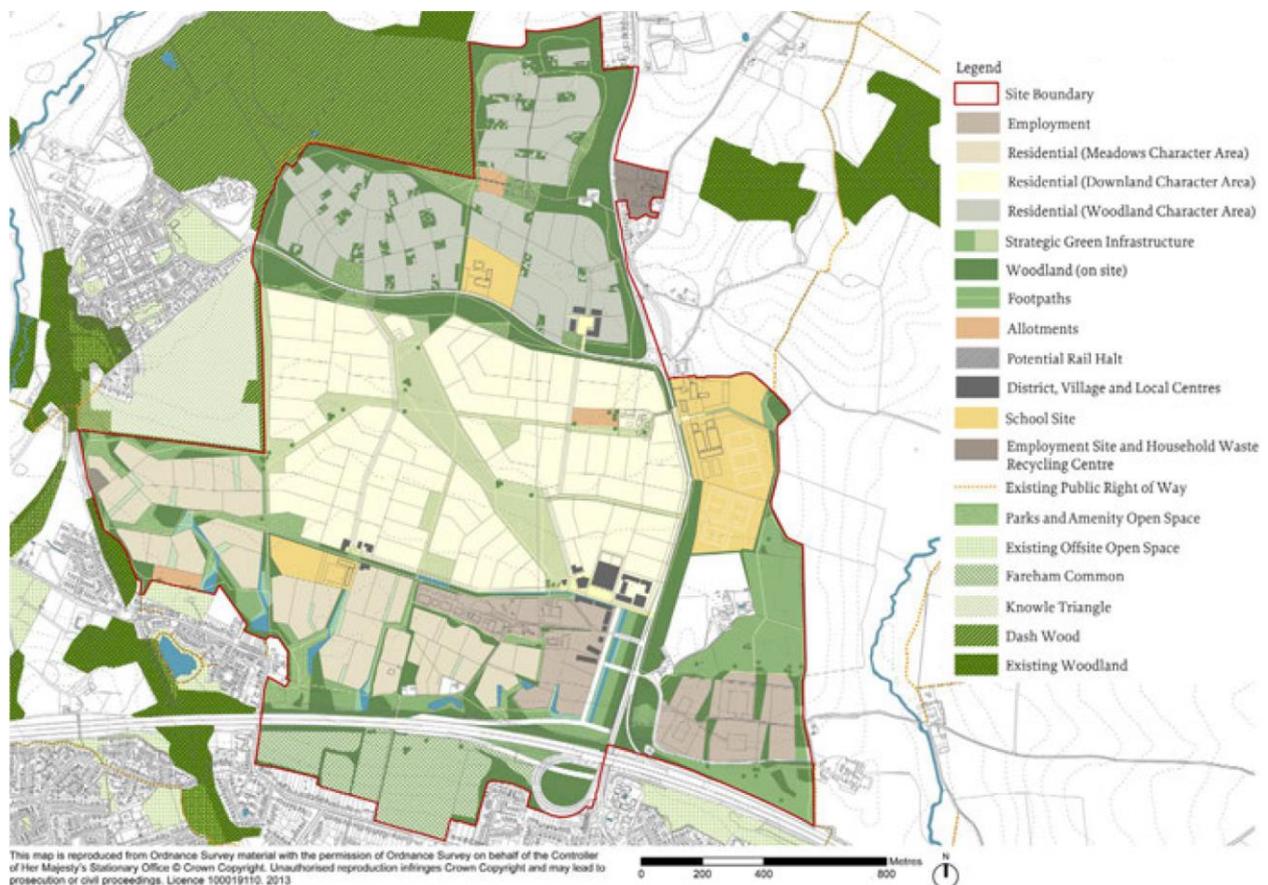


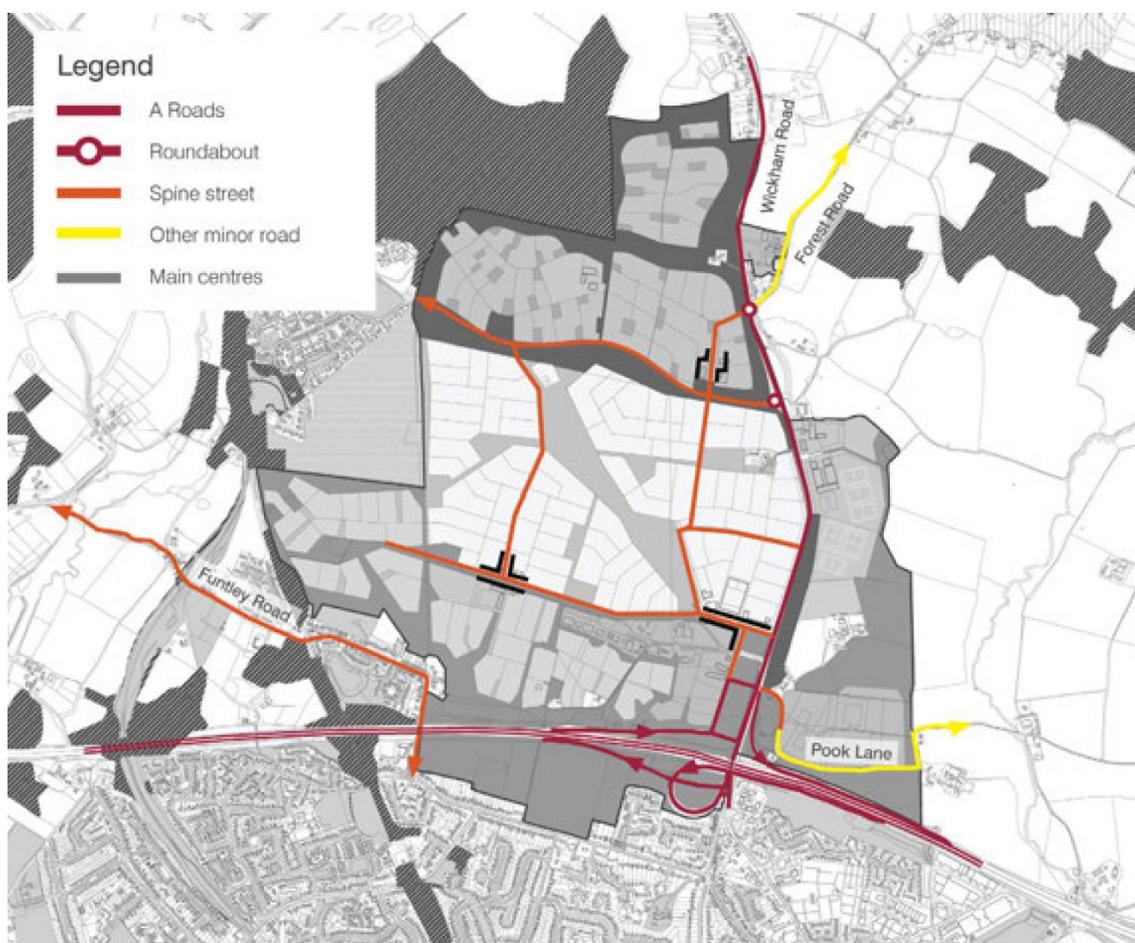
Figure 7.1: Preferred Concept Masterplan (Source: LDA Design, April 2013)

<sup>47</sup> LDA Design (April 2013): *New Community North of Fareham Preferred Concept Masterplan Option Report*. Available online at: [http://www.fareham.gov.uk/planning/new\\_community/evidencestudies.aspx](http://www.fareham.gov.uk/planning/new_community/evidencestudies.aspx)

## 7.2 Summary of Appraisal by Sustainability Theme

### **Accessibility and transportation**

7.2.1 The development of Welborne, incorporating the development of 6,500 dwellings, up to 78,650 sq. metres of employment floorspace and associated infrastructure by 2041 has the potential to have significant effects on local transport networks. In this context the scale of development proposed by the Welborne Plan, coupled with anticipated growth in the demand for travel from existing communities within the sub-region, will place further demands on already stretched transport networks in the area, including the M27 and the A32. The development policies and principles proposed through the Draft Welborne Plan however have the potential to reduce the potential effects of Welborne on transport networks through introducing a range of transport interventions to improve the flow of road traffic and reduce the need to travel by the private car; see Figure 7.2 and Figure 7.3.



**Figure 7.2: Movement framework plan (Source: LDA Design, April 2013)**

7.2.2 A number of the Draft Plan's policies have a close focus on promoting accessibility by sustainable modes of transport, including through the introduction of high quality walking and cycling networks within Welborne, and between Welborne and surrounding communities, including Fareham town. These links have been incorporated within the green infrastructure network proposed for Welborne through the green infrastructure strategy. Welborne will also

be linked to the wider borough and sub-region through high quality public transport networks. This includes through the Bus Rapid Transit network, which will link the community with Fareham and Portsmouth.

- 7.2.3 The Draft Plan also seeks to ensure key areas within Welborne are linked by sustainable modes of transport. For example the Draft Plan aims to ensure that primary and secondary schools, employment land and residential areas will all be accessible by public transport and walking and cycling networks. The district and local centres proposed for Welborne have also been designated as the key nodes of these networks. The Draft Plan's promotion of a high quality townscape and built environment will further support accessibility through promoting inclusive neighbourhoods and community integration, and encouraging walking and cycling.
- 7.2.4 In addition to introducing measures which will encourage the use of sustainable modes of transport, the Draft Plan policies will support accessibility through introducing land use allocations which will reduce the need to travel. This includes through the provision of a wide range of residential, employment and community land types within Welborne, and the provision of services, facilities and amenities within district and local centres which are in close proximity and easily accessible to residential areas.



Figure 7.3: Public transport plan (Source: LDA Design, April 2013)

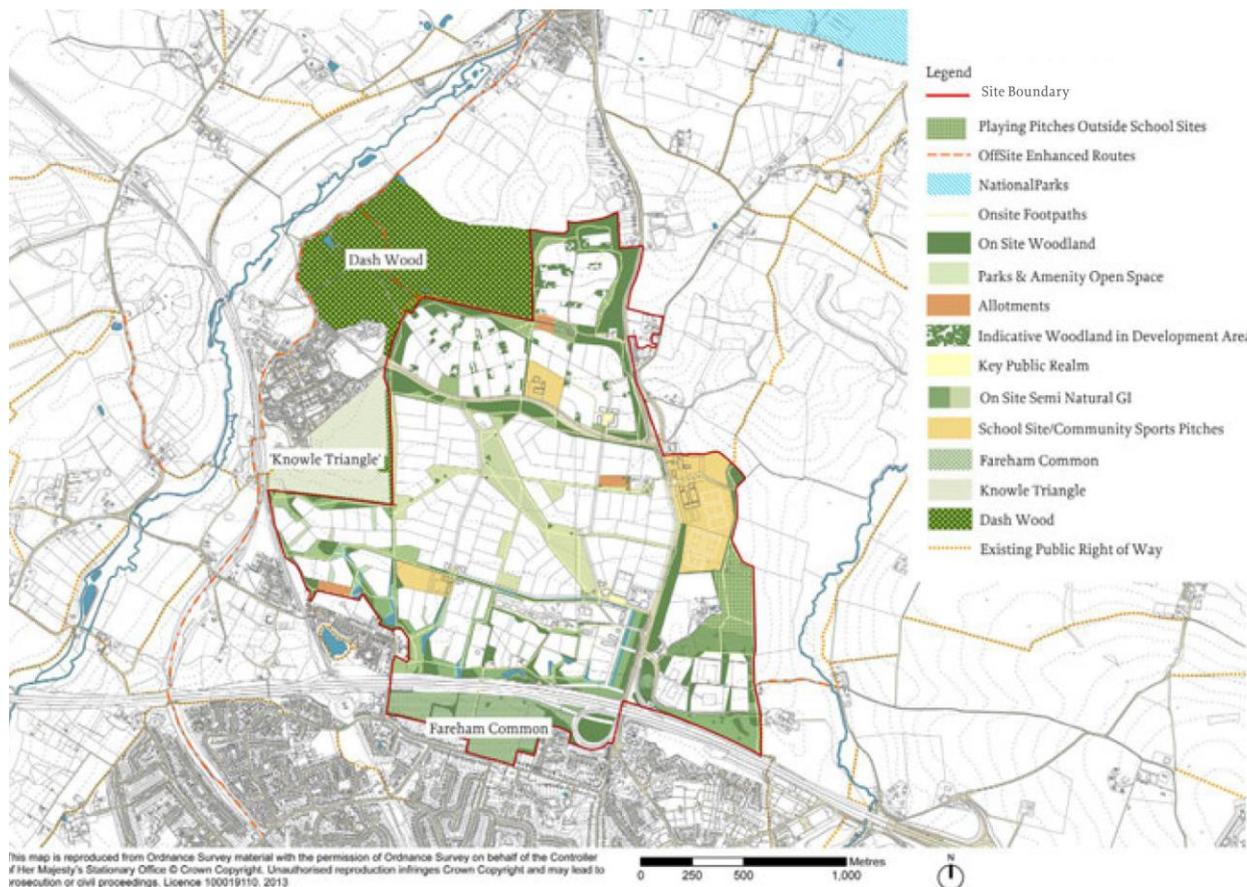
- 7.2.5 For these reasons the proposed policies will help ensure that the Draft Welborne Plan is well placed to limit the effects associated with potential impacts on transport infrastructure in the vicinity of the new community.

### ***Air quality***

- 7.2.6 Existing air quality in the plan area is dominated by the road network, and in particular is affected by the proximity of the M27 motorway to the site. In this context traffic emissions have been found to be the predominant cause of air pollution in the wider area.
- 7.2.7 The Draft Welborne Plan's focus on improving accessibility and supporting sustainable modes of transport (see Accessibility and Transportation) will help to limit the effect on air quality in the area. This will be further supported by the development hierarchy promoted by the Draft Plan which, in addition to promoting the use of sustainable modes of transport, will help reduce the need to travel. The Draft Plan's promotion of high quality open space provision and green infrastructure provision will also support improved air quality in the area through reducing the effects of airborne pollutants.

### ***Biodiversity and geodiversity***

- 7.2.8 The biodiversity of the plan area is represented by various habitats which in turn host both protected and priority species. Whilst the plan area consists largely of arable fields and improved grassland habitats, much of which is of relatively low nature conservation value, a range of habitats of increased biodiversity value are present locally with the potential to support notable species.
- 7.2.9 Without the provision of new habitats, the loss of landscape features of value for biodiversity such as hedgerows and areas of woodland through the development of Welborne would lead to significant negative effects for habitat species. Helping to minimise these effects, policies WEL25-29 have a strong focus on developing high quality green infrastructure networks in Welborne; see Figure 7.4. Through appropriate planting, the provision of semi-natural greenspace and focusing on linkages between habitats, the Draft Plan's focus on green infrastructure will encourage the restoration of fragmented habitats, and support improvements to wildlife corridors and ecological networks. These will help create stepping stones at the local level that contribute to strategic sub-regional biodiversity networks.
- 7.2.10 The Draft Plan also seeks through policy WEL27 to ensure that a full assessment of the impacts on habitats and protected species is carried out. It should demonstrate how features and habitats of importance on site will be protected and enhanced. It also states that all proposals should seek to facilitate improvements to the biodiversity value of the area, including through ecological connections.
- 7.2.11 Policy WEL26 sets out a range of approaches designed to limit effects on the internationally designated biodiversity sites present in the wider sub-region. Effects on internationally designated biodiversity sites have been examined in more detail through the HRA process accompanying the development of the Welborne Plan.



**Figure 7.4: Composite green infrastructure plan (Source: LDA Design, April 2013)**

7.2.12 Overall, the policies presented in the Draft Welborne Plan will help limit the effects of new development areas associated with Welborne by supporting a range of actions and innovations to support the protection and enhancement of biodiversity habitats, species and networks in the area. Through this approach the Draft Plan will help improve the biodiversity value of the area, increase the resilience of biodiversity networks and support the achievement of sub-regional targets for biodiversity.

### **Climate change**

7.2.13 Whilst the development of 6,500 dwellings, up to 78,650 sq. metres of employment floorspace and associated uses through the development of Welborne is likely to lead to inevitable increase in greenhouse gas emissions through increasing the built footprint of Fareham Borough, the Draft Welborne Plan will have a range of benefits for limiting the growth in greenhouse gas emissions associated with the development of Welborne.

7.2.14 As discussed in more detail under Accessibility and Transportation above, the Draft Welborne Plan will support the use of sustainable modes of transport, a limitation of traffic flows and a reduction in the need to travel. This will support climate change mitigation by limiting greenhouse gas emissions from transport. The Energy policy and High Level and Additional Development Principles help ensure that emissions from homes, community buildings and employment premises are minimised through high energy efficiency standards and the development of localised renewable energy generation. This broad approach to energy

efficiency and renewable energy generation is significant as domestic, industrial/commercial and emissions from road transport are equally high contributors to CO<sub>2</sub> emissions in the borough.

- 7.2.15 Climate change in the area has the potential to lead to a range of impacts. Adapting to the effect of climate change in Welborne requires forward planning which considers future trends in the climate, including more extreme weather events, increased winter rainfall and increased occurrences of summer drought. Effective climate change adaptation will be promoted in large part by the Draft Welborne Plan's provision for green infrastructure. Greenspace can help control surface water run-off, and support a reduction in increased temperatures experienced from the "heat island effect," where built up areas become significantly warmer than surrounding rural areas. The development of a high quality green infrastructure network in Welborne will therefore help increase the resilience of the area to the effects of climate change,
- 7.2.16 The Draft Plan also seeks to address flood risk where it exists, through seeking to direct new development towards the areas at the lowest risk of flooding and requiring flood risk assessments to demonstrate that proposed developments will not increase flood risk on the site or elsewhere. This will be supported through the Draft Plan's implementation of sustainable drainage systems (SuDS) within Welborne through policy WEL33. This seeks to ensure that all stages of the development will incorporate SuDS into the network of open space put forward through the green infrastructure strategy, all surface water run-off is contained within the site, and that SuDS are designed to accommodate a one hundred year rainfall event with a 30% allowance for climate change.
- 7.2.17 The Draft Plan also has a strong emphasis on water efficiency and water conservation measures such as the reuse of rainwater and the recycling of greywater and blackwater. By helping to reduce pressures on water resources, this will help support climate change adaptation through acknowledging that climate change has the potential to affect the sub-regional availability of water in the future.

### **Economic factors**

- 7.2.18 The development of 6,500 dwellings, up to 78,650 sq. metres of employment floorspace and associated uses will increase the local market for goods, services and amenities. This will support the economic vitality of Welborne and the surrounding area and improve employment opportunities locally. Economic vitality will be further supported by the Draft Plan through a promotion of a range of employment land types, including offices and industrial / warehousing and community uses.
- 7.2.19 The Draft Plan also promotes vitality of centres and employment areas through ensuring their accessibility to other parts of Welborne and encouraging housing growth in appropriate locations. This will be supported by the provision of high quality public transport and walking and cycling networks. The development of comprehensive green infrastructure networks, combined with the development of a well-designed townscape will also support the economic vitality of neighbourhoods in Welborne.

- 7.2.20 The Draft Welborne Plan includes measures to support business start-ups and facilitate the growth of small businesses. Policy WEL9 seeks to introduce the development of flexible employment accommodation that can be adapted to meet the needs of small businesses to encourage small and new start businesses to locate in Welborne and enable them to be supported as they grow. Alongside this, the policy puts forward the development of a 'Business Incubation Centre' to provide office space, technology and provide business support for start-up companies. The provision of high speed fibre optic broadband through the Draft Plan will also promote business start-ups, as will the facilitation of housing design which supports working from home.

### **Health**

- 7.2.21 Reflecting low levels of deprivation, crime and child poverty, indicators of health and wellbeing are favourable in Fareham when compared with the England average. Whilst health levels are generally high in the borough, demographic trends such as an ageing population are likely to have implications for the provision of health services locally. In this context the Draft Plan's focus on local service provision and ensuring that new areas of development are easily accessible to new residential areas will support the effectiveness of local health care provision in Welborne. Linked to this, the Draft Plan's focus on introducing high quality sustainable transport networks within Welborne links will promote accessibility to health, leisure and recreational opportunities. This will help improve residents' health and wellbeing.
- 7.2.22 Health and wellbeing in Welborne will also be supported by the Draft Plan's encouragement of non-car use and healthier modes of travel. This includes through the policies' promotion of high quality pedestrian and cycle networks and enhanced public transport links. Opportunities for health and wellbeing will also be provided by the development of high quality open space and playing field provision and green corridors through the green infrastructure strategy of the Draft Plan. This will enhance formal and informal leisure and recreation opportunities, encourage walking and cycling, and help promote healthier and more active lifestyles in Welborne.
- 7.2.23 The sustainability and efficiency of new housing in Welborne is promoted by the Draft Plan through WEL30. Through seeking to optimise energy efficiency in new dwellings, including through incorporating a proportion of buildings built to 'Passivhaus' standard, the policy will promote the development of high quality housing which is healthy, comfortable and cheap to run. In this context the Draft Plan's focus on the energy efficiency of new housing will promote the construction of warmer, drier and healthier homes and help limit fuel poverty, with benefits for health and wellbeing.

### **Historic environment**

- 7.2.24 A number of features and areas for the historic environment in and near to the plan area are recognised through historic environment designations. In this context the Draft Plan seeks to protect and enhance significant cultural heritage features and ensure new uses are consistent with the conservation of heritage assets. This includes through ensuring that all new development is accompanied by a heritage strategy and management plan to be agreed with FBC.

- 7.2.25 The area's historic environment extends beyond individual sites and features. The area's historic landscapes and townscapes must be considered as a whole in order to understand what gives the area its sense of place and identity. Alongside, the setting of individual sites and features is fundamental to their integrity. In this context the Draft Plan's focus on the development of a high quality built environment and townscape, and on protecting local distinctiveness and a sense of place will support the setting of cultural heritage assets.
- 7.2.26 The provision of new open space through high quality green infrastructure networks will help improve the integrity of the historic environment and promote the use of areas of historic value for leisure and recreation. This will be supported by the Draft Plan's aim to positively incorporate important aspects of the historic environment, including historic landscape character and any significant archaeological finds within Welborne's green infrastructure network.
- 7.2.27 The Draft Plan recognises the archaeological potential of the area through seeking to ensure that archaeological field evaluation takes place to establish the presence, nature and extent of any archaeological sites that may be present. This will be carried out in consultation with English Heritage. Where the impact of the development on archaeological sites of local and regional interest is identified, the Draft Plan states that a strategy for preservation and/or mitigation will be required which should include, where appropriate, mitigation through archaeological recording to enable further understanding and presentation of the historic environment to the community. This will support the appropriate management of archaeological finds in the plan area.

### **Housing**

- 7.2.28 The Draft Welborne Plan will support the delivery of up to 6,500 dwellings in Welborne in the period to 2041. The Draft Plan also sets the framework for varying types and tenures of housing in Welborne, including market housing, affordable housing, private rented housing and specialist housing for older people. This will help meet local and sub-regional housing needs.
- 7.2.29 The sustainability and efficiency of new housing in Welborne is promoted by the Draft Plan through WEL30. Through seeking to optimise energy efficiency in new dwellings, including through incorporating a proportion of buildings built to 'Passivhaus' standard, the policy will promote the development of high quality housing which is healthy, comfortable and cheap to run. This will be supported by the installation of smart meters in all residential dwellings as promoted by the policy. In this context the Draft Plan's focus on the energy efficiency of new housing will promote the construction of warmer, drier and healthier homes and help limit fuel poverty.
- 7.2.30 The Draft Plan also seeks to encourage high quality design within residential environments. The quality and vitality of residential areas and neighbourhoods will be further supported the development of comprehensive walking and cycling networks and multifunctional green infrastructure networks and the integration of residential areas with other land uses.

## Landscape

- 7.2.31 The implementation of the Draft Welborne Plan will lead to inevitable effects on landscape quality from the development of 6,500 dwellings, employment land and associated infrastructure. This will include through development to the east of the A32, which is an area deemed to be of higher landscape sensitivity than the west of the road.
- 7.2.32 Many of the proposed policies proposed in the Draft Plan will however help minimise potential effects on landscape quality and support a high quality built environment and townscape. Whilst the nature and scale of Welborne as a new community will have inevitable residual effects on landscape quality in the area, the Draft Plan presents a range of initiatives to limit impacts. A key influence on landscape design in Welborne will be the implementation of a Landscape and Habitats Framework Plan; see Figure 7.5.



**Figure 7.5: Landscape and habitats plan (Source: LDA Design, April 2013)**

- 7.2.33 This illustrates the key landscape features that will be created within Welborne, including the new central park ('the Downs'), buffers to existing settlements, woodland belts to provide screening and to break views from the east of the A32, and enhancements to the visual separation of Wickham and Fareham. It also identifies four distinctive types of landscape, including woodland to the north of the site, chalk downland running through the middle of the site, meadowland to the south of the site and a campus typology framed by a strong woodland edge on the land east of the A32. The Draft Plan emphasises that these should be the key determinants for townscape and landscape design to accompany new development and the

main influence on the design of open space and green infrastructure. To support the implementation of the Landscape and Habitats Framework Plan, the Draft Plan highlights that proposals for development at Welborne will need to be supported by structural landscaping schemes to enhance the landscape setting of Welborne and demonstrate how the key landscape features on the site will be delivered.

- 7.2.34 Landscape quality in Welborne will also be supported by the proposals to protect and enhance the historic environment in the plan area and incorporate such features within townscape and landscape design (see Historic Environment above) and appropriate screening in more sensitive areas of the plan area such as east of the A32. The policies also seek to make use of key landscape assets, such as through utilising extensive views to Portsdown Hill and the coast from the new central park, and allocating land as settlement buffers between Welborne and the existing settlements of Fareham, Funtley, Knowle and Wickham. Alongside, the Draft Plan's focus on the development of high quality green infrastructure networks in Welborne as an integral part of wider sub-regional networks will support the quality of townscape and landscape in the area, and provide a key means of creating a high quality built and natural environment.

### **Material assets**

- 7.2.35 The Draft Welborne Plan seeks to minimise waste and encourage recycling in Welborne. This includes through seeking to ensure that all domestic properties incorporate as part of their design storage facilities for recyclables and the provision for home composting areas within private gardens. The Draft Plan also seeks to ensure that appropriate waste management infrastructure is delivered in Welborne through the provision of a new Household Waste Recycling Centre. This will complement the three existing nearby Household Waste Recycling Centres managed by Hampshire Country Council located at: Barnes Wallis Road, Segensworth; Port Solent; and Grange Road, Gosport.
- 7.2.36 The Draft Plan seeks to ensure that use of materials during construction is minimised. In this context policy WEL34 seeks to ensure that the development of a Site Waste Management Plan (SWMP) is carried out for each phase or distinct area of development at Welborne. The policy also highlights that each SWMP should be compiled in line with best practice guidance, including, but not limited to the Designing Out Waste tool produced by Waste and Resources Action Programme (WRAP) or BRE's SMARTWaste tool. Through this approach the policy states that the principal aim should be to reduce the initial level of materials required in the construction of buildings through efficient design. Where this is not possible, or the design process does not eliminate waste materials, the policy highlights that targets should be set and measures incorporated for the re-use, recycling and composting of waste materials.

### **Population and quality of life**

- 7.2.37 The development principles and policies put forward through the Draft Welborne Plan will have a range of benefits for residents' quality of life and promote a range of opportunities for those living in the new community.

- 7.2.38 In general, deprivation in the wider borough of Fareham is low. Based on the Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2010 (IMD), the Borough is ranked as the 15th least deprived out of 326 Local Authority areas in England and is the second least deprived of the districts of Hampshire. Overall the Borough is within the top 10% least deprived local authority areas in England. However of the deprivation which does exist in Fareham, the Borough experiences higher levels of deprivation within the following “sub domains”<sup>48</sup>:
- ▶ Outdoors living environment;
  - ▶ Geographical barriers to housing and services; and
  - ▶ Adult skills.
- 7.2.39 The policies put forward through the Draft Welborne Plan recognise these issues. In terms of potential geographical barriers to housing and services a number of the Draft Plan’s policies have a close focus on promoting accessibility. This includes through the provision of a wide range of residential, employment and community land types within Welborne, and the provision of services, facilities and amenities within district and local centres which are in close proximity and easily accessible to residential areas. In this context the land use allocations proposed through the Draft Plan will limit barriers to service provision within Welborne.
- 7.2.40 Potential geographical barriers will also be overcome through the introduction of high quality public transport and walking and cycling networks within Welborne, and between Welborne and surrounding communities, including Fareham town. For example Welborne will be linked to the wider borough and sub-region through high quality public transport networks, including through the Bus Rapid Transit, which will link the community with Fareham and Portsmouth. The Draft Plan also seeks to ensure key areas within Welborne are linked by sustainable modes of transport. In this context the Draft Plan seeks to ensure that primary and secondary schools, employment land and residential areas will all be accessible by public transport and walking and cycling networks and that the district and local centres proposed for Welborne are designed as the key nodes for these networks.
- 7.2.41 The introduction of high quality green infrastructure in Welborne will provide significant opportunities for recreation and amenity and help facilitate a high quality outdoors living environment. The development of open space and playing field provision and green corridors through the green infrastructure proposals for Welborne will enhance formal and informal leisure and recreation opportunities, encourage walking and cycling, and help promote healthier and more active lifestyles. The Draft Plan’s promotion of a high quality townscape and built environment will also support community and neighbourhood integration, with further benefits for the quality of life of residents.
- 7.2.42 Data from the ONS suggests unemployment in Fareham is lower than the South East and national averages and that increases and falls in unemployment in the borough have mirrored regional trends. However it will be important for a range of employment opportunities to be

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<sup>48</sup> The Indices of Multiple Deprivation are comprised of seven ‘Domains’ to highlight different aspects of deprivation. These include Income; Employment; Health and Disability; Education and Skills; Barriers to Housing and Services; Crime; and Living Environment. These are subsequently separated into a number of further ‘Sub domains’.

provided in the new community to reflect population growth and skill sets within Welborne and the wider sub-region. In this context employment opportunities will be supported by the Draft Plan through the promotion of a range of employment land types, including offices and industrial / warehousing and community uses and measures to integrate employment uses with the rest of the community through high quality sustainable transport networks and green infrastructure provision. Employment will further be supported by the Draft Plan's focus on encouraging business start-ups and supporting new businesses in Welborne (see Economic Factors above). Whilst adult skills will be promoted through the provision of a range of community uses in Welborne, it should be noted that improvements in adult education provision in Welborne has not explicitly been considered through the Draft Plan.

- 7.2.43 In forthcoming years the age group with the greatest projected percentage change in population is within the 65+ years age group. An ageing population and an increased dependency ratio in the area have implications for service provision through increasing the demand for certain types of services and facilities. In this context the Draft Plan seeks to address these issues through the provision of a range of accessible services within Welborne's district and local centres and housing provision which is flexible, energy efficient and well designed. The Draft Plan also sets out a policy for extra care provision.

### **Soil**

- 7.2.44 As highlighted by the baseline, soil quality has a strong influence on the quality of agricultural land. The Agricultural Land Classification system provides a method for assessing the quality of farmland to enable informed choices to be made about its future use within the planning system. A large proportion of the plan area is classified as the best and most versatile agricultural land, with a significant area in the north of the site assessed as Grade 3a. Land within the policy boundary to the north and south of the M27 is Grade 3b which is excluded from the best and most versatile definition. In this context the development of Welborne will lead to the loss of areas of the best and most versatile agricultural land.
- 7.2.45 Soil erosion will be limited in Welborne through the sustainable water management policies proposed by the Draft Plan (see below under Water).

### **Water**

- 7.2.46 Water availability has the potential to be an increasing issue for the wider sub-region. Whilst water resource management planning by the water companies suggests that there is sufficient water to supply Welborne, sub-regional stresses on water availability and the likely effect of climate change highlights a requirement for Welborne to manage water resources effectively.
- 7.2.47 To help address these issues, the Draft Plan has a focus on water efficiency and water conservation measures. This includes through measures such as the reuse of rainwater and the recycling of greywater and blackwater and the Draft Plan's stipulation that all new residential development at Welborne will be designed to achieve good practice standards of water efficiency (including by ensuring that potable water consumption does not exceed 105 litres per person per day in line with Code for Sustainable Homes Level 4). The Draft Plan also seeks to ensure that water meters and water efficient fixtures are installed in non-domestic development.

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- 7.2.48 Groundwater provides the majority of water in the area, either directly or indirectly. A major intermediate aquifer underlies the plan area and as such is an important source of water for the wider sub-region. This has been designated as a Source Protection Zone (SPZ). Policy WEL32 acknowledges the significance of the aquifer by seeking to ensure that proposals that could result in surface water entering the aquifer demonstrate that risks of contamination will be avoided. In particular it seeks to ensure that no run-off from Welborne enters SPZ Zone 1 and only run-off which has been discharged from sustainable drainage systems is allowed to be discharged or allowed to infiltrate the ground within SPZ Zones 2 and 3.
- 7.2.49 The sustainable management of water run-off in Welborne will be supported through the Draft Plan's implementation of sustainable drainage systems (SuDS) and policy WEL33. This seeks to ensure that all stages of the development will incorporate SuDS into the network of open space put forward through the green infrastructure strategy, all surface water run-off is contained within the site, and that SuDS are designed to accommodate a one hundred year rainfall event with a 30% allowance for climate change.
- 7.2.50 The Draft Plan also seeks to address flood risk where it exists in the area, including by directing new development towards the areas at the lowest risk of flooding, ensuring that developers carry out flood risk assessments, and demonstrating that proposed developments will not increase flood risk on the site or elsewhere.
- 7.2.51 Two options for wastewater treatment have been proposed for Welborne, including treatment at Peel Common water treatment works and an expansion of the Albion Water treatment works at Knowle. The Draft Plan has not however finalised which option will be taken for the Welborne Plan. In the interim these options have been assessed through the SA alternatives assessment carried out for the Welborne Plan (see Chapters 5 and 6).

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## 8 Mitigation and Recommendations for the on-going development of the Welborne Plan

### 8.1 Introduction

8.1.1 The SA has suggested measures to prevent, reduce or offset the significant negative effects of implementing the Draft Welborne Plan. These measures are collectively referred to as 'mitigation measures'. Where appropriate, recommendations for enhancement are made to help maximise the sustainability performance of the plan.

### 8.2 Mitigation Measures and Recommendations for Enhancement

8.2.1 Mitigation measures have been generated throughout the course of the SA for the Welborne Plan. Many of these, including for example recommendations on the most sustainable masterplanning options (see section 5.2.5), have been incorporated within the plan as it has developed. Where significant negative effects remain, or opportunities for enhancement present themselves, additional measures are proposed in the Detailed Assessment Matrices included in Appendix G. By way of summary from Appendix G, the mitigation measures and recommendations for enhancement include:

- ▶ The finalised version of the plan should clarify the chosen approach for wastewater treatment in Welborne, stating the preference between Peel Common and the Albion Water treatment works at Knowle;
- ▶ There is further potential for the Welborne Plan to shape how adult education is facilitated in Welborne;
- ▶ In terms of greenhouse gas emissions, aspirations for the proposed carbon footprint of Welborne should be put forward through the Welborne Plan, including a target for emissions per household;
- ▶ To facilitate this, the carbon footprint of Welborne should be established and monitored; and
- ▶ The risk of significant negative effects on the following receptors should be closely monitored through the on-going progression of the Welborne Plan:
  - Traffic flows and air quality,
  - Net losses and gains for biodiversity,
  - Landscape impacts and the area of best and most versatile agricultural land,
  - Water consumption.

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## 9 Monitoring

### 9.1 Introduction

9.1.1 The SEA Directive states that “Member States shall monitor the significant environmental effects of the implementation of plans and programmes in order, inter alia, to identify at an early stage unforeseen adverse effects, and to be able to undertake appropriate remedial action” (Article 10.1). In addition, the Environmental Report (or Sustainability Report) should provide “... a description of the measures envisaged concerning monitoring” (Annex I (i)).

9.1.2 The SA monitoring framework should be targeted towards the aspects of the environmental, social and economic baseline which are assessed as likely to be significantly affected during implementation of the plan. Ideally SA monitoring proposals should be aligned with or incorporated within monitoring that is scheduled for the plan itself, both to avoid duplication and ensure that appropriate remedial action can be taken.

9.1.3 Monitoring is particularly useful in helping to answer the following questions:

- ▶ Were the assessment’s predictions of sustainability effects accurate?
- ▶ Is the Welborne Plan contributing to the achievement of desired sustainability objectives?
- ▶ Are mitigation measures performing as well as expected?
- ▶ Are there any unforeseen adverse effects? Are these within acceptable limits, or is remedial action required?

### 9.2 SA Monitoring for the Welborne Plan

9.2.1 provides preliminary proposals for a programme of monitoring to measure the plan’s performance in relation to the SA Objectives against which significant effects were identified, and seeks to monitor where uncertainties relating to the appraisal findings arose.

9.2.2 The monitoring programme is, at this stage, preliminary and may evolve in response to the results of consultation or changes to the plan. The final monitoring programme will be included in the Post Adoption Statement. Consultees are invited to suggest any further indicators that they feel are necessary or suitable for inclusion in this monitoring programme.

**Figure 9.1: Preliminary monitoring framework**

Theme	Monitoring data	Objective
Accessibility	Traffic flows on strategic and main local routes	To avoid disruptive congestion, or help inform remedial action if required
Air quality	Air quality on main local routes, close to sensitive receptors and sites of biological interest	To provide early warning of adverse health or environmental effects, and help inform remedial action
Biodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Loss or degradation of areas of local ecological interest</li> <li>- Delivery of green infrastructure and habitat creation</li> </ul>	To achieve net gains for biodiversity
Food production	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Loss of best and most versatile agricultural land</li> <li>- Delivery of allotments and community gardens</li> </ul>	To maintain local food production
Water	Per capita water consumption	To avoid over-depleting water resources

## 10 Summary and Consultation Arrangements

### 10.1 Summary and Next Steps

- 10.1.1 The Sustainability Report presents the findings of a combined Sustainability Appraisal and Strategic Environmental Assessment for the Welborne Plan.
- 10.1.2 The report accompanies the Draft Plan, forming part of the evidence upon which the plan is based, and incorporates the Environmental Report which is required in accordance with the SEA Directive. It includes an assessment of the reasonable alternatives which were considered during preparation of the plan, and makes recommendations for mitigating and monitoring its significant effects.
- 10.1.3 The Sustainability Appraisal found that a broad range of positive effects across the spectrum of sustainability themes are associated with the plan in its current form. However, negative effects are also expected in relation to the following themes: accessibility and transportation; air quality; biodiversity; carbon emissions; landscape and the setting of heritage assets; loss of greenfield land of best and most versatile agricultural value; and water consumption and disposal. Recommendations for mitigation, enhancement and monitoring are made.
- 10.1.4 Following consultation on the Draft Plan and its Sustainability Report, the Welborne Plan will be revised to take account of the Sustainability Appraisal, findings of consultation and results of further studies that have been carried out in the interim. The revised Welborne Plan will be the Publication version and will be accompanied by a further iteration of the Sustainability Report.
- 10.1.5 Following Publication of the Welborne Plan and its Sustainability Report, representations received on both documents will be analysed by the Council and where necessary discussed during the Examination in Public. Any changes to the Welborne Plan which arise as a result of consultation or examination will need to be assessed as part of the SA process, which may lead to a further edition of, or addendum to this report.
- 10.1.6 SEA Regulations 16.3c(iii) and 16.4 require that a 'statement' be made available to accompany the plan, as soon as possible after the adoption of the plan or programme. The purpose of the Post Adoption Statement is to outline how the SA process has informed and influenced the Welborne Plan development process and demonstrate how consultation on the SA was taken into account. The statement will contain the following information:
- ▶ The reasons for choosing the Welborne Plan as adopted in the light of other reasonable alternatives dealt with;
  - ▶ How environmental considerations were integrated into the Welborne Plan;
  - ▶ How consultation responses were taken into account; and
  - ▶ Measures that are to be taken to monitor the significant effects of the Welborne Plan.

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## **10.2 Commenting on the Sustainability Report**

10.2.1 The Draft Welborne Plan and this Sustainability Report are being made available for consultation for a period of six weeks, from 18 October, and can be viewed at:

[www.fareham.gov.uk/planning/new\\_community/intro.aspx](http://www.fareham.gov.uk/planning/new_community/intro.aspx)

10.2.2 Alternatively hard copies can be viewed at:

Fareham Borough Council  
Civic Offices  
Civic Way  
Fareham  
Hampshire  
PO16 7AZ

10.2.3 Consultation responses can be sent to [planningpolicy@fareham.gov.uk](mailto:planningpolicy@fareham.gov.uk) or to the above address.

## Appendix A: Annex I of the SEA Directive

### Directive 2001/42/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council on the Assessment of the Effects of Certain Plans and Programmes on the Environment

#### Annex 1: Information for Environmental Reports (referred to in Article 5(1))

Requirement	Location in this SEA
1. An outline of the contents and main objectives of the plan or programme, and of its relationship with other relevant plans and programmes.	Chapter 6
2. The relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the plan or programme.	Chapter 4 and Scoping Report
3. The environmental characteristics of areas likely to be significantly affected.	Chapter 4 and Scoping Report
4. Any existing environmental problems which are relevant to the plan or programme including, in particular, those relating to any areas of a particular environmental importance, such as areas designated pursuant to Council Directive 79/409/EEC on the conservation of wild birds and the Council Directive 92/43/EEC on the conservation of habitats and species.	Chapter 4 and Scoping Report
5. The environmental protection objectives, established at international, Community or Member State level, which are relevant to the plan or programme and the way those objectives and any environmental considerations have been taken into account during its preparation.	Section 3.3, Appendix C and Scoping Report
6. The likely significant effects on the environment, including short, medium and long-term effects, permanent and temporary effects, positive and negative effects, and secondary, cumulative and synergistic effects, on issues such as biodiversity, population, human health, flora, fauna, soil, water, air, climatic factors, material assets, cultural heritage including architectural and archaeological heritage, landscape and the inter-relationship between these factors.	Chapters 6 and 7, and Appendices F and G
7. The measures envisaged to prevent, reduce and as fully as possible offset any significant adverse effects on the environment of implementing the plan or programme.	Chapters 6, 7 and 8, and Appendix G
8. An outline of the reasons for selecting the alternatives dealt with, and a description of how the assessment was undertaken including any difficulties (such as technical deficiencies or lack of know-how) encountered in compiling the required information.	Chapter 5
9. A description of the measures envisaged concerning monitoring in accordance with regulation 17.	Chapter 9
10. A non-technical summary of the information provided under paragraphs 1 to 9.	Non Technical Summary

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## **Appendix B: Analysis of Consultation Responses**

Please see insert.

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## Analysis of Consultation Responses

### Sustainability Appraisal / Strategic Environmental Assessment of the New Community North of Fareham Plan

Organisation	Date	Comment ID	Para	Comments	Document	Summary of FBC reaction, if any needed
Natural England	Aug-12	1	General	The extent of the baseline information is welcomed.	Scoping	-
		2	Chap5	Transport modelling work will need to be undertaken to assess the impact on air quality. Natural England will seek assurances that the increase in kg/n/ha/yr on relevant designated sites will be below 1% of the lower end of the critical load figure for the designated habitats. This could be done at the Environmental Impact Assessment stage to support a development proposal.	Scoping	Transport modelling work is currently being undertaken using the SRTM. Emissions data is available in kg per 12 hours for NOx, PM10, HC, CO and Carbon. Air quality is a consideration of both the SA and HRA of the plan, and more detailed work will be carried out at the project stage.
		3	Chap6	The Solent Disturbance and Mitigation Project should be considered in the biodiversity chapter and key findings noted to prompt later assessment.	Scoping	Reference to SDMP will be added to this chapter.
		4	Chap6	While it is unlikely that coastal birds would use the site, the indirect effects of development could be relevant. In the SA or HRA we would want to see what percentage of new inhabitants could be expected to visit the coast, how regularly, and what the likely impacts to site integrity are.	Scoping	The SA will look at the effects of different options, and the HRA will look at the impact on site integrity. We will use data from the SDMP. If this is insufficient following peer review, further visitor surveys to obtain this information will be considered.
		5	Chap6	Mitigation and avoidance measures, in line with those in the SDMP should be considered. The scale of the development may mean that locally planned on and off site measures to avoid and mitigate recreational impact on specific coastal sites may be required (e.g. Salterns Park and Browndown).	Scoping	Avoidance and mitigation measures will be a combination of ANGST, on and off site measures, plus some identified in the SDMP
		6	Chap6	NE welcomes and encourages the approach to provision of GI, in line with NPPF.	Scoping	-
Environment Agency	Aug-12	7	General	Supportive of the document. It is well thought out and easy to navigate. Supportive of the outlined themes and pleased to note the following topics have been given full consideration: • Biodiversity and geodiversity; • Climate change; • Soil ; • Water	Scoping	-
		8	Chap6	We support the key findings identified in box 6.2 (page 38). We welcome that potential impacts on wetland features have been identified. Pleased that the need to identify landscape scale biodiversity enhancement opportunities has been highlighted. We support steps to deliver enhancement within the Biodiversity Opportunity Areas and would encourage enhancement/restoration of the adjoining river Wallington. The Wallington catchment is of huge ecological importance. It will be important to protect from the impacts of development and seek opportunities to provide biodiversity gain.	Scoping	Development is not proposed very near to the Wallington but its catchment will be changed by development. The Wallington is not within a BOA so this may need to feed through to a policy in the plan (either on ecology or on the Wallington or both) and also to references in the sections on the overall development strategy and masterplanning. The thrust of the specific policy could be simply to require development proposals to protect and seek opportunities for enhancement etc, unless anything specific is flagged up in SA/HRA.
		9	Chap15	We are supportive of this section and are pleased land quality through remediation of contaminated land is acknowledged.	Scoping	-
		10	Chap16	Water conservation is critical and should be supported by metering and policies such as the Code for Sustainable Homes, starting with level 3.	Scoping	An Eco-Opportunities Study was undertaken to identify options for water efficiency and re-use and these will be considered during preparation of the plan. Portsmouth Water have confirmed they intend to meter water usage at all new developments.
		11	Chap16	We welcome the recommendation in Section 16.3.1 of the report that downstream flooding should be considered by the plan. The impacts upon downstream communities have the potential to be significant unless adequate measures are put in place. This is linked to the potential increase in flood risk from surface water runoff.	Scoping	No change needed to the SA as we are aware of surface water run off issues. It will be addressed in the plan and in more detail at the project stage through SUDS.
		12	Chap16	We recommend in this chapter, that there is strong emphasis put on the importance of bluewater infrastructure and the positive environmental outcomes it can bring to the local area.	Scoping	State the importance of blue infrastructure in the key issues box page 38.

## Analysis of Consultation Responses

### Sustainability Appraisal / Strategic Environmental Assessment of the New Community North of Fareham Plan

Organisation	Date	Comment ID	Para	Comments	Document	Summary of FBC reaction, if any needed
		13	16.3.1	We welcome the reference to the Water Framework Directive and identification in the Key Issues For The NCFN Plan, Water section that "waste water will need to be effectively managed through the development of the SDA. Current capacity and infrastructure is insufficient for the needs of the SDA" (Section 16.3.1: Box 16.1). However, there does not seem to be any supporting text to expand on this issue.	Scoping	We are currently working with Southern Water and Albion Water to identify a solution to the capacity issue. It is sufficient to identify the issue in the Scoping Report and then test options later.
		14	AppB	In Appendix B, section 6, we would recommend the following decision making criteria, " <b>maintain and where possible improve water quality</b> " as this seems to have been missed. Water quality should not just be protected and/or improved for nature conservation, but for all uses. This is in line with the requirements of the Water Framework Directive. It is important to consider the direct impacts of the development on water quality through pollution prevention and physical amendments but also the indirect ones i.e. the impact on waste water treatment and discharge.	Scoping	Add to decision making criteria
		15	16.2.6	We welcome Section 16.2.6 as it discusses groundwater vulnerability within the area and that through development, pollution prevention is required.	Scoping	-
		16	Chap16	Box 16.1 should include key message of groundwater protection through development as a whole, not just through careful surface water runoff.	Scoping	Add groundwater protection through development as a whole, not just through careful surface water mgt (i.e. groundworks, contamination/remediation).
		17	AppD	We are pleased to see that GP3 has been included within the PPP for Water. We would also advise Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management Strategy is included here.	Scoping	Include Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management Strategy in appendix.
		18	AppB	We would recommend that consideration is given to including how the potential options/proposals contribute to an overarching aspiration of reducing the risk of flooding through the development of the SDA. As an absolute minimum the plan should seek to ensure no increase in flood risk as a result of the development.	Scoping	Add to decision making criteria 5d.
		19	AppB	5. Support 5d and 5e. 6. Support 6b 7. Support objective 7 8. Support 8a	Scoping	-
		20	AppB	We recommend the importance of protecting groundwater in highly sensitive areas, such as in zone SPZ 1 is identified within section 8.	Scoping	Already included at 6b.
English Heritage	Aug-12	21	General	English Heritage commented on the previous version of the SA in 2009 and are pleased to see that the comments have been taken into account in this updated version.	Scoping	-
		22	Chap10	The sub-section on baseline data is rather more about explaining the baseline than identifying relevant data sources and, equally importantly, identifying gaps in the available data. English Heritage has published guidance on SAs in Strategic Environmental Assessment, Sustainability Appraisals and the Historic Environment. This sets out a wide range of potential information sources for the historic environment.	Scoping	Double-check EH guidance for additional relevant data sources: <a href="http://www.helm.org.uk/upload/pdf/Strat-env-ass.pdf">http://www.helm.org.uk/upload/pdf/Strat-env-ass.pdf</a>
		23	Chap10	The historic development of the area appears to be solely about the development of Fareham, not the history of the proposed area of the SDA and its surroundings. I expected mention of the historic town of Wickham and the former Knowle Hospital, both nearby, and the Forest of Bere. Although there are references to historic landscape within both this chapter and chapter 12, I also expected further explanation of the historic landscape i.e. more of an indication why this area of landscape has developed the way it has.	Scoping	Add reference to historic development of Wickham, Knowle and Forest of Bere.
		24	Chap10	Although this chapter now identifies all the listed buildings within the NCFN Plan area, it omits to explore the relationship of these buildings with the surrounding environment – their setting and, in the case of the farmhouses, their functional relationship with their associated farmland, whether former or existing. One of the identified key issues is, quite rightly, the potential for the development of the SDA to have effects on the setting of historic environment features, but for such potential effects to be identified, there has to be a greater understanding of the significance of that setting, including viewpoints of heritage assets, within the SEA.	Scoping	Setting is considered in the SA but more detailed historic environment work will be done at the detailed masterplan and design stage.
		25	AppB	The EH guidance sets out a wide range of SA objectives and decision-making criteria or sub-objectives on pages 6 and 7. Although not all are applicable to this particular SA, I would suggest that the SA objectives include the two social objectives, which could be combined.	Scoping	The two social objectives are: • To improve and broaden access to, and understanding of, local heritage, historic sites, areas and buildings • To provide better opportunities for people to access and understand local heritage and to participate in cultural and leisure activities Criteria 2d amended.

## Analysis of Consultation Responses

### Sustainability Appraisal / Strategic Environmental Assessment of the New Community North of Fareham Plan

Organisation	Date	Comment ID	Para	Comments	Document	Summary of FBC reaction, if any needed
		26	AppB	The decision-making criterion in respect of archaeological remains should be assess, record <u>and preserve</u> archaeological features.	Scoping	Amended.
		27	AppB	I'm not sure why Q2b is "Conserve and enhance" whilst Q2c is "Protect and enhance" – I suggest both should be "preserve" in line with the English Heritage guidance.	Scoping	Amended.
		28	AppB	The guidance suggests "Will it provide for increased understanding and interpretation of the historic environment" as decision-making criterion, which is effectively Q2d, although the latter could include the word "interpretation".	Scoping	Amended.
		29	AppB	The guidance also suggests "Will it respect, maintain and strengthen local distinctiveness and sense of place" and "Will it promote high quality urban design" as decision-making criteria, which could perhaps be incorporated under SA Objective 1.	Scoping	Included within AAP objectives.
Portsmouth Water	Aug-12	30	Chap16	Hopefully our recent meeting with the Council has clarified our position on sustainability and the role of the Code for Sustainable Homes. The CAMS documents are out of date and the local water resources situation does not require effluent re use at the North Fareham SDA. We do not think that the higher levels of the Code are viable or justified for this site and they are not included in our WRMP. We are working on the River Wallington as part of our WFD Investigations and hope that a solution can be agreed shortly. Possible licence reductions will affect our current surplus but not our overall water resources balance.	Scoping	PW states that re-use of water on site is not strictly necessary as they have sufficient supply. PW concerned that rainwater will not provide water when it is most needed. PW concerned about the risk of cross contamination if greywater / blackwater is supplied to homes. PW concerned about householders being responsible for maintenance of greywater systems. PW states that Code level 5 cannot be met on site as it requires a step change and a different technology. Albion Water offer a completely different solution. PW are not convinced that Albion Water will be able to get the discharge consents due to likely effects on the Solent, Titchfield Haven and river Meon.
David Lock Associates on behalf of Buckland Development Limited	Aug-12	31	General	We have carefully considered the key issues that have been set out in the report and believe the broad principles to be sound. BDL will endeavour to address these key issues when preparing an outline planning application for the site and incorporate appropriate detailed design responses within the scheme. The nature of these responses will only emerge as detailed design work progresses and the basic development viability issues are explored in more detail. Throughout this work achieving sustainable economic growth will remain a core BDL objective, as required by the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF).	Scoping	-
		32	General	BDL have a fundamental interest in the area and would welcome the opportunity to inform the detailed stages of the plan and, therefore, would appreciate being kept updated with the progress of the document and further consultation opportunities.	Scoping	-
RSPB	Aug-12	33	Chap6	Recreational disturbance to the Solent European sites is a key issue for consideration in respect of the North of Fareham SDA. This matter will, of course, be examined in more detail through the HRA process.	Scoping	-
		34	Chap6	However, we are concerned that the Sustainability Appraisal scoping report does not clearly reflect this issue, and indeed appears to contradict the need to protect the European sites from increased recreational pressures by reference to supporting access to the natural environment (Box 6.2).	Scoping	Promoting access to nature is a sound policy objective, aiming to benefit both communities and conservation. But agree that disturbance impacts should be identified.
		35	Chap6	Although the Sustainability Appraisal need not repeat the detailed assessment of recreational disturbance issues covered under the HRA, it should at least highlight the issue, and cross-reference to the HRA as appropriate. It certainly should not propose actions that would conflict with the protection of the European sites. Therefore, any action or objective that would encourage access to the natural environment should be carefully considered to ensure that it will not lead to additional pressure on the European sites or to other ecologically linked areas such as Brent goose feeding sites.	Scoping	Amended.
		36	AppB	We support other references in the scoping report to enhancing statutory and non-statutory wildlife interests through the delivery of the NCNF Plan, and consider that (in addition to the need to implement avoidance and mitigation measures) this objective should also be extended to enhance the interest features of the Solent European sites.	Scoping	Not amended; not entirely clear how NCNF can feasibly enhance the interest features of Solent European sites.

## Analysis of Consultation Responses

### Sustainability Appraisal / Strategic Environmental Assessment of the New Community North of Fareham Plan

Organisation	Date	Comment ID	Para	Comments	Document	Summary of FBC reaction, if any needed
		37	Chap6	We have recommended some further opportunities for achieving a net increase in biodiversity within the development site itself, in our recent response to the NCNF Options Consultation. We would like to see some of these examples also highlighted in the Sustainability Appraisal.	Scoping	Check response, amend where appropriate.
The Fareham Society	Aug-12	38	General	The document clearly outlines the main facts about the environmental issues likely to be significantly affected. The Society note the facts about the adverse impact the development will have on the landscape to the north of Fareham, the approach to the town from the north, and the loss of countryside. The landscape will be damaged by built development.	Scoping	-
		39	Chap4	Agree with the key issues for the plan relating to accessibility and transport identified in box 4.1.	Scoping	-
		40	Chap5	The Society is concerned about the impact of the development on air quality and would like to see further air quality testing in all the areas likely to be affected.	Scoping	-
		41	Chap6	Table 6.6 – mistake in title. It should say 'Portsmouth Harbour Biodiversity Opportunity Area'	Scoping	Amended.
		42	Chap8	Economy – what research has been done on the effect of congestion on the highway network on the ability of Fareham to attract new businesses?	Scoping	-
		43	Chap8/14	Is there an assessment of the skills available in the Borough, particularly of the unemployed, so that there is an effort to attract jobs that match available skills?	Scoping	-
		44	Chap10	Para 10.2.5 and 10.2.6 – Furzehall Farm Grade II listed has been omitted from the list of listed buildings just south of the NCNF Plan boundary. It is situated in a very vulnerable location just south of the motorway bridge.	Scoping	Amended.
		45	Chap10	Listed buildings adjacent to Wickham Road and close to the highway should be mentioned i.e. the cemetery and the Potteries as highway changes could affect them or their settings. Any locally listed buildings should also be included.	Scoping	Amended.
		46	Chap10	Roche Couth with its parkland settings is fully recorded by Hampshire Gardens Trust. Most of its main boundaries are largely unchanged and should not be in any way altered by development.	Scoping	Amended.
		47	Chap4/5/10	Since the redevelopment of Knowle, the car parking in the Square at Wickham is frequently full, particularly at weekends, causing cars to drive round looking for spaces emitting pollutants and affecting the ambiance and setting of the historic village. The SDA is an enormous threat to its historic setting and the main road cannot take a major increase in traffic.	Scoping	-
		48	Chap12	One of the original landscape sensitivity analyses made it clear that all areas of the SDA are sensitive, but some more than others. It is a high visibility site, particularly from the M27 and North Fareham, totally unlike Whiteley with its dense tree belts.	Scoping	-

# **Appendix C: Review of Policies, Plans and Programmes**

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## **Appendix C: Review of Policies, Plans and Programmes**

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## Review of Policies, Plans and Programmes

Title of PPP	Main objectives and environmental / socio-economic requirements of PPP	How it affects, or is affected by the Fareham Borough Council LDF in terms of sustainability issues
<b>Accessibility and Transport</b>		
<p>Department for Transport : Creating Growth, Cutting Carbon; Making Sustainable Local Transport Happen (January 2011)</p>	<p>The recent White Paper seeks to develop a “transport system that is an engine for economic growth, but one that is also greener and safer and improves quality of life in our communities”. The White Paper’s stated priority for local transport is as follows:            “Encourage sustainable local travel and economic growth by making public transport and cycling and walking more attractive and effective, promoting lower carbon transport and tackling local road congestion.”</p>	<p>The DPD should seek to support the White Paper through maximising accessibility to services and facilities by supporting an integrated approach to planning and transport infrastructure. Provision should be made for high quality public transport connections, and walking and cycling networks. Services and facilities should be located in good proximity to residential areas and sustainable transport links. Likewise employment areas should be located in areas with good accessibility to public transport and walking cycling networks.</p>
<p>Department for Transport: Towards a Sustainable Transport System: Supporting Economic Growth in a Low Carbon World (November 2008)</p>	<p>Outlines five national goals for transport, focusing on the challenge of delivering strong economic growth while at the same time reducing greenhouse gas emissions. It outlines the key components of national infrastructure, discusses the difficulties of planning over the long term in the context of uncertain future demand and describes the substantial investments we are making to tackle congestion and crowding on transport networks. The National Goals for Transport are as follows:  <b>Goal 1:</b> To reduce transport’s emissions of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases, with the desired outcome of tackling climate change.  <b>Goal 2:</b> To support economic competitiveness and growth, by delivering reliable and efficient transport networks.  <b>Goal 3:</b> To promote greater equality of opportunity for all citizens, with the desired outcome of achieving a fairer society.  <b>Goal 4:</b> To contribute to better safety, security and health and longer life expectancy by reducing the risk of death, injury or illness arising from transport, and by promoting travel modes that are beneficial to health.  <b>Goal 5:</b> To improve quality of life for transport users and non-transport users, and to promote a healthy natural environment.</p>	<p>The DPD should seek to support the National Transport Goals through maximising accessibility to services and facilities by supporting an integrated approach to planning and transport infrastructure in the DPD area. Provision should be made for high quality public transport connections, and walking and cycling networks. Services and facilities should be located in good proximity to residential areas and sustainable transport links. Likewise employment areas should be located in areas with good accessibility to public transport and walking cycling networks.</p>
<p>National Planning Policy Framework (2012)</p>	<p>Replacing PPG13 (Transport), the policy sets out the Government’s planning policies for England and is a framework for local policies and how they should be applied. In response to the UN resolution 24/187, the framework performs a sustainable development role (economic, social and environmental) in the planning system, outlining 12 core planning principles for plan and decision making, including - Promoting sustainable transport.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Support sustainable transport development including; infrastructure, large scale facilities, rail freight, roadside facilities, ports and airports.</li> <li>- Protect and exploit opportunities for sustainable transport modes, including designing and locating developments to maximise sustainable modes and minimise day to day journey lengths.</li> </ul>	<p>The DPD should maximise accessibility to services and facilities by supporting an integrated approach to planning and transport infrastructure in the DPD area. Provision should be made for high quality public transport connections, and walking and cycling networks. Services and facilities should be located in good proximity to residential areas and sustainable transport links. Likewise employment areas should be located in areas with good accessibility to public transport and walking cycling networks.</p>

Title of PPP	Main objectives and environmental / socio-economic requirements of PPP	How it affects, or is affected by the Fareham Borough Council LDF in terms of sustainability issues
Department for Transport: Transport White Paper: The Future of Transport – A Network for 2030 (2004)	Sets out factors that will shape transport in the UK over the next thirty years. Also sets out how the Government will respond to the increasing demand for travel, while minimising the negative impact on people and the environment.	New housing and employment provision, and new services, facilities and amenities will lead to increased demand for travel to the north of Fareham. The DPD should therefore take into account the objectives of the White Paper in order to minimise transport's effect on the environment.
Department for Transport: The Future of Rail White Paper (2004)	Sets out a blueprint for a new streamlined structure for Britain's Railway. The proposals aim to provide a single point of accountability for the network's performance, allow closer working between track and train and provide for greater devolution of decision making.	The development of the borough is likely to stimulate increased usage of the railway network.
Department for Transport: An Evidence Base Review of Public Attitudes to Climate Change and Transport Behaviour (2006)	Summary report of the findings of an evidence base review investigating the research base on public attitudes towards climate change and transport behaviour.	The DPD should be designed to effectively influence public behaviour in terms of promoting modal shift from the private car.
Department for Transport: National Cycling Strategy and Review (1996, reviewed 2005)	The National Cycling Strategy aims to increase cycle use for all types of journey. The Review focuses on the mechanisms established for the delivery of cycling and the effect these have had on increasing cycling rates.	The DPD should take into account the objectives of the National Cycling Strategy by promoting cycle friendly development, supporting the provision of new cycling routes within and to and from development areas and improve the public realm.
Hampshire County Council: Hampshire Local Transport Plan 2011-31 (2011)	<p>Hampshire County Council's third Local Transport Plan (LTP3) came into effect on 1st April 2011. The Plan covers the period 2011-2031 and replaces the second Local Transport Plan (2006-11).</p> <p>It comprises two parts, including a 20-year Strategy, which sets out a long-term vision for how the transport network of Hampshire will be developed over the next 20 years, and three-year Implementation Plan setting out planned expenditure on transport over the period April 2011 to March 2014. The LTP3 sets out three 'Main Priorities', as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To support economic growth by ensuring the safety, soundness and efficiency of the transport network in Hampshire; and</li> <li>• Provide a safe, well-maintained, and more resilient road network in Hampshire as the basic transport infrastructure of the county on which all forms of transport directly or indirectly depend, and the key to continued casualty reduction and</li> <li>• Manage traffic to maximise the efficiency of existing network capacity, improving journey time reliability and reducing emissions, thereby supporting the efficient and sustainable movement of people and goods.</li> </ul> <p>Under these Main Priorities, the LTP3 presents 14 objectives. Of particular relevance to the DPD, is <i>Policy Objective 14: Outline and implement a long-term transport strategy to enable sustainable development in major growth areas.</i> This highlights that:</p>	The DPD should seek to support the aims and objectives of the LTP3 through maximising accessibility to services and facilities by supporting an integrated approach to planning and transport infrastructure in the DPD area. Provision should be made for high quality public transport connections, and walking and cycling networks. Services and facilities should be located in good proximity to residential areas and sustainable transport links. Likewise employment areas should be located in areas with good accessibility to public transport and walking cycling networks. It should also ensure close working between at County and Borough level with regards to the transport needs.

Title of PPP	Main objectives and environmental / socio-economic requirements of PPP	How it affects, or is affected by the Fareham Borough Council LDF in terms of sustainability issues
	<p>“An effective and reliable transport network is essential to accommodating natural demographic growth and promoting economic success in Hampshire. Whilst acknowledging that most people will wish to own and use cars, it is important that new development is planned to avoid increasing traffic pressure by ensuring that attractive sustainable transport alternatives are available. These alternatives then need to be promoted to ensure that those working and living within new developments are aware of the travel choices open to them. In some cases, areas of planned development will require transport access improvements to enable the development to commence, or to cater for travel movements generated by the new development. Where appropriate, the County Council will work closely with Local Planning Authorities to identify and safeguard land that would be required for the delivery of transport improvements over the longer term. Such safeguarding will help to ensure that land that will be needed for transport improvements is protected from development.”</p>	
<p>Fareham Borough Council: Fareham Cycle Strategy (2005)</p>	<p>The Fareham Cycle Strategy seeks to encourage bicycle use in order to relieve traffic congestion and pollution in Fareham and encourage the use of bicycles for leisure to improve health and fitness. Taking account of the Sustrans proposals for safer routes to schools, Hampshire County Council's Headstart programme, proposed and existing cycling facilities in neighbouring districts and the wider objectives of the South East Hampshire Transportation Strategy, the strategy covers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development of cycle tracks and lanes</li> <li>• Provision of special facilities for cyclists</li> <li>• Use measures such as Toucan crossings, advanced stop lines and road closure exemptions to provide special facilities and minimise danger to cyclists</li> <li>• Provide more secure cycle parking</li> <li>• Promotion of safe cycling</li> <li>• Monitoring cycle accident data</li> </ul>	<p>The DPD should encourage the development of a comprehensive, safe and accessible cycle network to facilitate cyclist-friendly development, and enable intermodality with other modes of transport.</p>
<p>National Policy Statements (NPS): Ports NPS (Jan 2012)</p>	<p>It is a National Policy Statement (NPS) (England and Wales) and provides the framework for decisions on proposals for new port development. It is also a relevant consideration for the Marine Management Organisation, established in the Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009, which decides other port development proposals, and for local planning authorities where they have a role to play.</p> <p>This NPS, and in particular the policy and guidance section on generic environmental impacts and mitigation, may be helpful to local planning authorities (LPAs) in preparing their local impact reports.</p>	<p>Any DPDs which include port development within their scope should ensure that their applications, and any accompanying supporting documents, are consistent with the instructions and guidance in the NPS and any other NPSs that are relevant to the application.</p>
<p>National Policy Statements (NPS): National Networks NPS* * This NPS has not been published in draft yet</p>	<p>It is a National Policy Statement (NPS) and provides the framework for decisions on proposals for new road and rail development.</p>	<p>N/A</p>

Title of PPP	Main objectives and environmental / socio-economic requirements of PPP	How it affects, or is affected by the Fareham Borough Council LDF in terms of sustainability issues
(2012). Pending the publication of the consultation document, a statement of current Strategic Rail Freight Interchange (SRFI) policy has been placed in the Libraries of both Houses and published on the Department's website.	This NPS, and in particular the policy and guidance section on generic environmental impacts and mitigation, may be helpful to local planning authorities (LPAs) in preparing their local impact reports.	
National Policy Statements (NPS): Aviation NPS*  * This NPS has not been published in draft yet (2012).	It is a National Policy Statement (NPS) and provides the framework for decisions on aviation proposals.  This NPS, and in particular the policy and guidance section on generic environmental impacts and mitigation, may be helpful to local planning authorities (LPAs) in preparing their local impact reports.	N/A
<b>Air Quality</b>		
EC Air Quality Directive (1996)	Aims to improve air quality throughout Europe by controlling the level of certain pollutants and monitoring their concentrations. In particular the Directive aims to establish levels for different air pollutants; draw up common methods for assessing air quality; methods to improve air quality; and make sure that information on air quality is easily accessible to Member States and the public.	The DPD may have impacts on air quality in the area surrounding the site allocations, as a result of increased housing and employment provision and the provision of new services, facilities and amenities. In this context the DPD should seek to support a limitation of air pollution and good air quality in the area by promoting the location and layout of development which supports modal shift, clean technologies and the provision of green infrastructure networks.
DEFRA Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland (2007)	The strategy sets out a way forward for work and planning on air quality issues, sets out the air quality standards and objectives to be achieved, introduces a new policy framework for tackling fine particles, and identifies potential new national policy measures which modelling indicates could give further health benefits and move closer towards meeting the strategy's objectives.	The DPD should seek to support a limitation of air pollution and good air quality in the area by promoting the location and layout of development which supports modal shift, clean technologies and the provision of green infrastructure networks.
National Planning Policy Framework (2012)	Replacing PPS23 (Planning and Pollution Control), the policy sets out the Government's planning policies for England and is a framework for local policies and how they should be applied. In response to the UN resolution 24/187, the framework performs a sustainable development role (economic, social and environmental) in the planning system, outlining 12 core planning principles for plan and decision making, including - Conserving and enhancing the natural environment;  Planning should prevent both new and existing development from contributing to or being put at unacceptable risk from, or being adversely affected by unacceptable levels of soil, air, water or noise pollution or land instability	The DPD should seek to support a limitation of air pollution and maximise good air quality in the area by promoting the location and layout of development which supports modal shift, clean technologies and the provision of green infrastructure networks.
Hampshire County Council: Hampshire Local Transport Plan 2011-31 (2011)	Air quality is a key consideration of the LTP3. Policy Objective 10 of the LTP3 seeks to "Contribute to achieving local targets for improving air quality and national carbon targets through transport measures, where possible and affordable". It suggests that measures to reduce the need to travel, widen travel choice and reduce dependence on the private car, alongside investment in low-carbon vehicle technologies, are an important part of	The DPD should support modal shift and aim to limit the growth in congestion in the surrounding area through promoting modal shift and public transport, walking and cycling as real alternatives to the car.

Title of PPP	Main objectives and environmental / socio-economic requirements of PPP	How it affects, or is affected by the Fareham Borough Council LDF in terms of sustainability issues
	helping to meet local and national targets for carbon and air quality.	
<b>Biodiversity and Geodiversity</b>		
EC Sixth Environmental Action Programme 2002-2012 (2002)	Nature and biodiversity (including soil communities) has been identified as one of four priority areas for Europe. The EAP requires specific action to counteract pressures arising notably from pollution, the introduction of non-native species, and potential risks from releasing genetically modified organisms.	The DPD should aim to promote development which supports the area's biodiversity and geodiversity resource by maximising environmental, avoiding the location of high-polluting land uses near important biodiversity sites and facilitating the right conditions for native species. The DPD should also aim to promote development which supports the resilience of and improves sub regional ecological networks.
EC Biodiversity Strategy (1998)	Member states are required to develop national strategies, plans or programmes for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, and integrate as far as possible and as appropriate, the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity into relevant sectoral or cross-sectoral plans, programmes and policies.	The DPD should have due regard to national, regional and local biodiversity strategies. The DPD should aim to promote development which supports the area's biodiversity and geodiversity resource by maximising environmental quality, avoiding the location of high-polluting land uses near important biodiversity sites and facilitating the right conditions for native species. The DPD should also aim to promote development which supports the resilience of and improves sub regional ecological networks.
The Pan-European Biological and Landscape Diversity Strategy (1995)	The strategy aims to stop and reverse the degradation of biological and landscape diversity values in Europe.	The DPD should support the provision of green infrastructure and biodiversity-friendly design and layout to enhance biological and landscape diversity in the borough.
UN Convention on Biological Diversity (1992)	The aims of the Convention include the conservation of biological diversity (including a commitment to significantly reduce the current rate of biodiversity loss), the sustainable use of its components and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources.	The DPD should include provision which enhances biological diversity (e.g. provision of woodland and greenspace) where possible in order to meet the requirements of the UN Convention, whilst at the same time avoiding biodiversity loss through careful choice of development sites.
Bern Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (1979)	The Convention seeks to conserve wild flora and fauna and their natural habitats, and to monitor and control endangered and vulnerable species.	Protected species are present throughout the borough, so the DPD should ensure that where development is necessary in areas containing these species, adequate mitigation is carried out before development commences. Monitoring of such species will also be necessary.
DEFRA Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981, as amended)	The principle mechanism for the legislative protection of wildlife in Great Britain.	Protected species are present throughout the borough, so the DPD should ensure that where development is necessary in areas containing these species, adequate mitigation is carried out before development commences. Monitoring of such species will also be necessary.
Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006	A wide ranging act, parts of which re-organised the Government's arms-length bodies for countryside management. The most important part of the Act in relation to biodiversity is the section 40 duty on all public bodies to have regard to the conservation of biodiversity in England, when carrying out their normal functions.	Section 41 of the Act lists habitats and species of principal importance in England. The list includes all UK BAP habitats and species occurring in England (see above), plus hen harrier.
Conserving Biodiversity: The UK Approach (2007) (The UK Biodiversity Action Plan)	The UK Biodiversity Action Plan (UK BAP) was published in 1994, and is the UK Government's response to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD),	The most-recent list of UK BAP priority species and habitats was published in August 2007 following a 2-year review of the BAP process

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	<p>which the UK signed up to in 1992 in Rio de Janeiro. The CBD called for the development and enforcement of national strategies and associated action plans to identify, conserve and protect existing biological diversity, and to enhance it wherever possible.</p> <p>Priority species and habitats are those that have been identified as being the most threatened and requiring conservation action under the UK Biodiversity Action Plan (UK BAP).</p>	<p>and priorities, representing the most comprehensive analysis of such information ever undertaken in the UK.</p> <p>Following this review, the UK BAP priority list now contains 1150 species, and 65 habitats. All of the original priority habitats, identified in the original 1994 UK BAP, were re-selected, and the majority of priority species were also re-selected.</p> <p>Many of these habitats and species will be present in and around the borough, or pass through it, and the DPDs should explore opportunities to promote their conservation.</p>
<p>Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010</p>	<p>The UK transposition of EC Directive 92/43/EC on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora.</p> <p>The Regulations provide for the designation and protection of 'European sites', the protection of 'European protected species', and the adaptation of planning and other controls for the protection of European Sites.</p> <p>The Regulations make it an offence (subject to exceptions) to deliberately capture, kill, disturb, or trade in the animals listed in Schedule 2, or pick, collect, cut, uproot, destroy, or trade in the plants listed in Schedule 4.</p>	<p>There are several European sites in and around the borough, and a strong likelihood that European protected species could be affected directly or indirectly by development within the borough. The DPDs should explore opportunities to promote their conservation.</p>
<p>Making Space for Nature: a review of England's wildlife sites and ecological network (2010)</p>	<p>The Making Space for Nature report, which investigated the resilience of England's ecological network to multiple pressures, concluded that England's wildlife sites do not comprise of a coherent and resilient ecological network. The report advocates the need for a step change in conservation of England's wildlife sites to ensure they are able to adapt and become part of a strong and resilient network. The report summarises what needs to be done to improve England's wildlife sites to enhance the resilience and coherence of England's ecological network in four words; more, bigger, better, and joined. There are five key approaches which encompass these, which also take into account of the land around the ecological network:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Improve the quality of current sites by better habitat management.</li> <li>(ii) Increase the size of current wildlife sites.</li> <li>(iii) Enhance connections between, or join up, sites, either through physical corridors, or through 'stepping stones'.</li> <li>(iv) Create new sites.</li> <li>(v) Reduce the pressures on wildlife by improving the wider environment, including through buffering wildlife sites.</li> </ul> <p>To establish a coherent ecological network 24 wide ranging recommendations have been made which are united under five key themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) There is a need to continue the recent progress in improving the management and condition of wildlife sites, particularly our SSSIs. We also make recommendations for how these should be designated and managed in ways that enhance their resilience to climate change.</li> <li>(ii) There is a need to properly plan ecological networks, including restoration</li> </ul>	<p>The DPD should aim to promote development which supports the resilience of and improves sub regional ecological networks. This includes through facilitating the provision of a high quality green infrastructure network, enhancements to habitats, promoting connections between biodiversity sites and facilitating the right conditions for native species.</p>

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	<p>areas. Restoration needs to take place throughout England. However, in some areas, both the scale of what can be delivered to enhance the network, and the ensuing benefits for wildlife and people, will be very high. These large areas should be formally recognised as Ecological Restoration Zones.</p> <p>(iii) There are a large number of surviving patches of important wildlife habitat scattered across England outside of SSSIs, for example in Local Wildlife Sites. We need to take steps to improve the protection and management of these remaining wildlife habitats. 'Protection' will usually be best achieved through incentive-based mechanisms, but at times may require designation.</p> <p>(iv) There is a need to become better at deriving multiple benefits from the ways we use and interact with our environment.</p> <p>(v) It will not be possible to achieve a step-change in nature conservation in England without society accepting it to be necessary, desirable, and achievable.</p>	
<p>The Natural Choice: Securing the Value of Nature. The Natural Environment White Paper. HM Government 2011.</p>	<p>Published in June 2011, the Natural Environment White paper sets out the Government's plans to ensure the natural environment is protected and fully integrated into society and economic growth. The White Paper sets out four key aims:</p> <p>(i) <u>Protecting and improving our natural environment</u></p> <p>There is a need to improve the quality of our natural environment across England, moving to a net gain in the value of nature. It aims to arrest the decline in habitats and species and the degradation of landscapes. It will protect priority habitats and safeguard vulnerable non-renewable resources for future generations. It will support natural systems to function more effectively in town, in the country and at sea. It will achieve this through joined-up action at local and national levels to create an ecological network which is resilient to changing pressures.</p> <p>(ii) <u>Growing a green economy</u></p> <p>The ambition is for a green and growing economy which not only uses natural capital in a responsible and fair way but contributes to improving it. It will properly value the stocks and flows of natural capital. Growth will be green because it is intrinsically linked to the health of the country's natural resources. The economy will capture the value of nature. It will encourage businesses to use natural capital sustainably, protecting and improving it through their day-to-day operations and the management of their supply chains.</p> <p>(iii) <u>Reconnecting people and nature</u></p> <p>The ambition is to strengthen the connections between people and nature. It wants more people to enjoy the benefits of nature by giving them freedom to connect with it. Everyone should have fair access to a good-quality natural environment. It wants to see every child in England given the opportunity to experience and learn about the natural environment. It wants to help people take more responsibility for their environment, putting local communities in</p>	<p>The DPD should seek to help deliver the aspirations of the White Paper. The DPD should seek to support natural systems in the DPD area and consider the role of the site allocations in allowing and facilitating people and communities to access and enjoy the natural environment.</p>

Title of PPP	Main objectives and environmental / socio-economic requirements of PPP	How it affects, or is affected by the Fareham Borough Council LDF in terms of sustainability issues
	<p>control and making it easier for people to take positive action.            (iv) <u>International and EU leadership</u>            The global ambitions are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• internationally, to achieve environmentally and socially sustainable economic growth, together with food, water, climate and energy security; and</li> <li>• to put the EU on a path towards environmentally sustainable, low-carbon and resource-efficient growth, which is resilient to climate change, provides jobs and supports the wellbeing of citizens.</li> </ul>	
<p>UK National Ecosystem Assessment (2011)</p>	<p>The UK National Ecosystem Assessment is the first analysis of the UK's natural environment and the benefits it provides to society and economic prosperity. The assessment leads on from the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment (2005) and analyses services provided by ecosystem set against eight broad habitat types. The ecosystem services provided by these habitat types have been assessed to find their overall condition. The assessment sought to answer ten key questions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) What are the status and trends of the UK's ecosystems and the services they provide to society?</li> <li>2) What are the drivers causing changes in the UK's ecosystems and their services?</li> <li>3) How do ecosystem services affect human well-being, who and where are the beneficiaries, and how does this affect how they are valued and managed?</li> <li>4) Which vital UK provisioning services are not provided by UK ecosystems?</li> <li>5) What is the current public understanding of ecosystem services and the benefits they provide?</li> <li>6) Why should we incorporate the economic values of ecosystem services into decision making?</li> <li>7) How might ecosystems and their services change in the UK under plausible future scenarios?</li> <li>8) What are the economic implications of different plausible futures?</li> <li>9) How can we secure and improve the continued delivery of ecosystem services?</li> <li>10) How have we advanced our understanding of the influence of ecosystem services on human well-being and what are the knowledge constraints on more informed decision making?</li> </ol>	<p>The DPD should seek to reflect the emerging importance of the ecosystem service concept. It should be aware of the impacts that spatial planning can have on these services and recognise the services that have the potential to be performed by the natural environment in the DPD area.</p>
<p>Biodiversity 2020: a Strategy for England's Wildlife and Ecosystem Services (2011)</p>	<p>A new England Biodiversity Strategy, which introduces a package of measures to halt the decline of our wildlife and its habitats. The Strategy includes the following priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Creating 200,000 hectares of new wildlife habitats by 2020 – this is</li> </ul>	<p>The DPD should seek to address the objectives of the biodiversity strategy by fully addressing biodiversity considerations through the DPD's development process.            In particular the DPD should support new development which avoids</p>

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	<p>equivalent to an area the size of Warwickshire</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Securing 50% of SSSIs in favourable condition, while maintaining at least 95% in favourable or recovering condition</li> <li>- Trialling new approaches to setting fishing quotas to reduce discards</li> <li>- Encouraging more people to get involved in conservation by supporting wildlife gardening and outdoor learning programmes</li> <li>- Introducing a new designation for local green spaces to enable communities to protect places that are important to them</li> </ul> <p>The Strategy will help to deliver the Natural Environment White Paper.</p>	<p>sensitive areas and seeks to support sub regional biodiversity networks.</p>
<p>TCPA Biodiversity by Design: A Guide for Sustainable Communities (2004)</p>	<p>The development process should consider ecological potential of all areas including brownfield sites. Local authorities and developers have a responsibility to mitigate impacts of development on designated sites and priority habitats and species and avoid damage to ecosystems.</p>	<p>The DPD should aim to promote development which supports the resilience of and improves sub regional ecological networks. This includes through facilitating the provision of a high quality green infrastructure network, enhancements to habitats, promoting connections between biodiversity sites and facilitating the right conditions for native species.</p>
<p>National Planning Policy Framework (2012))</p>	<p>Replacing PPS9 (Biodiversity and Geological Conservation), the policy sets out the Government’s planning policies for England and is a framework for local policies and how they should be applied. In response to the UN resolution 24/187, the framework performs a sustainable development role (economic, social and environmental) in the planning system, outlining 12 core planning principles for plan and decision making, including - Conserving and enhancing the natural environment;</p> <p>The planning system should contribute and enhance the natural and local environment by;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Protecting and enhancing valued landscapes, geological conservation interests and soils;</li> <li>• Recognising the wider benefits of ecosystem services;</li> <li>• Minimising impacts on biodiversity and providing net gains in biodiversity where possible, including by establishing coherent ecological networks that are more resilient to current and future pressures;</li> <li>• Preventing both new and existing development from contributing to or being put at unacceptable risk from, or being adversely affected by unacceptable levels of soil, air, water or noise pollution or land instability; and</li> <li>• Remediating and mitigating despoiled, degraded, derelict, contaminated and unstable land, where appropriate.</li> </ul> <p>Plans and decisions should encourage effective use of brownfield sites and take into account the economic benefits of agricultural land when assessing development, seeking to utilise areas of poorer quality land.</p> <p>Local planning strategic approach should plan positively for creation, protection, enhancement and management of networks of biodiversity and</p>	<p>The DPD should aim to promote development which protects and supports the resilience of and improves sub regional ecological networks. This includes through facilitating the provision of a high quality green infrastructure network, enhancements to habitats, promoting connections between biodiversity sites and facilitating the right conditions for native species. Local geodiversity assets should also be recognised by the DPD.</p>

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	<p>green infrastructure.</p> <p>Maintain character and scenic beauty of undeveloped coast and landscapes, especially; Heritage coast, National Parks, the Broads and Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty.</p> <p>Planning and decision making should occur at a landscape scale across local authority boundaries and assess noise, air and light pollution, considering cumulative impacts.</p> <p>The framework offers guidance to protect and enhance biodiversity specifically regarding priority species/habitats, protected sites and potential/proposed/possible protected sites.</p>	
English Nature: Climate Change - Space for Nature? (2006)	Scene setting information for the next 80 years in terms of climate change's likely effects on biodiversity. Prescribes suggested actions to be taken in preparation for change.	The DPD should support flora and fauna's ability to adapt to the effects of climate change by promoting coherent and resilient ecological network in the borough. This should include new and enhanced green space and green corridors and the restoration of species and habitats appropriate to the borough's physical and geographical context, to levels that are sustainable in a changing climate.
DEFRA England's Trees, Woods and Forests - a Consultation Document (2006)	Government objectives include: to safeguard England's resource of trees, woods and forests for future generations; to protect the environmental resources of water, soil and air, and to protect and enhance biodiversity and landscapes, and cultural values; to ensure that woodlands and trees enhance the quality of life for those living in, working in, or visiting England; to encourage the development of new or improved market for sustainable woodland products and services where this will deliver identifiable public benefits, nationally or locally.	The DPD should aim to protect trees and woods and recognise their value to landscape, biodiversity, climate change mitigation and adaptation, environmental quality and for the public realm. Planting of trees within new development sites should be encouraged.
DEFRA Guidance for Local Authorities on Implementing Biodiversity Duty (2007)	The Duty is set out in Section 40 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act (NERC) 2006, and states that: "Every public authority must, in exercising its functions, have regard, so far as is consistent with the proper exercise of those functions, to the purpose of conserving biodiversity". Particular areas of focus include: Policy, Strategy and Procurement; Management of Public Land and Buildings; Planning, Infrastructure and Development; and Education, Advice and Awareness.	Biodiversity considerations should be fully considered by the DPD. In particular development should avoid sensitive areas and seek to increase provision of wildlife friendly areas such as green space within the DPD area. Local biodiversity assets should also be recognised by the DPD.
CABE Making Contracts Work for Wildlife: How to Encourage Biodiversity in Urban Parks (2006)	Advises on how to make the most of the potential for biodiversity in urban parks and it shows how the commitment of individuals and employers can make the difference between failure and inspiring success.	The DPD should seek to increase the biodiversity value of built up areas through promoting an expansion of a multifunctional green infrastructure network.
South East England Biodiversity Forum: South East Biodiversity Strategy (2008)	The South East Biodiversity Strategy seeks to provide a strategic framework for the delivery of biodiversity targets in the region; embed a landscape scale approach to restoring whole ecosystems; create the space needed for wildlife to respond to climate change; and be a core element within the strategies and delivery plans of organisations across the South East region.	The DPD should support the framework through seeking to encourage an approach to development which supports a holistic approach to biodiversity requirements, incorporating green infrastructure, landscape protection and habitat provision.
Seeing the Wood for the Trees: A forestry and Woodland Framework for South East of	The Framework seeks the following outcomes for the region: Trees and woodlands supporting the development of sustainable	The DPD should aim to protect trees and woods and recognise their value to landscape, biodiversity, climate change mitigation and

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England: 2004	<p>communities;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• More people's health and well-being improved through visiting woodlands;</li> <li>• Greater use being made of trees and woodlands for community projects and activities;</li> <li>• Woodlands enhancing and protecting the region's environment, together with safeguards for the heritage features within them;</li> <li>• Woodland habitats and species being brought into good ecological condition;</li> <li>• The economic value of woodland products to the region being increased;</li> <li>• Woodlands playing a greater role in attracting tourism, inward investment and other economic activity;</li> <li>• Woodlands and trees, especially ancient woodlands and veteran trees, protected from loss;</li> <li>• Integrated, strategic planning of woodland management.</li> <li>• The skills base needed to manage our woodlands;</li> <li>• Increasing public awareness about woodlands and their management; and</li> <li>• The financial viability of woodland management secured.</li> </ul>	<p>adaptation, environmental quality and for the public realm. Planting of trees within the development sites should be encouraged.</p>
Hampshire Biodiversity Partnership: Biodiversity Action Plan for Hampshire Volume 1 and 2	<p>The Hampshire Biodiversity Plan provides a local response to the UK Government's National Action Plans for threatened habitats and species. Volume one (strategic plan) of the BAP sets out the objectives of the Partnership, describes Hampshire's biodiversity, and identifies habitats and species of priority concern. It also presents a strategy for information, data and raising awareness of biodiversity. Volume two contains individual action plans for priority habitats and species and topics that have a considerable influence on the conservation of biodiversity</p> <p>Its objectives are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• to audit the nature conservation resource of Hampshire</li> <li>• to identify from the audit habitats and species of priority nature conservation concern, including those which are locally distinct</li> <li>• to prepare action plans for habitats and species of priority concern and follow through with programmes of implementation and monitoring</li> <li>• to ensure that data on habitats and species is sufficient to enable effective implementation and monitoring of biodiversity objectives</li> <li>• to review general issues affecting biodiversity, such as agriculture and development, and chart a course of appropriate action</li> </ul>	<p>The DPD should aim to promote development which supports the resilience of and improves sub regional ecological networks. This includes through facilitating the provision of a high quality green infrastructure network, enhancements to habitats, promoting connections between biodiversity sites and facilitating the right conditions for native species. The DPD also should recognise the benefits of improved biodiversity infrastructure for climate change adaptation.</p>

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(contd...)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• to raise awareness and involvement in biodiversity conservation across all sectors</li> <li>• to encourage individuals and organisations to review their role in biodiversity conservation and the resources required, and develop their own action in response to the Biodiversity Action Plan for Hampshire</li> <li>• to maintain an ongoing partnership which will co-ordinate, develop and support action for biodiversity</li> <li>• to monitor and review progress towards meeting the above objectives and the targets set out in the habitat and species action plans</li> <li>• to periodically update the Biodiversity Action Plan for Hampshire and its component habitat and species action plans to take account of changing circumstances</li> </ul> <p>The plan contains 28 Species Action Plans and 13 Habitat Action Plans.</p>	
Fareham Local Biodiversity Action Plan Review (2008)	The Local Biodiversity Action Plan identifies priority habitats and species in the borough, setting targets for their conservation and outlining mechanisms for achieving these.	The DPD should support the objectives of the Local Biodiversity Action Plan through protecting and enhancing regional and sub-regional biodiversity networks and seeking to support priority habitats and species
Winchester Biodiversity Action Plan (2005)	This Local Biodiversity Action Plan for Winchester presents a review of the biodiversity within Winchester district and identifies how biodiversity can be protected, enhanced and maintained in the future. It identifies priority habitats and species in the district, sets targets for their conservation, and outlines mechanisms for achieving these. The LBAP is currently being reviewed.	The DPD should support the objectives of the Local Biodiversity Action Plan through protecting and enhancing regional and sub-regional biodiversity networks and seeking to support priority habitats and species.
The Solent Waders and Brent Goose Strategy 2010	<p>The Strategy is a non-statutory document presenting evidence, analysis and recommendations to inform decisions relating to strategic planning as well as individual development proposals.</p> <p>The Strategy relates to internationally important Brent Goose and wading bird populations within and around the Special Protection Areas and Ramsar wetlands of the Solent Coast (Hampshire, Isle of Wight and West Sussex). The underlying principle of the Strategy is to wherever possible conserve extant sites, and to create new sites, enhancing the quality and extent of the feeding and roosting resource outside of designated site boundaries.</p>	<p>The Strategy is based on three years worth of survey data, the majority of which was collected by volunteer surveyors. The survey focussed on Brent Goose feeding sites and wader roosting sites outside of the currently designated coastal areas. Over one thousand sites across the Solent were assessed for current use and for future potential use by birds. These sites have been mapped and identified in the Strategy as forming part of the ecological network of sites, essential for the long-term survival of our coastal bird populations. T</p> <p>DPDs in the borough should seek to protect both currently important sites, and sites which may become important in future years due to factors such as climate change, to ensure the overall availability of roosting and foraging sites does not decrease.</p>
Solent Disturbance and Mitigation Project (various reports)	The Solent disturbance and mitigation project was initiated in response to concerns over the impact of disturbance on coastal birds and their habitats. The focus of the project is on the likely effect of increased visitor pressure and recreational use arising from planned strategic development in the Solent area, in relation to disturbance impacts on overwintering birds within the SPAs	The DPD should support delivery of SDMP avoidance and mitigation measures in a local context, while contributing the strategic avoidance of disturbance impacts through its spatial distribution of development.

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	<p>and Ramsars.</p> <p>The first phase involved a review of literature on disturbance to birds and data availability for use in future assessment. Phase 2 of the project ran from 2009 to 2012, and gathered data on bird numbers and their responses to various forms of recreational disturbance, while visitor surveys established visiting patterns at specific sites. Household surveys explored which locations are most popular and why. Phase 2 culminated in a modelling exercise to predict the disturbance response effects on birds at hotspots of recreational visiting activity. Phase 3 combined the findings of earlier phases in order to determine how development planning can influence these responses, and explore ways in which impacts might be mitigated.</p> <p>All three phases are now complete and LPAs in the sub-region are cooperatively progressing their implementation plans.</p>	
<p>South Hampshire Green Infrastructure Strategy 2010</p>	<p>The purpose of this Strategy is to identify existing green infrastructure (GI), consider what enhancements or introductions should be made, and to recommend how the Strategy might be delivered. The guiding principles for green infrastructure use connectivity and multifunctionality to create a robust network of green spaces to address identified deficits and needs.</p> <p>The vision for the Strategy is: To provide a long term framework (to 2026) to shape and enhance an integrated and multifunctional green network of south Hampshire's distinctive local environments to ensure they can adapt to climate change and are managed and valued as part of sustainable, prosperous and healthy lifestyles.</p> <p>The aims of the strategy are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Identify sub-regional strategic initiatives and project proposals to provide a high quality of life for the people who live and work in the sub-region.</li> <li>- Seek to maximise multifunctional use of open space and natural spaces for a range of benefits including biodiversity, climate change, the production of food, fibre and fuel, economic investment and activity, health, landscape, recreation and well-being.</li> <li>- Promote connectivity of all types of greenspace at a range of scales.</li> <li>- Provide a key element of the sub-region's mitigation strategy in relation to the Habitats Regulations.</li> </ul>	<p>The DPD should support delivery of multifunctional green infrastructure in a local context.</p>
<b>Climate Change</b>		
<p>UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (1992)</p>	<p>Sets an overall framework for intergovernmental efforts to tackle the challenge posed by climate change.</p>	<p>The DPD should encourage efficient design of new development and redevelopment; support layout of development which reduces the need to travel and which encourages walking, cycling and public transport use; and support the provision of renewable energy provision in the DPD area. The DPD should also facilitate climate change adaptation, such as a presumption against development in flood risk</p>

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		areas, supporting a growth in green infrastructure and promoting the development of sustainable urban drainage systems.
IPCC Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (1997)	Commits member nations to reduce their emissions of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases, or engage in emissions trading if they maintain or increase emissions of these gases.	The DPD should encourage efficient design of new development and redevelopment; support layout of development which reduces the need to travel and which encourages walking, cycling and public transport use; and support renewable energy provision in the DPD area.
EC Sixth Environmental Action Programme 2002-2012 (2002)	Climate change has been identified as one of four priority areas for Europe. The EAP's main objective is a reduction in emissions of greenhouse gases without a reduction in levels of growth and prosperity, as well as adaptation and preparation for the effects of climate change.	The DPD should encourage efficient design of new development and redevelopment; support layout of development which reduces the need to travel and which encourages walking, cycling and public transport use; and support the provision of renewable energy provision in the DPD area. The DPD should also facilitate climate change adaptation, such as a presumption against development in flood risk areas, supporting a growth in green infrastructure and promoting the development of sustainable urban drainage systems.
EU Sustainable Development Strategy (2006)	This Strategy identifies key priorities for an enlarged Europe to focus on up to 2010, including climate change and clean energy, and sustainable transport.	The DPD should encourage efficient design of new development and redevelopment; support layout of development which reduces the need to travel and which encourages walking, cycling and public transport use; and support the growth renewable energy provision in the DPD area. The DPD should also facilitate climate change adaptation, such as a presumption against development in flood risk areas, supporting a growth in green infrastructure and promoting the development of sustainable urban drainage systems.
UK Climate Change Act 2008 (2008)	<p>The 2008 Climate Change Act seeks to manage and respond to climate change in the UK, by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Setting ambitious, legally binding targets;</li> <li>• Taking powers to help meet those targets;</li> <li>• Strengthening the institutional framework;</li> <li>• Enhancing the UK's ability to adapt to the impact of climate change; and</li> <li>• Establishing clear and regular accountability to the UK Parliament and to the devolved legislatures.</li> </ul> <p>Significantly, the Act sets a legally binding target of at least an 80 percent cut in greenhouse gas emissions by 2050 and at least a 34 percent cut by 2020. These targets are against a 1990 baseline.</p>	The DPD should seek to encourage a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions, to reflect national targets for climate change mitigation through encouraging modal shift, supporting appropriate locational policies for development, encouraging energy and resource efficiency and supporting renewable energy provision. It should also seek to increase the resilience of the borough to the effects of climate change.
UK Renewable Energy Strategy (2009)	The UK has committed to sourcing 15% of its energy from renewable sources by 2020 – an increase in the share of renewables from about 2.25% in 2008. The Renewable Energy Strategy sets out how the Government will achieve this target through utilising a variety of mechanisms to encourage Renewable Energy provision in the UK. This includes through streamlining the planning system, increasing investment in technologies and improving funding for	The DPD should encourage renewable energy provision, through helping to realise opportunities for new renewable energy facilities in the area and supporting an increase in microgeneration.

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	advice and awareness raising.	
The UK Low Carbon Transition Plan (2009)	<p>The UK Low Carbon Transition Plan sets out how the UK will meet the Climate Change Act's legally binding target of 34 percent cut in emissions on 1990 levels by 2020. It also seeks to deliver emissions cuts of 18% on 2008 levels.</p> <p>The main aims of the Transition Plan include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Producing 30% of energy from renewables by 2020;</li> <li>• Improving the energy efficiency of existing housing;</li> <li>• Increasing the number of people in 'green jobs'; and</li> <li>• Supporting the use and development of clean technologies.</li> </ul>	The DPD should seek to support the aims of the UK Low Transition Plan by promoting renewable energy provision in the DPD area; maximising the energy efficiency of new housing, employment and services; helping facilitate the growth of green jobs and supporting the development of environmental technologies locally.
National Planning Policy Framework (2012)	<p>Replacing 'Planning and Climate Change: Supplement to PPS1', the policy sets out the Government's planning policies for England and is a framework for local policies and how they should be applied. In response to the UN resolution 24/187, the framework performs a sustainable development role (economic, social and environmental) in the planning system, outlining 12 core planning principles for plan and decision making, including - Meeting the challenge of climate change, flooding and coastal change;</p> <p>Adoption of proactive strategies to mitigate and adapt to climate change in line with the objectives and provisions of the Climate Change Act 2008, taking full consideration of flood risk, coastal change and water supply and demand.</p> <p>Support low carbon future by helping to increase the use of renewable and low carbon sources in line with the National Policy Statement for Renewable Energy Infrastructure.</p> <p>Seeks to ensure that all types of flood risk is taken into account ,over the long term, at the planning process to avoid inappropriate development in areas at risk of flooding, and to direct development away from areas of highest risk</p> <p>Under the principle of 'promoting healthy communities' local and neighbourhood plans should identify community green spaces of particular importance to them, ensuring any development of these areas is ruled out in a majority of circumstances.</p>	<p>The DPD should encourage efficient design of new developments in line with the Governments zero carbon buildings policy and support renewable energy use and provision within the borough. The DPD should also facilitate climate change adaptation, such as a presumption against development in flood risk areas or increasing flood risk elsewhere, considerations regarding coastal change (in line with Integrated Coastal Zone Management), supporting a growth in green infrastructure and promoting the development of sustainable urban drainage systems and other measures.</p> <p>The DPD should seek to ensure development does not take place in flood risk areas, and does not increases flood risk in existing or potential (due to climate change) flood risk areas. It should also seek to ensure that new development proposals utilise the SFRA which has been carried out sub regionally, and apply the sequential/exception test where appropriate.</p>
DfT An Evidence Base Review of Public Attitudes to Climate Change and Transport Behaviour (2006)	Summary report of the findings of an evidence base review investigating the research base on public attitudes towards climate change and transport behaviour.	The DPD has a role to play in influencing public behaviour in terms of facilitating the energy efficient design and construction of new buildings, changing travel patterns and reducing car use and improving green infrastructure.
DfT An Evidence Base Review of Public Attitudes to Climate Change and Transport Behaviour (2006)	Summary report of the findings of an evidence base review investigating the research base on public attitudes towards climate change and transport behaviour.	The DPD has a key role for influencing public behaviour in terms of changing travel patterns, reducing car use, and improving green infrastructure.
Carbon Trust: The Climate Change Challenge: Scientific Evidence and Implications (2005)	This report summarises the nature of the climate change issue. It explains the fundamental science and the accumulating evidence that climate change is real and needs to be addressed. It also explains the future potential impacts, including the outstanding uncertainties.	The DPD should promote development which contributes to a limitation of greenhouse gas emissions.It should also facilitate climate change adaptation, through supporting the sustainable management of flood risk areas, promoting design and layout which increases the

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		resilience of the DPD area to climate change, facilitating a growth in green infrastructure and promoting the use of sustainable urban drainage systems.
Energy Saving Trust: Renewable Energy Sources for Homes in Urban Environments (2005)	Provides information about the integration of renewable energy sources into new and existing dwellings in urban environments. It covers the basic principles, benefits, limitations, costs and suitability of various technologies.	The DPD should encourage the incorporation of renewable energy provision into the design of new housing.
Government Office for the South East: Strategy for Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy (2004)	The strategy seeks to encourage greater energy efficiency and the development of renewable energy sources over the short, medium and longer term.	The DPD should encourage efficient design of new development; support layout of development which reduces the need to travel and which encourages walking, cycling and public transport use; and support renewable energy provision.
Carbon Trust: The Climate Change Challenge: Scientific Evidence and Implications (2005)	This report summarises the nature of the climate change issue. It explains the fundamental science and the accumulating evidence that climate change is real and needs to be addressed. It also explains the future potential impacts, including the outstanding uncertainties.	The DPD should encourage efficient design of new development; support layout of development which reduces the need to travel and which encourages walking, cycling and public transport use; and support renewable energy provision. The DPD should also facilitate climate change adaptation, such as a presumption against development in flood risk areas, supporting a growth in green infrastructure and promoting the development of sustainable urban drainage systems.
South East Climate Change Partnership: Adapting to climate change: a checklist for development (2005)	The document, primarily aimed at developers, their partners, design teams, architects, surveyors and engineers, sets out a checklist and guidance for new developments to adapt to climate change. The aim is to future-proof developments and to build-in resilience to climate change impacts now and in the future.	The DPD should seek to facilitate effective climate change adaptation, including through a presumption against development in flood risk areas, promoting high quality green infrastructure networks and encouraging the incorporation of sustainable drainage systems.
Fareham Borough Council: Environmental Sustainability Strategy, Towards a Greener Fareham (2010)	<p>The main purpose of the strategy is to set out the priority actions which the Borough Council, its partners in the statutory and business sectors and local residents need to take in the near future to ensure the future sustainability of the Borough. Sustainability, in this context, could be defined as enabling the current residents of the Borough to enjoy a better quality of life without compromising the quality of life for future generations</p> <p>The strategy contains three main strands:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reducing the carbon footprint of the Borough</li> <li>• Managing natural resources more effectively</li> <li>• Adapting to climate change</li> </ul>	<p>The DPD should seek to facilitate a limitation in greenhouse gas emissions to reflect national targets for climate change mitigation through encouraging modal shift, supporting appropriate locational policies for development, encouraging energy and resource efficiency and supporting renewable energy provision.</p> <p>The DPD should also facilitate climate change adaptation, including through a presumption against development in flood risk areas, promoting high quality green infrastructure networks and encouraging the incorporation of sustainable drainage systems.</p>
National Policy Statements (NPS): Renewable Energy Infrastructure NPS (July 2011)	<p>It sets out the Government's policy (England and Wales) for delivery of major energy infrastructure, enabling the planning system to be rapid, predictable and accountable.</p> <p>This NPS, and in particular the policy and guidance on generic impacts and mitigation may be helpful to local planning authorities (LPAs) in preparing</p>	Any DPDs which include energy infrastructure within their scope should ensure that their applications, and any accompanying supporting documents, are consistent with the instructions and guidance in the Overarching NPS (see Material Assets theme), this technology specific NPS and any other NPSs (see Material Assets

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	their local impact reports.	theme) that are relevant to the application in question.
<p>National Policy Statements : Water Supply NPS*</p> <p>* This NPS has not yet been published in draft (2012).</p>	<p>It sets out the Government’s policy for delivery of major infrastructure, relating to the mitigation of, and adaptation to, climate change.</p> <p>This NPS, and in particular the policy and guidance section on generic environmental impacts and mitigation, may be helpful to local planning authorities (LPAs) in preparing their local impact reports.</p>	N/A

**Economic Factors**

<p>EU European Employment Strategy (1997, revised 2005)</p>	<p>The EES is designed as the main tool to give direction to and ensure co-ordination of the employment policy priorities to which Member States should subscribe at EU level.</p>	<p>The DPD should support the growth of jobs and employment across a range of sectors and should support existing jobs. The DPD should facilitate the provision of new educational and learning facilities to help improve skills and increase opportunities in the site allocations area and the surrounding area.</p>
<p>EU The Lisbon Strategy (2000, revised 2005)</p>	<p>The Lisbon Strategy was adopted in March 2000 and aims to make the EU the most dynamic and competitive economy by 2010. This strategy involves a range of policy areas, from research and education to environment and employment.</p>	<p>The DPD should support the growth of jobs and employment across a range of sectors and should support existing jobs. The DPD should facilitate the provision of new educational and learning facilities to help improve skills and increase opportunities in the site allocations area and the surrounding area.</p>
<p>National Planning Policy Framework (2012)</p>	<p>Replacing PPS1(Delivering Sustainable Development), the policy sets out the Government’s planning policies for England and is a framework for local policies and how they should be applied. In response to the UN resolution 24/187, the framework performs a sustainable development role (economic, social and environmental) in the planning system, outlining 12 core planning principles for plan and decision making, including - Building a strong competitive economy;</p> <p>NPPF highlights the Government’s commitment to securing economic growth to create jobs and prosperity, ensuring the planning system does everything it can to support sustainable economic growth.</p> <p>Local planning authorities should proactively meet development needs recognising potential barriers to invest (including infrastructure, housing and services) and regularly review land allocations.</p> <p>Economic growth in rural areas should be supported to create jobs and sustainable new developments, including expansion of all types of businesses, diversification of agriculture, supporting tourism and retention of local services.</p> <p>In drawing up local plans, local authorities should;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Set out a clear economic vision and strategy for their area which positively and proactively encourages sustainable economic growth;</li> <li>• Set criteria, or identify strategic sites, for local and inward investment to match the strategy and to meet anticipated needs over the plan period;</li> <li>• Support existing business sectors, taking account of whether they are</li> </ul>	<p>Sustainable economic development which supports environmental improvements, improves community cohesion and enhances the vitality and vibrancy of urban and rural areas should be a central aim of the DPD.</p>



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	<p>expanding or contracting and, where possible, identify and plan for new or emerging sectors likely to locate in their area. Policies should be flexible enough to accommodate needs not anticipated in the plan and to allow a rapid response to changes in economic circumstances;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Plan positively for the location, promotion and expansion of clusters or networks of knowledge driven, creative or high technology industries;</li> <li>• Identify priority areas for economic regeneration, infrastructure provision and environmental enhancement; and</li> <li>• Facilitate flexible working practices such as the integration of residential and commercial uses within the same unit.</li> </ul>	
DfES Education and Skills: Delivering Results, A Strategy to 2006 (2002)	Objectives are to: give children an excellent start in education so that they have a better foundation for future learning; enable all young people to develop and to equip themselves with the skills, knowledge and personal qualities needed for life and work; and encourage and enable adults to learn, improve their skills and enrich their lives.	The DPD should encourage the provision of new educational and learning facilities to help improve skills and increase opportunities.
HM Treasury: Science & innovation investment framework 2004-2014 (2004)	Describes how the UK should attract the highest-skilled people and companies which have the potential to innovate turn innovation into a commercial opportunity.	The DPD should facilitate the provision of new educational and learning facilities to help improve skills and increase opportunities. The DPD also has the potential to attract new companies and higher skilled people through supporting the vitality and vibrancy of the wider area and facilitating a high quality local environment through appropriate land use, design and layout.
DEFRA Securing the Future - UK Government sustainable development strategy (2005)	Sets a broad-ranging policy agenda for achieving sustainable development in the UK. This includes topics related to helping people make better choices; sustainable consumption and production; climate change and energy; protecting natural resources and enhancing the environment; and creating sustainable communities.	The DPD, in addition to securing the provision of high quality employment, should facilitate the provision of new educational and learning facilities to help improve skills and increase opportunities.
DfES 14-19 Education and Skills White Paper (2005)	Sets out proposals, which build on the strengths of the existing education system, designed to ensure that every young person masters functional English and maths before they leave education.	The DPD should facilitate the provision of new educational and learning facilities to help improve skills and increase opportunities in the area.
DfES Five Year Strategy for Children and Learners (2005)	Sets out the DfES skills and education strategy, seeking to address historic weaknesses and put a clear focus on children, learners, parents and employers, promoting personalisation and choice.	The DPD should facilitate the provision of new educational and learning facilities to help improve skills and increase opportunities in the area.
DfES Further Education: Raising Skills, Improving Life Chances (2005)	Sets out a commitment to develop a new approach to funding for 14-19 year-olds and to move to a position where more funding is driven directly by employer and learner choice.	The DPD should facilitate the provision of new educational and learning facilities to help improve skills and increase opportunities in the area.
DTI Technology Strategy - Developing UK Capability (2006)	Key goals are to: help leading sectors and businesses maintain their position in the face of global competition; stimulate those sectors and businesses with the capacity to be among the best in the world to fulfil their potential; ensure that the emerging technologies of today become the growth sectors of tomorrow; and combine all these elements in such a way that the UK becomes	The DPD should support the growth of Information & Communications Technology by encouraging and facilitating the expansion of high speed ICT networks across site allocations.

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	a centre for investment by world-leading companies.	
Partnership for Urban South Hampshire: Economic Development Strategy (2006)	<p>The Economic Development Strategy has been prepared by PUSH to explain its commitment, approach and the activities it intends to undertake or encourage to enable the sub region to realise its economic potential and to encourage prosperity over the period 2006-2026. The Strategy focuses on four factors:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The skills and labour market</li> <li>2. Enterprise, innovation and business support</li> <li>3. Inward investment and business retention</li> <li>4. Sites and premises</li> </ol>	The DPD should facilitate development which will support sustainable economic growth through appropriate provision of development, supporting accessibility, supporting the growth of skills and education and protecting and utilising the borough's high quality environment.
<b>Health</b>		
EC Together for Health: A Strategic Approach for the EU 2008-2013 (2007)	Building on current work, this Strategy aims to provide an overarching strategic framework spanning core issues in health as well as health in all policies and global health issues.	The DPD should support the provision of new health, sporting, leisure and recreational facilities within site allocations and support layouts which encourage walking, cycling and more active lifestyles. The DPD should also ensure the provision of high quality, well located and affordable housing appropriate for local residents' needs.
National Planning Policy Framework (2012)	<p>Replacing PPG17 (Planning for Open Space, Sport and Recreation), the policy sets out the Government's planning policies for England and is a framework for local policies and how they should be applied. In response to the UN resolution 24/187, the framework performs a sustainable development role (economic, social and environmental) in the planning system, outlining 12 core planning principles for plan and decision making, including – Promoting healthy communities;</p> <p>The framework sets out open space, sport and recreation considerations for neighbourhood planning bodies These include an assessment of needs and opportunities; setting local standards; maintaining an adequate supply of open space and sports and recreational facilities; planning for new open space and sports and recreational facilities; and planning obligations.</p> <p>Local and neighbourhood plans should identify community green spaces of particular importance (including recreational and tranquillity) to them, ensuring any development of these areas is ruled out in a majority of circumstances.</p>	The DPD should support the provision and protection of new sporting, leisure, recreational facilities, public rights of way and National trails in the borough and help facilitate enhancements to sub regional multifunctional green infrastructure networks (Local Green Spaces).
DCMS & Strategy Unit: Game Plan: A Strategy for delivering Government's sport and physical activity objectives (2002)	The Government's long term vision for sport and physical activity by 2020 is to increase significantly levels of sport and physical activity, particularly among disadvantaged groups; and to achieve sustained levels of success in international competition.	The DPD should support the provision of new sporting, leisure and recreational facilities in the borough and promote the development of a high quality multifunctional green infrastructure network

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DoH Tackling Health Inequalities: A Programme for Action (2003)	Lays the foundation for meeting the government's targets to reduce the health gap on infant mortality and life expectancy by 2010. The Programme emphasises the need to improve health and the factors that contribute to health faster in disadvantaged areas than elsewhere.	The DPD should support the provision of new health, sporting, leisure and recreational facilities within the borough and support layouts which encourage walking, cycling and more active lifestyles. The DPD should also ensure the provision of high quality, well located and affordable housing appropriate for local residents' needs.
DoH Choosing Health: Making Healthy Choices Easier, White Paper (2004)	Sets out the key principles for supporting the public to make healthier and more informed choices in regards to their health. There is a particular focus on children and young people, and people from poorer communities.	The DPD should support the provision of new health, sporting, leisure and recreational facilities within the borough and support layouts which encourage walking, cycling and more active lifestyles. The DPD should also ensure the provision of high quality, well located and affordable housing appropriate for local residents' needs.
DoH & Department for Work and Pensions Health and Safety Executive: Health, work and well-being - Caring for our future (2005)	Lays out a 'blueprint for change', so that work related illness and accidents can be avoided, but if not ensures people get fast treatment and that they can access occupational health when it is needed. It also puts the emphasis on creating healthy working environments.	The DPD should support the provision of new health, sporting, leisure and recreational facilities within the borough and support layouts which encourage walking, cycling and more active lifestyles. The DPD should also ensure the provision of high quality, well located and affordable housing appropriate for local residents' needs.
DoH Our health, our care, our say: a new direction for community services (2005)	Puts emphasis on moving healthcare into the community and will therefore have an impact on sustainable development considerations, including supporting local economies and how people travel to healthcare facilities.	The DPD should support the provision of new health, sporting, leisure and recreational facilities within the borough and support layouts which encourage walking, cycling and more active lifestyles. The DPD should also ensure the provision of high quality, well located and affordable housing appropriate for local residents' needs.
Forestry Commission: Trees and Woodlands - Nature's Health Service (2005)	Provides detailed examples of how the Woodland Sector (trees, woodlands and green spaces) can significantly contribute to people's health, well-being (physical, psychological and social) and quality of life. Increasing levels of physical activity is a particular priority.	The DPD should seek to support the development of a high quality multifunctional green infrastructure network, whilst recognising the benefits of woodland and new tree planting for health and wellbeing.
Sport England: Mission Possible: The South East Plan for Sport (2004)	<p>Setting out the regional action plan for sport, the plan aims to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Make the South East an active and successful sporting region</li> <li>• Drive up participation levels in the South East by at least 1% year on year.</li> <li>• Reduce the 'equity gap'</li> <li>• Increase club membership</li> <li>• Increase the number of people receiving coaching and tuition</li> <li>• Increase the number and quality of leaders for sport</li> <li>• Increase the number of people taking part in competition</li> <li>• Contribute to England becoming the best sporting nation in the world by 2020</li> <li>• Establish a network of multi sport community clubs</li> </ul>	The DPD should support the provision of new sporting, leisure and recreational facilities in the borough and encourage increased activity levels through appropriate design and layout of development.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Disseminate best practice across the region</li> <li>• Support innovation</li> <li>• Encourage economic and environmental sustainability</li> <li>• Put sport and active recreation at the heart of the planning process in the region</li> <li>• Link whole sport plans to local delivery</li> <li>• Maximise the positive impact of education in all its forms</li> <li>• Use the natural resources of the region to increase participation</li> <li>• Encourage informal active recreation</li> <li>• All organisations involved in sport and active recreation to work in genuine partnership</li> </ul>	
<p>South East Regional Public Health Group: The South East England Health Strategy (2008)</p>	<p>The strategy aims to improve the health of the South East's residents through six themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reducing health inequalities</li> <li>• Promoting a sustainable region</li> <li>• Promoting safer communities</li> <li>• Increasing the positive relationship between employment and health</li> <li>• Improving outcomes for children and young people</li> <li>• Improving outcomes in later life</li> </ul> <p>For each of these strategic themes, a single aim, five objectives and a number of associated actions by which progress can be monitored have been identified.</p>	<p>The DPD should support the provision of new health, sporting, leisure and recreational facilities in the borough and support layouts which encourage walking, cycling and more active lifestyles. The DPD should also ensure the provision of high quality, well located and affordable housing appropriate for local residents' needs.</p>
<p>Fareham Borough Council: Fareham Cycle Strategy (2005)</p>	<p>The Fareham Cycle Strategy seeks to encourage bicycle use in order to relieve traffic congestion and pollution in Fareham and encourage the use of bicycles for leisure to improve health and fitness. Taking account of the Sustrans proposals for safer routes to schools, Hampshire County Council's Headstart programme, proposed and existing cycling facilities in neighbouring districts and the wider objectives of the South East Hampshire Transportation Strategy, the strategy covers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development of cycle tracks and lanes</li> <li>• Provision of special facilities for cyclists</li> <li>• Use measures such as Toucan crossings, advanced stop lines and road closure exemptions to provide special facilities and minimise danger to cyclists</li> </ul>	<p>The DPD should encourage the development of a comprehensive, safe and accessible cycle network to facilitate cyclist-friendly development, and enable intermodality with other modes of transport.</p>

Title of PPP	Main objectives and environmental / socio-economic requirements of PPP	How it affects, or is affected by the Fareham Borough Council LDF in terms of sustainability issues
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide more secure cycle parking</li> <li>• Promotion of safe cycling</li> <li>• Monitoring cycle accident data</li> </ul>	
<b>Historic Environment</b>		
UNESCO World Heritage Convention (1972)	Aims of the Convention are: defining cultural and natural heritage; recognising the protection and conservation; understanding the value; and establishing 'the World Heritage fund'.	The protection and enhancement of cultural heritage assets and their settings should be a key consideration for the DPD.
Council of Europe: Convention on the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe (1985)	Aims for signatories to protect their architectural heritage by means of identifying monuments, buildings and sites to be protected; preventing the disfigurement, dilapidation or demolition of protected properties; providing financial support by the public authorities for maintaining and restoring the architectural heritage on its territory; and supporting scientific research for identifying and analysing the harmful effects of pollution and for defining ways and means to reduce or eradicate these effects.	The protection and enhancement of cultural heritage assets and their settings should be a key consideration for the DPD. The DPD should support high quality design and appropriate layout of new development.
Council of Europe: The Convention on the Protection of Archaeological Heritage (Revised) (Valetta Convention) (1992)	The convention defines archaeological heritage and identifies measures for its protection. Aims include integrated conservation of the archaeological heritage, and financing of archaeological research and conservation.	Archaeological assets, both potential and realised should be provided with full consideration through the development of the DPD.
Council of Europe: European Landscape Convention (2006)	Aims to promote the protection, management and planning (including active design and creation of Europe's landscapes, both rural and urban, and to foster European co-operation on landscape issues.	The DPD should support development which protects, and where possible improves the landscape character of the DPD area. This should include augmenting historic landscapes.
DCMS Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act (1979)	An act to consolidate and amend the law retain to ancient monuments, to make provision of matters of archaeological or historic interest, and to provide grants by secretary of state to the Architectural Heritage fund.	Development affecting areas of archaeological resource will need to have due regard to this Act.
National Planning Policy Framework (2012)	<p>Replacing PPS (Planning for the Historic Environment), the policy sets out the Government's planning policies for England and is a framework for local policies and how they should be applied. In response to the UN resolution 24/187, the framework performs a sustainable development role (economic, social and environmental) in the planning system, outlining 12 core planning principles for plan and decision making, including – Conserving and enhancing the historic environment;</p> <p>Local planning authorities should set out a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment, including heritage assets most at risk through neglect, decay or other threats.</p> <p>If any heritage asset is affected by a proposed development, planning applicants must supply relevant historical records and consult using appropriate expertise. The significance of any impact to heritage asset should be taken into account by the local authority. Deliberate neglect or damage to the asset should not be taken into account when assessing the impact of the development to the asset.</p>	<p>The protection and enhancement of cultural heritage assets and their settings should be a key consideration for the DPD. The DPD should support high quality design and appropriate layout of new development and protect and enhance landscape quality and the local distinctiveness.</p> <p>Archaeological assets, both potential and realised should be provided with consideration by the DPD, proportionate to their significance.</p>

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	<p>Substantial harm to or loss of a grade II listed building, park or garden should be exceptional. Substantial harm to or loss of designated heritage assets of the highest significance, notably scheduled monuments, protected wreck sites, battlefields, grade I and II* listed buildings, grade I and II* registered parks and gardens, and World Heritage Sites, should be wholly exceptional. Non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest that are demonstrably of equivalent significance to scheduled monuments, should be considered subject to the policies for designated heritage assets.</p> <p>Where a proposed development will lead to substantial harm to a designated heritage asset, local authorities should refuse consent unless the development meets one of the exception criteria outlined in the framework.</p> <p>To enhance or better reveal their significance, Local planning authorities should look for opportunities within Conservation Areas, World Heritage Sites and within the setting of heritage assets. Proposals that preserve the setting, reveal the significance of the asset or make a positive contribution should be treated favourably.</p>	
Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act (1990)	An act to consolidate certain enactments relating to special controls in respect of buildings and areas of special architectural or historic interest with amendments to give effect to recommendations to give effect to recommendations of the Law Commissions.	Development affecting listed buildings and conservation areas will need to have due regard to this Act.
Heritage Protection for the 21 <sup>st</sup> Century: White Paper (2007) and Heritage Protection Bill (2008)	Sets out a vision of a unified and simpler heritage protection system, which is easier to understand and use, and is more efficient, accountable and transparent. Also aims to increase the opportunities for public involvement and community engagement within the heritage protection system.	The DPD should aim to increase awareness and understanding of the historic environment through facilitating the protection of assets, enhancing their settings and encouraging walking, cycling and improvements to the public realm. The DPD should also aim to facilitate greater public engagement with the heritage protection system.
DCMS The Historic Environment: A Force for Our Future (2001)	Sets out how the historic environment holds the key to: an inspiring education resource; more attractive towns and cities; a prosperous and sustainable countryside; world class tourist attractions; and new jobs.	The protection and enhancement of cultural heritage assets and their settings should be a key consideration for the DPD.
English Heritage and CABE: Buildings in Context: New Development in Historic Areas (2002)	Aims to stimulate a high standard of design when development takes place in historically sensitive contexts by showing 15 case studies in which achievement is far above the ordinary and trying to draw some lessons both about design and about the development and planning process, particularly regarding building in sensitive locations.	Development in areas of sensitivity for their historic environment value should have due regard to this document.
English Heritage and CABE: Guidance on Tall Buildings (2003)	Provides advice and guidance on good practice in relation to tall buildings in the planning process and to highlight other related issues which need to be taken into account, i.e. where tall buildings would and would not be appropriate.	Provision for tall buildings (if they are proposed) should have regard to this guidance document.
ODPM Secure and Sustainable Buildings Act (2004)	Amends the Building act, and others, with regard to sustainable construction practices and conservation of historic buildings. Also states the general nature of security provisions which should be in place at the construction stage and	The protection and enhancement of cultural heritage assets and settings should be a key consideration for the DPD.

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	beyond.	
English Heritage: Conservation Principles for the Sustainable Management of the Historic Environment	<p>This English Heritage document sets out the framework for the sustainable management of the historic environment. This is presented under the following six headline 'principles':</p> <p>Principle 1: The historic environment is a shared resource</p> <p>Principle 2: Everyone should be able to participate in sustaining the historic environment</p> <p>Principle 3: Understanding the significance of places is vital</p> <p>Principle 4: Significant places should be managed to sustain their values</p> <p>Principle 5: Decisions about change must be reasonable, transparent and consistent</p> <p>Principle 6: Documenting and learning from decisions is essential.</p>	The DPD should seek to ensure that the principles set out in the document are reflected by new development.
<b>Housing</b>		
EU Sustainable Development Strategy (2006)	This Strategy identifies key priorities for an enlarged Europe to focus on up to 2010. This includes climate change and clean energy, sustainable transport, sustainable protection and consumption, health, better use of natural resources, social inclusion and fighting global poverty. It aims to achieve better policy integration in addressing these challenges, and to ensure that Europe looks beyond its boundaries in making informed decisions about sustainability.	The DPD should support the development of energy efficient, environmentally sustainable housing which both limits short term impacts during construction and limits longer term impacts on a range of environmental receptors. New residential development should also support community cohesion and residents' wellbeing.
DTI Draft Strategy for Sustainable Construction (2006)	"Themes for Action" include: re-use existing built assets; design for minimum waste; aim for lean construction; minimise energy in construction; minimise energy in building use; avoid polluting the environment; preserve and enhance bio-diversity; conserve water resources; respect people and their local environment; and set targets (benchmarks & performance indicators).	The DPD should support the development of energy efficient, environmentally sustainable housing which both limits short term impacts during construction and limits longer term impacts on a range of environmental receptors. New residential development should also support community cohesion and residents' wellbeing.
HM Treasury: Barker Review of Housing Supply, Delivering Stability: Securing our Future Housing Needs (2004)	Government objectives include: to achieve improvements in housing affordability in the market sector; a more stable housing market; location of housing supply which supports patterns of economic development; and an adequate supply of publicly-funded housing for those who need it.	The DPD should ensure the provision of high quality, well located and affordable housing appropriate for local residents' needs.
DCLG Code for Sustainable Homes: A Step Change in Sustainable Home Building Practice (2006)	Aims to measure sustainability of new homes according to a set of criteria which have been developed from the Building Research Establishment (BRE) EcoHomes Standard; the Code has six levels set by a scoring system, whereby points are given for achieving certain levels of sustainability. Compliance requires meeting minimum standards for water efficiency, with additional points awarded for meeting standards relating to surface water run-off and pollution.	The DPD should support as high Code for Sustainable Homes ratings as possible for new housing development.
National Planning Policy Framework (2012)	Replacing PPS3 (Housing), the policy sets out the Government's planning policies for England and is a framework for local policies and how they should be applied. In response to the UN resolution 24/187, the framework performs	The DPD should ensure the provision of high quality, well located and affordable housing appropriate for the market's needs and in line with a housing strategy based on a housing trajectory.

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	<p>a sustainable development role (economic, social and environmental) in the planning system, outlining 12 core planning principles for plan and decision making, including – Delivering a wide choice of high quality homes; and Requiring good design;</p> <p>Local planning authorities must significantly boost the supply of housing through;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Affordable and meeting needs of the market, identifying accessible sites for 5, 6-10 and 11-15 years worth of housing/growth.</li> <li>• Illustrating the expected rate of housing delivery through a housing trajectory and set out a strategy.</li> <li>• Deliver high quality housing, widen opportunities for home ownership and create sustainable inclusive and mixed communities.</li> <li>• Making allowance for windfall sites on the basis that such sites are consistently available.</li> <li>• Resisting inappropriate development of residential gardens.</li> <li>• Avoid isolated country homes unless they were truly outstanding or innovative in design or enhance the surroundings.</li> </ul> <p>Sustainable development in rural areas housing should be located where it will enhance or maintain the vitality of rural communities.</p> <p>The Government attaches great importance to the design of the built environment and it is a key aspect of sustainable development. Planning policies and decisions should aim to ensure that developments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Will function well and add to the overall quality of the area, not just for the short term but over the lifetime of the development;</li> <li>• Establish a strong sense of place, using streetscapes and buildings to create attractive and comfortable places to live, work and visit;</li> <li>• Optimise the potential of the site to accommodate development, create and sustain an appropriate mix of uses (including incorporation of green and other public space as part of developments) and support local facilities and transport networks;</li> <li>• Respond to local character and history, and reflect the identity of local surroundings and materials, while not preventing or discouraging appropriate innovation;</li> <li>• Create safe and accessible environments where crime and disorder, and the fear of crime, do not undermine quality of life or community cohesion; and</li> <li>• Are visually attractive as a result of good architecture and appropriate landscaping.</li> </ul>	
DCLG Homes for the future: more affordable, more sustainable (2007)	The Housing Green Paper outlines plans for delivering homes; new ways of identifying and using land for development; more social housing- ensuring that a decent home at an affordable price is for the many; building homes	The DPD should ensure the provision of high quality, well located and affordable housing appropriate for local residents' needs, whilst promoting high environmental standards.

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	more quickly; more affordable homes; and greener homes - with high environmental standards and flagship developments leading the way.	
DCLG Building a Greener Future: Policy Statement (2007)	This policy statement confirms the Government's intention for all new homes to be zero carbon by 2016 with a major progressive tightening of the energy efficiency building regulations - by 25% in 2010 and by 44% in 2013 - up to the zero carbon target in 2016.	The DPD should support as high Code for Sustainable Homes ratings as possible for new housing development.
South East Regional Housing Board: Regional Housing Strategy 2008- 2011 (2008)	<p>The Regional Housing Strategy (RHS) is an updated version of that developed in 2005. It sets out the framework for how housing will be provided and funded across the South East from 2008 to 2011.</p> <p>The three main priorities of the s of the strategy are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Build more affordable homes;</li> <li>• Bring decent housing within reach of people on lower incomes; and</li> <li>• Improve the quality of new housing and of existing stock.</li> </ul> <p>Under these three priorities, the strategy seeks to the framework for addressing a number of issues. This includes related to tenure; type and size of housing; distribution; rural housing; decent housing; funding; accommodation for gypsies and travellers; delivery mechanisms; sustainable development; health and supporting vulnerable people.</p>	<p>The DPD should seek to provide a range of housing types and tenures in the development area, including affordable housing. It should also seek to ensure that new housing is high quality, energy efficient, and of is of high standard.</p> <p>The DPD should also support improvements to (and access to) green infrastructure, and support high quality, and energy efficient design. The location of new development should support accessibility by sustainable modes of transport.</p>
Fareham Borough Council: Homelessness Strategy (2007)	<p>The strategy, which covers the period 2007-10, sets out a strategy and action plan for people who are homeless or at risk of homelessness within Fareham. Its priorities are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maintaining and, if possible, further reducing, the current number of households in temporary accommodation.</li> <li>• Further developing preventative measure to achieve a further reduction in homelessness applications by 20% and in homelessness acceptances by 10% by 2010.</li> <li>• To reduce the use of Bed and Breakfast accommodation to nil by 2010.</li> <li>• To reduce the number of evictions in Council and Housing Association properties by 50% by 2010 from a baseline of 2006/07.</li> <li>• Further developing the private rented sector as a means of housing people threatened with homelessness.</li> <li>• As part of the overall housing strategy, enabling the provision of 100 new units of affordable housing accommodation every year.</li> <li>• Developing an inter agency awareness raising programme to improve understanding of housing and homelessness issues.</li> <li>• Enabling the provision of a "clean and dry" facility for people</li> </ul>	The DPD should ensure the provision of a wide range of high quality, well located and affordable housing appropriate for local residents' needs.

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	<p>recovering from the effects of substance misuse.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consider the need for emergency accommodation and advice centre for young people.</li> <li>• Developing a supported lodgings scheme for young people and undertaking research to establish the scale of youth homelessness in the borough</li> <li>• Reviewing and adapting procedures to improve information sharing between different parts of the housing service and external agencies.</li> <li>• Establishing an annual Homelessness Forum</li> </ul>	
<p>Fareham Borough Council: Housing Strategy 2009-2012 (2009)</p>	<p>The overall aim of the Borough's Housing Strategy is to ensure that all of the residents of Fareham have access to a decent home which is affordable within their means. Under this aim, the key objectives of the strategy are:</p> <p>To facilitate the provision of additional affordable housing across all tenures within the borough thus working towards achieving a Balanced Housing Market;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To reduce the level of homelessness and adopt measures which prevent it occurring;</li> <li>• To support vulnerable people to access and maintain housing appropriate to their needs;</li> <li>• To improve the standard of housing across all sectors; and</li> <li>• To ensure that the development and management of housing contributes to the maintenance of a good quality environment and the development of sustainable communities.</li> </ul>	<p>The DPD should reflect the priorities of the housing strategy by supporting the development of high quality, well located and affordable housing appropriate for local residents' needs.</p>
<p>Localism Act (2011)</p>	<p>The Localism Bill shifts power from central government back into the hands of individuals, communities and councils. It includes five key measures that underpin the Government's approach to decentralisation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Community rights - Using new community rights, local community and voluntary bodies, and parish councils can nominate land and buildings for inclusion on a list of assets maintained by the local authority</li> <li>• Neighbourhood planning - Parish and town councils or, where they exist, neighbourhood forums will lead the creation of neighbourhood plans, supported by the local planning authority.</li> <li>• Housing - The Localism Act will let councils decide: how best to help homeless people, how to manage their housing waiting lists, the length of tenancy that best fits a household's needs and control of the revenue from council tenants.</li> </ul>	<p>The DPD should reflect the greater local power, both within the community and in the councils, that the act provides.</p>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• General power of competence - Councils will be able to work creatively to meet local needs, without having to wait for agreement from central government.</li> <li>• Empowering cities and other local areas - The Localism Act empowers major cities and other local authorities to: develop their areas, improve local services and increase their competitiveness. We expect the powers to commence by April 2012</li> </ul>	
<b>Landscape</b>		
Council of Europe: European Landscape Convention (2006)	Aims to promote the protection, management and planning (including active design and creation of Europe's landscapes, both rural and urban, and to foster European co-operation on landscape issues.	The DPD should seek to protect, and where possible improves the landscape character of the area. This should include augmenting historic landscapes. Similarly it should seek to reduce the impact of traffic and transport infrastructure on landscape quality.
Hampshire Integrated Character Assessment 2011	Updates and builds upon the Hampshire Landscape: A Strategy for the Future (2000), and address landscapes, townscapes and seascapes at a local and strategic scale.	The DPD should seek to protect, and where possible improves the landscape character of the area. This should include augmenting historic landscapes and promoting landscape scale environmental protection. Similarly it should seek to reduce the impact of traffic and transport infrastructure on landscape quality.
South Downs Joint Committee: The South Downs Management Plan 2008-13 (2008)	<p>The plan is the statutory Management Plan for the nationally designated and protected landscape of the South Downs. The plan sets out ten ambitions for the South Downs, including,</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. An unspoilt landscape of the highest quality and diversity;</li> <li>2. An historic and cultural heritage valued by local people and visitors and benefiting future generations;</li> <li>3. A tranquil landscape with extensive dark night skies;</li> <li>4. A landscape rich in wildlife, with extensive swathes of interlinking habitat managed to maximise benefits for nature;</li> <li>5. Unpolluted air, soil and water to allow the landscape and wildlife of the South Downs to be sustained, and reduced CO<sub>2</sub> emissions that exceed government targets;</li> <li>6. Sustainable management of the land supported by the necessary skills and expertise;</li> <li>7. A buoyant local economy supported by, and directly contributing to the management of natural beauty and its enjoyment;</li> <li>8. Wide ranging opportunities for countryside recreation and access respecting the natural beauty of the South Downs;</li> <li>9. Sustainable communities strongly linked to the locality, with the housing to support local needs and essential workers; and</li> <li>10. Widespread awareness and understanding of the South Downs.</li> </ol>	The DPD should seek to reflect the ambitions of the Management Plan and support the integrity of the South Downs National Park. Particular areas where the DPD can have an influence include the protection of landscape quality including landscape features; tranquillity; noise, air and light pollution; and improvement of sustainable access to the South Downs.

Title of PPP	Main objectives and environmental / socio-economic requirements of PPP	How it affects, or is affected by the Fareham Borough Council LDF in terms of sustainability issues
<b>Material Assets (including energy and waste)</b>		
EC Sixth Environmental Action Programme 2002-2012 (2002)	Natural resources and waste (in particular recycling) has been identified as one of four priority areas for Europe. The EAP requires member states to achieve 22% of electricity production from renewable energies by 2010; to significantly reduce the volumes of waste generated and the quantity going to disposal; and to give preference to waste recovery and recycling.	European renewables targets should be considered by the DPD. The DPD should also seek to reduce the volume and quantity of waste generated, and promote reuse and recycling.
EC Directive on Electricity Production from Renewable Energy Sources (2001)	Seeking to promote renewable energy use in electricity production, the directive, which took effect in October 2001, sets national indicative targets for renewable energy production from individual member states. Whilst the overall target for the 15 original member states is for 22% of electricity to be produced from renewable sources, the target for the UK is 10%.	The DPD should encourage renewable energy provision in borough through helping to realise opportunities for new renewable energy facilities in the area and supporting an increase in microgeneration.
EC Waste Framework Directive (1975, updated 2006)	Objective is the protection of human health and the environment against harmful effects caused by the collection, transport, treatment, storage and tipping of waste. Particular focus is placed on the re-use of recovered materials as raw materials; restricting the production of waste; promoting clean technologies; and the drawing up of waste management plans.	Sustainable waste management, including the provision of sites for localised recycling and reuse facilities, should be a key consideration for the DPD.
EC Landfill Directive (1999)	Aims to prevent or reduce as far as possible negative effects on the environment, in particular the pollution of surface water, groundwater, soil and air, and on the global environment, including the greenhouse effect, as well as any resulting risk to human health, from the landfilling of waste, during the whole lifecycle of the landfill.	Sustainable waste management, including the provision of sites for localised recycling and reuse facilities, should be a key consideration for the DPD.
National Planning Policy Framework (2012)	<p>Replacing MPS1 (Planning and Minerals), the policy sets out the Government's planning policies for England and is a framework for local policies and how they should be applied. In response to the UN resolution 24/187, the framework performs a sustainable development role (economic, social and environmental) in the planning system, outlining 12 core planning principles for plan and decision making, including – Facilitating the sustainable use of minerals;</p> <p>The framework sets out guidance for local mineral plans including: Identifying policies for existing and new sites of national importance, definition of Mineral Safeguarding Areas so that locations of mineral sources are not sterilised by other developments, safeguarding of existing and planned mineral infrastructure (rail links, wharfage, storage, processing etc), environmental criteria to ensure there is not an unacceptable environmental impact and policies for reclaiming land and site aftercare.</p> <p>The framework sets out the principles and the key planning policy objectives against which plans for minerals and decisions on individual applications should be made. These cover the areas of exploration, survey, safeguarding, protection of heritage and countryside, supply, bulk transportation, environmental protection, efficient use, and restoration.</p> <p>Mineral planning authorities should plan for steady and adequate supply of</p>	The DPD should, if relevant recognise the potential of former minerals sites for landscape and biodiversity/geodiversity-led restoration. It should also, where appropriate, aim to safeguard against the sterilisation of certain minerals resources and related infrastructure.

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	<p>aggregates by; preparing a Local Aggregate Assessment, participating in an Aggregate Working Party, making provision for land-won in mineral plans, take account of National and sub national guidelines, using landbanks as an indicator of supply, maintaining separate landbanks for specific qualities and making adequate provisions.</p> <p>Mineral planning authorities should also: clearly distinguish between the three phases of development when planning on-shore oil and gas development, encourage underground gas and carbon storage, indicate areas of acceptable coal extraction and spoil sites and encourage capture and use of methane from coal mines.</p>	
Cabinet Office: Waste Not, Want Not, A Strategy for tackling the waste problem (2002)	A study into how England's current waste management practices could be improved to reduce the current, and growing, waste problem.	Sustainable waste management, including the provision of sites for localised recycling and reuse facilities, should be a key consideration for the DPD.
DEFRA Waste and Emissions Trading Act (2003)	Sets out legislative provisions for waste (including waste sent to landfill, waste management in England and Wales, and recycling plans), and about penalties for non-compliance with schemes for the trading of emissions quotas.	Sustainable waste management, including the provision of sites for localised recycling and reuse facilities, should be a key consideration for the DPD.
DTI Energy White Paper: Our Energy Future – Creating a Low Carbon Economy (2003)	Sets out Government's long term energy policy, including requirements for cleaner, smarter energy; improved energy efficiency; reduced carbon emissions; and reliable, competitive and affordable supplies.	The DPD should support energy efficient layout and design in development and help facilitate the provision of localised renewable energy facilities.
DTI Sustainable Energy Act (2003)	Aims include increasing the use of renewable energy; cutting the UK's carbon emissions; maintaining the reliability of the UK's energy supplies; promoting competitive energy markets in the UK; and reducing the number of people living in fuel poverty.	The DPD should support energy efficient layout and design in development and help facilitate the provision of localised renewable energy facilities.
National Planning Policy Framework (2012)	<p>Replacing PPS22 (Renewable Energy), the policy sets out the Government's planning policies for England and is a framework for local policies and how they should be applied. In response to the UN resolution 24/187, the framework performs a sustainable development role (economic, social and environmental) in the planning system, outlining 12 core planning principles for plan and decision making, including - Meeting the challenge of climate change, flooding and coastal change;</p> <p>Support low carbon future by helping to increase the use of renewable and low carbon sources in line with the National Policy Statement for Renewable Energy Infrastructure.</p>	The DPD should have due regard to the NPPF principle (Meeting the challenge of climate change, flooding and coastal change) for renewable energy applications.
UK Renewable Energy Strategy (2009)	The UK has committed to sourcing 15% of its energy from renewable sources by 2020 – an increase in the share of renewables from about 2.25% in 2008. The Renewable Energy Strategy sets out how the Government will achieve this target through utilising a variety of mechanisms to encourage Renewable Energy provision in the UK. This includes through streamlining the planning system, increasing investment in technologies and improving funding for advice and awareness raising.	The DPD should encourage renewable energy provision in the borough through helping to realise opportunities for new renewable energy facilities and supporting an increase in microgeneration.

Title of PPP	Main objectives and environmental / socio-economic requirements of PPP	How it affects, or is affected by the Fareham Borough Council LDF in terms of sustainability issues
<p>ODPM PPS10: Planning for Sustainable Waste Management (2005)*</p> <p>*The Waste Planning Policy Statement will remain in place until the National Waste Management Plan is published.</p>	<p>Planning authorities are encouraged to deliver sustainable waste management through the development of appropriate strategies for growth, regeneration and the prudent use of resources; and by providing sufficient opportunities for new waste management facilities of the right type, in the right place and at the right time.</p>	<p>Sustainable waste management, including the provision of sites for localised recycling and reuse facilities, should be a key consideration for the DPD.</p>
<p>DEFRA Waste Strategy for England (2007)</p>	<p>Aims are to reduce waste by making products with fewer natural resources; break the link between economic growth and waste growth; re-use products or recycle their materials; and recover energy from other wastes where possible. Notes that for a small amount of residual material, landfill will be necessary.</p>	<p>Sustainable waste management, including the provision of sites for localised recycling and reuse facilities, should be a key consideration for the DPD.</p>
<p>DTI Micro Generation Strategy (2006)</p>	<p>Acknowledges that local authorities can be pro-active in promoting small-scale, local renewable energy generation schemes through "sensible use of planning policies".</p>	<p>The DPD should help facilitate the provision of localised renewable energy facilities.</p>
<p>Government Office for the South East: Strategy for Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy (2004)</p>	<p>The strategy seeks to encourage greater energy efficiency and the development of renewable energy sources over the short, medium and longer term.</p>	<p>The DPD should encourage efficient design of new development; and help facilitate the provision of localised renewable energy provision.</p>
<p>Hampshire County Council, Portsmouth City Council and Southampton City Council: Hampshire Minerals and Waste Core Strategy (2007)*</p> <p>*Soon to be replaced by the emerging Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan which has recently been examined and found sound</p>	<p>The Strategy was produced jointly by the County Council, in partnership with Portsmouth and Southampton City Councils and the New Forest National Park Authority. It sets out the overarching planning strategy for minerals and waste until 2020, and features a 'resource management' approach that increases the reuse, recycling and recovery of wastes to reduce waste production, landfilling and the amount of primary materials extracted. A new single Hampshire Waste and Minerals Plan will be developed shortly.</p>	<p>DPDs should be in general conformity with adopted and emerging minerals and waste plans.</p>
<p>Hampshire, Portsmouth and Southampton Minerals and Waste Local Plan (1998)*</p> <p>*Soon to be replaced by the emerging Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan which has recently been examined and found sound</p>	<p>Although these Minerals and Waste Local Plans have been mostly superseded by the Hampshire Minerals and Waste Core Strategy (2007), there are still some site specific policies that have been retained until the Hampshire Mineral Plan and Hampshire Waste Plan are adopted. These policies are:</p> <p>Policy 19 - Preferred Areas - Mineral  Policy 21 - Safeguarded Areas - Mineral  Policy 38 - Preferred Areas - Waste  Policy 43 - Preferred Sites - Waste</p>	<p>DPDs should be in general conformity with adopted and emerging minerals and waste plans.</p>
<p>Fareham Borough Council: Environmental Sustainability Strategy, Towards a Greener Fareham (2010)</p>	<p>The main purpose of the strategy is to set out the priority actions which the Borough Council, its partners in the statutory and business sectors and local residents need to take in the near future to ensure the future sustainability of the Borough. Sustainability, in this context, could be defined as enabling the current residents of the Borough to enjoy a better quality of life without compromising the quality of life for future generations</p> <p>The strategy contains three main strands:</p>	<p>The DPD should encourage efficient design of new development; and help facilitate the provision of localised renewable energy provision. Sustainable waste management, including the provision of sites for localised recycling and reuse facilities, should be a key consideration for the DPD.</p>

Title of PPP	Main objectives and environmental / socio-economic requirements of PPP	How it affects, or is affected by the Fareham Borough Council LDF in terms of sustainability issues
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reducing the carbon footprint of the Borough</li> <li>• Managing natural resources more effectively</li> <li>• Adapting to climate change</li> </ul>	
National Policy Statements : Overarching National Policy Statement (NPS) for Energy (July 2011)	<p>This Overarching National (England and Wales) Policy Statement for Energy (EN-1) is part of a suite of NPSs issued by the Secretary of State for Energy and Climate Change. It sets out the Government’s policy for delivery of major energy infrastructure, enabling the planning system to be rapid, predictable and accountable. A further five technology-specific NPSs for the energy sector cover different types of energy infrastructure (see below NPSs). These are used in conjunction with this NPS where relevant to an application.</p> <p>This NPS, and in particular the policy and guidance section on generic environmental impacts and mitigation, may be helpful to local planning authorities (LPAs) in preparing their local impact reports.</p>	This NPS is likely to be a material consideration in decision making on Energy infrastructure planning applications (that fall under the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 - as amended). NPS is a clear statement of Government objectives, crucial to meeting key goals on carbon emission reductions, energy security and affordability. All the energy NPSs have been subject to Appraisal of Sustainability (AoS) and Habitats Regulations Assessments (HRAs).
National Policy Statements : Fossil Fuel Electricity Generating Infrastructure NPS (July 2011)	<p>It sets out the Government’s (England and Wales) policy for delivery of major energy Infrastructure, enabling the planning system to be rapid, predictable and accountable.</p> <p>This NPS, and in particular the policy and guidance section on generic environmental impacts and mitigation, may be helpful to local planning authorities (LPAs) in preparing their local impact reports.</p>	Any DPDs which include energy infrastructure within their scope should ensure that their applications, and any accompanying supporting documents, are consistent with the instructions and guidance in the Overarching NPS, the technology specific NPS and any other NPSs that are relevant to the application in question.
National Policy Statements : Renewable Energy Infrastructure NPS (July 2011)	<p>It sets out the Government’s (England and Wales) policy for delivery of major energy Infrastructure, enabling the planning system to be rapid, predictable and accountable.</p> <p>This NPS, and in particular the policy and guidance section on generic environmental impacts and mitigation, may be helpful to local planning authorities (LPAs) in preparing their local impact reports.</p>	Any DPDs which include energy infrastructure within their scope should ensure that their applications, and any accompanying supporting documents, are consistent with the instructions and guidance in the Overarching NPS, the technology specific NPS and any other NPSs that are relevant to the application in question.
National Policy Statements : Gas Supply Infrastructure & Gas and Oil Pipelines NPS (July 2011)	<p>It sets out the Government’s (England and Wales) policy for delivery of major energy Infrastructure, enabling the planning system to be rapid, predictable and accountable.</p> <p>This NPS, and in particular the policy and guidance section on generic environmental impacts and mitigation, may be helpful to local planning authorities (LPAs) in preparing their local impact reports.</p>	Any DPDs which include energy infrastructure within their scope should ensure that their applications, and any accompanying supporting documents, are consistent with the instructions and guidance in the Overarching NPS, the technology specific NPS and any other NPSs that are relevant to the application in question.
National Policy Statements : Electricity Networks Infrastructure NPS (July 2011)	<p>It sets out the Government’s (England and Wales) policy for delivery of major energy Infrastructure, enabling the planning system to be rapid, predictable and accountable.</p> <p>This NPS, and in particular the policy and guidance section on generic environmental impacts and mitigation, may be helpful to local planning authorities (LPAs) in preparing their local impact reports.</p>	Any DPDs which include energy infrastructure within their scope should ensure that their applications, and any accompanying supporting documents, are consistent with the instructions and guidance in the Overarching NPS, the technology specific NPS and any other NPSs that are relevant to the application in question.
National Policy Statements : Nuclear Power Generation NPS (July 2011)	It sets out the Government’s (England and Wales) policy for delivery of major energy Infrastructure, enabling the planning system to be rapid, predictable and accountable.	Any DPDs which include energy infrastructure within their scope should ensure that their applications, and any accompanying supporting documents, are consistent with the instructions and

Title of PPP	Main objectives and environmental / socio-economic requirements of PPP	How it affects, or is affected by the Fareham Borough Council LDF in terms of sustainability issues
	This NPS, and in particular the policy and guidance section on generic environmental impacts and mitigation, may be helpful to local planning authorities (LPAs) in preparing their local impact reports.	guidance in the Overarching NPS, the technology specific NPS and any other NPSs that are relevant to the application in question.
<p>National Policy Statements : Hazardous Waste*</p> <p>*This NPS is not in force (Consultation started 14 July 2011 and ended 20 October 2011 – not yet designated)</p>	<p>This NPS (England only), and in particular the policy and guidance section on generic environmental impacts and mitigation, may be helpful to local planning authorities (LPAs) in preparing their local impact reports. The NPS covers;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Construction of facilities in England where the main purpose of the facility is expected to be the final disposal or recovery of hazardous waste and the capacity is expected to be: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ in the case of the disposal of hazardous waste by landfill or in a deep storage facility<sup>1</sup>, more than 100,000 tonnes per year;</li> <li>○ in any other case, more than 30,000 tonnes per year.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• The alteration of a hazardous waste facility in England where the main purpose of the facility is the final disposal or recovery of hazardous waste and the alteration is expected to have the following effect: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ in the case of the disposal of hazardous waste by landfill or in a deep storage facility, to increase by more than 100,000 tonnes per year the capacity of the facility;</li> <li>○ in any other case, to increase by more than 30,000 tonnes per year the capacity of the facility.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	N/A
<b>Population and Quality of Life</b>		
EU Sustainable Development Strategy (2006)	This Strategy identifies key priorities for an enlarged Europe to focus on up to 2010. This includes health, social inclusion and fighting global poverty. It aims to achieve better policy integration in addressing these challenges, and to ensure that Europe looks beyond its boundaries in making informed decisions about sustainability.	The DPD should support community cohesion through the provision of new educational, health, leisure and recreational facilities and by facilitating development which improves the public realm, promotes social inclusion and accessibility.
UN The Aarhus Convention (1998)	Links environmental rights and human rights. It establishes that sustainable development can be achieved only through the involvement of all stakeholders and links government accountability and environmental protection.	The DPD has the potential to promote development which improves community cohesion, enhances environmental quality and facilitates stakeholder involvement.
Social Exclusion Unit: Preventing Social Exclusion (2001)	The primary aims are to prevent social exclusion, and reintegrate people who have become excluded. Improvement is required in the areas of truancy, rough sleeping, teenage pregnancy, youth at risk and deprived neighbourhoods.	The DPD should support community cohesion through the provision of new educational, health, leisure and recreational facilities and by facilitating development which improves the public realm, promotes social inclusion and accessibility.
National Planning Policy Framework (2012)	Replacing PPS12 (Local Spatial Planning) and PPG17 (Planning for Open Space, Sport and Recreation), the policy sets out the Government's planning policies for England and is a framework for local policies and how they should	The DPD should have due regard to the NPPF 'promoting healthy community' and 'Supporting high quality communications infrastructure' principles.

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	<p>be applied. In response to the UN resolution 24/187, the framework performs a sustainable development role (economic, social and environmental) in the planning system, outlining 12 core planning principles for plan and decision making, including - Promoting healthy communities, and Supporting high quality communications infrastructure;</p> <p>The planning system can play an important role in facilitating social interaction and creating healthy, inclusive communities. Local planning authorities should create a shared vision with communities of the residential environment and facilities they wish to see. Local policies and decisions should therefore promote:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Safe and accessible environments and developments.</li> <li>• Opportunities for members of the community to mix and meet.</li> <li>• Plan for development and use of high quality shared public space.</li> <li>• Guard against loss of facilities.</li> <li>• Ensure established shops can develop in a sustainable way</li> <li>• Ensure integrated approach to housing and community facilities and services.</li> </ul> <p>Local and neighbourhood plans should identify community green spaces of particular importance (including recreational and tranquillity) to them, ensuring any development of these areas is ruled out in a majority of circumstances.</p> <p>The framework sets out open space, sport and recreation considerations for neighbourhood planning bodies These include an assessment of needs and opportunities; setting local standards; maintaining an adequate supply of open space and sports and recreational facilities; planning for new open space and sports and recreational facilities; and planning obligations.</p> <p>Advanced, high quality communications infrastructure is essential for sustainable economic growth. The development of high speed broadband technology and other communications networks also plays a vital role in enhancing the provision of local community facilities and services.</p>	
	<p>The NPPF states on page 17 that ‘to deliver the social, recreational and cultural facilities and services that the community needs, planning policies and decisions should plan for the use of shared space and guard against unnecessary loss of valued facilities. Also to ensure that established facilities and services are retained and able to develop for the benefit of the community.’</p>	<p>The DPD should support and diversify current and future social, recreational and cultural facilities and services.</p>
<p>Cabinet Office: Reaching Out: An Action Plan on Social Exclusion (2006)</p>	<p>Sets out an action plan to improve the life chances of those who suffer, or may suffer in the future, from disadvantage. Guiding principles for action include: better identification and earlier intervention; systematically identifying ‘what works’; promoting multi-agency working; personalisation, rights and responsibilities; and supporting achievement and managing underperformance.</p>	<p>The DPD should support community cohesion through the provision of new educational, leisure and recreational facilities and by facilitating development which improves the public realm, promotes social inclusion and accessibility.</p>

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Chief Secretary to the Treasury: Every Child Matters - Change for Children - Green Paper (2003)	Aims to ensure that every child has the chance to fulfil their potential by reducing levels of education failure, ill health, substance misuse, crime and anti-social behaviour.	The provision of new educational, leisure and recreational facilities should be a key consideration for DPD. The DPD should also support development which improves the public realm, reduces crime and the fear of crime and supports community cohesion.
EU Sustainable Development Strategy (2006)	This Strategy identifies key priorities for an enlarged Europe to focus on up to 2010, including social inclusion and fighting global poverty. It aims to achieve better policy integration in addressing these challenges, and to ensure that Europe looks beyond its boundaries in making informed decisions about sustainability.	Sustainable development should be the central consideration of the DPD. The DPD should support a limitation of deprivation in the area by: promoting development location and layout which improves accessibility to services, facilities and amenities; enhancing the local environment through appropriate land use, design and layout and incorporation of green infrastructure; facilitating the provision of new educational and learning facilities to help improve skills and increase opportunities; and supporting social inclusion.
ODPM Warm Homes and Energy Conservation Act (2000)	Requires the Government to develop and instigate a strategy to eradicate fuel poverty in England by 2016 and Wales by 2018.	The DPD should help facilitate the provision of affordable, high quality and energy efficient housing.
ODPM Sustainable Communities: Building for the Future (2003)	Sets out a long-term programme of action for delivering sustainable communities in both urban and rural areas. It aims to tackle housing supply issues in the South East of England, low demand in other parts of the country, and the quality of our public spaces.	The DPD should support a limitation of deprivation in the area by: promoting development location and layout which improves accessibility to services, facilities and amenities; enhancing the local environment through appropriate land use, design and layout and incorporation of green infrastructure; facilitating the provision of new educational and learning facilities to help improve skills and increase opportunities; and supporting social inclusion.
ODPM & Home Office: Safer Places: The Planning System and Crime Prevention (2004)	Practical guide to designs and layouts that may help with crime prevention and community safety, including well-defined routes, places structured so that different uses do not cause conflict, places designed to include natural surveillance and places designed with management and maintenance in mind.	The DPD should draw on this guide by promoting design and layout which improves perceptions of security and reduces crime and the fear of crime.
Home Office: Youth Justice - The next steps - companion document to Every Child Matters (2000)	The key proposals are to: strengthen parenting interventions; improve understanding of trials and trial preparation; manage remandees better in the community; establish a simpler sentencing structure with more flexible interventions; run community intensive supervision and surveillance as the main response to repeat and serious offending while still having custody available; introduce a more graduated progression between secure, open and community facilities; and improve youth justice skills and organisation.	The provision of new educational, leisure and recreational facilities should be a key consideration for the DPD. The DPD should also support development which improves the public realm, reduces the fear of crime and supports community cohesion.
DEFRA England's Trees, Woods and Forests - a Consultation Document (2006)	Government objectives include: to safeguard England's resource of trees, woods and forests for future generations; to protect the environmental resources of water, soil and air, and to protect and enhance biodiversity and landscapes, and cultural values; to ensure that woodlands and trees enhance the quality of life for those living in, working in, or visiting England; to encourage the development of new or improved market for sustainable woodland products and services where this will deliver identifiable public benefits, nationally or locally.	Appropriate planting and management of trees as part of a wider and improved green infrastructure network should be supported by the DPD.
Countryside Agency: The Countryside in and	A vision for the landscape of urban/rural fringe environments and how to	The provision of a high quality multifunctional green infrastructure

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Around Towns – A vision for connecting town and country in the pursuit of sustainable development (2005)	better manage these areas and make improvements. Key functions for the environment include: a bridge to the country; a gateway to the town; a health centre; a classroom; a recycling and renewable energy centre; a productive landscape; a cultural legacy; a place for sustainable living; an engine for regeneration; and a nature reserve.	network should be a key aim for the DPD. This should support work already being carried out.
English Nature: Accessible Natural Green Space Standards in Towns and Cities: A Review and Toolkit for their Implementation (2003)	Aims to help Local Authorities develop policies which acknowledge, protect and enhance the contribution natural spaces make to local sustainability. Three aspects of natural space in cities and towns are discussed: their biodiversity; their ability to cope with urban pollution; ensuring natural spaces are accessible to everyone. The report aims to show how size and distance criteria can be used to identify the natural spaces which contribute most to local sustainability.	The DPD should seek to support the expansion of Accessible Natural Green Space and improve the quality of existing areas.
English Nature: Accessible Natural Green Space Standards in Towns and Cities: A Review and Toolkit for their Implementation (2003)	Aims to help Local Authorities develop policies which acknowledge, protect and enhance the contribution natural spaces make to local sustainability. Three aspects of natural space in cities and towns are discussed: their biodiversity; their ability to cope with urban pollution; ensuring natural spaces are accessible to everyone. The report aims to show how size and distance criteria can be used to identify the natural spaces which contribute most to local sustainability.	The DPD should seek to support the expansion of Accessible Natural Green Space and improve the quality of existing areas.
The Cultural Agenda South East England Cultural Consortium (2002)	<p>The regional Cultural Strategy seeks to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Encompass the Region’s shared memory, experience and identity;</li> <li>• Include minority as well as majority interests;</li> <li>• Support the excellent as well as encouraging the wider and more inclusive participation;</li> <li>• Value the traditional as well as the experimental;</li> <li>• Emphasise lifelong learning and release individual creativity; and</li> <li>• See cultural activity as fundamental to people’s health, well-being and the quality of life in the Region.</li> </ul>	The DPD should support cultural activities in the borough through the appropriate provision of new and improved facilities, and improved accessibility to existing and new facilities elsewhere in the borough.
Hampshire County Council: Hampshire Cultural Strategy (2003)	<p>Currently under review, the strategy aims to strengthen culture in the county through the following key objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enable forward looking, innovative and creative cultures to flourish in the county;</li> <li>• Encourage affordable and easy access to high quality cultural activities and facilities for all;</li> <li>• Facilitate a recognition and understanding of the history of Hampshire and its people, in the context of the United Kingdom, European and world history;</li> </ul>	The DPD should support cultural activities through the appropriate provision of new and improved facilities, and improved accessibility to existing and new facilities elsewhere in the borough.

Title of PPP	Main objectives and environmental / socio-economic requirements of PPP	How it affects, or is affected by the Fareham Borough Council LDF in terms of sustainability issues
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure that the learning opportunities offered by cultural facilities and activities of Hampshire are fully utilised;</li> <li>• Promote and encourage the sharing of the cultures of minority groups within the county; and</li> <li>• Ensure that cultural activity plays an increasing role in the economy of the country in a sustainable way.</li> </ul>	
<p>Hampshire Strategic Partnership: Shaping our future together- the Hampshire Sustainable Community Strategy 2008-2018 (2008)</p>	<p>The Sustainable Community Strategy sets out a vision for Hampshire over its ten year time period. The main themes and aims of the strategy are as follows:</p> <p>Safe and strong communities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• a strong community spirit where people can get involved in what is going on and makes a positive contribution</li> <li>• low levels of crime and antisocial behaviour, enabling people to go about their lives without fear</li> <li>• safe roads</li> </ul> <p>Health and well-being:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• children have the best possible start in life</li> <li>• people can expect a long and healthy life</li> <li>• facilities for recreation and enjoyment and celebration of local culture</li> <li>• vulnerable people are supported and protected</li> <li>• older people are able to retain their independence</li> </ul> <p>Economic prosperity and lifelong learning:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• a good education</li> <li>• a diverse range of training opportunities sufficient to develop skills</li> <li>• opportunities for further learning</li> <li>• attractive employment opportunities near to where people live</li> <li>• an environment which supports business opportunity</li> <li>• a range of housing that is affordable for local people</li> </ul> <p>Environment, infrastructure and transport:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• cities, towns and villages where people enjoy living and are happy to bring up their children</li> <li>• clean rivers and air</li> <li>• protection from flooding</li> </ul>	<p>With the borough-wide SCS (see below), the countywide SCS should be a key consideration for the development of the DPD. The DPD should seek to achieve a large degree of integration with the SCS.</p>

Title of PPP	Main objectives and environmental / socio-economic requirements of PPP	How it affects, or is affected by the Fareham Borough Council LDF in terms of sustainability issues
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• accessibility to an outstanding countryside and coastline</li> <li>• a comprehensive and well maintained infrastructure of roads and public transport across the county</li> <li>• access to international gateways, London and the rest of the UK</li> <li>• high quality, accessible and local public services providing value for money and responsive to communities needs</li> </ul>	
Network Fareham: A Sustainable Community Strategy for Fareham 2010-2020 (2009)	<p>Fareham’s Sustainable Community Strategy (SCS) has been developed by the Local Strategic Partnership, Network Fareham. It sets out the overarching vision for the borough and act as a framework for key agencies such as the Borough Council, County Council, Police, health services and the voluntary and community sector to work within in order to promote the social, environmental and economic wellbeing of the people of Fareham.</p> <p>The overall vision of the SCS is: “To improve the quality of life for all current and future residents by preserving all that is good about Fareham, whilst increasing prosperity and making it an even more inclusive, safe and attractive place to be.”</p> <p>The SCS focuses on seven themes: Children and Young People; Community Engagement; Community Safety; Economic Development; Environment and Transport; Health and Well-being; and Housing.</p>	The Fareham SCS should be central to the development of the DPD: The DPD should seek to achieve a large degree of integration with the SCS.
Fareham Borough Council: Independence, Access and Choice A Strategy For Older People In Fareham 2008 – 2013 (2008)	<p>The strategy seeks to improve the quality of life for older people in Fareham. The strategy has five main aims, as follows:</p> <p>Promote the independence of older people to enable them to lead active lives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Help older people to maintain a healthy lifestyle</li> <li>• Help older people to access services</li> <li>• Ensure that agencies work in partnership to provide services which cut across narrow organisational priorities.</li> <li>• Ensure that older people have a voice so that their views are taken into account.</li> </ul>	The DPD should seek to ensure the provision of services and facilities which meets the needs of older people and promote easy access to amenities both within borough.
Equality Act 2010*  *Most of the provisions came into force in October 2010. Further provisions came into force in April 2011. Some provisions are outstanding (2012).	<p>The Equality Act 2010 is the law which bans unfair treatment and helps achieve equal opportunities in the workplace and in wider society. The act replaced previous anti-discrimination laws with a single act to make the law simpler and to remove inconsistencies.</p> <p>The act protects everyone against unfair treatment, on the basis of protected characteristics: age, disability, gender reassignment, marriage and civil partnership, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion or belief, sex, and sexual orientation.</p>	The DPD should seek to ensure provision of goods, services, facilities, public functions, the disposal and management of premises, education and associations, all meets the act’s requirements.

**Soil**

DEFRA: Safeguarding our Soils: A Strategy for	The Soil Strategy for England outlines the Government’s approach to	The DPD should seek to limit the loss of the highest quality agricultural
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Title of PPP	Main objectives and environmental / socio-economic requirements of PPP	How it affects, or is affected by the Fareham Borough Council LDF in terms of sustainability issues
England (2009)	<p>safeguarding soils for the long term. It provides a vision to guide future policy development across a range of areas and sets out the practical steps that are needed to take to prevent further degradation of our soils, enhance, restore and ensure their resilience, and improve understanding of the threats to soil and best practice in responding to them.</p> <p>Key objectives of the strategy include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Better protection for agricultural soils;</li> <li>• Protecting and enhancing stores of soil carbon;</li> <li>• Building the resilience of soils to a changing climate;</li> <li>• Preventing soil pollution;</li> <li>• Effective soil protection during construction and development; and</li> <li>• Dealing with the legacy of contaminated land</li> </ul>	<p>land, support a reduction of soil loss and erosion, promote an improvement of soil quality, including a reduction of land contamination, and promote soil protection during the construction activities linked with new areas of development.</p>
National Planning Policy Framework (2012)	<p>Replacing PPS7 (Sustainable development in rural areas), the policy sets out the Government's planning policies for England and is a framework for local policies and how they should be applied. In response to the UN resolution 24/187, the framework performs a sustainable development role (economic, social and environmental) in the planning system, outlining 12 core planning principles for plan and decision making, including conserving and enhancing the natural environment;</p> <p>The planning system should contribute and enhance the natural and local environment by;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Protecting and enhancing valued landscapes, geological conservation interests and soils;</li> <li>• Recognising the wider benefits of ecosystem services;</li> <li>• Preventing both new and existing development from contributing to or being put at unacceptable risk from, or being adversely affected by unacceptable levels of soil, air, water or noise pollution or land instability; and</li> <li>• Remediating and mitigating despoiled, degraded, derelict, contaminated and unstable land, where appropriate.</li> </ul> <p>Planning policies and decisions should also ensure that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The site is suitable for its new use taking account of ground conditions and land instability, including from natural hazards or former activities such as mining, pollution arising from previous uses and any proposals for mitigation including land remediation or impacts on the natural environment arising from that remediation;</li> <li>• after remediation, as a minimum, land should not be capable of being determined as contaminated land under Part IIA of the Environmental Protection Act 1990; and</li> <li>• adequate site investigation information, prepared by a competent</li> </ul>	<p>The DPD should seek to limit the loss of higher quality agricultural land and valued geology.</p>

Title of PPP	Main objectives and environmental / socio-economic requirements of PPP	How it affects, or is affected by the Fareham Borough Council LDF in terms of sustainability issues
	<p>person, is presented.</p> <p>Plans and decisions should encourage effective use of brownfield sites and take into account the economic benefits of agricultural land when assessing development. The presence of best and most versatile agricultural land (defined as land in grades 1, 2 and 3a of the Agricultural Land Classification), should be taken into account alongside other sustainability considerations. Where significant development of agricultural land is unavoidable, local planning authorities should seek to use areas of poorer quality land (grades 3b, 4 and 5) in preference to that of a higher quality, except where this would be inconsistent with other sustainability considerations.</p>	
<p>Soils Lead Coordination Network: Soils and the Natural Heritage: a Vision by the Soils LCN for the Protection of the UK Soil Resource and Sustainable Use of Soils (2007)</p>	<p>This document sets out the Soils Lead Coordination Network’s vision for soil conservation.</p> <p>The “desired outcomes” of the vision are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Maintaining the diversity and biodiversity of UK soils;</li> <li>(ii) Controlling and when appropriate reversing loss of soil carbon and water-holding capacity;</li> <li>(iii) Reducing accelerated soil erosion and sediment transport into watercourses; and</li> <li>(iv) Ensuring appropriate status of soils in mitigation and remediation scenarios to control the impact of climate change.</li> </ul>	<p>The DPD should seek to reflect the vision presented in the document by seeking to support a reduction of soil loss and erosion, promote an improvement of soil quality, including a reduction of land contamination, and promote soil protection during development.</p>

**Water**

<p>Water Framework Directive 2000/60/EC</p>	<p>This provides an overarching strategy, including a requirement for EU Member States to ensure that they achieve 'good ecological status' by 2015. River Basin Management Plans were defined as the key means of achieving this.</p>	<p>The DPD should seek to ensure that water quality is not negatively affected by planned developments, including regarding surface run-off during and after construction which could lead to a deterioration in quality of local watercourses.</p>
<p>DTI Building a Better Quality of Life: A Strategy for More Sustainable Construction (2000, currently under review)</p>	<p>Encourages construction industry to adopt a more sustainable approach towards development; identifies ten Themes for Action, which include conserving water resources.</p>	<p>The DPD should support water efficiency, the use of sustainable urban drainage systems and appropriate layout to support water quality and quantity.</p>
<p>DEFRA The Water Environment (Water Framework Directive) (England and Wales) Regulations (2003)</p>	<p>Requires all inland and coastal waters to reach “good status” by 2015. This is being done by establishing a river basin structure within which demanding environmental objectives are being set, including ecological targets for surface waters.</p>	<p>The DPD should support development which reduces the frequency and severity of pollution events, limits the risk of flooding, improves water quality and facilitates water conservation and reuse.</p>
<p>National Planning Policy Framework (2012)</p>	<p>Replacing PPS23 (Planning and Pollution Control), the policy sets out the Government’s planning policies for England and is a framework for local policies and how they should be applied. In response to the UN resolution 24/187, the framework performs a sustainable development role (economic, social and environmental) in the planning system, outlining 12 core planning principles for plan and decision making, including - Conserving and enhancing the natural environment, and Meeting the challenge of climate change, flooding and coastal change;</p>	<p>The DPD should treat potential pollution from new development as a material consideration, help realise opportunities for the remediation of contaminated The DPD should set out the criteria against which applications for potentially polluting developments will be considered in accordance with of NPPF.</p> <p>The DPD should seek to ensure development does not take place in flood risk areas, and does not increases flood risk in existing or</p>

Title of PPP	Main objectives and environmental / socio-economic requirements of PPP	How it affects, or is affected by the Fareham Borough Council LDF in terms of sustainability issues
	<p>The planning system should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>preventing both new and existing development from contributing to or being put at unacceptable risk from, or being adversely affected by unacceptable levels of soil, air, water or noise pollution or land instability.</li> </ul> <p>In preparing plans to meet development needs, the aim should be to minimise pollution and other adverse effects on the local and natural environment.</p> <p>Local planning authorities should adopt proactive strategies to mitigate and adapt to climate change, taking full account of flood risk, coastal change and water supply and demand considerations.</p> <p>Inappropriate development in areas at risk of flooding should be avoided by directing development away from areas at highest risk, but where development is necessary, making it safe without increasing flood risk elsewhere. Local Plans should be supported by Strategic Flood Risk Assessment and develop policies to manage flood risk from all sources, taking account of advice from the Environment Agency and other relevant flood risk management bodies, such as lead local flood authorities and internal drainage boards. Local Plans should apply a sequential, risk-based approach to the location of development to avoid where possible flood risk to people and property and manage any residual risk, taking account of the impacts of climate change, by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>applying the Sequential Test;</li> <li>if necessary, applying the Exception Test;</li> <li>safeguarding land from development that is required for current and future flood management;</li> <li>using opportunities offered by new development to reduce the causes and impacts of flooding; and</li> <li>where climate change is expected to increase flood risk so that some existing development may not be sustainable in the long-term, seeking opportunities to facilitate the relocation of development, including housing, to more sustainable locations.</li> </ul>	<p>potential (due to climate change) flood risk areas. It should also seek to ensure that new development proposals utilise the SFRA which has been carried out sub regionally, and apply the sequential/exception test where appropriate.</p>
Environment Agency: Water Resources for the Future: A Strategy for England and Wales (2001, reviewed 2005)	Looks at the steps needed to manage water resources to the 2020s and beyond, with the overall aim of improving the environment while allowing enough water for human uses.	The DPD should promote development which limits the risk of flooding, improves water quality and facilitates water conservation and reuse.
Environment Agency: Building a Better Environment: A Guide for Developers (2006)	Guidance on addressing key environmental issues through the development process (focusing mainly on the issues dealt with by the Agency), including managing flood risk, surface water management, use of water resources, preventing pollution.	The DPD should promote development which reduces the frequency and severity of pollution events, limits the risk of flooding, improves water quality and facilitates water conservation and reuse.
Environment Agency: Groundwater Protection:	The Environment Agency is the statutory body responsible for the protection and management of groundwater resources in England & Wales. The	The DPD should seek to protect the quality and quantity of

Title of PPP	Main objectives and environmental / socio-economic requirements of PPP	How it affects, or is affected by the Fareham Borough Council LDF in terms of sustainability issues
Policy and Practice (2007)	<p>Environment Agency have set out a framework for the regulation and management of groundwater in a set of documents, collectively known as Groundwater Protection: Policy and Practice (GP3).</p> <p>In these documents the Environment Agency describe their aims and objectives for groundwater, their technical approach to its management and protection, the tools to be used and the policies and approach to the application of legislation. The documents also provide a route map to other policies, strategies, procedures and technical resources related to groundwater.</p>	<p>groundwater in the wider area through promoting development which reduces the frequency and severity of pollution events, limits the risk of flooding, improves water quality and facilitates water conservation and reuse. The presence of the Source Protection Zones in the east of the borough will require close management of surface water runoff to protect groundwater.</p>
POS, LGA: Planning Policies for Sustainable Building: Guidance for Local Development Frameworks (2006)	<p>Recommends ways of integrating benchmarks for sustainable building into Local Development Frameworks. Includes a definition of sustainable building, covering design and construction practice, and water conservation techniques. These include water efficiency measures such as dual flush WCs, rainwater collection and greywater recycling, and a maximum standard for water use in hotels and offices.</p>	<p>The DPD should support water efficiency, the use of sustainable urban drainage systems and appropriate layout to support water quality and quantity.</p>
Defra and Environment Agency, River Basin Management Plan South East River Basin District (2009)	<p>The River Basin Management plan focuses on the protection, improvement and sustainable use of the water environment. This plan has been prepared under the Water Framework Directive, which requires all countries throughout the European Union to manage the water environment to consistent standards. The plan describes the river basin district, and the pressures that the water environment faces. It highlights what this means for the current state of the water environment, and what actions will be taken to address the pressures. It sets out what improvements are possible by 2015 and how the actions will make a difference to the local environment – the catchments, estuaries, the coast and groundwater.</p> <p>Of relevance to the DPD, the status and objectives for the Wallington River and River Meon have been established through the River Basin Management Plan.</p>	<p>The DPD should seek to support improvements to the area’s water environment, including on the River Meon and Wallington River. In this context it should support development which reduces the frequency and severity of pollution events, limits the risk of flooding, improves water quality and facilitates water conservation and reuse.</p>

Title of PPP	Main objectives and environmental / socio-economic requirements of PPP	How it affects, or is affected by the Fareham Borough Council LDF in terms of sustainability issues
Partnership for Urban South Hampshire: PUSH Integrated Water Strategy (2008)	<p>The Strategy examines the options and risks, particularly in regard to water supply, water quality and impacts on European conservation sites, associated with the implementation of the policies for South Hampshire in the (then) draft South East Plan. This study takes forward recommendations made in the Integrated Water Management Overview commissioned in 2006. The aspects relevant to the Local Development Framework include related to the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The sustainable housing agenda should continue to be promoted;</li> <li>• Planning requirements for additional infrastructure should be clarified;</li> <li>• Efforts should be made to identify the benefits of securing reductions in diffuse pollution and the locations where this would be most beneficial;</li> <li>• The implications of the forthcoming Water Framework Directive should be examined;</li> <li>• Improved planning for development in flood risk areas;</li> <li>• Ensure that existing communities are satisfactorily protected from flooding;</li> <li>• Seek to increase the Standard of Protection for new and existing communities;</li> <li>• Review and update SFRAs;</li> <li>• Establish a recording and monitoring strategy for surface water flooding and develop surface water and groundwater management plans as an effective response;</li> <li>• Review critical infrastructure at risk of flooding;</li> <li>• Develop coordinated sub-regional policies and guidance;</li> <li>• LDF preparation to address water issues;</li> <li>• The determination of planning applications should have greater regard to water management issues; and</li> <li>• Increased working with partners.</li> </ul>	The DPD should seek to support the recommendations outlined by the strategy and secure their implementation through development.
Atkins, Environment Agency, Partnership for Urban South Hampshire: Partnership for Urban South Hampshire Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (2007)	<p>A Strategic Flood Risk Assessment was completed for the PUSH area in December 2007. The document summarises the background and policy for the development of SFRAs, the guiding principles for undertaking a SFRA, the outputs of the SFRA and strategic flood risk management guidance for the various Local Planning Authorities in the PUSH area.</p>	The DPD should have full regard to the outcome of the SFRA carried out locally. This will be a vital document to help the area adapt to increases in flood risk brought about by the effects of climate change. It should also seek to ensure that any development fully utilises the SFRA, and where appropriate the sequential and exception tests.

Title of PPP	Main objectives and environmental / socio-economic requirements of PPP	How it affects, or is affected by the Fareham Borough Council LDF in terms of sustainability issues
<p>Environment Agency: East Hampshire Catchment Abstraction Licensing Strategy (2013)</p>	<p>This Licensing Strategy sets out how water resources are managed in the East Hampshire CAMS area. It provides information about where water is available for further abstraction and an indication of how reliable a new abstraction licence may be.</p> <p>The strategy was produced in February 2013 using evidence and information gathered during the Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy (CAMS) process which it supersedes. Through this process the Environment Agency considers the impact of abstraction at all flows. This helps to manage future abstraction more sustainably.</p> <p>The document provides information on the geology and hydrology within the East Hampshire CAMS area and resource availability in terms of surface and groundwater and reliability of abstraction within the CAMS area. It also details how abstractions are managed within the CAMS area, including the principles that guide licence application assessment; the abstraction licence application process; opportunities for license trading; new authorisations and restoring sustainable abstractions.</p>	<p>The DPD should seek to support sustainable water management and promote the sustainable use of water resources.</p>
<p>Southern Water: Water Resources Management Plan 2010-2035 (2009)</p>	<p>The Water Industry Act 1991, as amended by the Water Act 2003, places a requirement on all water companies to prepare a Water Resources Management Plan (WRMP).</p> <p>The Water Resources Management Plan sets out how Southern Water proposes to ensure that there is sufficient security of water supplies to meet the anticipated demands of all its customers over the 25-year planning period from 2010 to 2035.</p> <p>It aims to address the following issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Security of water supplies;</li> <li>• New housing;</li> <li>• Climate change;</li> <li>• Energy use;</li> <li>• Impacts of environment legislation; and</li> <li>• Providing best value to customers</li> </ul>	<p>The DPD should seek to support sustainable water management and promote the sustainable use of water resources.</p>
<p>Portsmouth Water: Water Resources Management Plan (2009)</p>	<p>The Water Resources Management Plan for Portsmouth Water proposes the following actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The development of a Farlington Washwater Recovery Plant by 2011/12.</li> <li>• Initiating a Leakage Savings Programme which will reduce leakage levels from the current target of 29.7 MI/d to a new target of 26.7 MI/d by 2014/15.</li> </ul>	<p>The DPD should seek to support sustainable water management and promote the sustainable use of water resources.</p>

Title of PPP	Main objectives and environmental / socio-economic requirements of PPP	How it affects, or is affected by the Fareham Borough Council LDF in terms of sustainability issues
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Instigating a promotional Water Efficiency Programme which will include sending cistern devices to all customers starting in 2010/11. The programme will be repeated on a five-yearly basis as the devices only have a short life expectancy.</li> <li>• Beginning a 25 year programme of Compulsory Metering for all domestic households, where practicable, beginning in 2010/11. The Company plans a targeted programme which will minimise the overall costs of meter installation.</li> <li>• Developing Additional Boreholes at Lavant and Brickkiln Water Treatment Works within the currently licensed abstraction limits by 2014/15 and continuing the development of Havant Thicket Winter Storage Reservoir for completion by 2021</li> <li>• Promoting a programme of Retrofit Fitting of Dual Flush Devices in toilets from 2015/16.</li> </ul>	
<p>National Policy Statements : Water Supply NPS*</p> <p>* This NPS has not been published in draft yet (2012).</p>	<p>It sets out the Government’s policy for delivery of major infrastructure, relating to the mitigation of, and adaptation to, climate change.</p> <p>This NPS, and in particular the policy and guidance section on generic environmental impacts and mitigation, may be helpful to local planning authorities (LPAs) in preparing their local impact reports.</p>	N/A
<p>National Policy Statements : Waste Water NPS</p> <p>*This NPS is not in force (Consultation started 16 November 2010 and ended 22 February 2011 – not yet designated)</p>	<p>It sets out the Government’s (England only, including national project in England) policy for the provision of major waste water infrastructure, enabling the planning system to be rapid, predicable and accountable. Major waste water infrastructure is defined as;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• construction of waste water treatment plants which are expected to have a capacity exceeding a population equivalent<sup>4</sup> of 500,000 when constructed; or</li> <li>• alterations to waste water treatment plants where the effect of the alteration is expected to increase by more than a population equivalent of 500,000 the capacity of the plant.</li> </ul> <p>Waste water (generally a mixture of domestic waste water from baths, sinks, washing machines and toilets, and waste water from industry. It will often also contain rainwater run-off from roofs and other impermeable surfaces).</p> <p>This NPS, includes a policy and guidance section on generic environmental impacts and mitigation.</p>	N/A
<p>River Hamble to Portchester Coastal Flood and Erosion Risk Management Coastal Defence Strategy – in development</p>	<p>The current approach to managing our coastline is made up of three tiers. The highest level tier is to produce a Shoreline Management Plan, which sets out high level policies across long sections of coastline over 100 years.</p>	<p>The DPD should support the delivery of the Coastal Defence Strategy, and individual schemes which it identifies as necessary.</p>

Title of PPP	Main objectives and environmental / socio-economic requirements of PPP	How it affects, or is affected by the Fareham Borough Council LDF in terms of sustainability issues
	<p>The North Solent Shoreline Management Plan was approved in 2010 and sets the policies along the coastline for Fareham. The second tier is to produce a strategy for a selected area of coastline. The strategy will define how to deliver these high level policies for smaller more local areas, and determine implementation plans for any required schemes that are technically, economically and environmentally sound. The third tier is for detailed design and delivery of schemes.</p> <p>The River Hamble to Portchester Coastal Flood and Erosion Risk Management Strategy will look at the high level policies set by the North Solent Shoreline Management Plan for this stretch of coastline and will determine the best approach for delivering the policies and implementing plans for any schemes that the strategy has identified as needed for this area.</p> <p>The strategy covers 50 km of coastline between the River Hamble (Hook Spit) in the West and Portchester in the East. The area is host to two major settlements, Gosport and Fareham, and includes a mixture of coastline features such as low eroding cliffs and shingle beaches on the open coast, and low lying estuarine floodplains within Portsmouth Harbour.</p> <p>The strategy works will be undertaken in 2 phases:</p> <p>Phase 1 is the Scoping phase, where work is done to assess and compile information which is required to develop a comprehensive, sustainable strategy that promotes technically, environmentally and economically sound defence measures for the coast.</p> <p>Phase 2 is the Development phase, where outputs of the scoping phase will be an agreed brief for the development phase. This will enable the project team to ensure a proportionate approach is taken to developing the strategy, ensuring all existing information of benefit can be utilised and developed, and any unnecessary works avoided.</p> <p>Work has begun on the Scoping phase of the strategy, which was due to be completed in August 2012.</p>	

## **Appendix D: SA Framework**

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## SA Framework

### Sustainability Appraisal / Strategic Environmental Assessment of the New Community North of Fareham Plan

#	SA Objective	Indicator / Decision making criteria: - Will the option/proposal help to...		Sustainability theme(s)
1	<b>To provide good quality and sustainable housing for all</b>	Q1a	Deliver affordable housing to meet local needs	Housing; Population and quality of life
		Q1b	Provide a mix of dwelling sizes and types to support the local housing market	
		Q1c	Meet the needs of specific groups (e.g. the elderly, disabled, young, families)	
		Q1d	Provide housing that is designed and constructed sustainably	
		Q1e	Provide housing that is adaptable to meet changing family needs and the changing climate	
2	<b>To conserve and enhance built and cultural heritage</b>	Q2a	Assess, record and preserve archaeological features	Landscape; Historic environment
		Q2b	Preserve and enhance buildings and structures of architectural or historic interest	
		Q2c	Preserve and enhance the setting of cultural heritage assets	
		Q2d	Support access to, interpretation and understanding of the historic environment	
3	<b>To conserve and enhance the character of the landscape</b>	Q3a	Minimise the adverse impact on the landscape setting of neighbouring settlements including gaps between settlements	Landscape; Historic environment
		Q3b	Protect and enhance the setting of Portsdown Hill	
		Q3c	Protect views to and from the South Downs National Park	
		Q3d	Protect and enhance landscape features within the new community	
		Q3e	Maintain and enhance woodland / hedgerow cover and management	

## SA Framework

### Sustainability Appraisal / Strategic Environmental Assessment of the New Community North of Fareham Plan

#	SA Objective	Indicator / Decision making criteria: - Will the option/proposal help to...		Sustainability theme(s)
4	<b>To promote accessibility and encourage travel by sustainable means</b>	Q4a	Encourage walking and cycling	Transportation and accessibility; Population and quality of life; Air quality; Climate change
		Q4b	Create a safe transport network	
		Q4c	Provide appropriate travel choices for all of the new community residents	
		Q4d	Actively encourage 'smarter choices'	
		Q4e	Provide frequent high quality rapid transit links	
		Q4f	Provide good public transport to nearby centres	
		Q4g	Promote mixed use development with good accessibility to local services that will limit the need to travel	
5	<b>To minimise carbon emissions at the new community and promote adaptation to climate change</b>	Q5a	Reduce energy consumption from non-renewable resources	Air quality; Climate change; Material assets
		Q5b	Generate energy from low or zero carbon sources	
		Q5c	Minimise carbon and other greenhouse gas emissions	
		Q5d	Sustainably manage water run-off, ensure that the risk of flooding is not increased (either on site or downstream) and where possible reduce flood risk	
		Q5e	Support adaptation to climate change	
6	<b>To minimise air, water, light and noise pollution affecting the new community</b>	Q6a	Maintain and where possible improve air quality	Air quality; Population and quality of life; Water
		Q6b	Protect groundwater, especially in the most sensitive areas (i.e. source protection zones)	
		Q6c	Maintain and where possible improve water quality	
		Q6d	Limit light pollution	
		Q6e	Limit noise pollution and the impact of motorway noise pollution on new residents	

## SA Framework

### Sustainability Appraisal / Strategic Environmental Assessment of the New Community North of Fareham Plan

#	SA Objective	Indicator / Decision making criteria: - Will the option/proposal help to...		Sustainability theme(s)
7	<b>To conserve and enhance biodiversity</b>	Q7a	Protect and enhance internationally and nationally designated habitats	Biodiversity and geodiversity
		Q7b	Protect and enhance locally designated habitats	
		Q7c	Protect and enhance priority habitats, and the habitat of priority species	
		Q7d	Achieve a net gain in biodiversity	
		Q7e	Enhance biodiversity through the restoration and creation of well-connected multifunctional green infrastructure in line with the aims of the Biodiversity Opportunity Areas	
8	<b>To conserve and manage natural resources (water, land, minerals, agricultural land, materials)</b>	Q8a	Minimise water consumption	Material assets; Soil; Water
		Q8b	Support sustainable levels of water abstraction	
		Q8c	Use land efficiently	
		Q8d	Minimise the loss of best and most versatile agricultural land	
		Q8e	Encourage recycling of household waste	
		Q8f	Encourage recycling of materials and minimise consumption of resources during construction	
9	<b>To strengthen the local economy and provide accessible jobs available to residents of the new community</b>	Q9a	Provide accessible jobs for the population at the new community	Population and quality of life; Economic factors
		Q9b	Provide a range of jobs and premises	
		Q9c	Facilitate skills enhancement	
		Q9d	Support working from home	
		Q9e	Contribute to a low carbon economy	

## SA Framework

### Sustainability Appraisal / Strategic Environmental Assessment of the New Community North of Fareham Plan

#	SA Objective	Indicator / Decision making criteria: - Will the option/proposal help to...		Sustainability theme(s)
10	<b>To create vital and viable new centres which complement existing centres</b>	Q10a	Meet the day to day needs of residents of the new community near to where they live	Population and quality of life; Economic factors
		Q10b	Support the vitality and viability of nearby existing centres	
		Q10c	Respect, maintain and strengthen local distinctiveness and sense of place, and promote high quality urban design	
11	<b>To create a healthy and safe new community</b>	Q11a	Provide accessible and appropriate healthcare services and facilities for all of the new community residents	Health; Population and quality of life
		Q11b	Provide an appropriate range of formal and informal sports and recreation facilities that are accessible to all	
		Q11c	Minimise opportunities for criminal and anti-social behaviour and the fear of crime	
		Q11d	Provide opportunities to gain access to locally-produced fresh food	
		Q11e	Provide suitable education services for all who require it	
		Q11f	Provide a range of leisure and community facilities that are accessible by all	

## **Appendix E: HLA of Alternative Options**

Please see insert.

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# New Community North of Fareham: High Level Assessment of Options

## SEA Objectives

SA1	SA2	SA3	SA4	SA5	SA6	SA7	SA8	SA9	SA10	SA11
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### Site boundary

1	Concept Masterplan Options 1/2: Land west and east of A32, including land north of M27J11	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	0	0	0
2	Concept Masterplan Option 3: Land west and east of A32, not including land north of M27J11	0	--	--	-	-	-	-	0	0	0
3	Concept Masterplan Option 4: Land west of A32 only	0	-	-	+	+	+	+	-	+	+

### Use of land in Winchester District

4	Further Variation 2a: Housing on part (Knowle buffer)	+	0	-	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	-
5	Further Variation 2b: Playing fields or other formal open space (Knowle buffer)	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+
6	Semi-natural greenspace	0	0	+	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	+

### Location of district centre

7	Alternative DC Option 1: Adjacent to A32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	Alternative DC Option 2: Adjacent to A32 and Knowle Road junction	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	-	-	-
9	Alternative DC Option 3: Halfway along Knowle Road	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	Alternative DC Option 4: Centre of site	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	+	+	+

### Number of local and district centres

11	Two new centres, plus better use of Knowle	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	-	-	-
12	Three new centres	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	+	+	+
13	Four new centres	0	0	0	+/?	0	0	0	0	+/?	+/?	+/?

# New Community North of Fareham: High Level Assessment of Options

## SEA Objectives

SA1	SA2	SA3	SA4	SA5	SA6	SA7	SA8	SA9	SA10	SA11
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	------	------

### Retail floorspace

14	Core Strategy level of provision: up to 9,000sqm	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0
15	More than Core Strategy	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0
16	Less than Core Strategy (e.g. 6,000sqm)	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0

### Location of secondary school

17	Alternative School Option 1: near Funtley	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	+	+
18a	Alternative School Option 2a: south of Roche Court (potentially sharing some facilities with Boundary Oak Sch)	0	?	0	0	0	0	--/+	0	0	0	0
18b	Alternative School Option 2b: north of Roche Court (potentially sharing some facilities with Boundary Oak Sch)	0	?	0	0	0	0	-/+	0	0	0	0
19	Near Knowle, with playing fields in Knowle triangle (additional option)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

### Secondary school capacity and catchment

20	Meets NCNF needs only	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	0	0	+	+
21	Larger (also serving parts of Fareham)	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	0
22	Smaller	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	0	0	-	-

### Health

23	Provide 9 GPs and a 1,000sqm facility to cater for NCNF population	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	+	+
24	Provide 6 GPs and a 650sqm facility, with some residents relying on existing services	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	-	-

# New Community North of Fareham: High Level Assessment of Options

## SEA Objectives

SA1 SA2 SA3 SA4 SA5 SA6 SA7 SA8 SA9 SA10 SA11

### Community facilities

25	Dispersal of facilities across the site	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	+	+
26	One multi-use facility	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	+	+

### Quantum of housing

27	High: 7,500 (Concept Masterplan Options 1/2)	++	-	-	+	--	--	--	--	0	0	0
28	Mid: 6,500 (Concept Masterplan Option 3)	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	0	0	0
29	Low: 5,400 (Concept Masterplan Option 4)	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	0	0	0

### Housing density

30	30 dwellings per hectare	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0
31	35 - 38dph	0	+	+	+	0	0	+	0	0	0	?
32	40dph	0	++	++	++	0	0	++	0	0	0	?

### Affordable housing

33	0% provision	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0
34	20% provision	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0
35	30-40% provision (as in the Core Strategy)	++	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	++	0

### Affordable housing mix

36	More affordable rent, less intermediate homes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
37	Less affordable rent, more intermediate homes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

# New Community North of Fareham: High Level Assessment of Options

## SEA Objectives

SA1 SA2 SA3 SA4 SA5 SA6 SA7 SA8 SA9 SA10 SA11

### Employment location

38	Largely at junction 11	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0	0	0
39	Largely at Dean Farm and junction 10	0	-	-	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+

### Employment land use split

40	Between 49% and 56% B1 floorspace, with the remainder made up of B2 and B8 floorspace	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	+	+	0
41a	60% B1 floorspace, with the remainder split between B2 and B8 (as discussed in the Core Strategy)	0	0	0	+/-	+/-	+/-	0	0	+/-	+/-	0
41b	Lower amounts of B1 with higher provision of B2/B8	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	-	-	0

### Quantum of employment floorspace

42	One job per household (i.e. 12.1sqm per dwelling)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0
43	Less than one job per household	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0

### Public transport

44	Bus Rapid Transit penetrates site	0	0	0	++	+	0	0	0	++	++	++
45	Rail halt at Knowle / Funtley	0	0	0	+/?	+/?	0	-/?	0	+/?	+/?	+/?
46	New / re-routed local bus service	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	+

### Smarter choices

47	Compulsory full Framework Travel Plan and subsequent site specific Travel Plans setting out how modal share will be met	0	0	0	++	++	++	0	0	0	0	++
48	Reliance on new public transport, walking and cycling infrastructure to deliver modal share	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	+

# New Community North of Fareham: High Level Assessment of Options

## SEA Objectives

SA1 SA2 SA3 SA4 SA5 SA6 SA7 SA8 SA9 SA10 SA11

### Transport network

49	Junction 11 upgrades and link road, plus some improvements at J10 (Concept Masterplan Option 1)	0	-	-	+/-	-	-	--	-	+	+	0
50	Upgrade junction 10 to all-moves (Concept Masterplan Options 2, 3 and 4)	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	+	+	0
51	Upgrade junction 10 to all-moves with east-facing slip leaving M27 just east of Funtley	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	+	+	0

### Balance of public and private open space

52	More garden space and less public open space	+	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	+
53	Less garden space and more public open space	0	0	+	0	0	0	+	0	0	+	+

### Green Infrastructure Strategy

54	Green Infrastructure Strategy from Concept Masterplan	+	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
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### Energy

55	Concept Masterplan Energy Option 1: Site wide energy generation	+	0	0	0	++	-/?	0	0	0	0	0
56	Concept Masterplan Energy Option 2: Individual building energy generation	+	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0
57	Concept Masterplan Energy Option 3: Energy efficiency	++	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0

### Water

58	Reducing water usage	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	0	0	0
59	Rainwater harvesting	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	0	0	0
60	Grey water recycling	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	0	0	0
61	Black water recycling	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	0	0	-/?

# New Community North of Fareham: High Level Assessment of Options

## SEA Objectives

SA1 SA2 SA3 SA4 SA5 SA6 SA7 SA8 SA9 SA10 SA11

### Household waste recycling centre

62	Include HWRC on site	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	+	0	0	0
63	No HWRC on site	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	0	0	0

### Use of Fareham Common

64	Housing on part	+	0	-	0	0	-	-	0	0	0	-
65	Green infrastructure - local food production or other formal open space	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+
66	Green infrastructure - semi-natural / agricultural as at present	0	0	+	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	+

### Use of land at Pinks Sawmills

67	Exclude from site boundary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
68	Allocate as housing	0	-	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	-	-
69	Allocate as mixed-use site for employment and HWRC	0	-	0	+	0	0	0	+	0	0	0

### High level development principles

70	Retain Core Strategy vision for NCNF, including high level of self-containment and exemplar energy efficiency	0	0	0	++	++	++	0	0	0	+	++
71	Revise vision to encourage self-containment, and promote renewable energy and thermal efficiency	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	++	+

### Additional development principles

72	Include additional development principles focusing on character & distribution of land uses	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	+	+	+	+
73	Do not include additional development principles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

# New Community North of Fareham: High Level Assessment of Options

## SEA Objectives

SA1	SA2	SA3	SA4	SA5	SA6	SA7	SA8	SA9	SA10	SA11
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### Comprehensive approach

74	Comprehensive approach to development which accords with Concept Masterplan	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
75	Piecemeal development	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

### Maintaining settlement separation

76	Allocate 50m settlement buffer at Knowle (north), Funtley and Wickham	++	+	+	0	0	0	+	0	++	+	+
77	Allocate a greater than 50m buffer around these settlements	+	++	++	0	0	0	++	0	+	++	+

### Design principles

78	General design principles, including character areas, Design Statements, layouts and adaptability	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
79	Strategic Design Code SPD against which development phases can be assessed	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+

### Location of primary schools

80	Locate all three primary schools west of the A32	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	+
81	Locate two primary schools west of the A32, and one to the east	0	?	0	+	+	+	-/+	0	0	0	+

### Pre-school provision

82	Provision of at least 50 nursery spaces at each primary school with additional facilities at District and Local Centres	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	+	+
83	Market decides	0	0	0	?	?	?	0	0	0	?	?

### Cycling and pedestrian linkages

84	Provision of strategic north-south link from Wickham to Fareham	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	+
85	Provision of pedestrian/cycle bridge over A32 to serve the secondary school	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	+

# New Community North of Fareham: High Level Assessment of Options

## SEA Objectives

SA1 SA2 SA3 SA4 SA5 SA6 SA7 SA8 SA9 SA10 SA11

### Market housing mix

86	As per policy (1bed 0-10%; 2bed 10-20%; 3bed 50-65%; 4bed 10-20%; 5+bed 0-10%)	++	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
87	Market decides	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

### Market housing flexibility

88	50% Lifetime Homes provision	++	0	0	++	0	0	0	0	0	++	++
89	25% Lifetime Homes provision	+	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	+	+
90	No Lifetime Homes provision	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

### Private rented housing

91	Secure 5-10% of dwellings for long-term private rent	++	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	++	0	0
92	No secured provision	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0

### Extra care provision

93	Provide 120 units (2 schemes)	++	0	0	++	0	0	0	0	0	++	++
94	Provide 60 units (1 scheme)	+	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	+	+
95	Provide for NCNF needs only (19 units)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

# New Community North of Fareham: High Level Assessment of Options

## SEA Objectives

SA1 SA2 SA3 SA4 SA5 SA6 SA7 SA8 SA9 SA10 SA11

### Avoiding and mitigating the impact on internationally protected sites

96	Mitigate all impacts offsite through contributions to the SDMP	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0
97	Mitigate all impacts through SANGs by requiring additional GI land offsite	0	0	-/+	+	0	0	-/+	0	0	0	0
98	Mitigate impacts through a combination of SANGs and contributions to SDMP	0	0	-/+	+	0	0	+	0	0	0	0
99	Reduce size of development to reduce impact	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	+	-	-	0

### Green corridors and connections

100	Enhance existing network	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	+	+
101	Create entirely new network of connections to countryside	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	0	+

### Energy and carbon reduction

102	Code for Sustainable Homes Level 4	+	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0
103	Zero carbon	++	0	0	0	++	++	0	0	0	0	0
104	No specified standard (in line with Building Regulations)	-	0	0	0	-	-	0	0	0	0	0

### Water efficiency

105	125 litres per person per day (in line with Building Regulations Part G)	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	0	0	0
106	105l/p/d (CSH Level 4 requirement)	+	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	0
107	80l/p/d (CSH Level 6 requirement)	++	0	0	0	0	0	++	++	0	0	0

# New Community North of Fareham: High Level Assessment of Options

## SEA Objectives

SA1	SA2	SA3	SA4	SA5	SA6	SA7	SA8	SA9	SA10	SA11
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### Waste water treatment

108	Treatment at Peel Common with new pipe going through Fareham town centre	0	-	0	0	-	0	?	--	0	0	0
109	Treatment at Peel Common with new pipe going around Fareham through countryside	0	0	-	0	-	0	?	--	0	0	0
110	Treatment at Knowle, water supplied back to NCNF for toilet flushing or discharged into R. Meon after 3ary treatment	0	0	?	0	+	0	?	-	0	0	0
		SA1	SA2	SA3	SA4	SA5	SA6	SA7	SA8	SA9	SA10	SA11

### Key to the High Level Assessment Matrix

++	Likely strong positive effect
+	Likely positive effect
0	Neutral/no effect
-	Likely adverse effect
--	Likely strong adverse effect
+/-/?	Uncertain effects

### SEA Objectives

- 1 To provide good quality and sustainable housing for all
- 2 To conserve and enhance built and cultural heritage
- 3 To conserve and enhance the character of the landscape
- 4 To promote accessibility and encourage travel by sustainable means
- 5 To minimise carbon emissions at the new community and promote adaptation to climate change
- 6 To minimise air, water, light and noise pollution affecting the new community
- 7 To conserve and enhance biodiversity
- 8 To conserve and manage natural resources (water, land, minerals, agricultural land, materials)
- 9 To strengthen the local economy and provide accessible jobs available to residents of the new community
- 10 To create vital and viable new centres which complement existing centres
- 11 To create a healthy and safe new community

## **Appendix F: HLA of Draft Welborne Plan**

Please see insert.

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**Welborne Plan**  
**High Level Assessment of The Draft Welborne Plan**  
**April 2013 policies**

**SA Objectives**

SA1	SA2	SA3	SA4	SA5	SA6	SA7	SA8	SA9	SA10	SA11
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**Development Principles**

<b>WEL1</b>	High Level Development Principles	++	+	++	++	+	++	++	+	++	++	++
<b>WEL2</b>	Additional Development Principles	+	++	++	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	++

**Allocation of Land and the Comprehensive Approach**

<b>WEL3</b>	Allocation of Land	++	+/-/?	--	+/-/?	-	-	+/-/?	--	++	+	+/-/?
<b>WEL4</b>	Comprehensive Approach	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+

**Maintaining Settlement Separation**

<b>WEL5</b>	Maintaining Settlement Separation	0	++	++	0	0	+	+	++	0	0	+
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**Urban Design and the Character Areas**

<b>WEL6</b>	Comprehensive Masterplan	+	++	++	++	++	+	+	++	+	+	++
<b>WEL7</b>	General Design Principles	+	++	++	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	++
<b>WEL8</b>	Strategic Design Code	++	++	++	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	+

**Economy and Self-Containment**

<b>WEL9</b>	Employment	+	+/-/?	-	+/-/?	--	-	+/-/?	+/-/?	++	++	0
<b>WEL10</b>	The District Centre	0	+	+	++	+	+	0	0	++	++	++
<b>WEL11</b>	District Centre Community Building	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	+	++	++
<b>WEL12</b>	District Centre Healthcare Services	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	++	++

**Welborne Plan**  
**High Level Assessment of The Draft Welborne Plan**  
**April 2013 policies**

**SA Objectives**

		SA1	SA2	SA3	SA4	SA5	SA6	SA7	SA8	SA9	SA10	SA11
<b>WEL13</b>	The Village and Local Centres	0	+	+	++	+	0	0	0	++	++	++
<b>WEL14</b>	Primary and Pre-School Provision	0	0	+	++	+	+	0	0	0	0	++
<b>WEL15</b>	Secondary School Provision	0	0	+	++	+	+	0	0	0	0	++
<b>Transport Principles for Welborne</b>												
<b>WEL16</b>	Transport Principles for Welborne	0	0	0	++	+	+	0	0	+	+	++
<b>WEL17</b>	Road Transport and Access	-	-	-	+	-	-	+/-/?	-	++	+	+/-/?
<b>WEL18</b>	Public Transport	0	0	0	++	+	+	0	0	++	++	+
<b>WEL19</b>	Encouraging Sustainable Choices	0	0	0	++	+	+	0	0	+	+	++
<b>WEL20</b>	Cycling and Pedestrian Linkages	0	+	+	++	+	+	0	0	+	++	++
<b>Homes</b>												
<b>WEL21</b>	Market Housing Mix and Flexibility	++	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+
<b>WEL22</b>	Affordable Housing	++	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+
<b>WEL23</b>	Private Rented Housing	++	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0
<b>WEL24</b>	Extra Care Provision	++	0	0	++	0	0	0	0	0	+	++
<b>Green Infrastructure and Biodiversity</b>												
<b>WEL25</b>	On-site Green Infrastructure	+	+	++	+	++	++	+	+	+	+	++

**Welborne Plan**  
**High Level Assessment of The Draft Welborne Plan**  
**April 2013 policies**

**SA Objectives**

		SA1	SA2	SA3	SA4	SA5	SA6	SA7	SA8	SA9	SA10	SA11
<b>WEL26</b>	Avoiding and Mitigating the Impact on Internationally Protected Sites and Off-Site Green Infrastructure	0	0	+	0	0	+	++	0	0	0	0
<b>WEL27</b>	Conserving and Enhancing Biodiversity	0	+	++	0	0	+	++	0	0	0	0
<b>WEL28</b>	Green Corridors and Connections	0	+	+	++	++	+	++	0	+	++	++
<b>WEL29</b>	Governance and Maintenance of Green Infrastructure	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
<b>Energy, Water and Waste</b>												
<b>WEL30</b>	Energy	++	+/-/?	+/-/?	0	++	+/-/?	0	++	+	0	++
<b>WEL31</b>	Water Efficiency, Supply and Disposal	0	0	0	0	++	+	0	++	0	0	+
<b>WEL32</b>	Water Quality and Aquifer Protection	0	0	0	0	0	++	++	++	0	0	+
<b>WEL33</b>	Flooding and Sustainable Drainage Systems	0	0	+	0	++	++	++	+	0	0	+
<b>WEL34</b>	Waste Management and Recycling	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	++	0	0	0
<b>WEL35</b>	Structural Landscaping	0	++	++	0	+	+	++	+	0	+	+
<b>WEL36</b>	Detailed Landscaping	0	++	++	0	++	++	++	+	0	+	++
<b>WEL37</b>	Protection and Enhancement of the Historic Environment	0	++	++	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0
<b>WEL38</b>	Implementation, Phasing and Construction	0	+	+	0	+	++	0	+	++	0	++
		SA1	SA2	SA3	SA4	SA5	SA6	SA7	SA8	SA9	SA10	SA11

**Welborne Plan**  
**High Level Assessment of The Draft Welborne Plan**  
**April 2013 policies**

**SA Objectives**

SA1	SA2	SA3	SA4	SA5	SA6	SA7	SA8	SA9	SA10	SA11
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**Key to the High Level Assessment Matrix**

- ++ Likely strong positive effect
- + Likely positive effect
- 0 Neutral/no effect
- Likely adverse effect
- Likely strong adverse effect
- +/-/? Uncertain effects

**SA Objectives**

- 1** To provide good quality and sustainable housing for all
- 2** To conserve and enhance built and cultural heritage
- 3** To conserve and enhance the character of the landscape
- 4** To promote accessibility and encourage travel by sustainable means
- 5** To minimise carbon emissions at the new community and promote adaptation to climate change
- 6** To minimise air, water, light and noise pollution affecting the new community
- 7** To conserve and enhance biodiversity
- 8** To conserve and manage natural resources (water, land, minerals, agricultural land, materials)
- 9** To strengthen the local economy and provide accessible jobs available to residents of the new community
- 10** To create vital and viable new centres which complement existing centres
- 11** To create a healthy and safe new community

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## **Appendix G: Detailed Assessment of Draft Plan**

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# DETAILED ASSESSMENT MATRIX

## WEL3 - Allocation of Land

No.	SA Objective	Description of predicted effect	Duration			Frequency	Temporary or permanent	Geographic significance	Magnitude	Level of certainty	Scale of significance	Positive or negative	Mitigation or other action required?	Supporting comments / Proposed mitigation
			Short term	Medium term	Long term									
1	To provide good quality and sustainable housing for all.	WEL3 will facilitate the delivery of approximately 6,500 houses. This will increase the availability of housing locally.	+	+	+	On-going	Permanent	Sub-regional	Medium	Medium	Moderate	Positive	No	<p>The option proposes the delivery of up to 6,500 dwellings. This will help meet local and sub-regional housing needs.</p> <p>The extent to which the option will provide a mix of dwelling sizes and types to support the local housing market will however depend on the type and tenure of housing and the proportion of affordable housing to be delivered. In this context policies WEL21-24 set out the housing policies for the Welborne Plan.</p>
2	To conserve and enhance built and cultural heritage.	<p>The development of 6,500 dwellings, up to 78,650 sq. metres of employment floorspace and associated uses have the potential to have effects on the setting of cultural heritage assets. Due to the proposed location of development, effects on the historic environment will take place both to the west and east of the A32.</p> <p>To the west of the A32 the option will affect the setting of the Grade II* listed Dean Farmhouse. To the east of the A32, the proposals will affect the setting of the two listed buildings at Boundary Oak School and North Fareham Farmhouse and potentially the listed building at Crockerhill Industrial Park. The proposals will also affect the historic setting of the landscape of the area, including linked to the setting of Fort Nelson on Portsdown Hill to the east (although it should be noted that land will not be developed to the north of Junction 11 of the M27, the area closest to Portsdown Hill).</p>	-	-	-	On-going	Permanent	Local	Medium	Low	Minor	Negative	Yes	<p>The design and layout of development areas in the vicinity of the listed buildings should seek to enhance the buildings' setting and complement their curtilage. New development should incorporate design which complements and enhances individual heritage assets and their settings, reducing its impact on designated and non designated sites and the townscape and landscape of the area. The historic environment and setting of the area should be used to promote local distinctiveness. Archaeological finds should be appropriately catalogued by the relevant bodies. Local authority conservation and archaeological departments should be fully involved in the progression of Welborne. In this context policies WEL35-37 set out detailed provisions for the historic environment and landscape and townscape quality.</p> <p>However due to the scale and scope of development to take place in the area is likely to lead to some residual effects on historic environment assets within and in the vicinity of Welborne.</p>
3	To conserve and enhance the character of the landscape.	<p>There are likely to be inevitable effects on landscape quality from the development of 6,500 dwellings, employment land and associated infrastructure through the development of Welborne. This will include through development to the east of the A32, which is an area deemed to be of higher landscape sensitivity than the west of the road.</p> <p>Whilst many of the proposed policies for Welborne will help minimise potential effects on landscape quality through high quality design, the separation of nearby settlements and the implementation of high quality green infrastructure networks, the nature and scale of Welborne as a new community will have inevitable residual effects on landscape quality in the area.</p>	--	--	--	On-going	Permanent	Sub-regional	Medium	High	Moderate	Negative	Yes	<p>The Landscape Capacity Analysis highlights that there is a perceptible difference in landscape character between the east and west of the A32, with the eastern part of the site of higher sensitivity.</p> <p>WEL3 seeks to ensure that land is allocated as settlement buffers between Welborne and the existing settlements of Fareham, Funtley, Knowle and Wickham.</p>

4	To promote accessibility and encourage travel by sustainable means.	The effect of the proposals depend on the degree to which sustainable transport networks are effectively integrated within the planning of Welborne. In this context the transportation and green infrastructure policies (including WEL16-20, WEL25 and WEL28) will promote the use of sustainable modes of transport and accessibility. A number of the policies will also reduce the need to travel, supporting this objective.	+	+	+	On-going	Permanent	Local	Medium	Medium	Minor	Positive	No	The scale of development proposed by the Welborne Plan, together with anticipated growth in the demand for travel from existing communities within the sub-region, will place further demand on already stretched transport networks. This will need to be closely managed through the implementation of measures to promote public transport use and walking and cycling and to minimise the need to travel.
5	To minimise carbon emissions at the new community and promote adaptation to climate change.	The development of 6,500 dwellings, up to 78,650 sq. metres of employment floorspace and associated uses through the development of Welborne is likely to lead to inevitable increase in greenhouse gas emissions through increasing the built footprint of Fareham Borough.	--	--	--	On-going	Permanent	International	Low	Medium	Moderate	Uncertain	Yes	The extent to which the Welborne minimises greenhouse gas emissions depends on a range of factors, including the effective integration and use of sustainable transport networks, the extent to which energy efficient design is included in new development and the layout of development. Whilst many of the policies will support a limitation of greenhouse gas emissions, there will be an unavoidable increase in emission as a result of the development of Welborne.
6	To minimise air, water, light and noise pollution affecting the new community.	The extent to which the Welborne Plan minimises air, noise, water and light pollution depends on the design and layout of development, green infrastructure networks, the use of low noise road surfacing, high quality drainage systems, appropriate lighting design and other factors. In this context a number of the development principles and policies will help limit effects. However the scale of development will lead to inevitable effects on air, water, light and noise pollution even with effective mitigation and avoidance measures.	--	--	--	On-going	Permanent	Sub-regional	Medium	High	Moderate	Negative	Yes	The development of 6,500 dwellings, up to 78,650 sq. metres of employment floorspace and associated uses will also have shorter term effects on air quality, noise pollution and tranquillity during the construction phase.
7	To conserve and enhance biodiversity.	The development of Welborne with this level of housing and employment has the potential to lead to a range of pressures on habitats, species and sites in the wider area without a range of mitigation, avoidance and enhancement measures.  The effect of the policy on biodiversity depends on the introduction of effective measures to reduce the negative impacts associated with development, including habitat loss, fragmentation, disturbance and pollution and the provision of areas which will support biodiversity. New development should be accompanied by a net gain in biodiversity, both in terms of habitats and species, through the enhancement and creation of new habitats. In this context policies WEL25-29 will bring a range of benefits for protecting and enhancing biodiversity and help limit effects in relation to this objective.	-/+	-/+	-/+	On-going	Permanent	Sub-regional	Low	Low	Minor	Positive/negative	Yes	A number of habitats, sites and areas of biodiversity value exist in close proximity to the proposed areas of development. Protected species are also likely to be present in the area. Specific biodiversity features on-site include trees, woodlands and hedgerows.  Effect of policy on this SA Objective depends on the success of the development principles and policies related to biodiversity and green infrastructure provision. Due to the relatively low existing biodiversity value of much of the area (including as linked to intensively farmed arable land) there are significant opportunities for initiating biodiversity enhancements through the development of Welborne.

8	To conserve and manage natural resources (water, land, minerals, agricultural land, materials).	The development of Welborne will lead to the loss of areas of the best and most versatile agricultural land. A large proportion of the plan area is classified as the best and most versatile agricultural land, with a significant area in the north of the site assessed as Grade 3a. Land within the policy boundary to the north and south of the M27 is Grade 3b which is excluded from the best and most versatile definition.  The scale of development proposed to take place under the policy will also require a high degree of resource use, including during construction.	--	--	--	On-going	Permanent	Sub-regional	High	Low	Major	Negative	Yes	The development of Welborne will also place pressures on sub-regional water resources through increasing water demand (although Portsmouth Water have stated that there is sufficient water availability for Welborne). It will also lead to increases in the production of waste. This will be in part mitigated by policies WEL31-34.
	To strengthen the local economy and provide accessible jobs available to residents of the new community.	The development of 6,500 dwellings, up to 78,650 sq. metres of employment floorspace and associated uses will increase the local market for goods, services and amenities. This will support the economic vitality of Welborne and the surrounding area.	+	++	++	On-going	Permanent	Local	High	High	Moderate	Positive	No	An increase in economic activity will support an increase in employment opportunities locally.
	To create vital and viable new centres which complement existing centres	The development of 6,500 dwellings, up to 78,650 sq. metres of employment floorspace and associated uses will support the viability of new and existing centres.	+	+	+	On-going	Permanent	Local	Medium	Medium	Minor	Positive	No	This will be supported by the other policies in the Draft Welborne Plan, which focus on the viability and vitality of the new district and neighbourhood centres proposed for Welborne.
	To create a healthy and safe new community	The effect of the allocations proposed through the policy on health and wellbeing will depend on the success of the remaining Draft Welborne Plan policies.									Neutral			In this context the other development principles and policies in the Welborne Plan will support accessible health, leisure and recreation facilities, promote the development of high quality multifunctional green infrastructure networks, and support healthier modes of travel such as walking and cycling.

**Overall Effect**

The allocations proposed for Welborne through WEL3 will help deliver housing to meet sub-regional needs and support economic and employment opportunities. The policy will also support local distinctiveness through seeking to ensure that land is allocated as settlement buffers between Welborne and the existing settlements of Fareham, Funtley, Knowle and Wickham.

The significance of the potential adverse effects of policy WEL3 will depend on the success of the remaining development principles and policies in mitigating potential effects and realising opportunities for enhancement. However the nature and scale of Welborne proposed through the policy, including the development of 6,500 dwellings, up to 78,650 sq. metres of employment floorspace and associated uses will have inevitable impacts on landscape quality, loss of best and most versatile agricultural land, the setting of cultural heritage assets, water resources, environmental quality and greenhouse gas emissions, even with mitigation measures implementation. Due to the location of development proposed under this option, effects are also likely to take place both west and east of the A32.

The extent of these effects will however depend on the success of the measures implemented to avoid and limit effects and the realisation of opportunities for enhancements proposed through the other development principles and policies in the Draft Welborne Plan. This has been considered through the appraisal of the remaining policies in the Draft Welborne Plan.

**Proposed Mitigation**

The development of 6,500 dwellings, up to 78,650 sq. metres of employment floorspace and associated uses will require appropriate planning to reflect the higher housing levels and the incorporation of enhancement, mitigation and avoidance measures to limit effects.

**Residual Effect**

Residual effects will depend on the successful implementation of measures to avoid and limit effects and the realisation of opportunities for enhancements. These have been put forward through the remaining policies in the Draft Welborne Plan, which have been assessed through the SA process.

Key		Magnitude of significance is illustrated as:	
The 'Duration' column is noted as:	Major negative effect	--	Negative
	Negative effect	-	Severe
	Positive effect	+	Moderate
	Major positive effect	++	Minor
	Neutral environmental effect		Negligible

# DETAILED ASSESSMENT MATRIX

## WEL9 - Employment

No.	SA Objective	Description of predicted effect	Duration			Frequency	Temporary or permanent	Geographic significance	Magnitude	Level of certainty	Scale of significance	Positive or negative	Mitigation or other action required?	Supporting comments / Proposed mitigation
			Short term	Medium term	Long term									
1	To provide good quality and sustainable housing for all.	The policy seeks to ensure that the amenity of nearby residential areas is not affected by the new employment land proposed.	+	+	+	Ongoing	Permanent	Local	Medium	Medium	Minor	Positive	No	This will support the built environment and townscape quality of nearby residential areas.
2	To conserve and enhance built and cultural heritage.	The development of up to 78,650 sq. metres of employment floorspace at the locations proposed through the policy has the potential to have effects on the setting of cultural heritage assets. Due to the proposed location of development, effects on the historic environment will take place both to the west and east of the A32.  To the west of the A32 the option may affect the setting of the Grade II* listed Dean Farmhouse. To the east of the A32, the proposals may affect the setting of the lodge house at Boundary Oak School. The proposals may also affect the historic setting of the landscape of the area, including linked to the setting of Fort Nelson on Portsdown Hill to the east (although it should be noted that land will not be developed to the north of Junction 11 of the M27, the area closest to Portsdown Hill).	-	-	-	On-going	Permanent	Local	Medium	Low	Minor	Negative	Yes	The design and layout of development areas in the vicinity of the listed buildings should seek to enhance the buildings' setting and complement their curtilage. New development should incorporate design which complements and enhances individual heritage assets and their settings, reducing its impact on designated and non designated sites and the townscape and landscape of the area. The historic environment and setting of the area should be used to promote local distinctiveness. Archaeological finds should be appropriately catalogued by the relevant bodies. Local authority conservation and archaeological departments should be fully involved in the progression of Welborne. In this context policies WEL35-37 set out detailed provisions for the historic environment and landscape and townscape quality.  However due to the scale and scope of development to take place in the area there is potential for employment land at this location lead to some residual effects on historic environment assets.
3	To conserve and enhance the character of the landscape.	There are likely to be inevitable effects on landscape quality from development of up to 78,650 sq. metres of employment floorspace at the locations proposed through the policy through the development of Welborne. This will include through development to the east of the A32, which is an area deemed to be of higher landscape sensitivity than the west of the road.  Whilst many of the proposed policies for Welborne will help minimise potential effects on landscape quality through high quality design and the implementation of high quality green infrastructure networks, and the policy seeks to ensure consistency with character areas within the plan area, employment land at this location will have inevitable residual effects on landscape quality in the area.	-	-	-	On-going	Permanent	Local	Medium	High	Minor	Negative	Yes	The Landscape Capacity Analysis highlights that there is a perceptible difference in landscape character between the east and west of the A32, with the eastern part of the site of higher sensitivity.

4	To promote accessibility and encourage travel by sustainable means.	<p>The development of up to 78,650 sq. metres of employment floorspace at the locations proposed through the policy will place further demand on already stretched transport networks in the area. The effect of this may however be reduced through the location of employment land close to Junction 10 of the M27 and the A32. The policy also seeks to ensure that office use located in District, Local or Village Centres and remaining employment uses are well connected by walking and cycling networks.</p> <p>The location of employment land close to Junction 10 of the M27 motorway may however encourage car use through increasing access to the strategic road network. This will be in part mitigated by the siting of employment land close to proposed public transport routes and walking and cycling networks.</p>	-/+	-/+	-/+	On-going	Permanent	Sub-regional	Low	Low	Minor	Positive/negative	Yes	The effect of employment land on transport networks depend on the degree to which sustainable transport linkages will be effectively integrated within the planning of Welborne. In this context the transportation and green infrastructure policies (including WEL16-20, WEL25 and WEL28) will promote the use of sustainable modes of transport and support accessibility.
5	To minimise carbon emissions at the new community and promote adaptation to climate change.	<p>The development of up to 78,650 sq. metres of employment floorspace and associated uses through the development of Welborne is likely to lead to inevitable increase in greenhouse gas emissions.</p> <p>The location of employment land close to Junction 10 of the M27 motorway may also encourage car use through increasing access to the strategic road network.</p>	-	-	-	On-going	Permanent	International	Low	Medium	Major	Negative	Yes	The extent to which employment development minimises greenhouse gas emissions depends on a range of factors, including the effective integration and use of sustainable transport networks, the extent to which energy efficient design is included in new development and the layout of development. Whilst many of the plan's policies will support a limitation of greenhouse gas emissions, there will be an unavoidable increase in emission as a result of the development of employment land.
6	To minimise air, water, light and noise pollution affecting the new community.	<p>The development of up to 78,650 sq. metres of employment floorspace and associated uses has the potential lead to effects on air, water, light and noise pollution even with effective mitigation and avoidance measures. This includes from traffic and transportation linked to employment uses.</p> <p>The development of employment land at this location will also have shorter term effects on air quality, noise pollution and tranquillity during the construction phase.</p>	--	--	--	On-going	Permanent	Sub-regional	Medium	High	Moderate	Negative	Yes	The extent to which air, noise, water and light pollution is minimised depends on the design and layout of development, green infrastructure networks, the use of low noise road surfacing, high quality drainage systems, appropriate lighting design and other factors. In this context a number of the development principles and policies will help limit effects from the development of the employment land.
7	To conserve and enhance biodiversity.	The development of up to 78,650 sq. metres of employment floorspace may increase pressures on habitats, species and sites without a range of mitigation, avoidance and enhancement measures. However it is not anticipated that employment uses at the locations proposed will lead to the loss of features, sites or areas of significance for biodiversity.	-/+	-/+	-/+	On-going	Permanent	Sub-regional	Low	Low	Minor	Positive/Negative	Yes	Effect of policy on this SA Objective depends on the success of the development principles and policies related to biodiversity and green infrastructure provision. Due to the relatively low existing biodiversity value of much of the area (including as linked to intensively farmed arable land) there are significant opportunities for initiating biodiversity enhancements through the development of the employment land.
8	To conserve and manage natural resources (water, land, minerals, agricultural land, materials).	<p>The development of employment land at these locations will lead to the loss of grade 3b agricultural land.</p> <p>The scale of development proposed to take place under the policy will also require a high degree of resource use, including during construction.</p>	-	-	-	On-going	Permanent	Sub-regional	Low	Low	Minor	Negative	Yes	The development of employment land will also contribute to pressures on sub-regional water resources through increasing water demand (although Portsmouth Water have stated that there is sufficient water availability for Welborne). It will also lead to increases in the production of waste. This will however be in part mitigated by policies WEL31-34.

9	To strengthen the local economy and provide accessible jobs available to residents of the new community.	The development of up to 78,650 sq. metres of employment floorspace and associated uses will increase employment opportunities and support the economic vitality of Welborne and the surrounding area. This will be supported by a promotion of a range of employment land types, including offices and industrial / warehousing and measures to support start-ups and the growth of small businesses.	+	++	++	On-going	Permanent	Local	High	High	Moderate	Positive	No	An increase in economic activity will support an increase in employment opportunities locally. An integration of offices uses within the District Centre and the development of a Business Incubation Centre will also support the economic viability of the main centre of Welborne.	
	10	To create vital and viable new centres which complement existing centres	The policy seeks to integrate office use with the district centre and inaugurate a Business Incubation Centre. The policy also states that B1 office use should primarily be located within the District, Local and Village Centres. This will support their vitality and viability.	+	++	++	On-going	Permanent	Local	High	High	Moderate	Positive	No	Policy WEL9 also seeks to ensure that the district centre is well connected to other employment areas. This will support its viability.
	11	To create a healthy and safe new community	The effect of the allocations proposed through the policy on health and wellbeing will depend on the success of the remaining Draft Welborne Plan policies.									Neutral			In this context the other development principles and policies in the Welborne Plan will support accessible health, leisure and recreation facilities, promote the development of high quality multifunctional green infrastructure networks, and support healthier modes of travel such as walking and cycling.

**Overall Effect**  
 Policy WEL9 will help support the economic vitality of Welborne and promote employment opportunities through facilitating a range of economic uses, including offices and industrial / warehousing and promoting measures to support start-ups and the growth of small businesses. The policy will also support the vitality of Welborne's District, Local and Village Centres through ensuring they are well connected to employment areas by pedestrian and cycle links and seeking to integrate appropriate employment uses (including offices) within the centres. The location of the proposed employment land close to the strategic road network will help limit effects from the stimulation of traffic linked to employment areas, including B2 and B8 uses proposed for areas east of the A32.  
 The development of up to 78,650 sq. metres of employment floorspace at the locations proposed through WEL9 has the potential to have effects on landscape quality (including in the more sensitive area east of the A32) and the setting of cultural heritage assets (including the Grade II\* listed Dean Farmhouse and the lodge house at Boundary Oak School). An increase in economic activity also has the potential to affect air and noise quality, contribute to light pollution, and increase greenhouse gas emissions. The extent of these effects will however depend on the success of the measures implemented to avoid and limit potential impacts and the realisation of opportunities for enhancements proposed through the other development principles and policies in the plan. This has been considered through the appraisal of the remaining policies of the Draft Welborne Plan.

**Proposed Mitigation**  
 The extent of mitigation required will depend on the success of measures contained within other proposed policies to avoid and limit effects, and realise opportunities for enhancements.

**Residual Effect**  
 Residual effects will depend on the successful implementation of measures to avoid and limit effects and the realisation of opportunities for enhancements. These have been put forward through the remaining policies in the Draft Welborne Plan, which have been assessed through the SA process.

Key		Magnitude of significance is illustrated as:	
The 'Duration' column is noted as:	Major negative effect	--	Negative
	Negative effect	-	Severe
	Positive effect	+	Major
	Major positive effect	++	Moderate
	Neutral environmental effect		Minor
			Negligible

# DETAILED ASSESSMENT MATRIX

## Location of secondary school at a site of at least nine hectares east of the A32

	No.	SA Objective	Description of predicted effect	Duration			Frequency	Temporary or permanent	Geographic significance	Magnitude	Level of certainty	Scale of significance	Positive or negative	Mitigation or other action required?	Supporting comments / Proposed mitigation
				Short term	Medium term	Long term									
SEA Objectives	1	To provide good quality and sustainable housing for all.	No significant effects at this level of detail.									Neutral			The proposal seeks to deliver secondary school provision for Welborne.
	2	To conserve and enhance built and cultural heritage.	The proposed school site is unlikely to affect the fabric or setting of designated historic environment sites. The proposed school buildings will be located approximately 700m north of the Grade II listed building at Boundary Oak School/Roche Court and 700m south of the Grade II listed building at Pinks Sawmill, the closest designated sites.									Neutral			Consideration should however be given to a buffer around Roche Court to protect its landscape setting.
	3	To conserve and enhance the character of the landscape.	Located east of the A32, the proposed school would be located in an area which has higher landscape sensitivity than the west of plan area. This has the potential to lead to effects on landscape quality through visual impacts. Effects on tranquillity through noise and light pollution may however be limited by the location of the school close to the A32, which currently has effects on noise quality and light pollution in the area.	-	-	-	Ongoing	Permanent	Local	Medium	Low	Minor	Negative	Yes	The Landscape Capacity Analysis highlights that there is a perceptible difference in landscape character between the east and west of the A32, with the eastern part of the site of higher sensitivity.  The impact of the proposed new development on local landscape quality will depend on the design and layout of development and the incorporation of buffer zones and the development of green infrastructure networks.
	4	To promote accessibility and encourage travel by sustainable means.	The location of the school near to the A32, will have mixed implications for this SA Objective. Whilst the A32 is likely to be a key public transport corridor for Welborne, the easy access of the school from the strategic road network may undermine the use of sustainable modes of transport.  The proposed school site is located on the eastern side of the A32. As most residential development will be located on the west of the road, potential road safety issues may arise from pupils, parents and staff crossing the road corridor, with implications for accessibility.	-	-	-	Ongoing	Permanent	Local	Medium	Low	Minor	Negative	Yes	The new school site should be well connected by new and existing pedestrian and cycle routes, and provided with bus stops. High quality pedestrian and cycle crossings of the A32 should also accompany the development of the secondary school at this location. However, WEL15 and WEL20 provide for an at-grade crossing and a pedestrian/cycle bridge to ensure safe access.
	5	To minimise carbon emissions at the new community and promote adaptation to climate change.	The implications for accessibility highlighted under SA Objective 4 above may lead to increases in greenhouse gas emissions linked to school transport.	-	-	-	Ongoing	Permanent	Local	High	High	Moderate	Negative	No	The new school should be well connected by new and existing pedestrian and cycle routes, and provided with bus stops. High quality pedestrian and cycle crossings of the A32 should also accompany the development of the secondary school at this location.
	6	To minimise air, water, light and noise pollution affecting the new community.	The school is likely to be a trip generator, with implications for air and noise quality in the area. The location of the school close to the A32 is however less likely to lead to significant effects on air and noise quality due to the existing presence of the road.  The proposed location of the school is situated at the edge of a Source Protection Zone 3.	-	-	-	Ongoing	Permanent	Local	Low	Medium	Negligible	Negative	Yes	The policy should seek to ensure that surface run off is managed from the school to protect the SPZ.

7	To conserve and enhance biodiversity.	The development of a school at this location is unlikely to have significant adverse effects at this location. The proposed school site is located adjacent to two areas of Biodiversity Action Plan habitat (lowland mixed deciduous woodland), including to the south of the site along the A32 and on the eastern edge of the site. These will be retained. The nearest designated biodiversity sites are at Blake's Copse SINC (which is located 800m to the north of the proposed school site) and Carpenter's Copse SINC (which is located approximately 650m to the north east of the site). Both are areas of Ancient Semi-Natural Woodland.									Neutral			The proposed biodiversity and green infrastructure policies for Welborne will help support opportunities for maximising the biodiversity value of the school site and help link biodiversity features present locally such as the BAP habitat.
8	To conserve and manage natural resources (water, land, minerals, agricultural land, materials).	The development of the school site at this location will lead to the loss of approximately 9ha of the best and most versatile agricultural land.	-	-	-	Ongoing	Permanent	Local	Medium	Low	Minor	Negative	No	The proposed school site is located in an area of Grade 2 agricultural land.
9	To strengthen the local economy and provide accessible jobs available to residents of the new community.	The delivery of a new school of this size will improve educational opportunities in Welborne.	+	+	+	Ongoing	Permanent	Local	Medium	Medium	Minor	Positive	No	
10	To create vital and viable new centres which complement existing centres	The proposed school site is accessible to the likely location of the district centre.	+	+	+	Ongoing	Permanent	Local	Medium	Medium	Minor	Positive	No	The proposal will support this objective through supporting the vitality and viability of the district centre.
11	To create a healthy and safe new community	The proposed school site is located on the eastern side of the A32. As most residential development will be located on the west of the road, potential road safety issues may arise from pupils, parents and staff crossing the road corridor.	-	-	-	Ongoing	Permanent	Local	Low	Medium	Negligible	Negative	Yes	High quality pedestrian and cycle crossings of the A32 should accompany the development of the secondary school at this location.

Overall Effect	The delivery of a secondary school of this size in Welborne is likely to support accessibility to educational opportunities.													
	In terms of potential adverse effects, the development of the school site at this location will lead to the loss of approximately 9ha of the best and most versatile agricultural land. Located east of the A32, the proposed school would be situated an area which has higher landscape sensitivity than the west of plan area. This has the potential to lead to effects on landscape quality through visual impacts. Effects on tranquillity through noise and light pollution may however be limited by the location of the school close to the A32. Similarly whilst the secondary school will be a significant trip generator, the location of the school close to the A32 suggests that it is unlikely to lead to significant additional effects on air and noise quality due to the existing presence of the road. The proposed location of the school is situated at the edge of a Source Protection Zone 3.													
	The location of the school near to the A32, will have mixed implications for accessibility. Whilst the A32 is likely to be a key public transport corridor for Welborne, the easy access of the school from the strategic road network may undermine the use of sustainable modes of transport. The proposed school site is located on the eastern side of the A32. As most residential development will be located on the west of the road, potential road safety issues may arise from pupils, parents and staff crossing the road corridor, with implications for accessibility and limiting greenhouse gas emissions.													
Proposed Mitigation	Due to the lack of sites and areas of biodiversity and historic value in the vicinity of the proposed school site, situating the school at this location is unlikely to have significant effects on biodiversity or cultural heritage assets. The school also provides scope to act as a key hub for high quality green infrastructure provision.													
	The secondary school and associated facilities should be proactively landscaped to minimise the visual and landscape impact of the school. To help minimise road safety and accessibility issues, the new school site should be well connected by new and existing pedestrian and cycle routes, and provided with bus stops. High quality pedestrian and cycle crossings of the A32 should also accompany the development of the secondary school at this location, as required by WEL15 and WEL20. The policy should seek to ensure that surface run off is managed from the school to protect the SPZ.													
Residual Effect	With the exception of the inevitable loss of areas of the best and most versatile agricultural land through the option, overall, potential effects are likely to be minimised with the implementation of the mitigation measures proposed above.													

Key									
The 'Duration' column is noted as:	Major negative effect	--	Magnitude of significance is illustrated as:	Negative	Severe			Superior	Positive
	Negative effect	-			Major			Major	
	Positive effect	+			Moderate			Moderate	
	Major positive effect	++			Minor			Minor	
	Neutral environmental effect				Negligible			Negligible	

# DETAILED ASSESSMENT MATRIX

## WEL17 - Road Transport and Access

	No.	SA Objective	Description of predicted effect	Duration			Frequency	Temporary or permanent	Geographic significance	Magnitude	Level of certainty	Scale of significance	Positive or negative	Mitigation or other action required?	Supporting comments / Proposed mitigation
				Short term	Medium term	Long term									
SEA Objectives	1	To provide good quality and sustainable housing for all.	The westbound on-slip has the potential to affect the setting of residential areas to the south west of the junction (including at Potters Avenue) by increasing noise pollution.	-	-	-	Ongoing	Permanent	Local	Medium	Low	Minor	Negative	No	The eastbound off slip proposed as part of the WEL17 is likely to affect one house. It is uncertain whether the routing of the eastbound off slip will avoid the loss of the building. However if loss of the building is avoided, the setting of the house is likely to be significantly affected.
	2	To conserve and enhance built and cultural heritage.	Noise from the eastbound off slip-road and improvements to the A32 may have some additional but small effects on noise quality in the vicinity of the Grade II* listed Dean Farmhouse and the Grade II listed Boundary Oak School gatehouse.	-	-	-	Ongoing	Permanent	Local	Low	Low	Negligible	Negative	No	However the construction and operation of the new off and on slips to the motorway as part of this option is unlikely to significantly affect the fabric and setting of existing cultural heritage assets in the area, including the listed buildings.
	3	To conserve and enhance the character of the landscape.	A new on and off slip-road west of the existing junction will lead to land-take to the south and north of the motorway, including at Fareham Common. This will affect landscape and townscape quality in the area (although it should be noted that the existing motorway already has significant effects on the quality of the public realm in the area). The delivery of further road linkages for Welborne and the upgrade of the A32 will also have implications for landscape quality.	-	-	-	Ongoing	Permanent	Local	High	Low	Moderate	Negative	No	The Landscape Capacity Analysis highlights that there is a perceptible difference in landscape character between the east and west of the A32, with the eastern part of the site of higher sensitivity. The proposed slip roads will be located in an area of lower landscape sensitivity.
	4	To promote accessibility and encourage travel by sustainable means.	A new on and off slip-road will improve accessibility to the M27 to and from the Welborne and new road linkages will support accessibility within Welborne.	+	++	++	Ongoing	Permanent	Local	High	Medium	Moderate	Positive	No	WEL17 also seeks to incorporate bus, cycle and pedestrian access into the road proposals and improve linkages across the A32 for these modes of transport. This will support accessibility by sustainable modes of transport.
	5	To minimise carbon emissions at the new community and promote adaptation to climate change.	A new on and off slip-road will improve accessibility to the M27 to and from Welborne by private car. This will contribute to an increase in greenhouse gas emissions from transport linked to Welborne. Similarly new road linkages within Welborne will facilitate an increase in car use, with implications for greenhouse gas emissions.	-	-	-	On-going	Permanent	International	Low	Medium	Moderate	Negative	Yes	Through seeking to incorporate bus, cycle and pedestrian access into the road proposals and improve linkages across the A32 for these modes of transport WEL17 will help limit greenhouse gas emissions by promoting modal shift.
	6	To minimise air, water, light and noise pollution affecting the new community.	The new eastbound and westbound slip road proposed to the west of the existing junction will contribute to an increase in noise, air and light pollution in the immediate area. New road links proposed by the policy will also have effects on air and noise quality and light pollution.	-	-	-	Ongoing	Permanent	Local	Medium	Low	Minor	Negative	No	It should however be noted that noise and air quality and light pollution is currently significantly affected by the existing presence of the motorway and the A32.  The incorporation of bus, cycle and pedestrian access into the road proposals and improved linkages across the A32 for these modes of transport WEL17 will support accessibility by sustainable modes of transport. This will help limit air, noise and light pollution.

7	To conserve and enhance biodiversity.	The proposed routes of the two slip roads and the proposed road links within Welborne will not affect locally designated biodiversity sites. There is however potential for an area of Biodiversity Action Plan habitat (lowland deciduous woodland) to be affected to the west of the junction on the north side of the M27.	-	-	-	Ongoing	Permanent	Local	Medium	Low	Minor	Negative	No	Habitat loss should be minimised through the routing and construction of the slip roads. Appropriate planting and habitat creation should also take place alongside the construction of the slip roads and the new road links as part of the wider green infrastructure strategy for Welborne to contribute to sub-regional biodiversity networks.
8	To conserve and manage natural resources (water, land, minerals, agricultural land, materials).	Construction of the eastbound on slip road and new road links within Welborne will lead to the loss of an area of Grade 3b agricultural land to the north of the M27, although this is subject to periodic flooding which may restrict its productive value.	-	-	-	Ongoing	Permanent	Local	Medium	Low	Minor	Negative	No	Land to the north of the M27 is classified as Grade 2 agricultural land.
9	To strengthen the local economy and provide accessible jobs available to residents of the new community.	Improved access from the strategic road network through two new slip roads and new road links has the will improve access to new employment areas in Welborne. This will support economic investment.	+	+	+	On-going	Permanent	Sub-Regional	Medium	Medium	Moderate	Positive	No	The policy also seeks to incorporate bus, cycle and pedestrian access into the road proposals and improve linkages across the A32 for these modes of transport. This will promote accessibility to employment opportunities.
10	To create vital and viable new centres which complement existing centres	An improvement in accessibility for motorised vehicles from the Strategic Road Network to Welborne may undermine the viability of district and local centres through encouraging people to travel elsewhere for services, amenities and employment opportunities	-/+	-/+	-/+	Ongoing	Permanent	Local	Medium	Low	Neutral	Uncertain	No	However improving road connections to Welborne may support the viability of centres through improving access and encouraging businesses to locate in the new community. The integration of bus, cycle and pedestrian routes within the new road links will also support the viability and vitality of district.
11	To create a healthy and safe new community	An increase in noise and air pollution and an encouragement of the use of the private car by road improvements may have implications for health and wellbeing. The policy may also have implications for road safety through encouraging the use of the private car.	-/+	-/+	-/+	Ongoing	Permanent	Local	Medium	Low	Neutral	Uncertain	No	The policy however seeks to incorporate bus, cycle and pedestrian access into the road proposals and improve linkages across the A32 for these modes of transport. In this context WEL17 will encourage the use of healthier modes of travel.

**Overall Effect**

The construction of an on and off slip road to the M27 immediately west of Junction 10 will lead to the loss of Grade 3b agricultural land to the north of the M27 (although this is subject to periodic flooding which may restrict its productive value), have potential effects on the residential environment in Fareham Common (including Potters Avenue), lead to the potential loss of an area of Biodiversity Action Plan habitat and have (limited) effects on the historic environment and landscape quality.

More generally through improving access from the Strategic Road Network through junction improvements and new road links, the policy will improve accessibility to and from Welborne via the private car. Whilst this will improve accessibility to Welborne, and support inward economic investment, this will contribute to an increase in greenhouse gas emissions, have implications for air and noise quality, affect the quality of the public realm and may have implications for residents' health and wellbeing.

The policy however seeks to incorporate bus, cycle and pedestrian access within the road proposals and improve linkages across the A32 for these modes of transport. In this context this aspect of WEL17 will support the use of sustainable modes of transport and promote modal shift from the private car. The remaining sustainable transport proposals (including policies WEL16 and WEL 18-20 will also help limit the potential implications of road improvements linked to increased traffic flows in the vicinity of the plan area.

**Proposed Mitigation**

The development of a high quality sustainable transport network for Welborne should be a priority to help offset effects from new motorway junction improvements and road linkages. Appropriate screening and landscape and habitat enhancement and protection measures should accompany the construction of new road infrastructure.

**Residual Effect**

Residual effects will depend on the successful implementation of measures to avoid and limit effects and the realisation of opportunities for enhancements. These have been put forward through the remaining policies in the Draft Welborne Plan, which have been assessed through the SA process.

Key		Magnitude of significance is illustrated as:	
The 'Duration' column is noted as:	Major negative effect	--	Negative Severe
	Negative effect	-	Major
	Positive effect	+	Moderate
	Major positive effect	++	Minor
	Neutral environmental effect		Negligible

# DETAILED ASSESSMENT MATRIX

## WEL20 - Energy

	No.	SA Objective	Description of predicted effect	Duration			Frequency	Temporary or permanent	Geographic significance	Magnitude	Level of certainty	Scale of significance	Positive or negative	Mitigation or other action required?	Supporting comments / Proposed mitigation
				Short term	Medium term	Long term									
SEA Objectives	1	To provide good quality and sustainable housing for all.	Through seeking to optimise energy efficiency in new dwellings, including through incorporating a proportion of buildings built to 'Passivhaus' standard, the policy will promote the development of high quality housing which is healthy, comfortable and cheap to run.	++	++	++	Ongoing	Permanent	Local	High	Medium	Moderate	Positive	No	This will be supported by the installation of smart meters in all residential dwellings as promoted by the policy.
	2	To conserve and enhance built and cultural heritage.	New renewable energy generation may have implications for the setting and fabric of cultural heritage assets.	-	-	-	On-going	Permanent	Local	Medium	Low	Minor	Negative	Yes	The location, design and layout of new renewable energy provision should seek negate potential effects on the fabric of cultural heritage assets and complement the setting of the historic environment.
	3	To conserve and enhance the character of the landscape.	New renewable energy generation may have implications for landscape and townscape quality if poorly designed and situated.	-	-	-	On-going	Permanent	Local	Medium	Low	Minor	Negative	Yes	The location, design and layout of new renewable energy provision should seek to complement landscape character and quality.
	4	To promote accessibility and encourage travel by sustainable means.	No significant effects at this level of detail.									Neutral			
	5	To minimise carbon emissions at the new community and promote adaptation to climate change.	Policy WEL30's impetus on energy efficiency and the utilisation of low or zero carbon technologies in Welborne will help limit greenhouse gas emissions from the new community.	++	++	++	Ongoing	Permanent	International	Low	High	Moderate	Positive	No	This will be supported by the installation of smart meters in all new buildings within Welborne, as promoted by the policy.
	6	To minimise air, water, light and noise pollution affecting the new community.	The utilisation of localised renewable energy generation may have some implications for noise quality.	-	-	-	On-going	Permanent	Local	Low	Low	Negligible	Negative	Yes	Renewable energy facilities should be designed to minimise effects on noise pollution.
	7	To conserve and enhance biodiversity.	No significant effects at this level of detail.									Neutral			
	8	To conserve and manage natural resources (water, land, minerals, agricultural land, materials).	Policy WEL30's impetus on energy efficiency and the utilisation of low or zero carbon technologies in Welborne will support the sustainable use of natural resources.	+	+	+	Ongoing	Permanent	Local	Medium	Medium	Minor	Positive	No	Through limiting the need for material assets linked to energy generation.
	9	To strengthen the local economy and provide accessible jobs available to residents of the new community.	Policy WEL30's impetus on energy efficiency and the utilisation of low or zero carbon technologies in Welborne will support the development of a green economy locally.	++	++	++	Ongoing	Permanent	Local	High	Medium	Moderate	Positive	No	Including through the supply and maintenance of renewable energy infrastructure, the use of sustainable building techniques and promoting a culture of 'green innovation'.
	10	To create vital and viable new centres which complement existing centres	No significant effects at this level of detail.									Neutral			
	11	To create a healthy and safe new community	High standards of energy efficiency in houses and community buildings will support the health and wellbeing of residents.	++	++	++	Ongoing	Permanent	Local	High	Medium	Moderate	Positive	No	Through encouraging the construction of warmer, drier and healthier homes and helping to limit fuel poverty.

**Overall Effect**  
 Policy WEL30's impetus on energy efficiency and the utilisation of low or zero carbon technologies in Welborne will support the sustainable use of natural resources, support climate change mitigation through limiting greenhouse gas emissions and promote a green economy locally. The policy will also support the health and wellbeing of residents through encouraging the construction of high quality warmer, drier and healthier homes and helping to limit fuel poverty.  
 New renewable energy generation may however have implications for the setting and fabric of cultural heritage assets and landscape and townscape quality if poorly designed and situated.

**Proposed Mitigation**  
 The location, design and layout of new renewable energy provision should seek negate potential effects on the fabric of cultural heritage assets and complement the townscape and landscape setting of the area.

Residual Effect

No residual adverse effects are anticipated.

Key								
The 'Duration' column is noted as:	Major negative effect	--	Magnitude of significance is illustrated as:	Negative	Severe	Superior	Positive	
	Negative effect	-		Major				
	Positive effect	+		Moderate				
	Major positive effect	++		Minor				
	Neutral environmental effect			Negligible				

# DETAILED ASSESSMENT MATRIX

## Treatment at Peel Common through construction of new pipeline

	No.	SA Objective	Description of predicted effect	Duration			Frequency	Temporary or permanent	Geographic significance	Magnitude	Level of certainty	Scale of significance	Positive or negative	Mitigation or other action required?	Supporting comments / Proposed mitigation
				Short term	Medium term	Long term									
SEA Objectives	1	To provide good quality and sustainable housing for all.	No significant effects at this level of detail.									Neutral			
	2	To conserve and enhance built and cultural heritage.	Due to the pipeline being buried, it is less likely to affect the setting of cultural heritage assets, however there may be some disturbance of historic environment assets during construction, including designated sites and archaeological finds.	-	-	-	Ongoing	Permanent	Local	Low	Low	Negligible	Negative	No	There are a number of designated historic environment features and areas of importance between the New Community and Peel Common, including in Fareham town centre. These include numerous listed buildings, and Fort Fareham, which is a Scheduled Ancient Monument. Effects on the historic environment will depend on the route of the pipeline and the mitigation and avoidance measures implemented.
	3	To conserve and enhance the character of the landscape.	The effect of the pipeline on landscape quality depends on its routing. If routed through the countryside, there may be some effects on landscape quality.	-	-	-	Ongoing	Permanent	Local	Low	Low	Negligible	Negative	No	It is likely that the pipeline will be buried. This will limit potential effects on landscape quality.
	4	To promote accessibility and encourage travel by sustainable means.	No significant effects at this level of detail.									Neutral			
	5	To minimise carbon emissions at the new community and promote adaptation to climate change.	The transport of wastewater 5km from the New Community to Peel Common has the potential to increase greenhouse gas emissions from the treatment of wastewater from the New Community.	-	-	-	On-going	Permanent	International	Low	Medium	Moderate	Negative	Yes	As an alternative to treating wastewater on site the option will lead to greater energy and carbon costs due to the need to pump waste over a longer distance.
	6	To minimise air, water, light and noise pollution affecting the new community.	No significant effects at this level of detail.									Neutral			The option concerns the location of treatment rather than considering whether wastewater is treated or not.
	7	To conserve and enhance biodiversity.	Biodiversity impacts will be unclear until more is known about precise routes for the wastewater pipe. Potential impacts on biodiversity may include habitat loss and fragmentation, changes to the water table and discharges.	-/+	-/+	-/+	Ongoing	Permanent	Local	Medium	Low	Minor	Uncertain	No	A number of habitats, sites and areas of biodiversity value exist in close proximity to potential routes for the pipeline. Protected species are also present in the area.
	8	To conserve and manage natural resources (water, land, minerals, agricultural land, materials).	The removal of wastewater from site for treatment at Peel Common, approximately 5km from the site of the NCNF, will do less to promote the sustainable management of wastewater in Welborne.	-	-	-	On-going	Permanent	Local	High	Medium	Moderate	Negative	Yes	Large-scale, centralized water treatment systems are slow to accommodate changes in supply or demand. A more localised, networked water treatment system for the New Community has the potential to encourage the development and use of innovative approaches to waste water management which are tailored to minimise environmental impacts.
	9	To strengthen the local economy and provide accessible jobs available to residents of the new community.	No significant effects at this level of detail.									Neutral			
	10	To create vital and viable new centres which complement existing centres	No significant effects at this level of detail.									Neutral			
	11	To create a healthy and safe new community	No significant effects at this level of detail.									Neutral			
Overall Effect	The removal of wastewater from site for treatment at Peel Common, approximately 5km from Welborne, will do less to promote the sustainable use of water resources at Welborne and will increase the energy use required for treatment. Biodiversity impacts and impacts on cultural heritage assets and landscape quality will be unclear until more is known about precise routes for the wastewater pipe (although effects may be limited by the burial of the pipe infrastructure).														
Proposed Mitigation	A more localised, networked water treatment system for Welborne has the potential to encourage the development and use of innovative approaches to waste water management which are tailored to minimise environmental impacts.														

Key								
The 'Duration' column is noted as:	Major negative effect	--	Magnitude of significance is illustrated as:	Negative	Severe		Superior	Positive
	Negative effect	-		Major			Major	
	Positive effect	+		Moderate			Moderate	
	Major positive effect	++		Minor			Minor	
	Neutral environmental effect			Negligible			Negligible	

# DETAILED ASSESSMENT MATRIX

Treatment at Knowle, water supplied back to Welborne for toilet flushing or discharged into R. Meon after treatment

	No.	SA Objective	Description of predicted effect	Duration			Frequency	Temporary or permanent	Geographic significance	Magnitude	Level of certainty	Scale of significance	Positive or negative	Mitigation or other action required?	Supporting comments / Proposed mitigation
				Short term	Medium term	Long term									
SEA Objectives	1	To provide good quality and sustainable housing for all.	No significant effects at this level of detail.									Neutral			
	2	To conserve and enhance built and cultural heritage.	There may be some disturbance of historic environment assets during construction, including listed buildings and buried archaeological finds. The option prevents the need for a long distance pipeline however. This will reduce potential effects on cultural heritage assets to the south of Welborne, including in Fareham town centre.	-	-	-	Ongoing	Permanent	Local	Low	Low	Negligible	Negative	No	Knowle has seven listed structures, including the three buildings at Great Funtley Farm, the Mill House, two buildings at Knowle Hospital, and the farm cottage in the northwest of the village.
	3	To conserve and enhance the character of the landscape.	Extensions to the current treatment facility at Knowle will lead to some localised visual impacts.	-	-	-	Ongoing	Permanent	Local	Low	Low	Negligible	Negative	No	Site-level landscaping proposals (e.g. bunding or tree planting) may be sufficient to mitigate such effects.
	4	To promote accessibility and encourage travel by sustainable means.	No significant effects at this level of detail.									Neutral			
	5	To minimise carbon emissions at the new community and promote adaptation to climate change.	A localised facility will prevent the need to transport wastewater 5km from Welborne to Peel Common. This will help limit greenhouse gas emissions from Welborne by reducing the energy costs of pumping wastewater to the treatment works.	+	+	+	On-going	Permanent	International	Low	Medium	Moderate	Positive	No	A localised wastewater treatment option will limit energy and carbon costs.
	6	To minimise air, water, light and noise pollution affecting the new community.	Discharge consent parameters (permitted pollutant loads) for the quality of treated wastewater are not yet known. It is likely that they would remain broadly in line with the discharge consent of the current works, at least for some pollutants (e.g. nitrogen), however, elevated pollution concentrations in the River Meon are possible as a result of increased volumes as development occupancy progresses.	-	-	--	Ongoing	Permanent	Local	Medium	Low	Minor	Negative	No	Treatment to higher standards prior to discharge is an option that could be considered by the regulator: given that the Meon ultimately meets with SAC/SPA designations are the Solent, it is likely that any increase in volume would require a reduction in pollutant concentrations prior to a licence being issued.
	7	To conserve and enhance biodiversity.	Biodiversity impacts will be unclear until more is known about precise design and layout of the wastewater treatment centre. Potential impacts on biodiversity may include habitat loss and fragmentation, changes in the water table and pollution discharges.	-/+	-/+	-/+	Ongoing	Permanent	Local	Medium	Low	Minor	Uncertain	No	The site is within the Meon Valley Biodiversity Opportunity Area. (Biodiversity Opportunity Areas are regional priority areas of great opportunity for the restoration and creation of Biodiversity Action Plan habitats). Protected species are also likely to be present in the area.
	8	To conserve and manage natural resources (water, land, minerals, agricultural land, materials).	A more localised and networked water treatment system for Welborne has the potential to encourage the development and use of innovative approaches to waste water management which are tailored to minimise environmental impacts. This will support the sustainable management of wastewater in Welborne.	+	++	++	On-going	Permanent	Local	High	Medium	Moderate	Positive	No	Large-scale, centralized water treatment systems are slow to accommodate changes in supply or demand.
	9	To strengthen the local economy and provide accessible jobs available to residents of the new community.	No significant effects at this level of detail.									Neutral			
	10	To create vital and viable new centres which complement existing centres	No significant effects at this level of detail.									Neutral			
	11	To create a healthy and safe new community	There is a possible risk that the dual supply of water to dwellings required in this option could lead to cross-contamination of water supply which could impact on health. The extent of this risk is not fully understood.	-	-	-	Ongoing	Permanent	Local	Medium	Low	Minor	Uncertain	Yes	Mitigation will need to be devised once the extent of possible risk is more clear.

Overall Effect	A more localised, networked water treatment system for the Welborne has the potential to encourage the development and use of innovative approaches to waste water management which are tailored to minimise environmental impacts. This will promote the sustainable use of water resources at the Welborne and will limit the energy use and carbon costs of treatment. Biodiversity impacts and impacts on cultural heritage assets and water quality will be unclear until more is known about precise design and layout of the facility.
Proposed Mitigation	The design and layout of the wastewater treatment plant should seek to minimise effects on environmental receptors and the quality of the built environment in the vicinity of Knowle.
Residual Effect	Residual effects will depend on the successful implementation of measures to avoid and limit effects and the realisation of opportunities for enhancements.

Key									
The 'Duration' column is noted as:	Major negative effect	--	Magnitude of significance is illustrated as:	<b>Negative</b>	Severe			Superior	<b>Positive</b>
	Negative effect	-		Major			Major		
	Positive effect	+		Moderate			Moderate		
	Major positive effect	++		Minor			Minor		
	Neutral environmental effect			Negligible			Negligible		



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