



East Hampshire District Local Plan Part 2: Allocations



SA Scoping Report
July 2014

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

1.1.1 East Hampshire District Council is preparing Part 2 of the Local Plan, which will focus on allocating sites for housing, employment and gypsy and travellers sites. Sustainability Appraisal (SA) is a process that must be undertaken alongside plan-making.¹ SA is essentially a mechanism for considering and communicating the likely effects of a draft plan, and alternatives, with a view to avoiding and mitigating adverse effects and maximising the positives. URS is commissioned to 'scope' the SA, and as part of that commission has produced this Scoping Report for consultation.

1.2 The East Hampshire District Council Local Plan

1.2.1 Part 1 of the East Hampshire District Local Plan is the Joint Core Strategy, which has been prepared jointly with the South Downs National Park Authority (SDNPA). It will guide the way in which new development, including housing and employment, will be planned up to 2028. It sets out a spatial growth strategy and policies against which planning applications will be determined.

1.2.2 Through Part 2 of the Local Plan - the Allocations Plan - the district council will specify which sites are best to meet the growth requirements set out in Part 1. The Plan will cover the area of the District outside the South Downs National Park. Part 3 of the Local Plan will consist of development management policies, i.e. detailed policies against which planning applications will be judged.

1.2.3 It is important to emphasise that the Local Plan is strategic in nature. Even the allocation of sites should be considered a strategic undertaking, i.e. a process that omits consideration of some detailed issues in the knowledge that these can be addressed further down the line (through the development management process).

1.3 SA explained

1.3.1 In-line with the Regulations, a report (the 'SA Report') must be published for consultation alongside the draft plan that 'identifies, describes and evaluates' the likely significant effects of implementing 'the plan, and reasonable alternatives'.² The report must then be taken into account, alongside consultation responses, when finalising the plan.

1.3.2 The Regulations prescribe the information that must be contained within the SA Report. Essentially, there is a need for the SA Report to answer the following four questions:

1. What's the scope of the SA?
2. What has Plan-making / SA involved up to this point?
 - Preparation of the draft plan must have been informed by at least one earlier plan-making / SA iteration at which point 'reasonable alternatives' are appraised.
3. What are the SA findings at this stage?
 - i.e. in relation to the draft plan.
4. What happens next (including monitoring)?

¹ Since provision was made through the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 it has been understood that local planning authorities must carry out a process of Sustainability Appraisal alongside plan-making. The centrality of SA to Local Plan-making is emphasised in the National Planning Policy Framework (2012). The Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012 require that an SA Report is published for consultation alongside the 'Proposed Submission' plan document.

² It is a requirement that SA is undertaken in-line with the procedures prescribed by the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004, which were prepared in order to transpose into national law the EU Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Directive.

1.4 This Scoping Report

- 1.4.1 The Regulations also require that: “When deciding on the scope and level of detail of the information that must be included in the [SA Report], the responsible authority shall consult the consultation bodies”. As such, a draft version of this Scoping Report was published for consultation with the consultation bodies (Natural England, the Environment Agency and English Heritage)³ in June 2014. Neighbouring authorities and selected other stakeholders were also consulted at this time.
- 1.4.2 **This Report** is the final version of the Scoping Report. Appendix I of this report explains how consultation responses on the draft version of this Scoping Report have been taken into account and reflected in this final version.
- 1.4.3 There are two further points to note –
1. The SA scope should not be taken as ‘set in stone’. It may evolve over time, as new evidence emerges; however, it will remain broadly as described in this report.
 2. Whilst the draft version of the Scoping Report presented a **site options appraisal methodology** – i.e. a list of criteria that might be used to inform the appraisal of site allocation options – the site appraisal methodology is not presented in this version of the report as work is on-going to develop it further in-light of consultation responses. There will be further opportunity to comment on the site options appraisal methodology.

1.5 Structure of this Scoping Report

Scoping questions

- 1.5.1 The draft SA scope is presented by answering the following questions:

Question	Rationale
What’s the sustainability context?	Answered in order to summarise views on broad sustainability issues and objectives.
What’s the sustainability baseline?	Answered in order to expand on the issues and objectives identified through the context review, so that they are locally specific. Once baseline conditions are established it becomes possible to use this information as a ‘benchmark’ against which to ‘identify, describe and evaluate’ the effects of plan proposals.
What are the key issues / objectives that should be a particular focus of SA?	Answered with a view to refining-down the long list of issues/objectives (identified through context/baseline review) to a discrete list that can then be used as a methodological ‘framework’ for the appraisal (i.e. the identification, description and evaluation of effects on the baseline).

Sustainability topics

- 1.5.1 These questions are answered for the following eight sustainability ‘topics’:
1. Biodiversity
 2. Climate change mitigation
 3. Community and wellbeing
 4. Economy and employment
 5. Heritage
 6. Housing
 7. Landscape and townscape
 8. Water and flood risk

³ In-line with Article 6(3).of the SEA Directive, these consultation bodies were selected because ‘by reason of their specific environmental responsibilities,[they] are likely to be concerned by the environmental effects of implementing plans and programme’.

- 1.5.2 The eight topics were identified in-light of:
- 1) The 'issues' suggested by the SEA Regulations⁴
 - 2) The list of topics and objectives that together comprised the 'framework' for the East Hampshire Joint Core Strategy SA process
 - 3) Initial understanding of the plan objectives, i.e. the objectives of the Allocations Plan.
- 1.5.3 Readers will note that the list of topics is significantly different to those which formed the basis of the Joint Core Strategy (JCS) SA framework. Specifically:
- A number of topics – population, health, crime and safety, air and material assets – that featured in the JCS SA framework are now subsumed within a single broad topic – **Community and well-being**.
 - This is appropriate given the nature of this plan, i.e. given that the plan will focus solely on the allocation of sites and hence it's effects will be less wide ranging (relative to the Joint Core Strategy).
 - Whilst climate was a topic within the JCS SA framework, it is now considered appropriate to 1) give stand-alone consideration to **Climate change mitigation**; 2) give consideration to the key climate change adaptation issues around flood risk and water resources under the heading of **Water**; and 3) ensure that other climate change adaptation issues are considered under **other topic headings** (e.g. Biodiversity and Community and wellbeing).
 - This is appropriate given understanding of best practice, i.e. given the need to recognise a clear distinction between climate change mitigation and adaptation, and also to recognise climate change adaptation as a cross-cutting issue.
 - Whilst Transport and accessibility was considered as a stand-alone topic as part of the JCS SA process, it is now considered more appropriate to cover transport and accessibility issues under the **Climate change mitigation, Economy and employment** and **Community and well-being** topic headings.
 - Transport and accessibility policy is a key element of any sustainable development strategy, and was considered as a stand-alone topic as part of the JCS SA process. As part of the evolution of the SA process it is now considered appropriate to give greater weight to the more specific sustainability impacts associated with transport and accessibility. Transport and accessibility issues relate to Climate change mitigation, Economy and Employment and Community and well-being.
 - Whilst soil featured as a topic within the JCS SA framework, it is now considered appropriate to consider issues relating to soil under the **Landscape and townscape** topic.
 - This is appropriate given the nature of this plan, i.e. given that the plan will focus solely on the allocation of sites and hence it's effects will be less wide ranging (relative to the Joint Core Strategy).
- 1.5.4 These changes essentially amount to a narrowing of the SA scope. It is important to ensure a focused appraisal framework, with a view to ensuring conciseness and readability / accessibility.
- 1.5.5 It is also worth mentioning at this juncture that, whilst housing is included as a stand-alone topic at the current time, it may transpire that it is appropriate to scope housing 'down' (i.e. consider housing issues under the Community and wellbeing topic heading). This will depend on the degree to which the scope of the Allocations Plan extends to setting site specific policy around use (e.g. specifying which sites should be used for specialist housing such as housing for the elderly) and housing mix. If it is the case that the Allocations Plan does not 'go this far' then it will be difficult to identify/describe/evaluate effects in terms of housing issues.

⁴ The regulations suggest a focus on 'issues such as' biodiversity, population, human health, fauna, flora, soil, water, air, climatic factors, material assets, cultural heritage, and landscape.

2 WHAT'S THE 'CONTEXT'?

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 An important step when seeking to establish the appropriate scope of an SA involves reviewing context messages in relation to: broad problems / issues; and objectives, i.e. 'things that are aimed at or sought'. Messages from the review are presented below under the topic headings introduced above. Specific consideration is given to international and national context messages, in-line with requirements.⁵ National context messages are established first and foremost by the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF),⁶ but there a need to also 'cast the net wider'.

2.2 Biodiversity

European context

2.2.1 The **EU Sustainable Development Strategy**, adopted in 2006, included an objective to halt the loss of biodiversity by 2010.⁷ An **EU Biodiversity Strategy**⁸ was then adopted in May 2011 in order to deliver on the established Europe-wide target to 'halt the loss of biodiversity and the degradation of ecosystem services in the EU by 2020'.

2.2.2 Adopted in 2013, the **EU Green Infrastructure Strategy** has been designed to promote the use of green infrastructure in policy areas such as nature, water, and land use, and to strengthen the GI knowledge base and promote innovative technologies.⁹

The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)

2.2.3 Key messages include -

- Contribute to the Government's commitment to halt the overall decline in biodiversity by minimising impacts and achieving net gains in biodiversity wherever possible.
- Protect internationally, nationally and locally designated sites, giving weight to their importance not just individually but as a part of a wider ecological network.
- Promote the 'preservation, restoration and recreation of priority habitats, ecological networks' and the 'protection and recovery of priority species'. Plan for biodiversity at a landscape-scale across local authority boundaries.
- Account for the long-term effects of climate change. Adopt proactive strategies to adaptation and manage risks through measures including multifunctional green infrastructure (giving consideration to 'ecological networks').
- Encourage the effective use of land' through the reuse of land which has been previously developed, 'provided that this is not of high environmental value'. Set out an approach to housing density to reflect local circumstances.

⁵ Schedule II(e)

⁶ DCLG (2012) National Planning Policy Framework [online] available at:

https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/6077/2116950.pdf

⁷ Council of the European Union (2006) The EU Sustainable Development Strategy [online] available at:

<http://register.consilium.europa.eu/pdf/en/06/st10/st10117.en06.pdf> (accessed 04/13)

⁸ European Commission (2011) Our life insurance, our natural capital: an EU biodiversity strategy to 2020 [online] available at:

http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/biodiversity/comm2006/pdf/2020/1_EN_ACT_part1_v7%5b1%5d.pdf (accessed 04/13)

⁹ European Commission (2013) Green Infrastructure (GI) - Enhancing Europe's Natural Capital [online] available at:

http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/ecosystems/docs/green_infrastructures/1_EN_ACT_part1_v5.pdf (accessed 04/2014)

Supplementing the NPPF

- 2.2.4 The **Natural Environment White Paper (NEWP)** sets out the importance of a healthy, functioning natural environment to sustained economic growth, prospering communities and personal well-being. It signals a move away from the traditional approach of protecting biodiversity in nature reserves. The NEWP recognises green infrastructure as ‘one of the most effective tools available’ to manage ‘environmental risks such as flooding and heat waves’.¹⁰
- 2.2.5 The proposals set out in the NEWP are directly linked to the ground breaking research in the **National Ecosystem Assessment (NEA)**, a major project that was able to draw conclusions on the ‘substantial’ benefits that ecosystems provide to society directly and through supporting economic prosperity.¹¹
- 2.2.6 Wildlife Trust ‘**Living Landscape**’ initiatives focus on conserving biodiversity over large areas of land where habitats are fragmented. Specifically: Protect and maximise the value of areas that are already rich in wildlife; Expand, buffer, and create connections and stepping stones between these areas; and Make the wider landscape more permeable to wildlife.¹²
- 2.2.7 The Wildlife Trusts (with the TCPA) have also produced guidance on ‘**Planning for Biodiversity**’. It notes that as well as benefiting biodiversity, green infrastructure can help to ‘*deliver some of the services currently provided by hard engineering techniques*’.¹³
- 2.2.8 The TCPA report **Creating Garden Cities and Suburbs Today** calls for at least 40% of a new community’s total area to be allocated to green space. These spaces should be of a range of types and be multifunctional; for instance as areas that can be used for walking and cycling, recreation and play, supporting of wildlife, or forming an element of an urban cooling and flood management system.¹⁴
- 2.2.9 Recommendations on how to achieve the delivery of such spaces are made in the Landscape Institute **Position Statement on Green Infrastructure**. Recommendations include: Making developers aware of strategic GI goals and the potential to mitigate the environmental impacts of new development and create beautiful places.¹⁵
- 2.2.10 In **Safeguarding our Soils: A strategy for England**, a vision is set out for the future of soils in the Country. Good quality soils in urban areas are recognised as being vital in supporting ecosystems, facilitating drainage and providing urban green spaces for communities. Preventing the pollution of soils and addressing the historic legacy of contaminated land is another element of the report’s vision.¹⁶
- 2.2.11 Finally, it is important to consider the following objectives, which are listed in the **2004 SEA Practice Guidance**: Avoid damage to designated wildlife and geological sites and protected species; Maintain biodiversity, avoiding irreversible losses; Restore the full range of characteristic habitats and species to viable levels; Ensure the sustainable management of key wildlife sites and the ecological processes on which they depend; Provide opportunities for people to come into contact with and appreciate wildlife and wild places.

¹⁰ Defra (2012) The Natural Choice: securing the value of nature (Natural Environment White Paper) [online] available at: <http://www.official-documents.gov.uk/document/cm80/8082/8082.pdf> (accessed 04/13)

¹¹ UNEP-WCMC (2011) UK National Ecosystem Assessment [online] available at: <http://uknea.unepwcmc.org/Resources/tabid/82/Default.aspx> (accessed 04/13)

¹² The Wildlife Trusts (2010) A Living Landscape: play your part in nature’s recovery [online] available at: <http://www.wildlifetrusts.org/alivinglandscape> (accessed 04/13)

¹³ The Wildlife Trusts & TCPA (2012) Planning for a healthy environment: good practice for green infrastructure and biodiversity [online] available at: <http://www.wildlifetrusts.org/news/2012/07/06/planning-healthy-and-natural-environment> (accessed 04/13)

¹⁴ TCPA (2012) Creating garden cities and suburbs today [online] available at: http://www.tcpa.org.uk/data/files/Creating_Garden_Cities_and_Suburbs_Today.pdf (accessed 04/13)

¹⁵ Landscape institute (2013) Green Infrastructure: An integrated approach to land use [online] available at: <http://www.landscapeinstitute.org/PDF/Contribute/2013GreenInfrastructureLIPositionStatement.pdf> (accessed 04/13)

¹⁶ Defra (2009) Safeguarding our Soils: A strategy for England [online] available at: <http://archive.defra.gov.uk/environment/quality/land/soil/documents/soil-strategy.pdf> (accessed 04/13)

East Hampshire District specific context

- 2.2.12 The East Hampshire **Biodiversity Action Plan** (BAP) provides a vision and a framework for future action to preserve and enhance biodiversity in the District. It has a two-tier system for action: District-wide and specific, area-based actions. These projects do not exclusively cover the sites with maximum biodiversity; many projects will relate to the wider countryside around these sites. It notes that supporting biodiversity effectively requires long term vision.¹⁷
- 2.2.13 The East Hampshire **Green Infrastructure Strategy** assesses the existing green infrastructure of the district, identifies where there are gaps in its provision and explores opportunities to improve East Hampshire's green infrastructure network. Key conclusions of the strategy include:¹⁸
- East Hampshire's existing green infrastructure is valuable, but is increasingly coming under pressure;
 - Green infrastructure could be improved in areas of deficit by taking a strategic approach to deliver a range of benefits; and
 - Opportunities exist for working cross-boundary, through existing or new partnerships, to gain mutual benefits.

2.3 Climate change mitigation

European context

- 2.3.1 In its 2007 strategy on climate change, the **European Commission** assesses the costs and benefits of combating climate change and recommends a package of measures to limit global warming to 2° Celsius.¹⁹ On energy, the Commission recommends that the EU's energy efficiency improves by 20% and the share of renewable energy grows to 20% by 2020.
- 2.3.2 The EU's Thematic Strategy on the **Prevention and Recycling of Waste** is long-term strategy which aims to ensure that Europe becomes a recycling society that seeks to avoid waste and which uses waste as a resource. The strategy proposes that approaches to waste management are modernised and that they promote more and better recycling.²⁰

The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)

- 2.3.3 Key messages include -
- Support the transition to a low carbon future in a changing climate as a 'core planning principle'.
 - There is a key role for planning in securing radical reductions in GHG, including in terms of meeting the targets set out in the Climate Change Act 2008²¹. Specifically, planning policy should support the move to a low carbon future through:
 - planning for new development in locations and ways which reduce GHG emissions;
 - actively supporting energy efficiency improvements to existing buildings;

¹⁷ East Hampshire District Council (2009) Biodiversity Action Plan for East Hampshire [online] available at: [http://www.easthants.gov.uk/ehdc/formsfordownload.nsf/FormsbyName/76450F7388583B8F8025758A003D0126/\\$File/BAP+2009.pdf](http://www.easthants.gov.uk/ehdc/formsfordownload.nsf/FormsbyName/76450F7388583B8F8025758A003D0126/$File/BAP+2009.pdf) (accessed 05/2014)

¹⁸ East Hampshire District Council (2011) Green Infrastructure Strategy 2011 – 2028, Part 1 - Main Strategy [online] available at: [http://www.easthants.gov.uk/ehdc/formsfordownload.nsf/0/B3C9B34103B2058E80257BB900384963/\\$File/Part+1+East+Hampshire+Green+Infrastructure+Strategy+2011+-+2028.pdf](http://www.easthants.gov.uk/ehdc/formsfordownload.nsf/0/B3C9B34103B2058E80257BB900384963/$File/Part+1+East+Hampshire+Green+Infrastructure+Strategy+2011+-+2028.pdf) (accessed 05/2014)

¹⁹ Commission of the European Communities (2007) Limiting Global Climate Change to 2 degrees Celsius: The way ahead for 2020 and beyond [online] available at: <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=COM:2007:0002:FIN:EN:PDF> (accessed 04/13)

²⁰ European Commission (2011) Thematic Strategy on the Prevention and Recycling of Waste [online] available at: <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=COM:2011:0013:FIN:EN:PDF> (accessed 05/2014)

²¹ The Climate Change Act 2008 sets targets for greenhouse gas (GHG) emission reductions through action in the UK of at least 80% by 2050, and reductions in CO2 emissions of at least 26% by 2020, against a 1990 baseline.

- setting local requirements for building's sustainability in a way that is consistent with the Government's zero carbon buildings policy;
- positively promoting renewable energy technologies and considering identifying suitable areas for their construction; and
- encouraging those transport solutions that support reductions in greenhouse gas emissions and reduce congestion.

Supplementing the NPPF

- 2.3.4 In the guidance document **How local authorities can reduce emissions and manage climate risk** planning functions are described as being a 'key lever in reducing emissions and adapting localities to a changing climate', with it considered particularly important that local authorities use these to:²²
- Enforce energy efficiency standards in new buildings and extensions;
 - Reduce transport emissions by ensuring they are well served by public transport;
 - Work with developers to make renewable energy projects acceptable to local communities; and
 - Plan for infrastructure such as low-carbon district heating networks.
- 2.3.5 With regards to low-carbon district heating networks, the DECC report **the Future of Heating** points out that around half (46%) of the final energy consumed in the UK is used to provide heat, contributing roughly a third of the nation's greenhouse gas emissions. Renewable heat currently represents 1% of heat generation, but Government's vision is of: *buildings benefiting from a combination of renewable heat in individual buildings, particularly heat pumps, and heat networks distributing low carbon heat to whole communities...*²³
- 2.3.6 **Building a Greener Future: Towards Zero Carbon Development** set out the Government's proposals to reduce the carbon footprint of new housing development and indicates the Government's views on the importance of moving towards zero carbon in new housing.²⁴
- 2.3.7 A Forest Research report on the **Benefits of green infrastructure** outlines the important role that green and open spaces can play in the adaptation to and mitigation of climate change. In terms of mitigation, the report highlights the potential for trees and other forms of vegetation to remove CO₂ from the air.²⁵
- 2.3.8 The report **Understanding Walking and Cycling** makes clear higher levels of walking and cycling could deliver community benefits by reducing congestion transport-related emissions, improving local environmental quality, and improving personal health.²⁶ The Department for Transport (DfT) '**Door to Door**' strategy considers what is necessary to ensure that people can be confident in choosing sustainable transport. Measures include:²⁷

²² Committee on Climate Change (2012) How local authorities can reduce emissions and manage climate risk [online] available at: http://hmccc.s3.amazonaws.com/Local%20Authorities/1584_CCC_LA%20Report_bookmarked_1b.pdf (accessed 04/13)

²³ DECC (2012) The Future of Heating: A strategic framework for low carbon heat in the UK [online] available at: <http://www.decc.gov.uk/assets/decc/11/meeting-energy-demand/heat/4805-future-heating-strategic-framework.pdf> (accessed 04/13)

²⁴ CLG (2006) Building a Greener Future: Towards Zero Carbon Development – Consultation [online] available at: <http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20120919132719/www.communities.gov.uk/archived/publications/planningandbuilding/buildinggreener> (accessed 03/14)

²⁵ Forest Research (2010) benefits of green infrastructure [online] available at: [http://www.forestry.gov.uk/pdf/urqp_benefits_of_green_infrastructure.pdf/\\$FILE/urqp_benefits_of_green_infrastructure.pdf](http://www.forestry.gov.uk/pdf/urqp_benefits_of_green_infrastructure.pdf/$FILE/urqp_benefits_of_green_infrastructure.pdf) (accessed 04/2014)

²⁶ Lancaster University, University of Leeds & Oxford Brookes University (2011) Understanding Walking and Cycling: Summary of Key Findings and Recommendations [online] available at: http://www.its.leeds.ac.uk/fileadmin/user_upload/UWCRReportSept2011.pdf (accessed 08/2012)

²⁷ DfT (2013) Door to Door: A strategy for improving sustainable transport integration [online] available at: https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/142539/door-to-door-strategy.pdf (accessed 04/13)

- Regular and straightforward connections at all stages of the journey and between different modes; and
- Safe, comfortable transport facilities.
- Cycling and walking facilities and stations at the heart of the 'plug-in hybrid vehicle programme'.

2.3.9 In-line with the mandatory requirements of the Waste Framework Directive, the **Waste Management Plan for England** includes analysis of:²⁸

- The current waste management situation and the measures to be taken to improve environmentally sound preparing for re-use, recycling, recovery and disposal of waste.
- Planned waste management technologies and methods, with specific consideration given to: measures to promote high quality recycling, including the setting up of separate collections of waste; and measures to encourage the separate collection of bio-waste.

Hampshire County specific context

2.3.10 As a partner in the European Spatial Planning: Adapting to Climate Events Project, Hampshire County Council commissioned a **Response to climate change** study which looked to further understanding of how local authorities can bring about the changes necessary to meet the challenges posed by climate change. This report concludes that the development of 'resilient and creative communities and services that can flourish in a significantly carbon-constrained world (i.e. with 20% or less of current levels of carbon emissions)' is a priority.²⁹

2.3.11 The Hampshire County Council **Local Transport Plan 2011-2031** sets out a long term (20 year) vision for how to improve the transport network of Hampshire. The overall aim of the plan is to provide safe, efficient and reliable ways to get around a prospering and sustainable Hampshire. The report notes the council's commitment to reducing carbon emissions and other negative impacts from transport, with this requiring improved local travel options, so that public transport, walking and cycling, can provide viable, attractive alternatives to the car.³⁰

2.4 Community and wellbeing

European context

2.4.1 The **European Pact for Mental Health and Well-being** was launched in 2008 to encourage action on health challenges and inequalities. A 2011 paper presenting the first outcomes of the Pact notes that in order to realise its economic, social and environmental policy objectives, the EU must also protect and promote its human capital and the mental well-being of citizens.³¹

2.4.2 The **EU Thematic Strategy on Air Pollution** aims to cut the annual number of premature deaths from air pollution-related diseases by 40% by 2020 (using 2000 as the base year).³²

²⁸ Defra (2013) Waste Management Plan for England [online] available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/waste-management-plan-for-england> (accessed 03/14)

²⁹ Hampshire County Council (2007) Hampshire's response to climate change; in search of an agile strategy and an achievable action plan [online] available at: <http://www.espace-project.org/part1/publications/reading/HCC Hampshire's Response to Climate Change.pdf> (accessed 05/2014)

³⁰ Hampshire County Council (2012) Local Transport Plan [online] available at: <http://www3.hants.gov.uk/transport/local-transport-plan.htm> [accessed 04/2014]

³¹ European Commission (2011) Mental well-being: for a smart inclusive and sustainable Europe [online] available at: http://ec.europa.eu/health/mental_health/docs/outcomes_pact_en.pdf (accessed 04/2014)

³² Commission of the European Communities (2005) Thematic Strategy on air pollution [online] available at: <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=COM:2005:0446:FIN:EN:PDF> (accessed 04/2013)

The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)

2.4.3 Key messages include -

- The social role of the planning system involves ‘supporting vibrant and healthy communities’.
- A core planning principle is to ‘take account of and support local strategies to improve health, social and cultural wellbeing for all’.
- Facilitate social interaction and creating healthy, inclusive communities’.
- Promote retention and development of community services / facilities such as local shops, meeting places, sports venues, cultural buildings, public houses and places of worship.
- Set strategic policy to deliver the provision of health facilities.
- Sufficient choice of school places is of ‘great importance’ and there is a need to take a ‘proactive, positive and collaborative approach’.
- Access to high quality open spaces and opportunities for sport and recreation can make an important contribution to the health and well-being of communities.
- Promote competitive town centres that provide customer choice and a diverse retail offer and which reflect the local ‘individuality’.
- Ensure that developments create safe and accessible environments where crime and disorder, and the fear of crime, do not undermine quality of life or community cohesion.
- Prevent new or existing development from being ‘adversely affected’ by soil pollution or land instability and be willing to remediate and mitigate ‘where appropriate’.

Supplementing the NPPF

2.4.4 **Fair Society, Healthy Lives** (‘The Marmot Review’) investigated health inequalities in England. Subsequently, a supplementary report considered links between spatial planning and health on the basis that there is: *‘overwhelming evidence that health and environmental inequalities are inexorably linked and that poor environments contribute significantly to poor health and health inequalities’*.³³ Key policy actions - to be applied on a universal basis, but with a scale and intensity that is proportionate to the level of disadvantage - are to:

- Fully integrate the planning, transport, housing, environmental and health systems to address the social determinants of health in each locality;
- Prioritise policies and interventions that both reduce health inequalities and mitigate climate change by: improving active travel; improving open and green spaces; improving the quality of food in local areas; and improving the energy efficiency of housing; and
- Support locally developed and evidence-based community regeneration programmes that remove barriers to community participation and action; and reduce social isolation.

2.4.5 The **Department of Health Guidance on ‘Health in SEA’** suggests the use of a broad definition of ‘health,’ taking into account social determinants. This implies that plans and programmes may be able to influence health in many ways, both directly and indirectly, and will often be synergistic, with different factors combining to bring benefits or adverse impacts.³⁴

³³ The Marmot Review (2011) The Marmot Review: Implications for Spatial Planning [online] available at: <http://www.nice.org.uk/nicemedia/live/12111/53895/53895.pdf> (accessed 04/13)

³⁴ Department of Health (2007) Draft Guidance on Health in Strategic Environmental Assessment [online] available at: <http://www.apho.org.uk/resource/item.aspx?RID=47085> (accessed 02/14)

- 2.4.6 The TCPA report **Planning Healthier Places** notes that an emphasis on financial viability in planning decisions can underplay the long-term costs to the public purse that are incurred if populations are unhealthy because of the places where they live. It states that there needs to be new engagement between planners, developers and communities to identify how the evidence-based health benefits of investing for the long term can be factored-in.³⁵
- 2.4.7 The Select Committee on Public Service and Demographic Change report **Ready for Ageing** warns that society is underprepared for the ageing population. Key projections about ageing include 51% more people aged 65 and over and 101% more people aged 85 and over in England in 2030 compared to 2010; and a 90% increase in people with moderate or severe need for social care for the same time period. Organisations involved in urban planning will need to adjust to an older population and will have an important role to play in preventing the social isolation of older citizens. The report states that the housing market is delivering much less specialist housing for older people than is needed.³⁶
- 2.4.8 The report **Under the Weather** presents a toolkit to help Health and Wellbeing Boards take into account climate change adaptation. For example, the report highlights that heat related illness can be addressed through planning of the built environment.³⁷
- 2.4.9 The **RIBA City Health Check** report assesses the impact of urban design and architecture on public health, through evidence from the nine most populated cities in England. The report shows a clear link between green space and health outcomes, with the less healthy areas tending to have a higher density of housing and a lower proportion of green space. This report puts emphasis on the responsibility of local authorities as stewards of good design. The report highlights the potential of the CIL (Community Infrastructure Levy) and also emphasises the role of the developer in proving how their new development will benefit health through its public realm and its links to existing infrastructure.³⁸
- 2.4.10 The report **Natural Solutions** looks to highlight evidence from recent studies that demonstrate the important role that the natural world can play in delivering well-being. It points to the relationship between access to nature and both physical and mental health benefits. The natural environment is also described as potentially being a resource to help reduce crime levels and increase community cohesion by providing a neutral space in which people can meet and interact. In addition, green spaces can provide environments for effective learning, with this particularly being the case for children not engaged in formal learning.³⁹
- 2.4.11 The Environmental Audit Committees report **Sustainable Food** highlights the lack of government guidance on providing better access to local and sustainable food. It recommends that Local Policies should provide communities with open space to grow their own.⁴⁰
- 2.4.12 Finally, it is important to consider the following objectives, which are listed in the **2004 SEA Practice Guidance**: Create conditions to improve health and reduce health inequalities; Promote healthy living; Protect and enhance human health; Reduce and prevent crime, reduce fear of crime; Decrease noise and vibration; Increase opportunities for indoor recreation and exercise.

³⁵ TCPA (2013) Planning Healthier Places [online] available at: http://www.tcpa.org.uk/data/files/Planning_Healthier_Places.pdf (accessed 02/14)

³⁶ Select Committee on Public Service and Demographic Change (2013) Ready for Ageing? [online] available at: <http://www.parliament.uk/business/committees/committees-a-z/lords-select/public-services-committee/report-ready-for-ageing/> (accessed 04/13)

³⁷ Environment Agency (2014) Under the Weather, Improving Health, wellbeing and resilience in a changing climate.

³⁸ RIBA (2013) City Health Check, How design can save lives and money [online] available at: <http://www.architecture.com/Files/RIBAHoldings/PolicyAndInternationalRelations/Policy/PublicAffairs/RIBACityHealthCheck.pdf> (accessed 02/14)

³⁹ New Economic Foundation (2012) Natural Solutions [online] available at: <http://www.neweconomics.org/publications/entry/natural-solutions> (accessed 02/14)

⁴⁰ Environmental Audit Committee (2012) Sustainable Food [online] available at: <http://www.publications.parliament.uk/pa/cm201012/cmselect/cmenvaud/879/87902.htm> (accessed 04/13)

Hampshire County and East Hampshire District specific context

- 2.4.13 The **Hampshire Sustainable Community Strategy** identifies a number of quality of life issues and long term ambitions to achieve the vision that 'Hampshire continues to prosper, providing greater opportunity for all without risking the environment'. The **East Hampshire Sustainable Community Strategy 2008-26**⁴¹ seeks to implement the Hampshire strategy at the local level, taking into account local needs and aspirations. The Strategy sets out a detailed list of 'priority outcomes' that are to be achieved by 2026. These outcomes are listed under the three themes of 'safe and strong communities', 'economic prosperity and lifelong learning', and 'environment, infrastructure and transport'.

2.5 Economy and employment

European context

- 2.5.1 In 2010, the European Union published **Europe 2020: A strategy for smart, sustainable and inclusive growth** which sets out means for achieving growth up until 2020. This strategy focuses on smart growth, through the development of knowledge and innovation; sustainable growth, based on a greener, more resource efficient economy; and inclusive growth, aimed at strengthening employment, and social and territorial cohesion.⁴²

The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)

- 2.5.2 Key messages include -

- The planning system can make a contribution to building a strong, responsive economy by 'ensuring that sufficient land of the right type is available in the right places and at the right time to support growth and innovation; and by identifying and coordinating development requirements, including the provision of infrastructure'.
- Capitalise on 'inherent strengths', and meet the 'twin challenges of global competition and of a low carbon future'.
- Support new and emerging business sectors, including positively planning for 'clusters or networks of knowledge driven, creative or high technology industries'.
- Support competitive town centre environments, including where there are active markets. Edge of town developments should only be considered where they have good access and there will not be detrimental impact to town centre viability in the long term.

Supplementing the NPPF

- 2.5.3 **The Local Growth White Paper** notes that Government interventions should support investment that will have a long term impact on growth, working with markets rather than seeking to create artificial and unsustainable growth. Economic policy should be judged on the degree to which it delivers strong, sustainable and balanced growth of income and employment over the long-term. More specifically, growth should be: broad-based industrially and geographically, ensuring everyone has access to the opportunities that growth brings, whilst also focused on businesses that can compete internationally.⁴³

⁴¹ East Hampshire Community Partnership (2008) East Hampshire Sustainable Community Strategy [online] available at:

http://www.easthampshirecommunitypartnership.org/images/stories/Community_Strategy_2008_-_2026.pdf [accessed 05/2014]

⁴² European Commission (2010) Europe 2020: A strategy for smart, sustainable and inclusive growth [online] available at: <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=COM:2010:2020:FIN:EN:PDF> (accessed 04/13)

⁴³ BIS (2010) Local Growth: Realising every place's potential [online] available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/local-growth-realising-every-places-potential-hc-7961> (accessed 02/14)

2.5.4 In order to revitalise **town centres and high streets** it is necessary to reimagine these places, ensuring that they offer something new and different that neither out-of-town shopping centres nor the internet can offer. Town centres, high streets and also lower order retail and service facilities can support economic resilience, act as a ‘hub’ for local communities, and play an important role in the shopping hierarchy because of their accessibility. Local policies should look to ‘reinforce local distinctiveness and community value, and develop the social function with a view to underpinning ongoing commercial viability’. For example, consider how local parades can provide a ‘seed-bed’ function for start-up businesses.^{44 45}

2.5.5 A recent review produced for Defra and Natural England on **Green Infrastructure’s contribution to economic growth** found that there is the potential for a wide range of benefits to emanate from the provision and improvement of green infrastructure. These were found to include increased investment in the built environment in the surrounding area, business expansion or start-up on the back of increased visitor spending, and increased building occupancy rates due to enhanced attractiveness of area.⁴⁶

Hampshire County specific context

2.5.6 The **Hampshire Economic Assessment** provides a comprehensive analysis of local economic conditions in order to enable the County Council and many other economic development organisations in the area to support economic prosperity. Whilst the study takes the form of an assessment, not a strategy, it sets out six indicative priorities for the county:⁴⁷

- Nurturing an innovative, entrepreneurial and globally competitive knowledge-based economy;
- Investing in the skills of the current and future workforce;
- Investing in key infrastructure, recognising that new resourcing solutions will need to be found;
- Addressing persistent worklessness, improving economic participation (particularly among young people), and encouraging greater attainment;
- Defining – and investing in – key economic roles for cities and towns within the Hampshire Economic Area; and
- Realising economic potential from the Hampshire Economic Area’s locational and environmental assets, and the quality of life they provide.

2.5.7 The **PUSH South Hampshire Strategy** provides the framework to inform regional planning under the ‘duty to cooperate’ given the revocation of the South East Plan. It is not a statutory plan but rather a jointly-agreed strategy for the region. Provision for the region between 2011 and 2026 is for 580,000m² of net additional floorspace, 550,000m² of net additional manufacturing and distribution space, and 55,600 net additional dwellings. The majority of this development will be located in the cities of Portsmouth and Southampton, and the Fareham Development Area. The relevant figures for East Hampshire are for 3,000m² of offices, 1,000m² of manufacturing and distribution and 1,050 net additional homes.⁴⁸

⁴⁴ CLG (2012) High streets at the heart of our communities: The Government’s response to the Mary Portas Review [online] available at: <http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/regeneration/portasreviewresponse> (accessed 02/2014)

⁴⁵ DCLG (2012) Parades of shops: towards an understanding of performance and prospects [online] available at: <http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/regeneration/pdf/2156925.pdf> (accessed 02/2014)

⁴⁶ Eftec (2013) Green Infrastructure’s contribution to economic growth: a review [online] available at: <http://randd.defra.gov.uk/Default.aspx?Menu=Menu&Module=More&Location=None&Completed=0&ProjectID=19056#Description> (accessed 04/2014)

⁴⁷ Hampshire County Council (2011) Hampshire Economic Assessment - Executive Summary [online] available at: http://www3.hants.gov.uk/hea_executive_summary_2011.pdf (accessed 05/2014)

⁴⁸ Partnership for Urban South Hampshire (2012) South Hampshire Strategy [online] available at: http://www.push.gov.uk/work/housing-and-planning/south_hampshire_strategy.htm (accessed 05/2014)

2.6 Heritage

European context

2.6.1 The **Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe** of 1985 outlines legislative measures and protections to safeguard the cultural heritage of the European states, including conservation policies to protect the architectural heritage. Among the recommended measures are conservation of the architectural heritage as a component of town planning and the adaptive reuse of buildings.⁴⁹

The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)

2.6.2 Key messages include -

- Set strategic policy to deliver conservation and enhancement of the natural and historic environment, including landscape, drawing on adequate, up-to-date and relevant evidence about the historic environment.
- Heritage assets should be recognised as an ‘irreplaceable resource’ that should be conserved in a ‘manner appropriate to their significance’, taking account of ‘the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits’ of conservation, whilst also recognising the positive contribution new development can make to local character and distinctiveness.
- Set out a ‘positive strategy’ for the ‘conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment’, including those heritage assets that are most at risk.
- Look for opportunities within Conservation Areas, and within the settings of heritage assets, to enhance or better reveal their significance.

Supplementing the NPPF

2.6.3 The Government’s **Statement on the Historic Environment for England** calls for those who have the power to shape the historic environment to recognise its value and to manage it in an intelligent manner in light of the contribution that it can make to social, economic and cultural life. Also of note is the reference to promoting the role of the historic environment within the Government’s response to climate change.⁵⁰

2.6.4 English Heritage’s **Heritage at Risk National Strategy** (2011-2015) sets out to reduce the overall number of heritage assets that are at risk or vulnerable of becoming so. A target is the removal of a quarter of nationally designated heritage at risk assets from the baseline 2010 Register by April 2015, representing a total of 1,137 buildings.⁵¹ The **Heritage at Risk Register** splits assets into: buildings, places of worship, scheduled monuments, registered parks and gardens, registered battlefields, protected wreck sites and conservation areas.⁵²

2.6.5 **Understanding place: conservation area designation, appraisal and management** aims to relate the designation and management of conservation areas to the principles of conservation management planning for historic areas, and outlines how management of conservation areas relates to the new development plans system.⁵³

⁴⁹ The Getty Conservation Institute - Cultural Heritage Policy Documents: Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe (1985) [online] available at:

http://www.getty.edu/conservation/publications_resources/research_resources/charters/charter38.html (accessed 07/2014)

⁵⁰ HM Government (2010) The Government’s Statement on the Historic Environment for England [online] available at: http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/+/http://www.culture.gov.uk/reference_library/publications/6763.aspx (accessed 04/13)

⁵¹ English Heritage (2011) Heritage at Risk National Strategy 2011-2015 [online] available at: <http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/publications/eh-har-strategy-2011-15/har-strategy-11-15.pdf> (accessed 04/13)

⁵² English Heritage (2012) Heritage at Risk Register [online] available at: <http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/content/publications/publicationsNew/heritage-at-risk/har-2012-lpa/HAR-entries-lpa-2012.pdf> (accessed 04/13)

⁵³ English Heritage (2011) Understanding place: conservation area designation, appraisal and management [online] available at: <http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/publications/understanding-place-conservation-area/> (accessed 03/14)

- 2.6.6 **Guidance on the Setting of Heritage Assets** provides the methodology for defining the extent of the setting of a heritage asset, and for determining how development in that setting may impact its historic significance.⁵⁴
- 2.6.7 **Seeing History in the View** presents a method for understanding and assessing heritage significance within views. The report can be used to supplement understanding of views that are already recognised as being important and worth protecting, including those identified in the Mayor's London View Management Framework.⁵⁵
- 2.6.8 English Heritage have produced the guidance document **Heritage in local plans**, which sets out how the NPPF objectives for the historic environment can be met. In terms of developing a positive strategy for the conservation and the enjoyment of the historic environment, the report advises consideration of factors, including:⁵⁶
- how the historic environment can deliver the vision and objective(s) of the local plan;
 - particular issues identified during the development of the evidence base, including heritage at risk, and the reuse of buildings; and
 - the location, design and use of future development and how it can contribute to local identity and distinctiveness
- 2.6.9 Finally, it is important to consider the following objectives, which are listed in the **2004 SEA Practice Guidance**: Preserve historic buildings, archaeological sites and other culturally important features; Create places, spaces and buildings that work well, wear well and look well; Protect and enhance the landscape everywhere and particularly in designated areas; Value and protect diversity and local distinctiveness; Improve the quantity and quality of publicly accessible open space.

2.7 Housing

The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)

- 2.7.1 Key messages include -
- To 'boost significantly the supply of housing', local planning authorities should meet the 'full, objectively assessed need for market and affordable housing' in their area.
 - Plans for housing mix should be based upon 'current and future demographic trends, market trends and the needs of different groups in the community'.
 - With a view to creating 'sustainable, inclusive and mixed communities' authorities should ensure provision of affordable housing onsite or externally where robustly justified.
 - Good design is a key aspect in sustainable development. Development should improve the quality of the area over its lifetime, not just in the short term. Design should reinforce local distinctiveness, raise the standard more generally in the area and address the connections between people and places.
 - Larger developments are suggested as sometimes being the best means of achieving a supply of new homes.

⁵⁴ English Heritage (2011) Guidance on the Setting of Heritage Assets [online] available at: <http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/publications/setting-heritage-assets/> (accessed 03/14)

⁵⁵ English Heritage (2011) Seeing History in the View [online] available at: <https://www.english-heritage.org.uk/professional/advice/advice-by-topic/setting-and-views/seeing-the-history-in-the-view/> (accessed 03/14)

⁵⁶ English Heritage (2012) Heritage in local plans: how to create a sound plan under the NPPF [online] available at: <http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/content/publications/publicationsNew/guidelines-standards/heritage-local-plans/heritage-local-plans-nppf.pdf> (accessed 07/2014)

Supplementing the NPPF

- 2.7.2 **The Housing Report** identifies the need to produce a step change in housing in order to meet the nations needs and aspirations, especially given that: *'Many of the external pressures on the housing market, ranging from a growing and ageing population to falling incomes, are likely to intensify.* Issues include:⁵⁷
- Overcrowding: This situation is worsening, and current measures to tackle under-occupation may not necessarily resolve the problem.
 - Homelessness: There has been a large increase in homeless acceptances and rough sleepers, with this problem potentially exacerbated by further cuts to Housing benefit during 2013.
 - Empty Homes: Despite 720,000 homes currently being classed as empty, the situation seems to be an improving one. This is particularly the case with long-term empty homes.
- 2.7.3 Both Policy Exchange (a leading 'think tank') and the TCPA highlight poor perception of new development as a key barrier to addressing the housing crisis. Policy Exchange state that 'a lot of people object to new development because they assume that the outcome will be buildings that are at best characterless, cheap in everything except price.' The solutions suggested by the two organisations are quite different:^{58 59}
- Policy exchange advocates the need for '**self-build**' to make a much more significant contribution. Self-build is where development involves a discrete project for a specific owner. Currently, in the UK 10% of new homes (less in England) are self-build. Self-build can be supported by using land auctions to enable the procurement of plots.
 - The TCPA believe that a well-planned, holistic approach to **new communities** provide an opportunity to create high-quality sustainable places, allowing for the highest sustainability standards, economies of scale, and better use of infrastructure. In particular, the TCPA advocate developing Garden Cities and Suburbs according to a series of agreed principles.
- The report **Housing Conditions of Minority Ethnic Households** seeks to quantify the cost of poor housing among minority ethnic households to the NHS and wider society: Around 15% of the 2.2 million ethnic minority households in England are those with at least one Category 1 HHSRS hazard (classified as poor housing). The estimated annual treatment cost to the NHS is around £52m per year if the poor housing amongst the minority ethnic households is left unimproved, and wider costs to society are estimated at 2.5 times the NHS costs.⁶⁰
- 2.7.4 The housing market is not delivering enough **specialist housing**. An adequate supply of suitably located, well-designed, supported housing for older people could result in an increased release onto the market of currently under-occupied family housing, expanding the supply available for younger generations.⁶¹
- 2.7.5 Buildings will be required to **adapt as the climate changes**, with new buildings likely to need to incorporate strategies which allow for upgrading overtime in response to changing circumstances. Technological considerations that might be built into new homes, or considered as part of a strategy allowing building upgrades include:⁶²

⁵⁷ The Chartered Institute of Housing, National Housing Federation & Shelter (2012) The Housing Report: Edition 2 [online] available at: http://england.shelter.org.uk/_data/assets/pdf_file/0008/435653/Housing_Report_2_-_May_2012.pdf (accessed 04/13)

⁵⁸ Policy Exchange (2013) A right to build: Local homes for local people [online] available at: <http://www.policyexchange.org.uk/images/publications/a%20right%20to%20build.pdf> (accessed 04/2013)

⁵⁹ TCPA (2013) Creating garden cities and suburbs today a guide for councils [online] available at: http://www.tcpa.org.uk/data/files/Creating_Garden_Cities_and_Suburbs_Today_-_a_guide_for_councils.pdf (accessed 04/2013)

⁶⁰ Race Equality Foundation (2014) The Housing Conditions of Minority Ethnic Households in England, Better Housing Briefing 24 [online] available at: <http://www.better-housing.org.uk/briefings> (accessed 02/14)

⁶¹ Select Committee on Public Service and Demographic Change (2013) Ready for Ageing? [online] available at: <http://www.parliament.uk/business/committees/committees-a-z/lords-select/public-services-committee/report-ready-for-ageing/> (accessed 02/2014)

⁶² Technology Strategy Board (2010) Design for a future climate: Exploiting the opportunities of adapting our buildings [online] available at: <https://connect.innovateuk.org/web/design-for-future-climate/> (accessed 05/2014)

- *Responses to hotter summers:* The greatest effect on the future design of buildings is likely to be the impact of hotter summers. There is considered to be a major opportunity to develop and demonstrate passive cooling design strategies in response to this. Lessons could also be learnt from the design approaches used in warmer climates. Shade will also become more important, both for building and surrounding spaces. The planting of trees and combining of shade with energy generation using photovoltaic panels may assist with this. Greenspace and Bluespace can also help to significantly reduce the urban heat island effect.
- *Changing behaviour of materials:* Materials that are in regular use in UK construction today may not behave the same in future given a changing climate. For example, the weather resistance of brickwork in may change given wetter winters. Designers will need to ensure they have a thorough understanding of materials behaviour and building physics to predict behaviour in a changing climate.

2.8 Landscape and townscape

European context

- 2.8.1 The **European Landscape Convention** (2007) defines landscape as: “An area, as perceived by people, whose character is the result of the action and interaction of natural and/or human factors.” It recognises that the quality of all landscapes matters – not just those designated as ‘best’ or ‘most valued’. Among other things, the ELC commits all signatories to establishing and implementing policies aimed at landscape protection, management and integrating landscape into planning, cultural, environmental, agricultural, social and economic policies

The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)

- 2.8.2 Key messages include -
- Set strategic policy to deliver conservation and enhancement of the natural and historic environment, including landscape.
 - Protect and enhance valued landscapes. Give particular weight to conserving scenic beauty.

Supplementing the NPPF

- 2.8.3 **Guidance on Tall Buildings** sets out how CABI and English Heritage evaluate proposals for tall buildings. It calls for local authorities to consider appropriate locations for tall buildings in their areas and undertaking urban design studies to identify these.⁶³

Hampshire County and East Hampshire District specific context

- 2.8.4 The Hampshire **Landscape Strategy** is a strategic land management plan aimed at those who are directly or indirectly involved in shaping the Hampshire landscape in the future. The report provides a comprehensive framework for other strategies and plans and is intended to provide a focus for harnessing and directing the environmental actions, advice and policies of numerous organisations. The strategy sets out a series of main aims to enhance the character, quality and diversity of the landscape of the county. These include:⁶⁴
- Landscape character and diversity: To maintain and enhance the overall quality and diversity of landscape character across the whole county the distinctive sense of place and individual identity of each particular area; and

⁶³ English Heritage (2007) Guidance on Tall Buildings [online] available at: <http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/professional/advice/advice-by-topic/setting-and-views/tall-buildings/> (accessed 03/2014)

⁶⁴ Hampshire County Council – The Hampshire Landscape: a Strategy for the Future [online] available at: <http://www3.hants.gov.uk/hampshire-landscape-strategy-complete.pdf> (accessed 05/2014)

- Development: Ensure that new development respects and where practicable contributes towards enhancing the character and local sense of place of the landscape scarce and irreplaceable landscapes are recognised and respected when development proposals are being considered.

2.8.5 The East Hampshire **Green Infrastructure Strategy** notes that the districts landscape character is important in helping to define the ‘sense of place’ of parts of the district, and that this landscape is changing. The strategy highlights the opportunities that exist to strengthen the distinctive and varied character of the districts landscape including:⁶⁵

- Protecting the local gaps between settlements;
- Enhance the rural setting of small towns and villages;
- Preserving areas of tranquility; and
- Addressing poor landscape quality.

2.9 Water and flood risk

European context

2.9.1 The **Water Framework Directive** (2000/60/EC) drives a catchment-based approach to water management. In England and Wales there are 100 water catchments and it is Defra’s intention is to establish a ‘framework for integrated catchment management’ across England. The EA is currently seeking to establish ‘Significant Water Management Issues’ within catchments with a view to presenting second River Basin Management Plans to ministers in 2015. The Plans will seek to deliver the objectives of the WFD namely:

- Enhance and prevent further deterioration of aquatic and wetland ecosystems.
- Promote the sustainable use of water.
- Reduce the pollution of water, especially by ‘priority hazardous’ substances; and
- Ensure the progressive reduction of groundwater pollution.

The WFD has led to the setting up of various protected areas for groundwater such as drinking water protected areas, source protection zones and safeguard zones.

2.9.2 The EU’s **Blueprint to Safeguard Europe’s Water Resources** promotes the use of green and blue infrastructure, such as wetlands, floodplains and buffer strips along water-courses in order to reduce vulnerability to floods and droughts. It also emphasises the role water efficiency can play in reducing scarcity and water stress.⁶⁶

2.9.3 Agreed in 2007, the **European Union Directive on the Management of Flood Risks** (the ‘Flood Risks Directive’) has the aim of reducing and managing the risks of floods to human health, the environment, infrastructure and property. The Directive places greater emphasis on non-structural measures (soft engineering techniques), such as the use of natural flood plains and wetlands to store water during floods.⁶⁷

⁶⁵ East Hampshire District Council (2011) Green Infrastructure Strategy 2011 – 2028, Part 1 - Main Strategy [online] available at: [http://www.easthants.gov.uk/ehdc/formsfordownload.nsf/0/B3C9B34103B2058E80257BB900384963/\\$File/Part+1+East+Hampshire+Green+Infrastructure+Strategy+2011+-+2028.pdf](http://www.easthants.gov.uk/ehdc/formsfordownload.nsf/0/B3C9B34103B2058E80257BB900384963/$File/Part+1+East+Hampshire+Green+Infrastructure+Strategy+2011+-+2028.pdf) (accessed 05/2014)

⁶⁶ European Commission (2012) A Blueprint to Safeguard Europe’s Water Resources [online] available at http://ec.europa.eu/environment/water/blueprint/pdf/COM-2012-673final_EN_ACT-cov.pdf (accessed 03/2014)

⁶⁷ RSPB Scotland (2007) The new EU Flood Risks Directive [online] available at: https://www.rspb.org.uk/Images/floodsdirective_tcm9-163008.pdf (accessed 04/2014)

The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)

2.9.4 Key messages include -

- Produce strategic policies to deliver the provision of a variety of infrastructure, including that necessary for water supply and wastewater.
- Take account of the effects of climate change in the long term, including factors such as ‘flood risk, coastal change, water supply and changes to biodiversity and landscape’. Planning authorities are encouraged to ‘adopt proactive strategies’ to adaptation.
- New developments should be planned so that they avoid vulnerability to climate change.
- Development should be directed away from areas at highest risk from flooding, and should “not to be allocated if there are reasonably available sites appropriate for the proposed development in areas with a lower probability of flooding”. Where development is necessary, it should be made safe without increasing risk elsewhere. Where new development is vulnerable this should be managed through adaptation measures.
- Use opportunities offered by new development to reduce the causes and impacts of flooding
- Safeguard land from development that is required for current and future flood management
- Encourage multiple benefits from the use of land in urban and rural areas, recognising that some open land can perform many functions, such as flood risk mitigation

Supplementing the NPPF

2.9.5 The **Water White Paper** sets out the Government’s vision for a more resilient water sector, where water is valued as a precious resource. Measures must address poorly performing ecosystems, and the combined impacts of climate change and population growth on stressed water resources.⁶⁸ Measures are put in place to encourage and incentivise water efficiency. Through these measures and the demand management measures set out in Water Resource Management Plan’s for water companies, the Government aspires to reduce average demand to 130 litres per head, per day by 2030.

2.9.6 The Water White Paper led to a Government consultation on a national strategy on urban pollution in 2012. The consultation report notes that pollutants affecting waterbodies can be broken down into a number of categories including:⁶⁹

- Point Source Pollution - Permitted discharges from factories and wastewater treatment are currently responsible for about 36% of pollution related to failing water bodies; and
- Diffuse pollution - Unplanned pollution from urban and rural activity, e.g. from industry, commerce, agriculture, and civil functions, is responsible for 49% of the pollution related to failing water bodies.

2.9.7 An Environment Agency strategy implements the requirements of the WFD in relation to **groundwater**. The strategy highlights that groundwater is at risk from both point source and diffuse pollution. The good quality of groundwater is crucial for water-dependent plants and animals, and for the use of groundwater as a source of drinking water.⁷⁰

⁶⁸ Defra (2011) Water for life (The Water White Paper) [online] available at <http://www.official-documents.gov.uk/document/cm82/8230/8230.pdf> (accessed 02/14)

⁶⁹ Defra (2012) Tackling water pollution from the urban environment [online] available at: https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/82602/consult-udwp-doc-20121120.pdf (accessed 02/2014)

⁷⁰ Environment Agency (2012) GP3: Groundwater Protection: Policy and Practice [online] available at: <http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/research/library/publications/144346.aspx> (accessed 02/2014)

- 2.9.8 The **Flood and Water Management Act** sets out the following objectives regarding flood risk management:⁷¹
- Incorporate greater resilience measures into the design of new buildings, and retro-fit at risk properties (including historic buildings);
 - Utilise the environment, e.g. utilise land to reduce runoff and harness wetlands to store water; and
 - Identify areas suitable for inundation and water storage.
- 2.9.9 In relation to Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS), further guidance is provided in the document **Planning for SuDS**. This report calls for greater recognition of the opportunities for multiple benefits that water management can present. It suggests that successful SuDS are capable of 'contributing to local quality of life and green infrastructure'.⁷²
- 2.9.10 Forest's Research's report on the **Benefits of green infrastructure** highlights how urban development and engineered flood defences have profoundly changed the natural environment, with these alterations potentially exacerbating the nature and seriousness of flood events. The report points to three main ways in which woodland and other vegetation in the urban or peri-urban environment can contribute to flood alleviation:⁷³
- By delaying the downstream passage of flood flows.
 - By reducing the volume of runoff through interception.
 - By promoting rainfall infiltration into the soil.
- 2.9.11 The TCPA report **Climate change adaptation by design** highlights that adaptation to changes in water availability and quality can be addressed at a variety of scales. At the catchment scale greenspace and bluespace strategies should influence development; whilst neighbourhood-level efforts should aim to enhance public spaces. Rainwater harvesting and storage schemes can reduce risk of urban flooding whilst providing additional water supplies.⁷⁴
- 2.9.12 Finally, it is important to consider the following objectives, which are listed in the **2004 SEA Practice Guidance**: Limit water pollution to levels that do not damage natural systems; Maintain water abstraction, run-off and recharge within carrying capacity (including future capacity); Reduce contamination, and safeguard soil quality and quantity; Maintain and restore key ecological processes (e.g. hydrology, water quality); Reduce vulnerability to the effects of climate change e.g. flooding, disruption to travel by extreme weather, etc.

East Hampshire District specific context

- 2.9.13 East Hampshire contains three river catchments which have their own **Catchment Flood Management Plans**.⁷⁵ These are the South East Hampshire and the River Thames catchments. The CFMPs give an overview of flood risk across the catchment, and recommends ways of managing those risks both immediately and over the next 50-100 years. The CFMP identifies flood risk management policies to assist all key decision makers in the catchment. Priorities across the three CFMPs are to use natural processes to address flood risk where possible.

⁷¹ Flood and Water Management Act (2010) [online] at: <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2010/29/contents> (accessed 02/2014)

⁷² CIRIA (2010) Planning for SuDs – making it happen [online] available at: <http://www.ciria.org/service/knowledgebase/AM/ContentManagerNet/ContentDisplay.aspx?Section=knowledgebase&NoTemplate=1&ContentID=18465> (accessed 02/2014)

⁷³ Forest Research (2010) benefits of green infrastructure [online] available at: [http://www.forestry.gov.uk/pdf/urpg_benefits_of_green_infrastructure.pdf/\\$FILE/urpg_benefits_of_green_infrastructure.pdf](http://www.forestry.gov.uk/pdf/urpg_benefits_of_green_infrastructure.pdf/$FILE/urpg_benefits_of_green_infrastructure.pdf) (accessed 04/2014)

⁷⁴ TCPA (2007) Climate change adaptation by design: guide for sustainable communities [online] available at: http://www.tcpa.org.uk/data/files/bd_cca.pdf (accessed 04/2013)

⁷⁵ Environment Agency (2009) Catchment Flood Management Plans [online] available at: <http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/research/planning/127387.aspx> (accessed 05/2014)

2.9.14 The East Hampshire **Strategic Flood Risk Assessment** provides policy recommendations and guidance on the means of addressing flood risk in the district through the plan-making process. The key messages from this document include the following:⁷⁶

- The floodplain is one of the most important measures against flood risk, and should be protected and, where possible, increased;
- Flood risk should be taken into account at all stages in the planning process to avoid inappropriate development in areas at risk of flooding, and to direct development away from areas at highest risk; and
- In exceptional circumstances, where development is necessary in areas of flood risk, it should be made safe without increasing the risk elsewhere and, where possible, should reduce the overall flood risk.

The assessment also points to the importance of adopting SuDS approach to the management of flood risk. It notes that large increases in impermeable areas can result in significant increases in surface runoff volumes and peak flows and could increase flood risk without the appropriate use of SuDs techniques. The importance of adopting such techniques may also apply to developments which are at low risk of flooding themselves, such as those in Flood Zone 1 that are without localised flooding. This is due to the risk of increase the risk of flooding elsewhere, particularly downstream of the areas discharge.

⁷⁶ East Hampshire District Council (2008) Strategic Flood Risk Assessment for Local Development Framework [online] available at: [http://www.easthants.gov.uk/ehdc/formsfordownload.nsf/c9fbd1571b60536c8025756e004af43d/5BE6D7E0D55C07E98025798E004AB6C9/\\$File/StrategicFloodRiskAssessment.pdf](http://www.easthants.gov.uk/ehdc/formsfordownload.nsf/c9fbd1571b60536c8025756e004af43d/5BE6D7E0D55C07E98025798E004AB6C9/$File/StrategicFloodRiskAssessment.pdf) (accessed 05/2014)

3 WHAT'S THE SUSTAINABILITY 'BASELINE'?

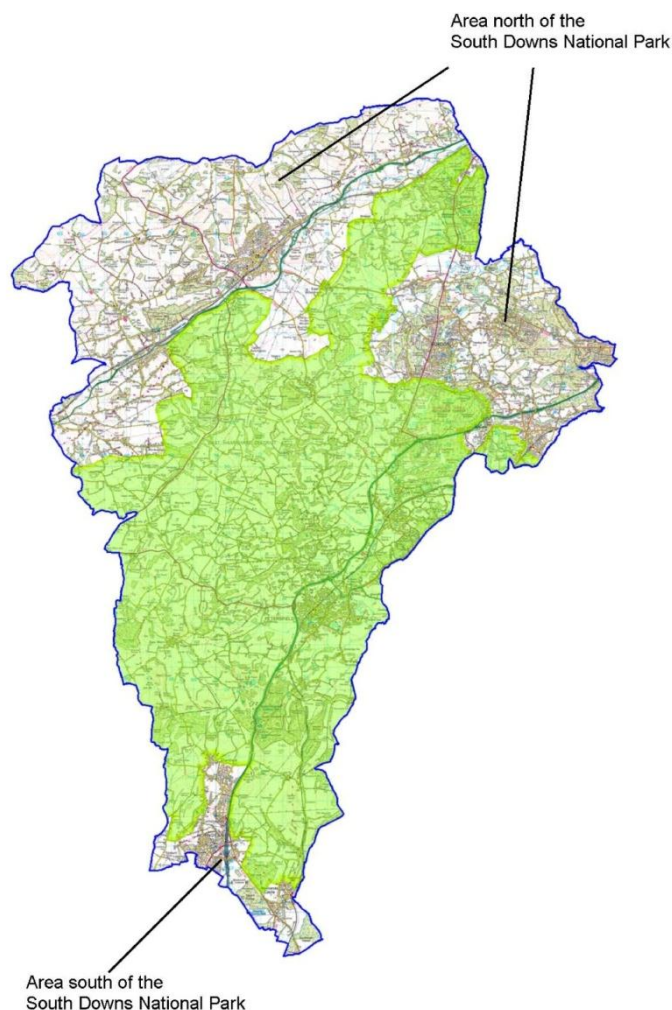
3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 The baseline review is about expanding on the consideration of problems/issues identified through context review so that they are locally specific. Establishing the baseline is about reviewing data-sets established through monitoring for specific 'indicators'. Numerous indicators are considered below, including those suggested by the SEA Practice Guide 2004 and those identified through SA work undertaken by East Hampshire District Council during the development of their Local Plan: Joint Core Strategy.

N.B. The Local Plan Part 2 is focused only on those areas of East Hampshire that fall outside of the South Downs National Park (SDNPA). The plan will not allocate sites within the SDNP. *Figure 3.1* below shows the areas of the district outside of the SDNPA boundary.

Efforts have been made to focus the baseline review on the areas of East Hampshire that fall outside the SDNP; however, this has been a challenge (e.g. because many data-sets relate to East Hampshire as a whole). Unless otherwise stated, baseline information collated here relates to East Hampshire as a whole.

Figure 3.1: East Hampshire District and the SNDPA area⁷⁷



⁷⁷ East Hampshire District Council and SDNPA (2013) East Hampshire Strategic Housing Market Assessment and Local Housing Requirements Study [online] available at: [http://www.easthants.gov.uk/ehdc/formsfordownload.nsf/0/529C08EAA71C2B6380257BF10034B2F6/\\$File/12701+-+East+Hampshire+Strategic+Housing+Market+Assessment+-+Update+Version+-+August+2013+Final+-+06-09-13.pdf](http://www.easthants.gov.uk/ehdc/formsfordownload.nsf/0/529C08EAA71C2B6380257BF10034B2F6/$File/12701+-+East+Hampshire+Strategic+Housing+Market+Assessment+-+Update+Version+-+August+2013+Final+-+06-09-13.pdf)

3.2 Biodiversity

- 3.2.1 East Hampshire is one of the most diverse areas in the County for wildlife and habitat, with this diversity resulting from the areas complex geology. Some of these habitats and the species they support are extremely rare and represent significant strongholds in Britain and Europe. Land use pressures such as urban growth, agricultural intensification and forestry have had great impact upon the biodiversity of Hampshire over the last century.⁷⁸
- 3.2.2 In East Hampshire, the most important habitats for biodiversity are heathland, ancient and semi-natural woodland on chalk and upper greensand, unimproved chalk grassland and the Rother, Wey and Meon River systems. Many areas in the district contain habitats which are protected under various designations.⁷⁸ These include:

Designation	Presence in East Hampshire (inc. SDNPA area)
Special Areas for Conservation	The East Hampshire Hangers SAC (comprised of seven SSSIs) is designated for woodland habitats. Butser Hill SAC is found to the south of the district, comprising chalk grassland and scrub habitats. Shortheath Common SAC, Woolmer Forest SAC and Butser Hill SAC are important areas of heathland (and associated habitats) found within the district. Also, part of the Thursley, Ash, Pirbright and Chobham SAC – designated for heathland and associated habitats - is located just to the east, in Waverley Borough.
Special Protection Areas	The Wealden Heaths Phase II SPA comprises a number of discrete patches lowland heathland habitat. The majority are found within East Hampshire, although one (Devil's Punchbowl) is found within Waverley Borough, to the east. The SPA is designated for supporting significant populations of specialist bird species .
Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs)	The District's SSSIs cover around 5% of its area, totalling 2666 hectares, with Woolmer Forest accounting for 1293 hectares
National Nature Reserves	These sites represent some of the most important SSSIs in the country, and in East Hampshire include Butser Hill and the Ashford Hangers.
Local Nature Reserves	There are a number of LNRs in the District, including Buriton Chalk Pit.
Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation	There are 555 SINCS wholly or partly within the district, covering an area of over 6000 ha.
Tree Preservation Orders	Almost 900 TPOs have been made to protect important trees

- 3.2.3 Around 96.8% of East Hampshire's Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) are in favourable or recovering condition (a decrease of 0.1% from 2011/13), with the government target of 95% being met. Over the same period the amount of habitat in the 'favourable' category rose from 19,259ha to 21,212ha.⁷⁹ Nonetheless, many of the protected sites in the district are regarded as being fragmented, with poor connectivity of habitats in certain parts of the district, particularly between urban and rural areas.

- 3.2.4 Despite an abundance of woodland in the district, more trees are required within East Hampshire's settlements. There is a particular need for tree planting along road corridors where they can perform a number of roles including providing corridors for wildlife, aesthetic improvements, and carbon sequestration. There is also a need for more clumps of trees in urban areas, with a 10% increase in canopy cover being a suggested target. In addition, wildlife corridors need to be improved within and between urban and rural areas, with tree planting potentially helping to facilitate this aim⁸⁰

⁷⁸ East Hampshire District Council (2009) Biodiversity Action Plan for East Hampshire [online] available at: [http://www.easthants.gov.uk/ehdc/formsfordownload.nsf/c9fbd1571b60536c8025756e004af43d/76450F7388583B8F8025758A003D0126/\\$File/BAP+2009.pdf](http://www.easthants.gov.uk/ehdc/formsfordownload.nsf/c9fbd1571b60536c8025756e004af43d/76450F7388583B8F8025758A003D0126/$File/BAP+2009.pdf) (accessed 05/2014)

⁷⁹ East Hampshire District Council (2013) Annual Monitoring Report [online] available at: [http://www.easthants.gov.uk/ehdc/formsfordownload.nsf/c9fbd1571b60536c8025756e004af43d/76450F7388583B8F8025758A003D0126/\\$File/BAP+2009.pdf](http://www.easthants.gov.uk/ehdc/formsfordownload.nsf/c9fbd1571b60536c8025756e004af43d/76450F7388583B8F8025758A003D0126/$File/BAP+2009.pdf) (accessed 05/2014)

⁸⁰ UE Associates Ltd (2011) Green Infrastructure Study for East Hampshire [online] available at: [http://www.easthants.gov.uk/ehdc/formsfordownload.nsf/0/26719B8A008980C6802579270033E32C/\\$File/GreenInfrastructureStudy.pdf](http://www.easthants.gov.uk/ehdc/formsfordownload.nsf/0/26719B8A008980C6802579270033E32C/$File/GreenInfrastructureStudy.pdf) (accessed 05/2014)

- 3.2.5 A key consideration is the potential for development to impact on the integrity of European designated Wealden Heaths (Phase II) Special Protection Area (SPA). Grayshott is the most constrained location in this respect, but has not been considered as a location for housing allocation. Liphook is also in close proximity to the SPA. In the south of the district there is a need to give consideration to the proximity of any development to the coastal 'Natura 2000' sites, Rowlands Castle lies in the 5.6km buffer.
- 3.2.6 Other key considerations relate to the potential for development to impact on sites designated as being nationally or locally important for biodiversity. Locally important sites are designated as Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINCs). The following is noted:⁸¹
- Several woodlands are located to the west / south west of Alton that are locally designated
 - Liphook is located in 'well wooded' landscapes that include locally important patches of ancient woodland.
 - The northern edge of Liphook is also constrained by the floodplain of the River Wey, much of which is designated as a SINC.
 - Land along the southern edge of Clanfield (Stubbins Down, which occupies much of the gap between Clanfield and Horndean) is designated as a SINC
 - At Horndean there are several small SINCs, around the town, and on the south east the Hazleton Common is designated as a Local Nature Reserve.
 - At Rowlands Castle a large area of locally designated (SINC) woodland is located to the west of the village (The Holt / Havant Thicket, managed by the Forestry Commission).
 - The northern edge of Four Marks is in close proximity to the locally important Chawton Park Wood, but the village is otherwise relatively unconstrained.
- 3.2.7 The UK BAP Steering Group identified 65 priority habitats as being of national conservation concern., with East Hampshire as a whole containing approximately 13 of these. In addition to these, an additional 8 habitats have been identified by the East Hampshire Biodiversity Partnership as being of particular local concern:⁸²

East Hampshire Priority Habitats	
Woodland	Ancient semi-natural woodlands; Secondary woodland / plantations; Parkland; Arboreta
Grassland	Calcareous grassland; Unimproved neutral grassland
Heathland	Lowland heath / bog / acid grassland
Wetland	Ponds and lakes; Rivers and streams
Wildlife Corridors	Hedgerows; Road verges; Sunken lanes; Arable field margins

- 3.2.8 The East Hampshire BAP notes that there has been a tendency in recent years to direct development to previously developed sites. It notes that there are risks to this approach, given that such sites can be richer in wildlife than some rural areas. It highlights the importance such sites can play in terms of providing a corridor for wildlife and the wider benefits, such as educational opportunities. Around 16 SINCs occur in urban areas, including 1 churchyard, 3 sandpits and 11 road or railway verges.⁸³

⁸¹ 'Settlement profiles' prepared by East Hampshire District Council

⁸² East Hampshire District Council (2009) Biodiversity Action Plan for East Hampshire [online] available at: [http://www.easthants.gov.uk/ehdc/formsfordownload.nsf/c9fbd1571b60536c8025756e004af43d/76450F7388583B8F8025758A003D0126/\\$File/BAP+2009.pdf](http://www.easthants.gov.uk/ehdc/formsfordownload.nsf/c9fbd1571b60536c8025756e004af43d/76450F7388583B8F8025758A003D0126/$File/BAP+2009.pdf) (accessed 05/2014)

⁸³ East Hampshire District Council (2009) Biodiversity Action Plan for East Hampshire [online] available at: [http://www.easthants.gov.uk/ehdc/formsfordownload.nsf/c9fbd1571b60536c8025756e004af43d/76450F7388583B8F8025758A003D0126/\\$File/BAP+2009.pdf](http://www.easthants.gov.uk/ehdc/formsfordownload.nsf/c9fbd1571b60536c8025756e004af43d/76450F7388583B8F8025758A003D0126/$File/BAP+2009.pdf) (accessed 05/2014)

3.3 Climate change mitigation

- 3.3.1 The general affluence and rural nature of East Hampshire means that its ecological footprint is one of the largest in the County.⁸⁴ East Hampshire residents are the highest consumers of energy in Hampshire, with a similar pattern observed for water and raw materials⁸⁵. In 2010/11 East Hampshire recycled 37% of household waste, less than the national average of 41%.⁸⁶
- 3.3.2 Emissions of CO₂ per capita in the district have been falling in recent years. Total emissions per capita have fallen from 8.0 tonnes in 2005 to 6.6 tonnes by 2011 (see Table 3.1 below). This decline can be broken down as follows: transport emissions have fallen by 0.5 tonnes, domestic emission by 0.5 tonnes and industrial and commercial emissions by 0.4 tonnes. Total emissions per capita are above the average of the county as a whole (5.7 tonnes) and far above the 2011 average for England (4.6 tonnes). Due to the rural nature of the district transport is one of the major producers of CO₂ emissions.⁸⁷

Table 3.1: CO₂ emissions within the scope of influence of Local Authorities

Annual per capita emissions (t)					
Area	Year	Industry & Commercial	Domestic	Road Transport	Total
East Hampshire	2005	2.1	2.8	3.2	8.0
	2011	1.7	2.3	2.7	6.6
Hampshire	2005	2.5	2.5	2.1	7.1
	2011	1.9	2.0	1.8	5.7
England	2005	2.9	2.5	1.7	7.1
	2011	2.2	2.0	1.4	4.6

- 3.3.3 The key roads in the district are the A3 which links Portsmouth to Guildford and London through Petersfield and the A31 which links Farnham and Winchester. There are eight rail stations in East Hampshire of which six are National Rail operated by Southwest Trains and two are served by the Watercress Line heritage railway. The area has good rail links north and south, and the numbers of passengers has increased rapidly, in line with national trends.⁸⁸
- 3.3.4 According to 2011 statistics, more people drive a car or van to work in East Hampshire (67.7%) than the regional (60.8%) or national (57.0%) average; and a further 4.2% travel as a passenger. Only 1.4% of people travel to work via bus, minibus or coach in comparison to the South East average of 4.5% and English average of 7.5%. Just 2% travel by bicycle and 9% walk. This compares to 3% cycling and 11% walking at the regional level and national levels.⁸⁹ The County Council expects the private car to remain the dominant form of transport across most of the county.⁹⁰

⁸⁴ DECC (2010) Local and Regional CO₂ dataset – Per Capita Emissions [online] available at

http://www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/statistics/climate_stats/gg_emissions/laco2/laco2.aspx (accessed 05/2014)

⁸⁵ East Hampshire Community Partnership (2008) East Hampshire Sustainable Community Strategy [online] available at:

http://www.easthampshirecommunitypartnership.org/images/stories/Community_Strategy_2008_-_2026.pdf (accessed 05/2015)

⁸⁶ Guardian (2011) Recycling rates in England: how does your town compare? [online] available at:

<http://www.theguardian.com/news/datablog/2011/nov/04/recycling-rates-england-data> (accessed 05/2014)

⁸⁷ Ricardo-AEA (2013) Local and Regional CO₂ Emissions Estimates for 2005-2011 [online] available at:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/local-authority-emissions-estimates> (accessed 05/14)

⁸⁸ Hampshire County Council (2012) Local Transport Plan [online] available at: <http://www3.hants.gov.uk/hampshire-ltp-2011-part-a.pdf> (accessed 05/2014)

⁸⁹ ONS - Neighbourhood Statistics: Method of Travel to Work, 2011 [online] available at:

<http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/dissemination/LeadTableView.do?a=7&b=6275086&c=east+hampshire&d=13&e=61&q=6428924&i=1001x1003x1032x1004&o=1&m=0&r=1&s=1400077378914&enc=1&dsFamilyId=2567> (accessed 05/2014)

⁹⁰ Hampshire County Council (2012) Local Transport Plan [online] available at: <http://www3.hants.gov.uk/transport/local-transport-plan.htm> (accessed 05/2014)

3.3.5 Historically traffic in Hampshire has been growing at a rate of 2% per year and 1% on motorways and trunk roads, but the recession has stopped this growth and in 2008 traffic flow dropped by around 1%.⁹¹ However, it is predicted that the designation of the SDNP will result in increased levels of visitor traffic.⁹² In addition, services are increasingly becoming 'centralised' in the larger urban centres, which could encourage travel and reduce accessibility to facilities.⁹¹

3.3.6 There is a very good public rights of way (PROW) network in East Hampshire with a total length of 823km, one of the best networks in the county. There is good provision of cycle routes in the district, particularly in the north and east, with access to the regional Sustrans route which is present in the north and south of Hampshire and Hampshire County Council's (HCC) Strategic Access Network.⁹³

3.4 Community and wellbeing

3.4.1 The 2011 Census shows that East Hampshire has a population of 115,608.⁹⁴ This gives a population density of 2.2 persons per hectare; well below the South East and English averages (4.5 and 4.1 respectively). According to ONS census 2010-based subnational population projections, the population is projected to increase by 11,706 people over the period 2011 to 2028.⁹⁵

3.4.2 A high proportion of the population is over 45 years of age and the population is older and less ethnically diverse than regional and national averages. Between 2001 and 2011 the population aged 65+ increased by 38.2% in Rowlands Castle; 27% in Alton; and 19.9% in Horndean. Of the Hampshire population, 18.5% is aged 65 and over compared to 17.2% regionally and 16.3% nationally. Around 28.8% of Hampshire's population will be aged 65 or older in 2021, above regional (25.8%) and national averages (24.3%).⁹⁶ Figure 3.2 shows the change in the age profile of the East Hampshire population between the 2001 and 2011 census.

⁹¹ East Hampshire Community Partnership (2008) East Hampshire Sustainable Community Strategy [online] available at: http://www.easthampshirecommunitypartnership.org/images/stories/Community_Strategy_2008_-_2026.pdf (accessed 05/2014)

⁹² SDNPA (2012) State of the National park 2012 [online] available at: <http://snpr.southdowns.gov.uk/files/default.html> (accessed 05/2014)

⁹³ UE Associates Ltd (2011) Green Infrastructure Study for East Hampshire [online] available at: [http://www.easthants.gov.uk/ehdc/formsfordownload.nsf/0/26719B8A008980C6802579270033E32C/\\$File/GreenInfrastructureStudy.pdf](http://www.easthants.gov.uk/ehdc/formsfordownload.nsf/0/26719B8A008980C6802579270033E32C/$File/GreenInfrastructureStudy.pdf) (accessed 05/2014)

⁹⁴ Office for National Statistics – Neighbourhood Statistics [online] available at: <http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/dissemination>

⁹⁵ East Hampshire District Council and SDNPA (2013) East Hampshire SHMA and Local Housing Requirements Study [online] available at: [http://www.easthants.gov.uk/ehdc/formsfordownload.nsf/0/529C08EAA71C2B6380257BF10034B2F6/\\$File/12701+-+East+Hampshire+Strategic+Housing+Market+Assessment+-+Update+Version+-+August+2013+Final+-+06-09-13.pdf](http://www.easthants.gov.uk/ehdc/formsfordownload.nsf/0/529C08EAA71C2B6380257BF10034B2F6/$File/12701+-+East+Hampshire+Strategic+Housing+Market+Assessment+-+Update+Version+-+August+2013+Final+-+06-09-13.pdf) (accessed 05/2014)

⁹⁶ NHS Hampshire & Hampshire County Council (2012) Joint Strategic Needs Assessments [online] available at: <http://www3.hants.gov.uk/factsandfigures/jsna.htm> (accessed 05/2014)

Figure 3.2: East Hampshire Population Profile 2001 to 2011⁹⁷



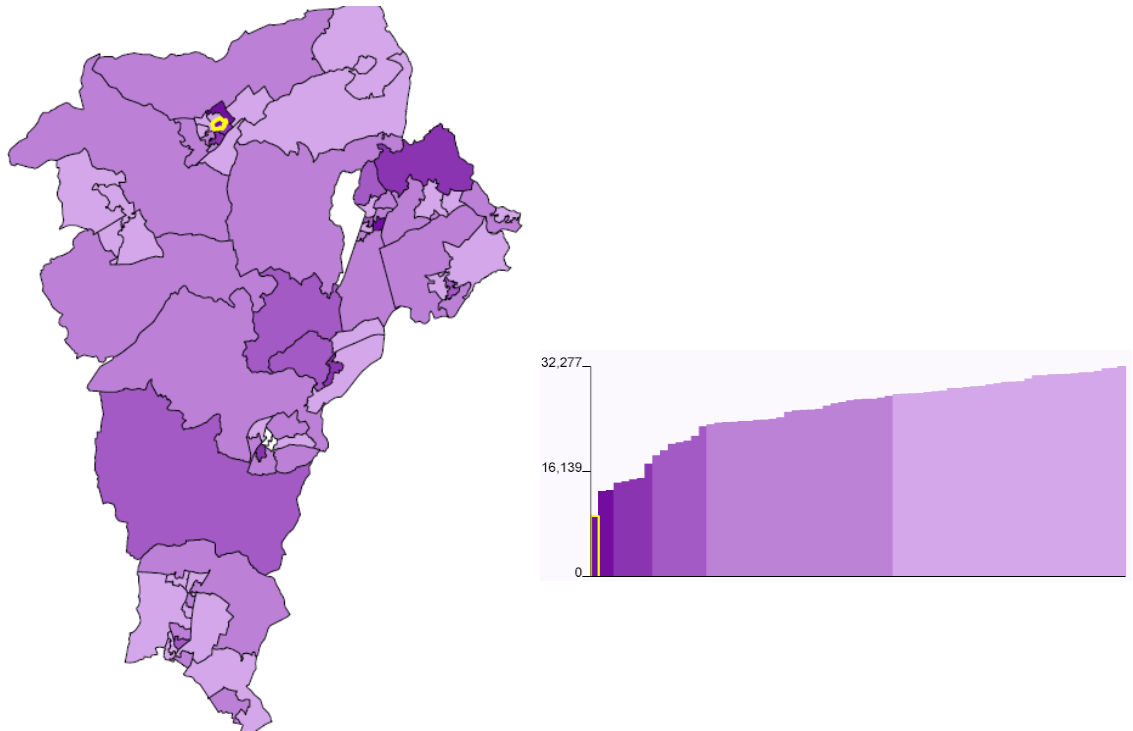
Deprivation⁹⁸

- 3.4.3 East Hampshire is one of the least deprived districts in Hampshire and indeed in England. It is ranked 332 out of 354 districts (354 being the least deprived), however, there are inequalities across the district.
- 3.4.4 The Index of Multiple Deprivation for East Hampshire (Figure 3.3) reveals that about three-quarters of Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) are amongst the 40% least deprived LSOAs nationwide. Relative deprivation is found in the vicinity of Alton and Bordon. The most deprived LSOA in the district is found in Alton and is ranked 9,313th out of 32,277 LSOAs nationally. This LSOA is highlighted in yellow.

⁹⁷ East Hampshire District Council and SDNPA (2013) East Hampshire Strategic Housing Market Assessment and Local Housing Requirements Study [online] available at: [http://www.easthants.gov.uk/ehdc/formsfordownload.nsf/0/529C08EAA71C2B6380257BF10034B2F6/\\$File/12701+-+East+Hampshire+Strategic+Housing+Market+Assessment+-+Update+Version+-+August+2013+Final+-+06-09-13.pdf](http://www.easthants.gov.uk/ehdc/formsfordownload.nsf/0/529C08EAA71C2B6380257BF10034B2F6/$File/12701+-+East+Hampshire+Strategic+Housing+Market+Assessment+-+Update+Version+-+August+2013+Final+-+06-09-13.pdf)

⁹⁸ Office for National Statistics – Neighbourhood Statistics [online] available at: <http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/dissemination>

Figure 3.3: Indices of Multiple Deprivation by LSOA (2010) for East Hampshire – Darker purple shading equates to higher relative deprivation



Health

- 3.4.5 The health of people in East Hampshire is considered to be generally better than the England average, with life expectancy in the district comparing favourably with national and regional averages.⁹⁹ All causes of mortality have fallen in the district over the past 10 years. Estimated levels of adult smoking and obesity are better than the England average.¹⁰⁰
- 3.4.6 Despite the generally good health of the district’s residents, males in the most deprived areas are estimated to die 4.1 years younger than those in the least deprived areas (1.6 years for females). The rate of road injuries and deaths is also worse than the England average. In Year 6, 15.6% of children are classified as obese, better than the average for England.¹⁰⁰
- 3.4.7 The 2011 Census found that 6.4% of the East Hampshire population had a long term health problem or disability which limited day-to-day activities a lot, with an additional 8.5% reporting a long term health problem or disability which limited day-to-day activities a little.¹⁰¹
- 3.4.8 Correlated (to some degree) with the ‘ageing population’ trend (described above) is a trend that shows an increasing number of people identifying day-to-day activities being limited by health/disability. According to the 2011 Census, between 2001 and 2011 the percentage of the population identifying day-to-day activities being limited by health/disability increased by 16.8% in Rowlands Castle; 16.6% in Alton; and 13.6% in Horndean.⁹⁹

⁹⁹ Office for National Statistics, Neighbourhood Statistics – Life Expectancy at Birth (January 2007 – December 2009) www.statistics.gov.uk (accessed 05/2014)

¹⁰⁰ Department of Health (2013) Health profile 2012: East Hampshire [online] available at: <http://www.apho.org.uk/resource/item.aspx?RID=127251> (accessed 05/2014)

¹⁰¹ East Hampshire District Council and SDNPA (2013) East Hampshire Strategic Housing Market Assessment and Local Housing Requirements Study [online] available at: [http://www.easthants.gov.uk/ehdc/formsfordownload.nsf/0/529C08EAA71C2B6380257BF10034B2F6/\\$File/12701+-+East+Hampshire+Strategic+Housing+Market+Assessment+-+Update+Version+-+August+2013+Final+-+06-09-13.pdf](http://www.easthants.gov.uk/ehdc/formsfordownload.nsf/0/529C08EAA71C2B6380257BF10034B2F6/$File/12701+-+East+Hampshire+Strategic+Housing+Market+Assessment+-+Update+Version+-+August+2013+Final+-+06-09-13.pdf) (accessed 05/2014)

3.4.9 Some locations in the district with identified issues relating to an ageing population and/or a high prevalence of health/disability issues also have an identified shortfall in terms of the community infrastructure need to support such a population.¹⁰² In particular:

- Clanfield is known to have no care home provision; and
- Horndean is known to be somewhat constrained in terms of access to health facilities.

Liphook, on the other hand, is known (by the Council) to have good health provision and access to care homes (of which there are three).

3.4.10 Air quality in East Hampshire is generally good. One small AQMA has been declared, with monitoring identifying that the annual air quality objective for NO₂ is exceeded at the junction of A325/Chalet Hill in Whitehill & Bordon.¹⁰³ The AQMA was declared in July 2010 and is still in place.¹⁰⁴ The district also suffers from localised areas of poor air quality, which are generally along the A3 and A31 corridors and in the main settlements along these routes.¹⁰⁵

Crime

3.4.11 Fear of crime in East Hampshire is disproportionate to the actual likelihood of becoming a victim of crime, although according to surveys of residents the fear of crime has been reducing over time. Residents in East Hampshire generally feel safe during the day but less safe after dark. In the 2007 East Hampshire Resident's Survey 28% of people were found to be afraid of crime after dark.¹⁰⁶

3.4.12 During 2008-2009 violence (including shouting and swearing, not just physical assaults) in a public place accounted for 24% of all crime in the East Hampshire District.

Facilities

3.4.13 Whilst issues around access to health facilities for those that have particular needs (i.e. the elderly and the disabled) are discussed above, there is also a need to consider issues relating to access to service and facilities more generally. The baseline situation is one whereby 'access' varies considerably across the district:¹⁰⁷

- Alton has limited schools / college capacity, i.e. development could give rise to a need for expansion. The same can also be said for health facilities and possibly sports facilities.
- Horndean is known to be 'all-round' constrained in terms of community infrastructure, i.e. in terms of education, health, and leisure.
- Bohunt School, Liphook, is full and forecasted to remain so. This has a bearing on the potential for housing growth at Liphook.
- At Liphook there is also a deficit in parks and sports facilities.
- In Four Marks it is known that the high levels of development in the past have not been matched by improvements to facilities, resulting in a deficit in play areas, parks and recreation grounds.
- At Clanfield, there is a deficit in community facilities, however new development at Green Lane provides a new community building and sports facility.

¹⁰² 'Settlement profiles' prepared by East Hampshire District Council

¹⁰³ East Hampshire District Council - Air Quality Monitoring [online] available at: <http://www.easthants.gov.uk/ehdc/EnvironmentalProtection.nsf/webpages/AQ+Monitoring> (accessed 05/2014)

¹⁰⁴ Defra: AQMA Details - East Hampshire District Council - Bordon AQMA [online] available at: http://aqma.defra.gov.uk/1aqma/aqma_detail.php?aqma_id=48 (accessed 05/2014)

¹⁰⁵ UE Associates Ltd (2011) Green Infrastructure Study for East Hampshire [online available at: [http://www.easthants.gov.uk/ehdc/formsfordownload.nsf/0/26719B8A008980C6802579270033E32C/\\$File/GreenInfrastructureStudy.pdf](http://www.easthants.gov.uk/ehdc/formsfordownload.nsf/0/26719B8A008980C6802579270033E32C/$File/GreenInfrastructureStudy.pdf) (accessed 05/2014)

¹⁰⁶ East Hampshire Community Safety Partnership (2008) Community Safety Action Plan 2008 to 2011 [online] available at: [http://www.easthants.gov.uk/ehdc/formsfordownload.nsf/0/BE1CA7BD878A58BE8025755B0059CF66/\\$File/Community+Safety+Action+Plan.pdf](http://www.easthants.gov.uk/ehdc/formsfordownload.nsf/0/BE1CA7BD878A58BE8025755B0059CF66/$File/Community+Safety+Action+Plan.pdf) (accessed 05/2014)

- 3.4.14 Whilst the level of access to health facilities in the district's main settlements is mixed, East Hampshire has generally good provision of parks, recreation ground and open spaces, although there is an under provision of children and young people's play spaces and allotments. There is also an existing shortfall for most forms of leisure provision.¹⁰⁷
- 3.4.15 A survey of the district's residents highlighted the importance of having nearby accessible spaces within walking distance. The survey found that for around a third of respondents their most visited local area of open space is less than a quarter of a mile from their home; for almost 50% it is less than half a mile. Local areas of open space and recreation facilities were found to be used mainly for walking, enjoying the natural environment, and exercise.¹⁰⁷
- 3.4.16 The provision of leisure, entertainment and cultural facilities within the district is limited which reflects the relatively small catchment population of the main towns in the district and the good accessibility to facilities in neighbouring towns.¹⁰⁸

Table 3.2: Levels of open space provision in East Hampshire

Typology	Existing Provision	District Standard	Level of Provision	Accessibility Comment
Parks, Sports & Recreation Grounds	1.08 ha/1000 people	1.0 ha/1000 (Of which 0.5 ha/1000 is for Outdoor Sports provision)	Overprovision	Generally good access to facilities within the majority of Parishes in the district. Access to different types of outdoor sport facility vary greatly, with tennis being the most varied, football the most common and rugby the least frequent.
Children and Young People's Play spaces	0.08 ha/1000 people	0.25ha/1000	Underprovision	Access to facilities varies greatly across the district. Several Parishes have no access to children's facilities, whilst the majority of Parishes have no access to Young People's facilities.
Informal Open Space	1.06 ha/1000 people	0.25ha/1000	Overprovision	Generally good access within the majority of Parishes in the District, a minority of Parishes have no provision.
Natural Green Space	5.95 ha/1000 people	1.0 ha/1000	Overprovision	Good access across the district.
Allotments	0.17 ha/1000 people	0.2 ha/1000	Underprovision	Limited access across the district.

¹⁰⁷ East Hampshire District Council (2008) Open Space, Sports and Recreation Study [online] available at: [http://www.easthants.gov.uk/ehdc/planningpolicy.nsf/0/16353304F0A8B1C580257991004F7ED7/\\$File/Part+1+Main+Report.pdf](http://www.easthants.gov.uk/ehdc/planningpolicy.nsf/0/16353304F0A8B1C580257991004F7ED7/$File/Part+1+Main+Report.pdf) [accessed 05/2014]

¹⁰⁸ Nathaniel Lichfield and Partners (2007) Town Centres, Retail and Leisure Study [online] available at: [http://www.easthants.gov.uk/ehdc/formsfordownload.nsf/0/F257CFAC18A8EF10802579840054A6CD/\\$File/Retail+Study+2007+Final.pdf](http://www.easthants.gov.uk/ehdc/formsfordownload.nsf/0/F257CFAC18A8EF10802579840054A6CD/$File/Retail+Study+2007+Final.pdf) (accessed 05/2014)

Table 3.3: Current and predicted shortfalls of leisure provision in the district

Sports Facility	Current Provision	Future Requirement (2026)
Sports Hall	Existing shortfall of 2.4 halls	Shortfall of 7.5 halls
Swimming Pool	Existing shortfall of 1.4 pools	Shortfall of 4.5 pools
Fitness Gym	Small shortfall of 11 stations	Shortfall remains at 11 stations
Synthetic Turf Pitches	Existing shortfall of 1 pitch	Shortfall remains at 1 pitch
Outdoor Tennis Courts	Existing shortfall of 48 courts	Shortfall of 49 courts
Indoor Bowls	No shortfall	Shortfall of 1 rink

3.5 Economy and employment

Economy

- 3.5.1 Economically, the district performs well across a range of indicators. When it is compared with the South East region, East Hampshire has levels of economic activity which are above average, a low rate of unemployment and a high levels of business start-ups, although there is a tendency for such start-up companies to remain relatively small. In terms of challenges , poor transport and infrastructure are considered to present barriers to services in some rural parts, whilst long term unemployment and worklessness remain an issue in pockets of deprivation across the district.¹⁰⁹
- 3.5.2 The economy is dominated by the A3 corridor, with the central and southern parts looking to the urban areas of the south Hampshire coast, for both major employers and services, and the north of the district looks towards the Blackwater Valley/Western Corridor (M3/M4 areas). The construction of the new Hindhead Tunnel in 2011 is considered likely to create new opportunities, particularly in the north of the district.¹¹⁰
- 3.5.3 The district's industrial base is mainly engineering, financial services, information technology and business services. Industrial employment land use is mainly based in Alton and around Whitehill & Bordon. However, there has been a decline in industrial floorspace take-up since the 1990s, the manufacturing base has also been declining and office space buildings are mainly second hand, older buildings.¹¹¹
- 3.5.4 Generally the lowest quality employment sites tend to be located in isolated rural locations and the best in the main towns such as Alton.¹¹² Horndean is considered a good employment location due the good access from the A3 and general good quality of existing sites.¹¹³

¹⁰⁹ East Hampshire District Council & SDNPA (2013) East Hampshire Strategic Housing Market Assessment and Local Housing Requirements Study [online] available at: [http://www.easthants.gov.uk/ehdc/formsfordownload.nsf/0/529C08EAA71C2B6380257BF10034B2F6/\\$File/12701+-+East+Hampshire+Strategic+Housing+Market+Assessment+-+Update+Version+-+August+2013+Final+-+06-09-13.pdf](http://www.easthants.gov.uk/ehdc/formsfordownload.nsf/0/529C08EAA71C2B6380257BF10034B2F6/$File/12701+-+East+Hampshire+Strategic+Housing+Market+Assessment+-+Update+Version+-+August+2013+Final+-+06-09-13.pdf) (accessed 05/2014)

¹¹⁰ East Hampshire Community Partnership (2008) East Hampshire Sustainable Community Strategy [online] available at: http://www.easthampshirecommunitypartnership.org/images/stories/Community_Strategy_2008_-_2026.pdf (accessed 05/2014)

¹¹¹ Roger Tym and Partners (2008) Assessment of Employment Needs and Floorspace Requirements [online] available at: [http://www.easthants.gov.uk/ehdc/formsfordownload.nsf/0/93F295FEB3409FED802579870040400E/\\$File/Employment+Needs+Study+May+08.pdf](http://www.easthants.gov.uk/ehdc/formsfordownload.nsf/0/93F295FEB3409FED802579870040400E/$File/Employment+Needs+Study+May+08.pdf) (accessed 05/2014)

¹¹² EHDC and SDNPA (2012) Employment Land Review - September 2012 Update [online] available at: [http://www.easthants.gov.uk/ehdc/formsfordownload.nsf/0/5B22703B2526FB6B80257A800048429A/\\$File/CD11+E14+Employment+Land+Review+Assessment+of+Potential+Sites+September+2012+update.pdf](http://www.easthants.gov.uk/ehdc/formsfordownload.nsf/0/5B22703B2526FB6B80257A800048429A/$File/CD11+E14+Employment+Land+Review+Assessment+of+Potential+Sites+September+2012+update.pdf) (accessed 05/2014)

¹¹³ Partnership for Urban South Hampshire (2012) South Hampshire Strategy [online] available at: http://www.push.gov.uk/work/housing-and-planning/south_hampshire_strategy.htm (accessed 05/2014)

- 3.5.5 The amount of floorspace completed in the district dropped during 2011/12, standing at 2831m² compared to 6105m² in 2010/2011. However, the rate of completion has increased since, with 5040m² completed in 2012/13. The amount of available floorspace increased from 33,798m² to 53,188m² in 2011/12, indicating a slowdown in the rate of development. This increase has since been reversed, with a significant increase in development seeing available floorspace fall from 53,188m² to 39,911m² during 2012/13.^{114 115}
- 3.5.6 The number of large firms (50+ employees) in a local economy is often a key factor contributing to an area's competitiveness. In 2008, East Hampshire had a low proportion (1.7%) of such firms, employing 43.1% of all employees. This is below the national (3.4% of all firms, 55.1% of employees) and regional levels (3.0% of all firms, 51.3% of employees).¹¹⁶

Employment

- 3.5.7 In 2012/2013, levels of economic activity (84.7%) in the district were higher than those in the South East (80.0%) and Great Britain (77.4%). The district performs favourably in terms of the percentage of working age residents who are unemployed (4.4%), which is better than both the South East (5.7%) and Great Britain (7.5%).¹¹⁷
- 3.5.8 Employment in East Hampshire grew 26% during 1996 -2009, with an average annual rate of growth of 1.84% compared with a South East average of 1%.¹¹⁸ Latest forecasts of job growth for East Hampshire over the period to 2028 suggest an annual average of 406 jobs over the period 2011-2028, leading to overall growth of 6,910 jobs. This rate is considerably lower than 890 jobs per annum rate of growth achieved in the district over the period 1997-2011, with this trend reflecting the post-recession economic climate.¹¹⁹
- 3.5.9 The number of people aged between 16 and 64 has been falling in the district over the past ten years. In 2004 63.2% of the population was in this age range, but by 2012 this had fallen to 61.2%. This is quicker than both regional and national rates of decline.¹²⁰
- 3.5.10 In terms of educational attainment, data for 2013 reveals that 60.1% of the population East Hampshire has an NVQ level 3 or above, with this being above regional (59.3%) and national levels (55.8%). However, 35.3% of the population has a NVQ level 4, which is below the figure for the South East of 38.3%. The percentage of district residents with no qualifications (7.1%) also above the regional level (6.5%), but far below the national level (9.3%).¹²⁰
- 3.5.11 Figures for employment by occupation during 2013 reveal that those in group 1-3 roles were below the regional average but above the national rate (Table 3.4). The percentage of the districts population the in group 8-9 roles has risen sharply in recent years, increasing from 10.1% in 2011 to 17.9% in 2013. This figure is a little above the national level of 17.1% and in advance of the South East figure of 14.3%.¹²⁰

¹¹⁴ East Hampshire District Council (2012) Annual Monitoring Report [online] available at: [http://www.easthants.gov.uk/ehdc/formsfordownload.nsf/0/A258CC4D3D12983680257ADB00465672/\\$File/AMR+2012.pdf](http://www.easthants.gov.uk/ehdc/formsfordownload.nsf/0/A258CC4D3D12983680257ADB00465672/$File/AMR+2012.pdf) (accessed 05/2014)

¹¹⁵ East Hampshire District Council (2013) Annual Monitoring Report [online] available at: [http://www.easthants.gov.uk/ehdc/formsfordownload.nsf/c9fbd1571b60536c8025756e004af43d/76450F7388583B8F8025758A003D0126/\\$File/BAP+2009.pdf](http://www.easthants.gov.uk/ehdc/formsfordownload.nsf/c9fbd1571b60536c8025756e004af43d/76450F7388583B8F8025758A003D0126/$File/BAP+2009.pdf) (accessed 05/2014)

¹¹⁶ Hampshire County Council (2011) A Profile of Hampshire 2011 [online] available at: http://www3.hants.gov.uk/profile_of_hampshire_2011_final_version.pdf?bcsi_scan_AB11CAA0E2721250=0&bcsi_scan_filename=profile_of_hampshire_2011_final_version.pdf (accessed 05/2014)

¹¹⁷ Nomis – Labour Market Profile: East Hampshire [online] available at: <http://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/1946157301/report.aspx> (accessed 05/2014)

¹¹⁸ East Hampshire District Council (2011) Local Housing Requirements Study [online] available at: [http://www.easthants.gov.uk/ehdc/formsfordownload.nsf/c9fbd1571b60536c8025756e004af43d/26170015D4A6E77D8025798E003DB21B/\\$File/12701+EHDC+Local+Housing+Requirements+Study+FINAL+Re-issue+18-07-11.pdf](http://www.easthants.gov.uk/ehdc/formsfordownload.nsf/c9fbd1571b60536c8025756e004af43d/26170015D4A6E77D8025798E003DB21B/$File/12701+EHDC+Local+Housing+Requirements+Study+FINAL+Re-issue+18-07-11.pdf) (accessed 05/2014)

¹¹⁹ East Hampshire District Council and SDNPA (2013) East Hampshire Strategic Housing Market Assessment and Local Housing Requirements Study [online] available at: [http://www.easthants.gov.uk/ehdc/formsfordownload.nsf/0/529C08EAA71C2B6380257BF10034B2F6/\\$File/12701+-+East+Hampshire+Strategic+Housing+Market+Assessment+-+Update+Version+-+August+2013+Final+-+06-09-13.pdf](http://www.easthants.gov.uk/ehdc/formsfordownload.nsf/0/529C08EAA71C2B6380257BF10034B2F6/$File/12701+-+East+Hampshire+Strategic+Housing+Market+Assessment+-+Update+Version+-+August+2013+Final+-+06-09-13.pdf)

¹²⁰ Nomis – Labour Market Profile: East Hampshire [online] available at: <http://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/1946157301/report.aspx> (accessed 05/2014)

Table 3.4: Employment by occupation in East Hampshire

Occupation group ¹²¹	East Hampshire	South East	Great Britain
Soc 2010 major group 1-3	45.9%	48.6%	44.2%
Soc 2010 major group 4-5	21.8%	20.6%	21.5%
Soc 2010 major group 6-7	14.4%	16.4%	17.1%
Soc 2010 major group 8-9	17.9%	14.3%	17.1%

3.5.12 In 2012, gross average weekly earnings (£600) of full time workers in the district were higher than average for the South East (£559) and Great Britain (£518).¹²² There is a locally recognised economic out migration to better paid jobs.¹²³

3.6 Heritage

3.6.1 There are over 1,342 statutory listed buildings in the whole of the district including 16 Grade I buildings (the highest level of designation) and 71 Grade II* buildings (the second highest level). The number of historic buildings at risk within the district has risen from 34 in 2011/12 to 36 in 2012/13, with five of this total recorded on the 'Heritage at Risk Register' as being higher grade buildings (Grade II* or Grade I).^{124,125} There are 43 designated Conservation Areas in East Hampshire.¹²⁶

3.6.2 Other important designated assets include Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAMs), of which there are 77 in East Hampshire. Ten of these monuments are regarded as 'at risk' by English Heritage.¹²⁵ There are also six Registered Park or Gardens located in the district, four of which are designated as being Grade II*, i.e. of 'particular importance'.¹²⁷

3.6.3 It is also important to consider that the historic environment includes areas and buildings that are not nationally designated, but nonetheless of local importance. Non-designated features of local interest and value can contribute to creating a sense of place and local identity.¹²⁷

3.6.4 Conservation Areas are found in most of the higher order settlements. It is notable that:¹²⁸

- Clanfield and Four Marks lack a Conservation Area, although Clanfield does include a cluster of listed buildings and the nearby village of Catherington is designated as a Conservation Area;
- The Conservation Area within Horndean is located very much at the edge of the settlement (to the east of the A3); and
- Four separate Conservation Areas fall within the settlement boundary of Alton.

3.6.5 In terms of Historic Gardens, there is a cluster of five located close to the eastern edge of Horndean (to the east of the A3); and several gardens are found around or in close proximity to Liphook.¹²⁹

¹²¹ Soc 2010 major group 1-3: Managers, directors and senior officials; Professional occupations; Associate professional & technical. Soc 2010 major group 4-5: Administrative & secretarial; Skilled trades occupations. Soc 2010 major group 6-7: Caring, leisure and Other Service occupations; Sales and customer service occupations. Soc 2010 major group 8-9: Process plant & machine operatives; Elementary occupations.

¹²² Nomis – Labour Market Profile: East Hampshire [online] available at: <http://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/1946157301/report.aspx> (accessed 05/2014)

¹²³ Source: 2001 Census available at <http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/dissemination> (accessed 05/2014)

¹²⁴ East Hampshire District Council (2013) Annual Monitoring Report [online] available at: [http://www.easthants.gov.uk/ehdc/formsfordownload.nsf/c9fbd1571b60536c8025756e004af43d/76450F7388583B8F8025758A003D0126/\\$File/BAP+2009.pdf](http://www.easthants.gov.uk/ehdc/formsfordownload.nsf/c9fbd1571b60536c8025756e004af43d/76450F7388583B8F8025758A003D0126/$File/BAP+2009.pdf) (accessed 05/2014)

¹²⁵ English Heritage – Heritage at Risk Register: East Hampshire [online] available at: <http://risk.english-heritage.org.uk/register.aspx?rs=1&rt=0&pn=1&st=a&di=East+Hampshire&ctype=all&crit=>

¹²⁶ East Hampshire District Council – Heritage: Conservation Areas [online] available at: <http://www.easthants.gov.uk/ehdc/HeritageWeb.nsf/webpages/Conservation+Areas> (accessed 05/2014)

¹²⁷ English Heritage (2014) Personal communication

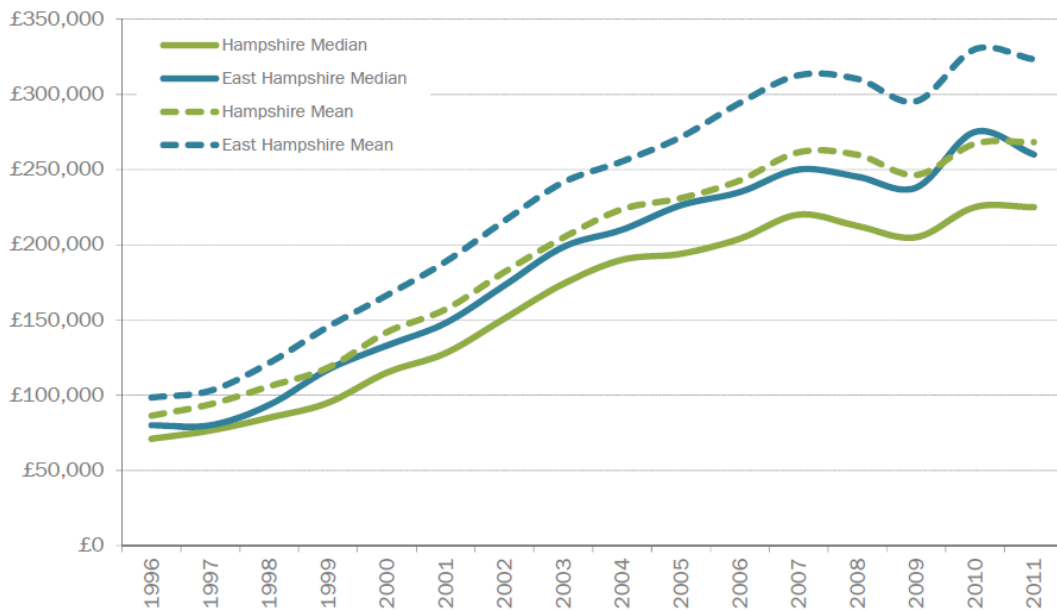
¹²⁸ 'Settlement profiles' prepared by East Hampshire District Council

¹²⁹ 'Settlement profiles' prepared by East Hampshire District Council

3.7 Housing

3.7.1 The average house price in East Hampshire is high when compared to county and regional averages. As of April to June 2013, an average home in East Hampshire cost £324,324. This is higher than the county (£269,801) and regional average (£281,148).¹³⁰ Figure 3.4 below reveals how average House Prices in East Hampshire and Hampshire have risen over the period 1996 to 2011. The house price to income ratio (annual average gross pay of resident workers) has increased from five times salary in 1997 to more than eleven times in 2013. As a result, those low incomes are often unable to afford to buy their own homes.¹³¹

Figure 3.4: Average House Prices in East Hampshire and Hampshire 1996 to 2011 ¹³²



3.7.2 The number of housing completions per annum in the district rose from 280 in 2006 to 580 during 2008/09. However, in the following year numbers fell to 266 dwelling, although a slight recovery was recorded in 2011/12 and 2012/13, with completions numbering 335 and 341 respectively. In total, 2620 homes were completed in the district between 2006 and 2012.¹³³ An increase in demand for housing is occurring as a result of population growth and a trend towards smaller households. The housing requirement in the Joint Core Strategy¹³⁴ for the district is of 10,060 dwellings, or 592 dpa between 2011 and 2028.¹³⁵

¹³⁰ BBC (2013) UK house prices: April to June 2013 [online] available at:

http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/shared/spl/hi/in_depth/uk_house_prices/regions/html/region9.stm (accessed 05/2014)

¹³¹ Department for Communities and Local Government - Live tables on housing market and house prices: ratio of median house price to median earnings by district, from 1997 [online] available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/live-tables-on-housing-market-and-house-prices> (accessed 05/2014)

¹³² East Hampshire District Council and SDNPA (2013) East Hampshire Strategic Housing Market Assessment and Local Housing Requirements Study [online] available at:

[http://www.easthants.gov.uk/ehdc/formsfordownload.nsf/0/529C08EAA71C2B6380257BF10034B2F6/\\$File/12701+-+East+Hampshire+Strategic+Housing+Market+Assessment+-+Update+Version+-+August+2013+Final+-+06-09-13.pdf](http://www.easthants.gov.uk/ehdc/formsfordownload.nsf/0/529C08EAA71C2B6380257BF10034B2F6/$File/12701+-+East+Hampshire+Strategic+Housing+Market+Assessment+-+Update+Version+-+August+2013+Final+-+06-09-13.pdf)

¹³³ East Hampshire District Council (2013) Annual Monitoring Report [online] available at:

[http://www.easthants.gov.uk/ehdc/formsfordownload.nsf/c9fbd1571b60536c8025756e004af43d/76450F7388583B8F8025758A003D0126/\\$File/BAP+2009.pdf](http://www.easthants.gov.uk/ehdc/formsfordownload.nsf/c9fbd1571b60536c8025756e004af43d/76450F7388583B8F8025758A003D0126/$File/BAP+2009.pdf) (accessed 05/2014)

¹³⁴ Further proposed Modifications, August 2013

¹³⁵ East Hampshire District Council (2014) Interim Housing Policy Statement [online] available at:

[http://www.easthants.gov.uk/ehdc/formsfordownload.nsf/0/BD96EFD51394D9A780257C930053EEA6/\\$File/Interim+Housing+Policy+Statement+Final.+5.3.14.pdf](http://www.easthants.gov.uk/ehdc/formsfordownload.nsf/0/BD96EFD51394D9A780257C930053EEA6/$File/Interim+Housing+Policy+Statement+Final.+5.3.14.pdf) (accessed 05/2014)

- 3.7.3 Data from January 2013 reveals that 1,837 households were on the housing waiting list in the priority band of 1 to 4. Households in this band have a clear priority need, or find that they are unable to meet their needs within the market on the basis of their income. Most of those households identified as being in housing need require one (53.4%) or two bedroom properties (31.5%).¹³⁶ However, it is considered important to secure a proportion of larger homes through new development in order to create a chain of lettings, so providing the opportunity for those occupying smaller properties move up the ladder.¹³⁷
- 3.7.4 Supplies of new build affordable housing have fluctuated over the past two decades, with peaks in the mid 1990's, mid 2000's and in 2008/09. However the level of completions experienced in these periods have not been sustained in following years, leading to an average rate of affordable housing completion of around 121 dpa since 1991/2. Using projections of net household formation, an affordable housing need of 326 households per annum over the period 2011-2028 has been estimated.¹³⁸
- 3.7.5 The total number of families in East Hampshire with dependent children is 13,872 or 29.4% of all households. These households are projected to increase by around 1,509 between 2011 and 2028. Without a reduction in the number of under occupied dwellings in the district it will be necessary for new build family housing to be created to meet needs. As noted in the health section above, a proportion of the districts population has a long term health problem or disability. Around 10.7% of applicants on the districts Housing Waiting List have a disability.¹³⁸
- 3.7.6 On the basis of current population trends, the district will have an increasingly aged population in future with implications for the type of housing that will be needed. At present the number of elderly households (where all members are aged 65 or more) is 11,381 or 24.1% of all households. It is estimates that the number of such households will increase by around 7,629 over the period 2011-2013. This represents more than 90% of expected net household growth. There is an increasing need for specialist housing provision for the district's elderly population. The provision of such housing may incentivise elderly households to downsize from larger under occupied homes.¹³⁸
- 3.7.7 Black and minority ethnic groups may have particular requirements in terms of their housing needs, with this often reflecting different social norms and family structures. Although the majority of those on the districts housing waiting list are white (95.5%), some smaller ethnic groups which appear to face disproportionate barriers to entering the housing market, particularly white European and African ethnic groups.
- 3.7.8 As of 2013 the area of East Hampshire outside of the SDNP contained 25 permanent pitches for Gypsies and Traveller's, with a current notional need for an additional need for 2.5 pitches. Including this current level of need the study identifies that an additional 22 pitches will be needed in the area by 2027.¹³⁹

¹³⁶ East Hampshire District Council and SDNPA (2013) East Hampshire Strategic Housing Market Assessment and Local Housing Requirements Study [online] available at:

[http://www.easthants.gov.uk/ehdc/formsfordownload.nsf/0/529C08EAA71C2B6380257BF10034B2F6/\\$File/12701+-+East+Hampshire+Strategic+Housing+Market+Assessment+-+Update+Version+-+August+2013+Final+-+06-09-13.pdf](http://www.easthants.gov.uk/ehdc/formsfordownload.nsf/0/529C08EAA71C2B6380257BF10034B2F6/$File/12701+-+East+Hampshire+Strategic+Housing+Market+Assessment+-+Update+Version+-+August+2013+Final+-+06-09-13.pdf)

¹³⁷ Joseph Rowntree Foundation (2013) International Review of Land Supply and Planning Systems [online] available at: <http://www.jrf.org.uk/sites/files/jrf/land-supply-planning-full.pdf> (accessed 05/2014)

¹³⁸ East Hampshire District Council and SDNPA (2013) East Hampshire Strategic Housing Market Assessment and Local Housing Requirements Study [online] available at:

[http://www.easthants.gov.uk/ehdc/formsfordownload.nsf/0/529C08EAA71C2B6380257BF10034B2F6/\\$File/12701+-+East+Hampshire+Strategic+Housing+Market+Assessment+-+Update+Version+-+August+2013+Final+-+06-09-13.pdf](http://www.easthants.gov.uk/ehdc/formsfordownload.nsf/0/529C08EAA71C2B6380257BF10034B2F6/$File/12701+-+East+Hampshire+Strategic+Housing+Market+Assessment+-+Update+Version+-+August+2013+Final+-+06-09-13.pdf)

¹³⁹ Forest Bus (2013) Hampshire Traveller Assessment 2013 [online] available at:

<http://www.easthants.gov.uk/ehdc/planningpolicy.nsf/webpages/Gypsy+and+Travellers+Assessment+2013> (accessed 05/2014)

3.8 Landscape and townscape

- 3.8.1 East Hampshire is considered to have a uniquely complex geology and is influenced by two climatic zones, so resulting in a varied landscape. The districts landscape is characterised by two distinct geological formations: the chalk uplands and the Wealden lowlands.¹⁴⁰ The landscape is diverse and particularly rural, with approximately 39.7% being arable land, 24.9% grassland, 21.5% woodland, 1.3% heathland, 0.16% wetland and open water, with the remaining 12.4% being urban land.¹⁴¹
- 3.8.2 The majority of the land in the district is best quality grade 1-3. The best land tends to be found to the west and north of the district, with a large proportion of non-agricultural land to the east due to the presence of important nature conservation areas.¹⁴¹
- 3.8.3 The East Hampshire Landscape Character Assessment identified 10 landscape types.¹⁴² These are described in the below table, whilst their distribution is shown in Figure 3.5.¹⁴¹

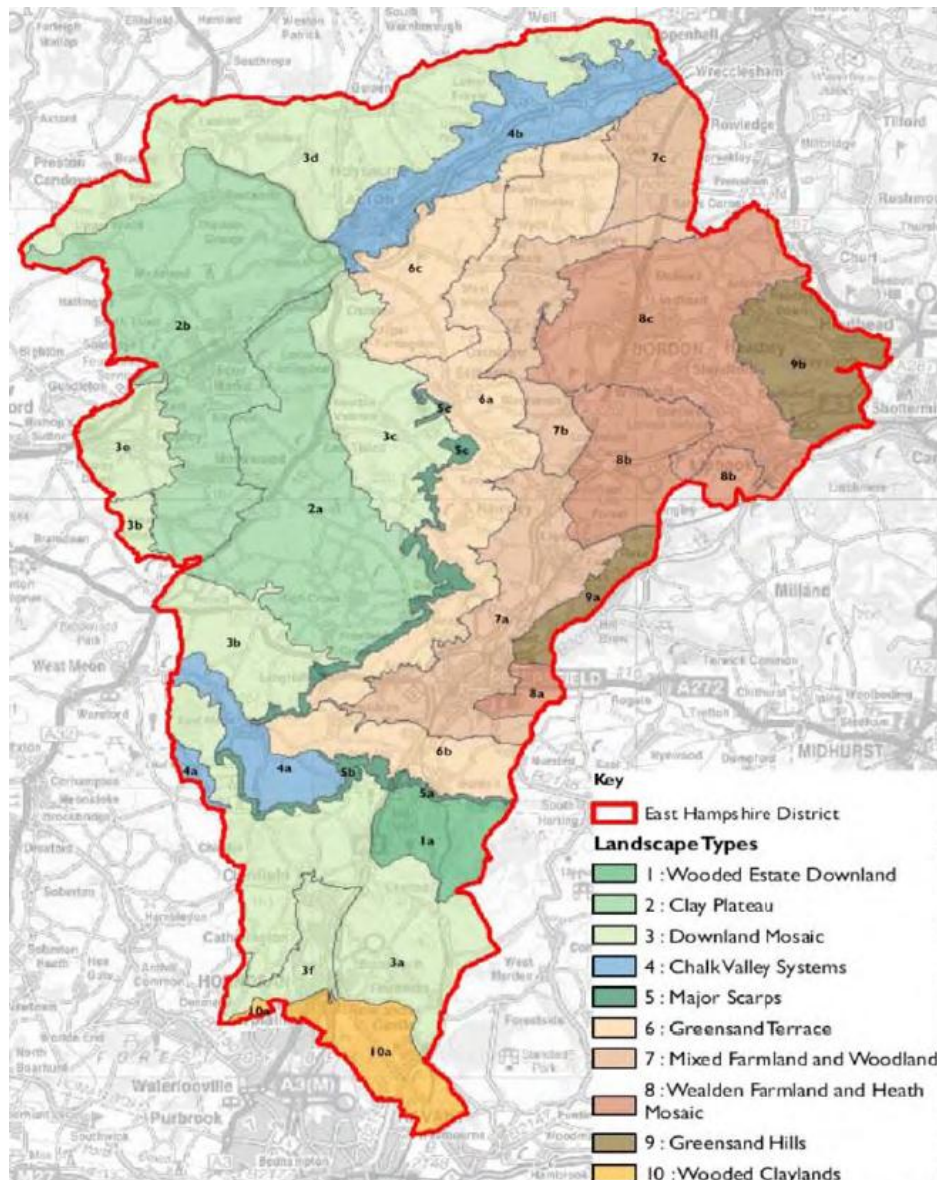
East Hampshire Landscape Character Types	
Wooded estate downland	Part of a wooded chalk ridge which extends eastwards beyond the district boundary. Settlement pattern is characterised by villages and shrunken hamlets. A deeply rural secluded landscape intruded upon by the A3. Woodland cover creates an enclosed landscape.
Clay plateau	An elevated block of clay-capped chalk in the western part of the district. A predominantly pastoral farmland landscape. Large tracts of elevated gently undulating countryside. Limited settlement of dispersed farmsteads and occasional small nucleated villages/hamlets.
Downland mosaic	An area of chalk downland spanning the west of the district. A low density of dispersed settlement across the downland and a scattering of nucleated settlement in preferred lower lying areas. Generally strong rural, secluded character with a pattern of woodland cover.
Chalk valley systems	Branching valley systems that drain the dip slope of the chalk downs and contain clear, chalk rivers along at least part of their length. The valley support intensive arable cultivation. Away from transport corridors the valleys retain an unspoilt and tranquil pastoral character.
Major scarps	Visually distinct landscape type forming the northern and eastern edge of the chalk rising steeply from the lower lying land. Notable for the absence of buildings on the slope itself. The area features a large number of recreational sites.
Greensand terrace	Bench of Upper Greensand which outcrops at the foot of the chalk scarps running down the spine and across the southern part of the district. Buildings constructed from local 'Malmstone' and clay tile roofs. Strong sense of rural tranquillity resulting from a low density of settlement.
Mixed farmland and woodland	Gently undulating lowland vale supporting fields of arable, pasture and woodland. Settlement is characterised by a high density of dispersed settlement. Drained by numerous water courses, this low lying landscape provides a convenient transport corridor.
Wealden Farmland and Heath Mosaic	Lies in the east, where the geology gives rise to a well-drained, sandy lowland landscape supporting a mosaic of oak-birch woodland, conifer plantations, sandy heaths, and rough grazed pasture. Views limited by dense woodland cover. Building materials include local sandstones.
Greensand hills	Steep, prominent hills formed by the resistant sandstones. Significant woodland cover comprising an interlocking mosaic of different woodland types and structures. Characterised by a sense of enclosure, mystery and remoteness.
Wooded Claylands	Densely wooded landscapes that occupy a clay vale. Dominated by woodland, including semi-natural copses and mixed plantations, creating a strong sense of enclosure. Extensive opportunities for outdoor recreation including forest walks, cycling, and horse riding.

¹⁴⁰ East Hampshire District Council (2009) Biodiversity Action Plan for East Hampshire [online] available at: [http://www.easthants.gov.uk/ehdc/formsfordownload.nsf/c9fbd1571b60536c8025756e004af43d/76450F7388583B8F8025758A003D0126/\\$File/BAP+2009.pdf](http://www.easthants.gov.uk/ehdc/formsfordownload.nsf/c9fbd1571b60536c8025756e004af43d/76450F7388583B8F8025758A003D0126/$File/BAP+2009.pdf) (accessed 05/2014)

¹⁴¹ UE Associates Ltd (2011) Green Infrastructure Study for East Hampshire [online available at: [http://www.easthants.gov.uk/ehdc/formsfordownload.nsf/0/26719B8A008980C6802579270033E32C/\\$File/GreenInfrastructureStudy.pdf](http://www.easthants.gov.uk/ehdc/formsfordownload.nsf/0/26719B8A008980C6802579270033E32C/$File/GreenInfrastructureStudy.pdf)

¹⁴² East Hampshire District Council (2006) East Hampshire Landscape Character Assessment [online] available at: <http://www.easthants.gov.uk/ehdc/HeritageWeb.nsf/0/244D66526163F71E802572270036404A?OpenDocument> (accessed 05/2014)

Figure 3.5: Landscape character types in East Hampshire¹⁴³



3.8.4 Approximately 57% of the district lies within the South Downs National Park, reflecting the exceptional national quality of the natural and cultural landscape of this area.¹⁴⁴ As a whole, the National Park is regarded as having a rich and complex landscape character which features significant local variation and contrast.¹⁴⁵

- N.B. the South Downs National Park falls outside of the scope of this SA assessment, but cross boundary impacts will be considered.

3.8.5 Also of relevance in terms of landscape are the National Character Area profiles published by Natural England. A number of these profiles are of relevance to East Hampshire:

¹⁴³ UE Associates Ltd (2011) Green Infrastructure Study for East Hampshire [online] available at: [http://www.easthants.gov.uk/ehdc/formsfordownload.nsf/0/26719B8A008980C6802579270033E32C/\\$File/GreenInfrastructureStudy.pdf](http://www.easthants.gov.uk/ehdc/formsfordownload.nsf/0/26719B8A008980C6802579270033E32C/$File/GreenInfrastructureStudy.pdf)

¹⁴⁴ East Hampshire District Council (2011) Green Infrastructure Strategy 2011 – 2028, Part 1 - Main Strategy [online] available at: [http://www.easthants.gov.uk/ehdc/formsfordownload.nsf/0/B3C9B34103B2058E80257BB900384963/\\$File/Part+1+East+Hampshire+Green+Infrastructure+Strategy+2011++2028.pdf](http://www.easthants.gov.uk/ehdc/formsfordownload.nsf/0/B3C9B34103B2058E80257BB900384963/$File/Part+1+East+Hampshire+Green+Infrastructure+Strategy+2011++2028.pdf) (accessed 05/2014)

¹⁴⁵ SDNPA (2012) State of the National park 2012 [online] available at: <http://snpr.southdowns.gov.uk/files/default.html> (accessed 05/2014)

National Character Area's within East Hampshire (inc. SDNP)	
South Hampshire Lowlands ¹⁴⁶	A low lying plain between the chalk hills of the Hampshire and South Downs and Southampton Water. 29 per cent of the area is urban. In the more rural areas, it is a mixture of farmland, particularly pasture, and woodland.
South Downs ¹⁴⁷	Comprises a 'whale-backed' spine of chalk. The majority of the area falls within the South Downs National Park, a recognition of its natural beauty and importance for access and recreation. An extremely diverse and complex landscape with considerable local variation.
Hampshire Downs ¹⁴⁸	Part of the central southern England belt of chalk, the majority of the area is an elevated, open, rolling landscape dominated by large arable fields with low hedgerows on thin chalk soils, scattered woodland blocks and shelterbelts.
Wealden Greensand ¹⁴⁹	Around a quarter is made up of extensive belts of woodland – both ancient mixed woods and more recent conifer plantations. In contrast, the area also features more open areas of heath on acidic soils, river valleys and mixed farming, including areas of fruit growing.

3.9 Water and flood risk

Water environment

- 3.9.1 There are two main rivers in East Hampshire – the Slea and Wey – as well as a number of streams, brooks and ditches. A map of the main watercourses is provided at Figure 3.6. Water quality information is provided in the Thames¹⁵⁰ and South East¹⁵¹ River Basin Management Plans. The plans show that in the Wey catchment, the rivers are moderate or poor ecological quality due to pollution, high phosphate levels and modified rivers which can act as barriers to fish migration, but this should improve due to interventions and management actions by the Environment Agency.
- 3.9.2 Watercourses that require water quality improvements include the Caker Stream, graded as biologically poor, and the Lavant Stream, graded as chemically fair, both of which are located to the south of Alton.¹⁵²
- 3.9.3 Groundwater that is stored in the districts extensive chalk and lower greensand aquifers is the source of springs and clean drinking water for East Hampshire residents. Groundwater bodies in East Hampshire do not always achieve good status under the Water Framework Directive because of abstraction pressures and nitrate pollution.¹⁵³

¹⁴⁶ Natural England (2014) NCA Profile:128 South Hampshire Lowlands [online] available at: <http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/5925881990086656?category=587130> (accessed 07/14)

¹⁴⁷ Natural England (2014) NCA Profile: 125 South Downs [online] available at: http://www.naturalengland.org.uk/publications/nca/south_downs.aspx (accessed 07/14)

¹⁴⁸ Natural England (2014) NCA Profile: 130 Hampshire Downs [online] available at: http://www.naturalengland.org.uk/publications/nca/hampshire_downs.aspx (accessed 07/14)

¹⁴⁹ Natural England (2014) NCA Profile: 120 Wealden Greensand [online] available at: http://www.naturalengland.org.uk/publications/nca/wealden_greensand.aspx (accessed 07/14)

¹⁵⁰ Environment Agency (2009) Thames River Basin Management Plan [online] available at: <http://a0768b4a8a31e106d8b0-50dc802554eb38a24458b98ff72d550b.r19.cf3.rackcdn.com/geth0910bswa-e-e.pdf> (accessed 05/2014)

¹⁵¹ Environment Agency (2009) South East River Basin Management Plan [online] available at: <http://a0768b4a8a31e106d8b0-50dc802554eb38a24458b98ff72d550b.r19.cf3.rackcdn.com/geso0910bsta-e-e.pdf> (accessed 0052014)

¹⁵² UE Associates Ltd (2011) Green Infrastructure Study for East Hampshire [online] available at: [http://www.easthants.gov.uk/ehdc/formsfordownload.nsf/0/26719B8A008980C6802579270033E32C/\\$File/GreenInfrastructureStudy.pdf](http://www.easthants.gov.uk/ehdc/formsfordownload.nsf/0/26719B8A008980C6802579270033E32C/$File/GreenInfrastructureStudy.pdf) (accessed 05/2014)

¹⁵³ East Hampshire District Council (2011) Green Infrastructure Strategy 2011 – 2028, Part 1 - Main Strategy [online] available at: [http://www.easthants.gov.uk/ehdc/formsfordownload.nsf/0/B3C9B34103B2058E80257BB900384963/\\$File/Part+1+East+Hampshire+Green+Infrastructure+Strategy+2011+-+2028.pdf](http://www.easthants.gov.uk/ehdc/formsfordownload.nsf/0/B3C9B34103B2058E80257BB900384963/$File/Part+1+East+Hampshire+Green+Infrastructure+Strategy+2011+-+2028.pdf) (accessed 05/2014)

3.9.4 Freshwater resources are more heavily exploited in the South East than elsewhere in the UK and can be considered to be under stress by international standards. Some river flows in the region could fall by as much as 35% by 2050, as population and the effects of climate change take hold.¹⁵⁴ Development in the south of the district will result in increased demand for good quality water in the future and over-abstraction will increase as a problem if the resource is not managed effectively. Most of the districts aquifers are close to capacity for abstraction licences.¹⁵³

3.9.5 There are considered to be a range of opportunities along river corridors to enhance green infrastructure benefits. These include improving biodiversity and flood protection capabilities by reducing culverting and utilising river corridor buffer zones to provide benefits for wildlife, landowners, and water quality.¹⁵²

Flood risk

3.9.6 Flood risk is categorised as low to moderate in the northern part of the district (around Alton) in the Thames CFMP and the EA plan to reduce existing flood risk management actions.¹⁵⁵ In the South East Hampshire CFMP part of the district the main source of flooding is from groundwater sources; however the Environment Agency categorise the risk as low to moderate.¹⁵⁶ In the south east of the district in the Arun and Western Streams Catchment the flood risk is classed as an area with low to moderate flood risk in the rural areas¹⁵⁷.

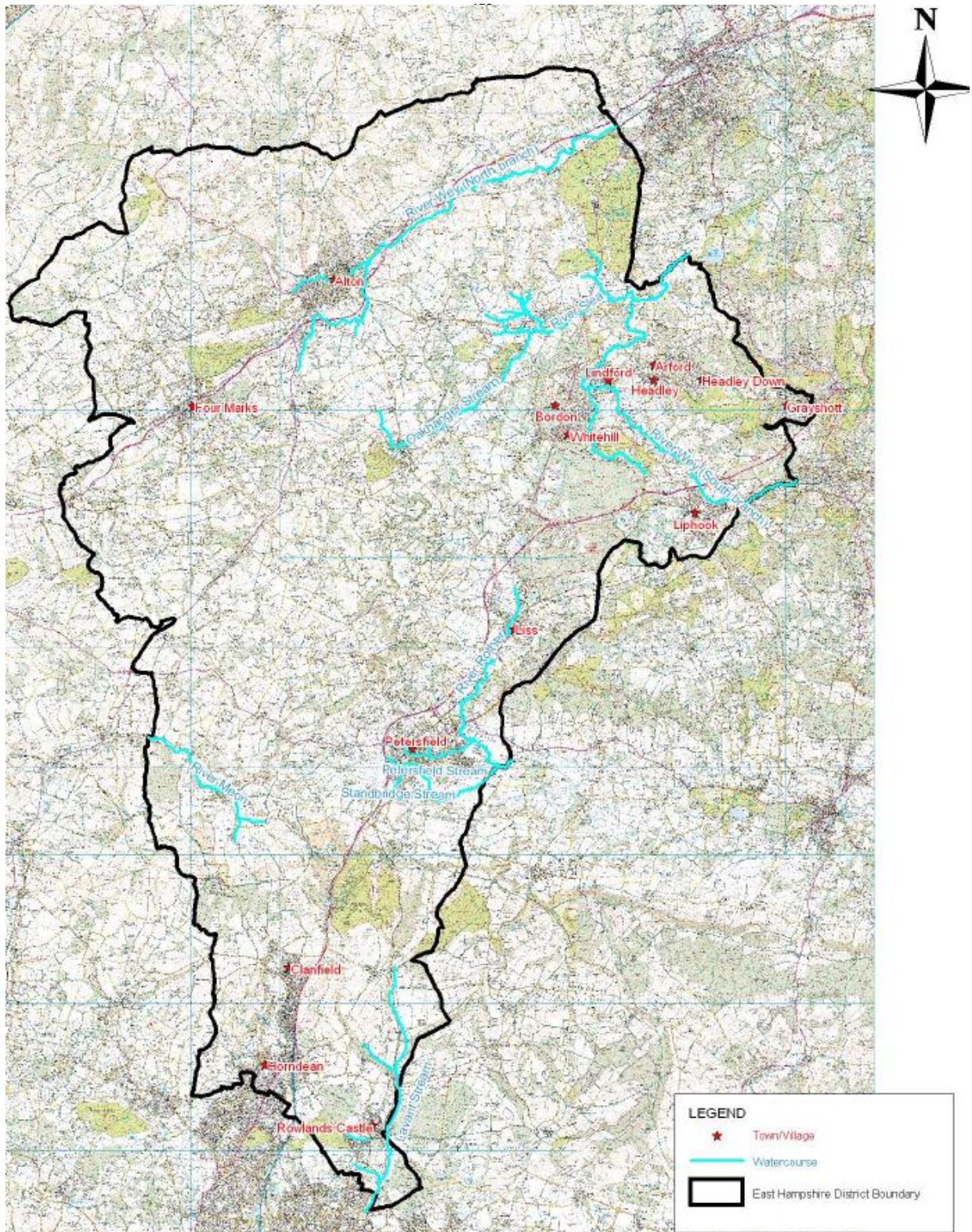
3.9.7 All of the CFMPs highlight that flood risk will increase over time and that the current approach to flood management will need to be kept under review in order to adequately manage flood risk going forward. As a result of climate change there may be increased risk of flooding of properties and agricultural in river valleys and low lying areas.

¹⁵⁴ Environment Agency (2010) State of the Environment - South East England [online] available at: http://test.environment-agency.gov.uk/static/documents/Business/SoE_March_2010.pdf (accessed 05/2014)

¹⁵⁵ Environment Agency (2009) Thames Catchment Flood Management Plan [online] available at: https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/293903/Thames_Catchment_Flood_Management_Plan.pdf (accessed 05/2014)

¹⁵⁶ Environment Agency (2009) South East Hampshire Catchment Flood Management Plan [online] available at: https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/293859/South_east_Hampshire_Catchment_Flood_Management_Plan.pdf (accessed 05/2014)

¹⁵⁷ Environment Agency (2009) Arun and Western Streams Catchment Flood Management Plan [online] available at https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/293864/Arun_and_Western_Streams_Catchment_Flood_Management_Plan.pdf (accessed 05/2014)



¹⁵⁸ East Hampshire District Council (2008) Strategic Flood Risk Assessment for Local Development Framework [online] available at: [http://www.easthants.gov.uk/ehdc/formsfordownload.nsf/c9fbd1571b60536c8025756e004af43d/5BE6D7E0D55C07E98025798E004AB6C9/\\$File/StrategicFloodRiskAssessment.pdf](http://www.easthants.gov.uk/ehdc/formsfordownload.nsf/c9fbd1571b60536c8025756e004af43d/5BE6D7E0D55C07E98025798E004AB6C9/$File/StrategicFloodRiskAssessment.pdf) (accessed 05/2014)

3.9.8 The Strategic Flood Risk Assessment provides detailed information on areas of flood risk in the district:¹⁵⁹

Flood risk in key areas within East Hampshire (not inc. SDNP)	
Alton	The floodplain of the River Wey and its tributaries the Caker Stream and Lavant Stream run through the town, and historical flooding has occurred at the northern end. Defences are present for the downstream reach of the River Wey but the estimated standard of protection is only 5 years.
Liphook	The northeast border of Liphook is bounded by the floodplain of the River Wey and the floodplain of the Deadwater approaches quite close to the town at points. There may have sewer system flooding in the past and groundwater emergence maps suggest a risk of groundwater flooding.
Horndean	Floodplains of tributaries of the Lavant Stream and River Wallington run through the town, although the latter is indicated as only Flood Zone 2. There are many examples of sewer flooding. There might be a possibility of groundwater flooding although not as extensive as elsewhere.
Clanfield	The floodplain of the Lavant Stream tributary extends through Clanfield and that of the River Wallington tributary stops just short of the town. Flooding is known to have occurred further north along the roads through which the floodplains run. Sewer-related incidents have also occurred.
Rowlands Castle	The floodplain of the Lavant Stream runs through the town and historical incidents have occurred, both fluvial and groundwater related, along with one sewer related incident.
Four Marks / Medstead	No flooding issues are known for Four Marks or Medstead; however, as these settlements are located in a chalk area there is considered to be a risk of groundwater flooding.

3.9.9 The cost of damage to UK properties through flooding is around £1.3 billion per annum, with extreme rainfall event causing significant disruption and damage. As a result of climate change there may be increased risk of flooding of properties and agricultural in river valleys and low lying areas.¹⁶⁰ Wetter winters and more of this rain falling in wet spells may increase river flooding, especially in the rapidly responding catchments draining the South Downs.¹⁶¹

3.9.10 Projections based on a medium emissions scenario show that as a result of climate change, the South East of England could face changing weather conditions.¹⁶² These changes could include:

- An increase in average summer temperature, with a central estimate of 3.9 degrees by the 2080s
- 12% less rainfall in the summer leading to subsidence, lower crop yields and water stress by 2040s
- 22% more rainfall in the winter leading to increased winter flooding, transport disruption and risks to urban drainage by the 2080s.
- By 2080s rainfall on the wettest day of the year could increase by 45%.

¹⁵⁹ East Hampshire District Council (2008) Strategic Flood Risk Assessment for Local Development Framework [online] available at: [http://www.easthants.gov.uk/ehdc/formsfordownload.nsf/c9fbd1571b60536c8025756e004af43d/5BE6D7E0D55C07E98025798E004AB6C9/\\$File/StrategicFloodRiskAssessment.pdf](http://www.easthants.gov.uk/ehdc/formsfordownload.nsf/c9fbd1571b60536c8025756e004af43d/5BE6D7E0D55C07E98025798E004AB6C9/$File/StrategicFloodRiskAssessment.pdf) (accessed 05/2014)

¹⁶⁰ SDNPA (2012) State of the National Park [online] available at: <http://snpr.southdowns.gov.uk/files/default.html> (accessed 05/2014)

¹⁶¹ Hampshire County Council (2011) Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment 2011-2017 [online] available at: <http://www.hants.gov.uk/pdf/PFRA-final.pdf> (accessed 05/2014)

¹⁶² East Hampshire District Council (2011) East Hampshire Climate Change Action Plan 2011 – 2013 [online] available at: [http://www.easthants.gov.uk/ehdc/formsfordownload.nsf/FormsbyName/2B4DE2FFB0280735802578CB00308E10/\\$File/FINAL+ACTION+PLAN+March+2011.pdf](http://www.easthants.gov.uk/ehdc/formsfordownload.nsf/FormsbyName/2B4DE2FFB0280735802578CB00308E10/$File/FINAL+ACTION+PLAN+March+2011.pdf) (accessed 05/2014)

4 WHAT ARE THE KEY ISSUES / OBJECTIVES THAT SHOULD BE A FOCUS OF SA?

4.1.1 The following table presents the sustainability issues and objectives established through SA scoping, i.e. in-light of context/baseline review and consultation. Issues / objectives are grouped under the eight sustainability ‘topic’ headings identified at the outset of scoping. Taken together, these sustainability topics, issues and objectives provide a methodological ‘framework’ for appraisal.

4.1.2 The objectives draw heavily on those that have been identified through scoping work undertaken for the East Hampshire Joint Core Strategy SA. **Appendix II** presents the full SA framework used for the Joint Core Strategy SA.

Table 4.1: The SA Framework

Topic	Key issues	Key objectives
Biodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land use pressures have resulted in declines in the district’s biodiversity The district’s numerous protected habitats are fragmented and sometimes in poor condition More trees are required within East Hampshire’s settlements. There is a need to protect biodiversity on brownfield sites rich in wildlife 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protect and enhance local, national and international nature conservation interests with a view to maintaining biodiversity Protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the district’s public open spaces and countryside
Climate change mitigation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The ecological footprint of East Hampshire’s residents tends to be high Transport is one of the major producers of the districts CO2 emissions Levels of travel by walking and cycling are below regional level and national levels 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Address the causes of climate change, including transport emissions Reduce the need to travel by car and shorten the length and duration of journeys Support the use of sustainable forms of transport, particularly in rural areas
Community and wellbeing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The population of the district is projected to increase and to become older An increasing number identify day-to-day activities as being limited by health/disability Relative deprivation is found in the vicinity of Alton and Bordon Residents in East Hampshire generally feel safe during day but less so at night Facilities are lacking in some of the districts settlements There is a need to maintain and enhance the range of shops, facilities and services in town and village centres 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consider the effects of the populations changing age structure Deliver the benefits of development to those who are in the most need Improve the health and well-being of the population Improve accessibility to all facilities and services, particularly in rural areas Take into account current and future needs for essential infrastructure Create and sustain vibrant, attractive and clean town and village centres
Economy and employment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor transport and infrastructure present barriers to services in some rural parts Rates of job growth are considerably below pre-recession levels 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote a vibrant, thriving and prosperous local economy Ensure high and stable levels of employment Encourage the development of a buoyant, sustainable tourism sector Improve accessibility to employment and training by public transport, other sustainable means of travel and digitally.

Heritage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are a number of monuments and building in the district considered ‘at risk’ • Many of the districts settlements contain conservation areas • Development pressure may pose a threat to the district’s heritage assets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conserve and enhance the historic and cultural heritage of the District
Housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Without reducing under occupancy there will be a need for new build family housing • An increasingly aged population will have implications for future housing needs • There is a need to adapt the built environment in light of a changing climate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure residents have the opportunity to live in homes that meets their needs • Create homes and communities which are well adapted to future climate change
Landscape and townscape	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is a need to ensure new development reflects local styles and enhances rural settings • Efforts should be made to address poor landscape quality and preserve tranquil areas • The majority of the land in the district is best quality agricultural grade 1-3 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect and enhance the intrinsic local character of the district’s landscape • Make the most efficient use of previously developed land and buildings • Protect and enhance soil quality and structure
Water and flood risk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some waterways and groundwater bodies require water quality improvements • Freshwater resources are heavily exploited in the region • Areas of the district are at risk of flooding from fluvial, groundwater, and sewage sources • Climate change may result in both flooding and water shortages 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance and protect the natural water environment and achieve sustainable water management • Reduce the risk of flooding and the resulting effects on the district’s population

APPENDIX I: CONSULTATION RESPONSES

The following table summarises amendments made to the Scoping Report in-light of consultation.

Consultee	Amendments made
Natural England	Added additional details on the SACs within the East Hampshire area.
	Made reference to the Natural Character Areas that are found within the District.
	Added the SA objective: <i>Protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the district's public open spaces and countryside</i>
	Added the SA issue: <i>The majority of the land in the district is best quality agricultural grade 1-3 and SA objective: Protect and enhance soil quality and structure</i>
	Adjusted the SA framework to read: <i>Enhance and <u>protect</u> the natural water environment and achieve sustainable water management</i>
English Heritage	Added text detailing the recommendations of the Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe and the European Convention on the Protection of Archaeological Heritage.
	Made reference to additional relevant heritage messages from the NPPF.
	Drew out contextual messages from the guidance set out in English Heritage's 'Heritage in local plans' document.
	Corrected figures for the number of listed buildings in the district and the number of scheduled ancient monuments.
	Made clear that English Heritage's Heritage at Risk Register focuses on higher grade designated assets at risk.
	Corrected the number of Registered Historic Parks and Gardens and made clear that a number of these are graded as being of the highest significance.
	Added the SA issue: <i>Development pressure may pose a threat to the district's heritage assets</i>
	Adjusted the SA framework to read: <i><u>Conserve</u> and enhance the historic and cultural heritage of the District to increase consistency with the NPPF.</i>
Waverley Borough Council	Increased references to relevant cross border issues, in particular within the 'Biodiversity Baseline' chapter
Environment Agency	No comments on the scoping report. Comments received on the site options appraisal methodology will be taken into account during its on-going development.

APPENDIX II: PREVIOUS SA FRAMEWORK

The following table presents the SA framework used for the Joint Core Strategy SA.

Topic	Sustainability objectives	Will the Policy...
Population	1) To reduce social exclusion and incidents of poverty in the district	Reduce social exclusion in those areas most affected?
		Reduce the number of households in fuel poverty?
		Reduce the number of children living in low-income households?
	2) To ensure that young people choose to live in and contribute to the area	Make young people feel safe?
		Help young people find accommodation in the district?
		Help young people find work and access training in the district?
		Encourage young people engage in interesting activities?
	3) To make provisions for a changing age structure within the population.	Improve the provision of health care, housing mix and social services for the elderly?
	Health	4) To improve the health and well-being of the population and reduce inequalities in health
Reduce noise pollution?		
Encourage healthy lifestyles including active leisure, walking & cycling?		
Employment and Economy	5) To promote a vibrant and prosperous local economy that has a range of sustainable employment sites available and maintain a skilled resident workforce to support the long-term competitiveness of the district.	Ensure high and stable levels of employment for the resident workforce?
		Promote vibrant and sustainable economic development, providing commercial and business premises, which meet the needs of the local economy, supported by the provision of key worker housing and a business support infrastructure?
		Increase provision of better quality jobs / skilled employment?
		Ensure the correct mix of skills to meet the current and future needs of local employers?
		6) To ensure a thriving rural economy
	7) To promote sustainable tourism	Encourage the development of a buoyant, sustainable tourism sector?
	8) To create and sustain vibrant, attractive and clean town and village centres.	Maintain or enhance the range of shops, facilities or services in town or village centres?
	9) To raise educational achievement levels across the district and develop the opportunities for everyone to acquire the	Increase numbers undertaking further and higher education?
		Enhance opportunities for adult education?

Topic	Sustainability objectives	Will the Policy...
	skills needed to find and remain in work	Enhance training opportunities for higher quality employment?
Transport and Accessibility	10) To improve accessibility to all facilities and services, particularly in rural areas.	Improve access for the disabled?
		Improve accessibility to health, education, shopping, leisure and employment?
	11) To reduce the need to travel by car and shorten the length and duration of journeys.	Enhance community and public transport?
		Improve travel choice?
Crime and Safety	12) To provide a safe and secure environment	Reduce the need to travel?
		Reduce actual levels of crime?
		Reduce the fear of crime, esp. among vulnerable individuals / communities?
Housing	13) To ensure that the residents of East Hampshire have the opportunity to live in a decent home which they can afford	Adopting Secured by Design Standards?
		Improve the supply of housing?
		Improve the mix of dwelling sizes and tenures to meet existing/future needs?
		Reduce house prices compared to average earnings?
Cultural Heritage	14) To protect and enhance the historic and cultural heritage of the district	Improve the supply of affordable housing?
		Enhance and protect the district's heritage assets, including Conservation Areas, listed buildings and non-designated assets of importance?
		Reduce in a positive manner the number of heritage assets considered to be at 'risk'?
Climate	15) To address the causes of climate change and ensure that the district is able to adapt to it	Ensure that where change does occur it is in a sensitive manner which does not harm the significance of heritage assets?
		Reduce greenhouse gas emissions by energy efficient construction and layout?
Air	16) To promote sustainable construction, energy efficiency and the generation of renewable energy	Increase energy generated from renewable sources?
		17) To improve air quality
Soil	18) To make the most efficient use of previously developed land and buildings	Use land that has been previously developed in preference to Greenfield?
		Meet appropriate density targets?
		Re-use buildings?
	19) To protect and enhance soil quality and structure	Reduce the amount of contaminated land?
Avoid the use of higher-Grade agricultural land?		

Topic	Sustainability objectives	Will the Policy...
Water	20) To enhance and protect the natural water environment and achieve sustainable water resources management	Reduce water consumption?
		Promote re-use of water?
	21) To reduce the risk of flooding and the resulting detriment to public well-being, the economy and the environment	Enhance and protect the natural water environment including groundwater?
		Limit development in areas of flood risk? Employ the use of SUDS?
Biodiversity	22) To protect and enhance local, national and international nature conservation interests	Protect and enhance sites designated for nature conservation interest or other areas of local nature conservation value?
		Protect and enhance Section 74 habitats and species?
		Help achieve Biodiversity Action Plan targets?
Landscape	23) To protect and enhance the intrinsic local character of the landscape, sense of place and local distinctiveness	Maintain and enhance the character of the landscape?
	24) To enable recreational access to the countryside within environmental constraints	Improve recreational access to the countryside?
	25) To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the district's public open spaces.	Protect and enhance public open spaces and encourage public enjoyment of the water environment?
Waste	26) To reduce waste generation, dumping and disposal, and achieve the sustainable management of waste	Reduce household and other forms of waste?
		Increase waste recovery and recycling?
Material Assets	27) To meet local community needs for essential transport and utilities infrastructure having regard to environmental constraints	Provide adequate infrastructure to meet the demands of new development?