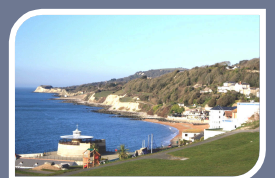


## Ventnor Strategy Plan (VSP) 2015-25

### Environmental Sustainability



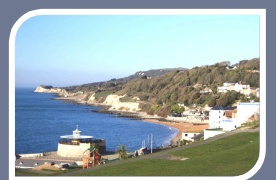


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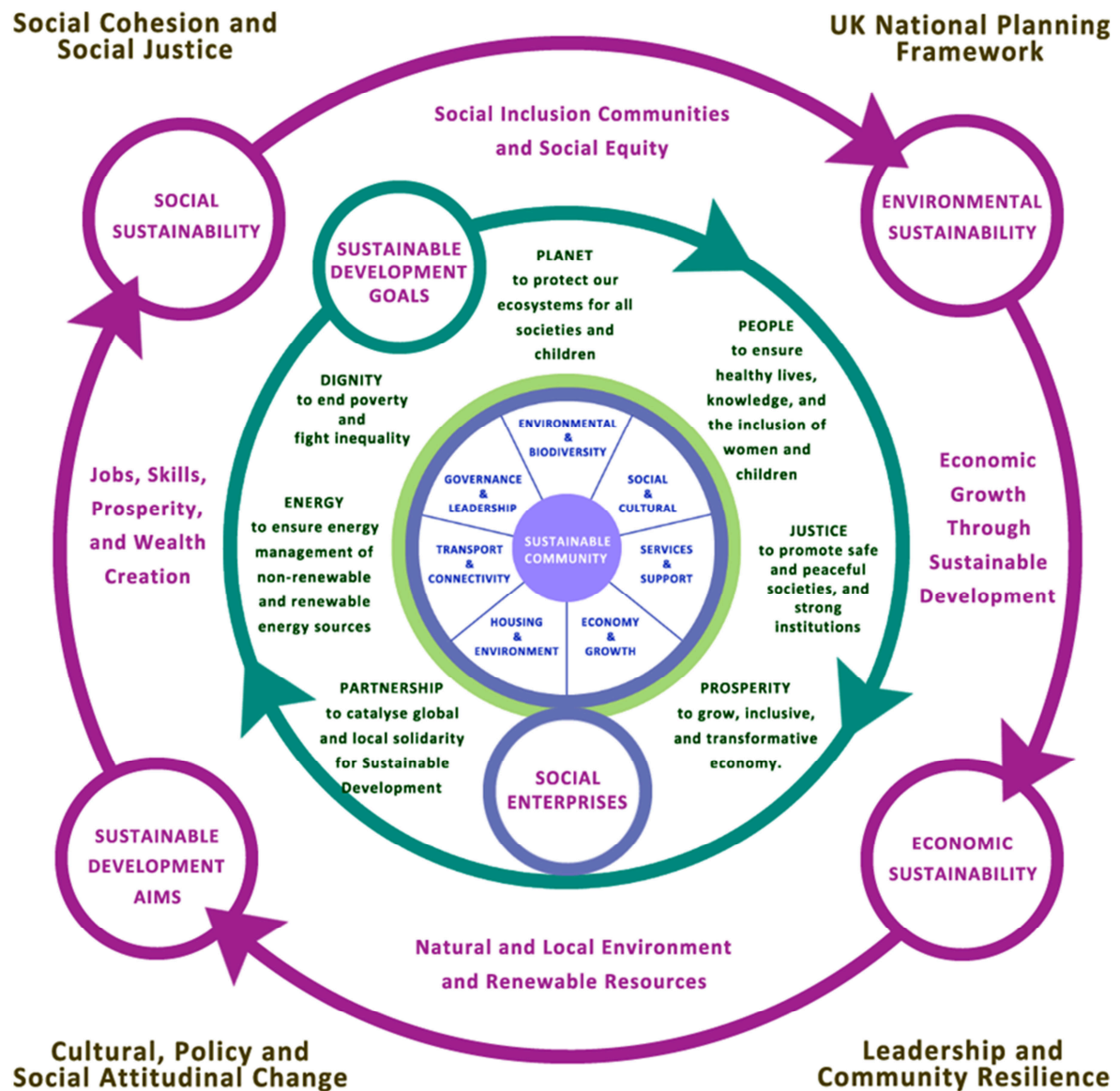
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## Sustainability Model for Ventnor



**Sustainable Development** meets the needs of the present, without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. The purpose being to balance different, and often competing, needs against an awareness of the environmental, social and economic limitations. However the focus of sustainable development is far wider than just the environment. It is also about ensuring a strong, just and healthy community, which means meeting the

diverse needs of all people in an existing and future community, promoting personal wellbeing, social cohesion and inclusion, and equal opportunity. In similar fashion **Sustainable communities** are places where people want to live and work, now and in the future. They meet the diverse needs of existing and future residents, sensitive to their environment, and contribute to a high quality of life. Both sustainability concepts complement and support each other.





## Environmental Sustainability Appraisal – Current Status: **Poor**

### LOCAL ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY ISSUES

*Protection of local biodiversity and natural ecosystems protected.*

*Greater reliance on alternative energy and hybrid vehicles.*

*Reduction of waste and increase in reuse and recycling.*

*Renewable energy and non-renewable resources, and energy efficiency.*

*Efficient use of land and protection of key resources.*

*Protection, enhancement and positive exploitation of woodland.*

*Preservation and enhancement of rural and coastal beauty spots.*

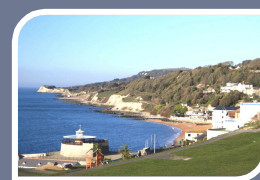
*Use of green spaces and waste land for sustainable development.*

*Use of urban areas for sustainable housing development.*

*Protection and conservation of historic environment.*

### Evidence & Actions: Local experience, Our Place Programme, Local survey, economic research, community engagement.

- Establish target set by English nature and monitor environment.
- Development continues to erode natural habits and ecosystems.
- Environmental appraisal and strategy needed for Ventnor.
- Alternative energy vehicles are expensive for low income families.
- Alternative fuels not available for vehicles in the town centre.
- Electric charging stations for vehicles not available in the town centre.
- Alternative fuels not readily available in the local area of Ventnor
- Recovery value from municipal and domestic household waste.
- Community needs further incentives to exercise waste recycling.
- Potential for community projects to use and recycle waste materials.
- Recycling of filtered waste water for environmental purposes.
- Local opportunities for energy generation from renewable sources.
- Few domestic households use solar stills or solar panel technology.
- Community education to reduce energy usage in homes.
- Few domestic households use alternative heating technologies.
- Energy monitoring technology need in all new developments.
- Use of maximum energy saving materials in all new developments.
- Nature conservation and protection of designated ecological sites.
- Sustainable development in rural area and potential agricultural land.
- Protection of green belt land and National Trust property.
- Interim housing policy statement for the 4 LSOAs of Ventnor.
- Work with Ventnor Botanical Gardens on conservation of woodlands.
- Application of Forestry and Woodlands Framework for Ventnor.
- Community responsibility to value and protect woodland areas.
- Conservation education and engagement with local schools.
- Application of Coastal Management policies for coastal conservation.
- Reverse losses of wildlife and scenic views and amenities.
- Reverse erosion of tranquillity and impact of unsightly structures.
- Prevent inappropriate conversion of buildings and green spaces.
- Interim housing policy statement for the four LSOAs of Ventnor.
- Urban, rural and vacant land capacity study required.
- Local planning to review green space sustainable development.
- Local planning to block inappropriate land conversion.
- Interim housing policy statement for the four LSOAs of Ventnor.
- Capacity study required for all four Lower Super Output Areas.
- Local planning to review urban space sustainable development.
- Specific planning policy and housing strategy for the town centre.
- Government source: Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment.
- Government source: Planning Policy Guidance 16: Archaeology and Planning.





## Environmental Sustainability Appraisal continued...

### LOCAL ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY ISSUES

***Provision of open space for social, leisure and recreational activities.***

***Flood risk, storm drains and drainage, rainwater collection.***

***Integrated modes of transport, and reduction in travel.***

***Preservation and conservation of agricultural land and wild habits.***

***Air quality, pollution, pollutants and hazardous materials.***

***Adaptation to local climate change.***

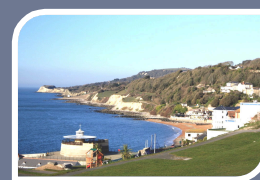
### Evidence & Actions: Local experience, Our Place Programme, Local survey, economic research, community engagement.

- Government source: Planning Policy guidance 17: Sport and Recreation.
- Adequate land and water resources allocated for organised sport and informal recreation.
- Community need for recreational space, regarding current levels of provision and deficiencies.
- Resisting pressures for development of open space which conflict with the wider public interest such as physical fitness, health and wellbeing.
- Conservation and preservation of public and private sports areas – golf courses and playfields as habitats for wildlife, flora and fauna, and trees and shrubs, and biodiversity.
- Protection and conservation of natural local wild green spaces.
- Professional maintenance and landscaping of public rural areas.
- Local planning committee to work with Local Authority Planning on future recreational sustainable development.
- Weed management and use of safe insecticides for public spaces.
- High street and main car park flood contingency plans required.
- Efficient drainage for melting snow and ice conditions on roads.
- Island Roads to report High Street drainage is clear and working.
- Households need to be informed about rainwater collection techniques and potential water savings and water recycling in the home.
- Greater use of transport other than the private car for short journeys.
- Reduce where possible, the distance between work and home.
- Use of alternative transport between workplaces and home.
- Private vehicle sharing to neighbouring towns and work.
- Work with local farmers and land owners to conserve natural rural areas, wildlife habitats, tree conservation and local biodiversity.
- Engagement with local schools to protect the natural environment and local wildlife, agricultural practices and conservation of land.
- Government source - Clean Air Act and EU legislation on the use of chemicals: Policy paper 2010 to 2015 relating to Environmental Quality.
- Correct disposal of hazardous materials by licensed contractors.
- Public information and warning signs of pollutants and clearance.
- Public education in the control of hazardous substances (COSHH).
- Government source – Ozone-depleting substances and greenhouse gases: Policy paper 2010 to 2015 relating to Environmental Quality.

*“Ventnor is geographically divided into half coastal and half rural environments; and part of its great charm and attraction through the years for visitors and residents alike, is its coastal ruggedness and natural rural beauty. It is easy to dismiss the value of conservation and preservation of the natural environment around us. But if that has been, and still is, a vital selling point for local tourism then the natural rural environment and coastline of Ventnor is worth preserving for visitors and holidaymakers.”*



***Ventnor: “The perfect place, the perfect home, the perfect lifestyle”***





## Identified Environmental Priorities for Ventnor

### Environmental Priorities:

- Environmental Priority 01:** *Protected, clean and sustainable environment.*
- Environmental Priority 02:** *Vehicle pollution, quality of air<sup>1</sup>, and traffic noise.*
- Environmental Priority 03:** *Sustainable environmental health in the community.*
- Environmental Priority 04:** *Household utilities, drainage and disposable waste.*
- Environmental Priority 05:** *Green power renewable energy and efficiency.*
- Environmental Priority 06:** *Unsustainable non-renewable energy and wastage.*
- Environmental Priority 07:** *Climate change, air quality and greenhouse gases.*
- Environmental Priority 08:** *Biodiversity, ecosystems and environmental status.*
- Environmental Priority 09:** *Beach quality, seawater cleanness and marine life.*

### Environmental Focus Areas:

**Greenery:** Conservation of green open spaces, planting, hedgerows, lawn cutting, pathways and weed control, tree and shrub conditions, and sustainable landscaping.

**Pollution:** Heavy duty vehicles through the high street, effects of pollution on town centre residents (young couples-single mothers with infants), town centre air flow and pollutants, particle matter from heavy and light vehicles, start-up vehicle emissions and on-street parking, effects of pollution on local residents health, flora and fauna, and local wildlife.

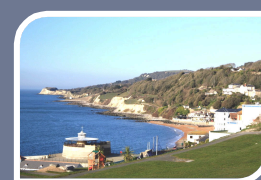
**Energy:** Waste usage, cost savings, low consumption devices, metering and education.

**Cleaning:** Beach, esplanade, town centre, car parks and public conveniences, waste litter bins, non-disposable waste, disposable waste products and recycling.

**Environment:** Coastal erosion, slippage, flooding, extreme weather condition and climate change, sea and beach pollution from passing container ships, marine conservation and preservation, protection of local commercial fishing and protection of bird populations and resident wildlife, litter and dog fouling control and management, and enforcement of environmental and biodiversity protection laws.

**Safety:** Protection of ecosystems, local and migratory species, ecological considerations, wildlife and rural conservation and protection, and local National Trust areas.

<sup>1</sup>[http://www.ucsusa.org/clean\\_vehicles/why-clean-cars/air-pollution-and-health/cars-trucks-air-pollution.html](http://www.ucsusa.org/clean_vehicles/why-clean-cars/air-pollution-and-health/cars-trucks-air-pollution.html)





## Suggested Strategic Initiatives – View Environmental Only

*“As one of the Island’s most desirable seaside locations, the overall vision is to make Ventnor the perfect place both for residents and visitors, who sustain the Ventnor economy all year round. The defined **Strategic Initiatives** not only provide direction of strategic travel: economic, social and environmental, but also actions relating to sustainability. As strategy tools, they enable management to aim for, and provide, a high quality community environment in desirable surroundings, which has been developed and nurtured in a socially responsible manner. This is not only good for the environment but bring benefits to the local community and workpeople, public and private partnerships, and also tourism reflecting the efforts made by the community.”*

### Economic Theme

#### Strategic Initiative 1

##### Partnership Engagement.

*Develop and cultivate partnership engagement and collaboration with all legitimate service and resource suppliers working and operating in the local community. Doing so will lead to improved local service provision, more informed resource allocation; and reduction and protection of front-line budgets; and delivery of more effective **social value solutions and benefits** by enabling community representatives to communicate with, and work with, service, resource and financial providers.*

### Social Theme

#### Strategic Initiative 2

##### Social Cohesion.

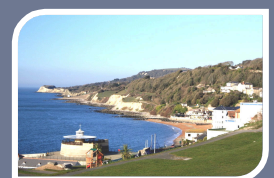
*Develop and cultivate partnership engagement, social cohesion and representative community and neighbourhood leadership and participation throughout the local community. Doing so will lead to improved **social capital across the community**, renewed building of genuine relationships, and a sense of connection and unity; and enable people to live, work and play together in safety and harmony, establishing higher tolerance levels of acceptance, inclusion and equality, growth of creative diversity, the sense of belonging and citizenship; and positive changes in attitudes and social behaviours that benefit the wellbeing of local community.*

### Environmental Theme

#### Strategic Initiative 3

##### Environmental Sustainability.

*Develop and cultivate partnership engagement and collaboration with acknowledged environmental, ecological and biodiversity agencies and groups to conserve and protect the community’s natural environment, and to exceed all relevant environmental legislation and regulations. Doing so will lead to the **reduced impact on the natural environment**, use of land for sustainable development and the consumption of resources, and damage to the wider environment, wildlife and marine life; and promoting efficient energy use and the reduction in energy consumption, domestic water usage and waste water reuse; and supporting actions to stabilise and reduce concentrations of Green House Gases (GHG) and pollutants by achieving sustainable long-term reductions in carbon emission that could negatively alter local climate conditions, and potentially affect the visitor economy.*







## Suggested Spatial Objectives – View Environmental Only

*“There will be an important future demand to develop spatial planning approaches that foster the sustainable management of natural resources, land use and coastal areas; integrating biodiversity protection into development approaches through rational uses of natural resources and renewable energy sources; using the sustainable management of natural resources as a driver for economic and social development, involving local communities in biodiversity conservation activities so that they benefit from the resulting social, economic and environmental advantages – a better life.”*

### Strategic Themes with Spatial Objectives.

### Specific areas of achievable sustainability involving everyone in the local community.

#### Economic Theme

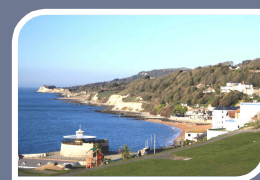
- Spatial Objective 1: *To Support Community Sustainable Development.*
- Spatial Objective 2: *To Engage in Integrated and Sustainable Transport.*
- Spatial Objective 3: *To Achieve Sustainable Community Prosperity.*
- Spatial Objective 4: *To Stimulate Retail and Service Centre Regeneration.*
- Spatial Objective 5: *To Provide Sustainable Destination Management.*
- Spatial Objective 6: *To Organise Sustainable Community-Based Tourism.*
- Spatial Objective 7: *To Develop Sustainable Culinary-Oriented Tourism.*
- Spatial Objective 8: *To Organise Sustainable Leisure Event Tourism.*

#### Social Theme

- Spatial Objective 09: *To Ensure Local Community Infrastructure Improvements.*
- Spatial Objective 10: *To Have Affordable and Liveable Local Accommodation.*
- Spatial Objective 11: *To Generate Employment and Improve Employability.*
- Spatial Objective 12: *To Achieve Healthier and Stress-Free Lifestyles.*
- Spatial Objective 13: *To Promote Positive and Healthier Sustainable Workplaces.*
- Spatial Objective 14: *To Cultivate Social Cohesion in the Local Community.*
- Spatial Objective 15: *To Deliver Health and Wellbeing through Recreation.*
- Spatial Objective 16: *To Ensure Personal Safety and Community Protection.*
- Spatial Objective 17: *To Preserve Local Heritage and Cultural Diversity.*
- Spatial Objective 18: *To Affirm the Equality, Inclusion and Respect of Women.*

#### Environmental Theme

- Spatial Objective 19: *To Safeguard Rural, Farming and Horticultural Interests.*
- Spatial Objective 20: *To Manage Climate Change and Global Warming Locally.*
- Spatial Objective 21: *To Conserve and Protect the Countryside and Wildlife.*
- Spatial Objective 22: *To Preserve Natural Ecosystems and Local Biodiversity.*
- Spatial Objective 23: *To Facilitate Integrated Sustainable Energy Management.*
- Spatial Objective 24: *To Monitor Natural Resources, Land use and Coastal Areas.*







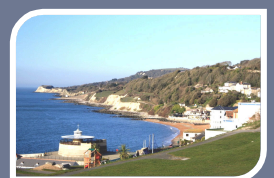
## Environmental Spatial Objectives with Strategies

### **Spatial Objective 19: *To Safeguard Rural, Farming and Horticultural Interests.***

- § To ensure the continued maintenance, protection and conservation of the local countryside; and the welfare, stewardship and safeguarding of local rural communities; and the continued support and participation in maintaining a healthy local agricultural and horticultural sectors involved crop and vegetable production, livestock, equine, feeds and organic produce.
- § To support and encourage programmes involved in organic produce through the principles of sustainable production; and both the short and long-term management of sustainable rural, farming, rural and horticultural environments in liaison with environmental professionals, organisations and related environmental, agricultural and horticultural businesses.
- § To support local sustainable rural communities through the sustainable development of affordable domestic housing and premises, especially for local land and farm workers; and encouraging businesses including landowners, property owners, house builders, developers and lenders to explore opportunities to deliver more affordable rural housing.
- § To ensure and promote agricultural sustainable development to stimulate rural economic growth; and beneficial agricultural development necessary for the continued existence of farming settlements and agricultural growth and productivity; and continued survival of local ecosystems.
- § To engage and encourage private business investment and interest to improve the sustainability of local and Island-wide farming and local rural communities, reconnecting consumers with countryside awareness and issues; and supporting funding initiatives to maintain and sustain local farming, smallholdings and organic producers.

### **Spatial Objective 20: *To Manage Climate Change and Global Warming Locally.***

- § To ensure that all future land and property development in local urban, rural and coastal areas is planned sustainable development capable of adapting to changes in local climate.
- § To ensure that new local sustainable development is capable of providing incremental reductions in greenhouse gas emissions, climate adaptability and reduced air pollution, use of renewable energy sources and energy efficiencies, contingency for storm flooding, collection and reuse of rain water.
- § To ensure that new local sustainable development can provide the potential to generate new local economic opportunities and employment; and that there is an awareness of climate change issues, mitigations and adaptation into environment and sustainable development goals and planning processes.
- § To monitor local climate change responses alongside sustainable development choices and actions involving multiple sectors, developers, stakeholders, and ecosystems; ensuring an integrated economic, social and environment approach, that has diverse financing and policy options required for low-emission and climate-resilient development.





## Environmental Spatial Objectives with Strategies

### **Spatial Objective 21: To Conserve and Protect the Countryside and Wildlife.**

- § To work with conservationist, preservationist and environmental professions and agencies to secure a sustainable locality and application of the Wildlife and Countryside Act of 1981.
- § To seek to conserve local fauna and flora and natural habitats and protection of indigenous and migratory wild birds, especially those species and habitats whose conservation requires multi-group co-operation and support.
- § To protect local biodiversity and natural rural and marine ecosystems, protecting rural and marine species and natural habitats; and wildlife, fauna and flora along public rights of way.

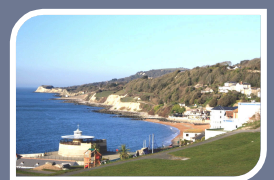
### **Spatial Objective 22: To Preserve Natural Ecosystems and Local Biodiversity.**

- § To ensure that the following legislation is adhered in order to protect and conserve the local natural ecosystems and local biodiversity:
  - ◆ Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981.
  - ◆ Highway Act 1980.
  - ◆ The Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000.
  - ◆ Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006.

*Note 1: see UK Policy Paper: 2010 to 2015 government policy: biodiversity and ecosystems.*

*Note 2: see Biodiversity 2020: A strategy for England's wildlife and ecosystem services.*

- § To plan with representative professions and agencies an integrated approach to local conservation on land and at sea; engaging local people in biodiversity conservation and activities; and improving local participation through education, training, workshops, work experience, information awareness and skills development.
- § To support key local sectors: agriculture, forestry, planning and development and water management, to improve the delivery of environmental outcomes through:
  - ◆ Responsible local agricultural land management;
  - ◆ Planned conservation approach to local rural areas and countryside;
  - ◆ Preservation approaches to marine, fishery and coastal management;
  - ◆ Application of sustainable management to existing woodlands and countryside;
  - ◆ Sustainable development applied to protect and improve the local environment;
  - ◆ Protecting local water ecosystems including habitats and species;
  - ◆ Promote and support approaches to flood, drainage and erosion management; and
  - ◆ Conserve the natural local environment and sustain local biodiversity.
- § To support and fund local volunteers to engage, participate and work with, the National Biodiversity Network to improve and enhance local coastal, rural, countryside and urban natural ecosystems and local biodiversity.





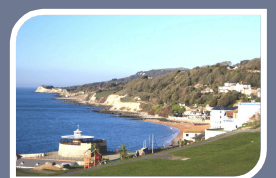
## Environmental Spatial Objectives with Strategies

### **Spatial Objective 23: *To Facilitate Integrated Sustainable Energy Management.***

- § To support integrating renewable sources of power to provide cogeneration; deregulation of power suppliers and outsourcing energy management; load profiling and understanding existing loads and load aggregation; new procurement strategies; peak shaving opportunities where alternate energy sources are used to reduce the maximum amount of energy used and the demand charges on energy invoices; sustainable energy practices in development.
- § To support reductions in the locality of domestic and industrial energy usage due to energy wastefulness and equipment and appliances on stand-by; and continued public awareness through training, advice and promotions of the benefits of saving energy.

### **Spatial Objective 24: *To Monitor Natural Resources, Land use and Coastal Areas.***

- § To monitor all sustainable environment development, damage repairs and maintenance of rural and coastal environments that their meet the required legal standards and are done so that local biodiversity, habitats and ecosystems are maintained and undisturbed, and where necessary alternative environmental solutions and practices are put in place for the benefit and survival of all local and migratory species.
- § To engage with legitimate environmental organisations, groups and accredited professionals to manage all local resources (materials and diverse species), land use and coastal areas.



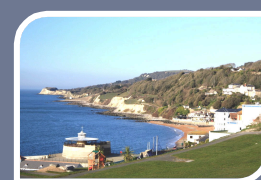




## Environmental Assessment of Strategy Outcomes

What we need to locally assess:

Spatial Objectives	Have these actions occurred and what were the results on a year-on-year basis?	Range of Environmental Value KPI
<b>To Safeguard Rural, Farming and Horticultural Interests.</b>	Maintain settlement landscapes, rural areas of natural beauty and agricultural environments, local woodlands, hedgerows and townscape to enhance and preserve their natural environmental qualities.	Maintenance contract for all local landscaping and grounds maintenance are upheld.
<b>To Manage Climate Change and Global Warming Locally.</b>	Enhance and promote the unique character and quality of all settlements within Ventnor, preserving their cultural features and specific local heritage.	Environmental monitoring and safeguarding reporting.
<b>To Conserve and Protect the Countryside and Wildlife.</b>	Provision, protection and continued maintenance of all high quality open and green spaces, parks and natural reserves and areas of beauty; and which are suitable, safe and accessible to all.	Collective health and safety incident reports from sports and recreational open spaces and facilities.
<b>To Preserve Natural Ecosystems and Local Biodiversity.</b>	Provision of protected and safe recreational and sports open spaces or facilities; provision for children's play areas; contributing to biodiversity and visual amenity, and buffering of incompatible uses; and achieving local community aspirations.	Incidents of ecological and biodiversity concern, natural and wilful damage.
<b>To Facilitate Integrated Sustainable Energy Management.</b>	Identification and conservation of areas of natural biodiversity; and the protection of habits for local and migratory animal species, mature and young tree trees, woodland, soil, hedgerows, flora and fauna in accordance with environment law.	Incident reporting of air and land pollution, contamination of water, soil erosion and siltation.
<b>To Monitor Natural Resources, Land Re-Use and Coastal Areas.</b>	Facilitate the survival of individual members of a species, reducing disturbance to their habitats, and providing alternative habitats to sustain the current levels of species population.	Incident reporting of storm and utility flooding; and due to coastal tidal conditions.
	Provision of a reliable drinking water supply to the community; efficient management of waste water and effluent in a sustainable manner, contingency for flooding; and reliable and sustainable drainage systems management.	Incident reporting of unlawful domestic and building waste distribution, hazardous waste and contaminant disposal.
	Provision of non-renewable and renewable energy suitable for community needs, and efforts to reduce wasted energy consumption across the locality.	Incident reports of unlawful greenhouse gas emissions, pesticides and particle matter.
	Local climate change and air pollution monitoring of vehicle emissions, particle matter and greenhouse gasses (ozone), that are detrimental to health and wellness of people living in urban and rural areas.	Incident reports of noise and traffic pollution in town and rural areas.
		Incident reports concerning the unlawful use of natural resources and damage to the local environment.
		Incident reports concerning social problems and conflicts caused by non-environmental acts or building development.





## Core Sustainability Policy – View Environmental Only

### CP1: Core Policy Purpose

*To secure the delivery of sustainable development within the four LSOAs of Ventnor, to allow and stimulate economic growth, increased and available employment, and an improved quality of life. All local plans, strategies and development projects with a spatial impact should meet the following core policy directives:*

**CP1A. To ensure that the existing local housing stock and new affordable and market housing meets the local community need by:**

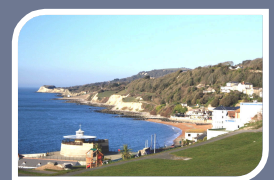
- § Extends the choice of accommodation in all parts of the community, especially to those in need or with a disability;
- § Arranging opportunities for local people wanting to start on the property ladder or are able to buy, rent or lease their own property;
- § Engaging with the Local Authority and other relevant public bodies to identify local housing capacity within sustainable development limits for the four LSOAs of Ventnor;
- § Supporting the potential development of coastal, rural and urban management plans to help achieve an integrated approach to local sustainable development;
- § Monitor that any development along the local coastline, requiring a coastal location, should be located primarily in existing urban or near rural areas; and in ways that protect and enhance the natural environment and cultural heritage.

**CP1B. To reduce social exclusion throughout the local community:**

- § The regeneration of disadvantaged and deprived areas in the community;
- § The reduction of inequalities in the community and distribution of employment, housing, health and other community facilities and services; and
- § Reacting positively to the diverse needs of all parts of the community.

**CP1C. To protect and enhance the environmental quality of urban, rural and coastal settlements to make them safe, protected, attractive, clean and crime free places to live, work and invest in, through promoting:**

- § Green and managed infrastructure;
- § Enhancement of urban areas and social spaces;
- § Participation in local crime and disorder reduction partnerships; and
- § High quality urban, rural and environmental design reflecting local distinctiveness.





## CP1: Core Sustainability Policy continued...

**CP1D. To improve the health and mental, physical and spiritual wellbeing of local residents by improvements in:**

- § Air quality, and urban and environmental cleanness;
- § Affordable warmth, and well-maintained and working utility services and appliances;
- § The availability of good, affordable, suitable and comfortable quality housing; and
- § Access to health, retail, cultural, leisure and recreation facilities and services.

**CP1E. To improve economic prosperity, employment opportunities and local competitive advantage through:**

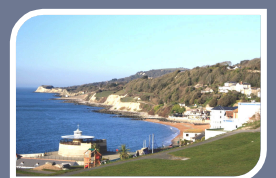
- § The improvement of access for local people to available local employment markets; and
- § Ensuring that sufficient good quality land and premises are available to support economic development in local areas targeted for growth through economic planning; and
- § The level of employability of job seekers is of a high standard for local employers.

**CP1F. To improve accessibility to local and Island-wide jobs, homes and services by the:**

- § The integration of a more affordable Island-wide public transport system;
- § The promotion and integration of opportunities for walking and cycling;
- § The promotion of the use of high quality environmentally-friendly public transport; and
- § The encouragement of patterns of new development that reduce the need to travel especially by public or private transport using non-renewable energy sources.

**CP1G. To protect and enhance the natural and urban environments through the:**

- § The protection, enhancement, and sensitive use and management, of local natural cultural and historic assets, and designated sites of historical and international importance; and
- § The avoidance of significant harm, and securing adequate mitigation or compensation, for any unavoidable damage;
- § By reducing the amount of waste produced and increasing the amount recycled or alternatively beneficially managed waste disposal; and
- § The recognition of the limits to the capacity and capability of the local urban, rural and coastal environment to accept further development without irreversible damage.







## Core Sustainability Policy continued...

### **CP1H. To achieve an incremental increase in the level of local biodiversity through:**

- § The management and extension of habitats, both to secure net gains in biodiversity and to facilitate species migration to allow the biosphere to adapt to climate change; and ensuring that no net loss of priority habitats or species is allowed to occur.
- § Engagement with biodiversity representatives to plan and develop the future of the local biosphere to create sustainable and flourishing ecosystems for all local and migratory species, suitable year-round habitats.

### **CP1I. To reduce the causes of climate change by minimising emissions of CO2 in order to meet the national target by:**

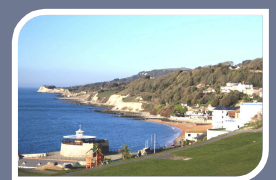
- § Maximising resource efficiency and the level of renewable energy generation; and the responsible management of air and natural water pollution.
- § Making the best use of the existing infrastructure, traffic flow alternatives and vehicle parking facilities both off-street and on-street; and the reduction of vehicle speed in built-up areas and the town centre;
- § By promoting sustainable design and construction; and ensuring that new developments, particularly major traffic generating uses, are located so as to reduce the need to travel, especially by private vehicle.

### **CP1J. To reduce the impacts of climate change, specifically the risk of damage to life and property from local flooding and sea level change; and the decline in water quality and resources by:**

- § Selecting locations that are suitable for sustainable development, and not potentially subject to climate change, flooding or sea level change;
- § Designing and sustainable new developments that use sustainable materials in their construction, and are energy and waste management efficient;
- § Reducing the build-up of heat island effects due to human activity in urban areas;
- § Controlling the felling of urban and local rural and woodland trees and shrubs;
- § Providing natural or artificial reservoirs (carbon sinks) where necessary; and
- § Providing modern sustainable drainage; and the management of flood water.

### **CP1K. To minimise the adverse environmental impacts of new developments through:**

- § Sustainable design and construction techniques that ensure the optimum economic, social and environmental benefits for property dwellers and the local community;
- § Provide education, training and awareness of global and local environmental issues, sustainable development legislation, environmental conservation and social impact.





Document End Page



*Ventnor: "The perfect place, the perfect home, the perfect lifestyle"*

